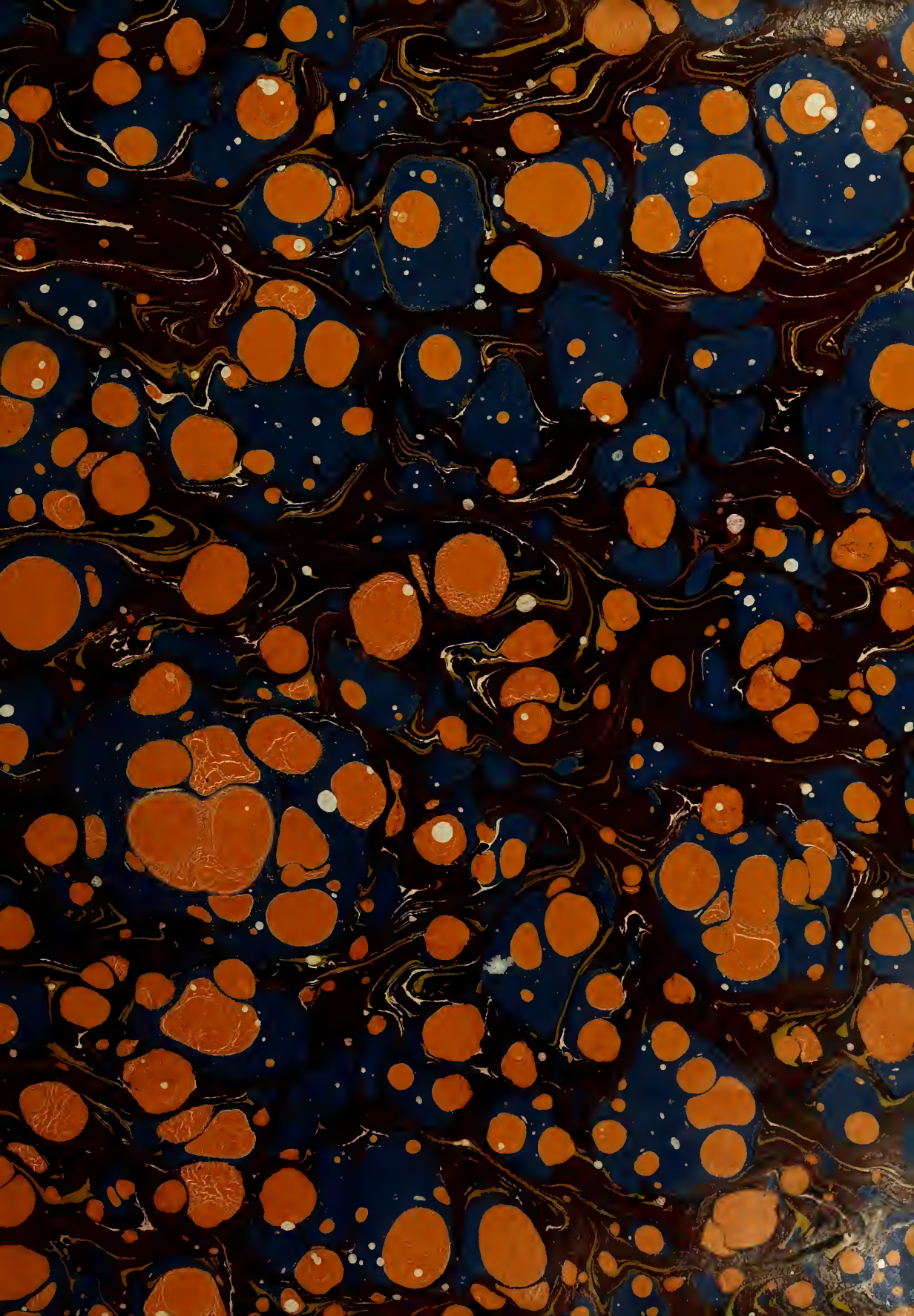





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THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY'S
LEXICON
OF
MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED
SCIENCES.

(BASED ON MAYNE'S LEXICON.)

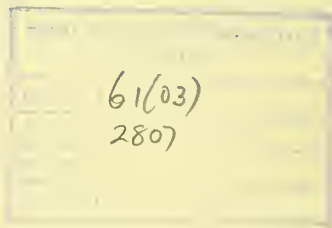
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K., waxy degeneration of. Same as *K., degeneration of, lardaceous.*

K., white. A kidney affected with fatty or lardaceous degeneration.

K. worm. The *Eustrongylus gigas*.

Also, the *Stephanurus* of swine, from its habitat.

K., wounds of. Penetrating wounds of the kidney, whether from gunshot or a knife, vary in symptoms and in importance according to their position and their depth; recovery is not infrequent, especially when the peritonæum is not involved, as when the wound is of the posterior surface. There is generally great lumbar pain and retraction of the testicle, vomiting, and frequent and painful micturition; if the cortical part only be injured, there may be external bleeding but no hæmaturia; if the medullary part be involved, blood will be found in the urine. When the peritonæum participates in the injury severe, and often fatal, peritonitis results. When the injury is of the posterior surface of the kidney, infiltration of urine into the retro-peritonæal, or the lumbar connective tissue, and diffuse suppuration may follow.

Kidney-bean. The *Phaseolus vulgaris*, from the shape of its seed.

K., underground. The *Arachis hypogæa*.

Kidney-vetch. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

Kidney-wort. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

Kid'ria terres'tris. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the land.) A name for *Barbadoes tar*.

Kie-kie. The native name of the *Freyinetia Banksii*.

Kiellmayer'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ternstroemiaceæ*.

K. rosea. A. St. Hil. (L. *roseus*, rosy.) Hab. Brazil. Used as a mucilaginous emollient.

K. specios'a. A. St. Hil. (L. *speciosus*, handsome.) Hab. Brazil. Used as *K. rosea*.

Kiesteine. See *Kyestein*.

Kiestin. See *Kyestein*.

Ki'fir. Same as *Kefir*.

Kigeli'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ*.

K. africa'na. Used on the Gold Coast in dysentery.

K. pinna'ta. (L. *pinnatus*, feathered.) Hab. Africa. Fruit, when roasted, used as an application in rheumatic diseases.

Kik. The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

Kiki. Same as *Kik*.

Kil'burn. Middlesex, a little north of London. A saline water, containing magnesium, sodium, and calcium sulphate, magnesium and calcium carbonate, with a small amount of iron. Macpherson thinks that it has now lost its saline constituents.

Kil'kee. Ireland, Co. Clare. A chalybeate water is found here.

Kilken ny. Ireland. A chalybeate spring.

Kill lamb. The *Andromeda mariana*.

Killymard. Ireland, Co. Donegal. A sulphur spring containing a little iron.

Kiln. (Sax. *cyl'n*, a drying house; from L. *culina*, a kitchen. F. *four*; I. *fornæe*; S. *horno*; G. *Brennofen*.) A large oven for burning or drying anything.

K.s, va'pours of. The vapours of lime-

kilns, cement-kilns, and brick-kilns are very dangerous to life. They contain carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, with sulphurous acid. In brick-kilns hydrogen sulphide, hydrochloric acid gas, and ammonia may also be found. Many deaths have occurred from exposure to these vapours when concentrated, and even when diluted brick-kiln vapours appear to produce considerable injury to health.

Kil'odyne. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; dyne.) A thousand dynes.

Kil'ogramme. (F. *kilogramme*; from Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand; γράμμα, a small weight.) A French weight of 1000 grammes, equal to 2·2046213 pounds avoirdupois, or 154323·488 grains. It is the weight of a decimetre of water at 4° C. (39·2° F.)

Kilogram'metre. (F. *kilogrammètre*; from Gr. χίλιοι; γράμμα; μέτρον, a measure.) The measure of the work performed in raising a kilogramme through one metre. It is equivalent to 7·233 foot pounds.

Kil'olitre. (F. *kilolitre*; from Gr. χίλιοι; λίτρα, a pound.) A French measure of capacity containing 1000 litres, and equal to 1760·77341 pints, or 61027·05152 cubic inches.

Kil'ometre. (F. *kilomètre*; from Gr. χίλιοι; μέτρον, a measure.) A French measure of length containing 1000 metres, and equal to 1093·6330556 yards, or 39370·79 inches.

Kilostere. (F. *kilostère*; from Gr. χίλιοι; στερεός, solid.) A French solid measure, consisting of 1000 stères or cubic metres; equal to 35317·41 cubic feet.

Kim'berling spring. United States of America, Virginia, Bland County. A mineral water, containing calcium sulphate 2·3169 grains, magnesium carbonate 1·62, sodium carbonate 6·208, in an imperial gallon, with hydrogen sulphide.

Ki'miss. Same as *Koumiss*.

Kimpalung'i. Wallachia. A mineral water, containing sodium chloride 12·857 grains and calcium chloride 4 grains in 16 ounces, with hydrogen sulphide.

Ki'na ki'na. A Peruvian name for cinchona bark.

Kinæsthe'sis. (Κινῶ, to move; αἴσθησις, perception by the senses.) Bastian's term for the sense of movement, in substitution for that of muscular sense. He regards it as a form of sense whereby we are made acquainted with the position and movements of our limbs, whereby we judge of weight and resistance, and whereby the brain obtains much unconscious guidance in the performance of movements generally, but especially in those of the automatic type. In regard to the various components of this endowment, he is of opinion that impressions of various kinds combine for the perfection of this sense of movement, and that in part its cerebral seat or area coincides with that of the sense of touch; these impressions include cutaneous impressions and impressions from muscles, fasciæ, and other deep textures of the limbs; and in addition he believes that there is a highly important set of unfelt impressions which guide the motor activity of the brain by automatically bringing it into relation with the different degrees of contraction of all muscles that may be in a state of action.

Kinæsthetic. (Κινῶ; αἴσθησις.) Relating to *Kinæsthesis*.

K. sense. Same as *Kinæsthesis*.

KINATE—KINO.

Kinate. A salt of *Kinic acid*.
K. of cinchonin. See *Cinchonin quinate*.

K. of quinine. See *Quinine quinate*.
Kincardine. Scotland, Kincardineshire. A chalybeate spring is found here.

Kin'cough. Same as *Kink-cough*.
Kind'cough. Same as *Kink-cough*.
Kindling-point. (E. *kindle*, to set fire to; Mid. E. *kindlen*; from Icel. *kyndill*, a candle; from Sax. *candela*; from L. *candela*, a light.) The temperature at which a substance bursts into flame.

Kinematic. Belonging to *Kinematics*.
Kinematics. (*Kίνημα*, a motion.) The part of science which deals with motion, without reference to the force producing it or to the body moved.

Kine'sia. See *Cinesia*.
Kine'siæ. (*Κίνησις*, movement.) Laycock's term for diseases of the motor nervous system.

Kinesiatics. (*Κίνησις*, movement; *ιατρικός*, relating to medical treatment.) The treatment of disease by movements.

Kinesiometer. (*Κίνησις*, motion; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for the measurement of the motion of a part or an organ.

Kinesioneuro'ses. (*Κίνησις*, motion; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Diseases of that part of the nervous system concerned with the production of muscular contraction.

K., external. (L. *externus*, outward.) Diseases of the nervous mechanism concerned in the production and regulation of the striped or external muscles of the body.

K., vascular. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Diseases of the nervous mechanism concerned in the regulation of the size of the blood-vessels, being disturbances of the vaso-motor system of nerves.

K., visceral. (L. *viscera*, the internal organs.) Diseases of the nervous mechanism concerned in the production and regulation of the contractions of the unstriped muscular tissue of the internal organs, exclusive of that of their blood-vessels.

Kinesipathic. Relating to *Kinesipathy*.

Kinesipathy. (*Κίνησις*, movement; *πάθος*, suffering.) See *Cinesipathy*.

Kinesitherapy. See *Cinesitherapy*.

Kinesodic. (*Κίνησις*, movement; *ὁδός*, a way.) Conveying motor influence. A term applied to the motor tracts of the nervous system.

K. cells. The motor cells of the spinal cord.

K. nerves. The motor nerves.

K. substance. That part of the spinal cord which is capable of transmitting motor impulses only.

Kinetic. (*Κίνησις*, motion.) Causing motion. Relating to *Cinesia*. Also, relating to *Kinetics*.

K. energy. See *Energy, kinetic*.

K. friction. (L. *frictio*, a rubbing.) The friction of a moving body.

K. stability. (L. *stabilis*, firm.) Continuance of motion in a given path.

K. theory of gases. See *Gases, kinetic theory of*.

K. unit. See *Unit, kinetic*.

Kinetics. (*Κίνησις*.) The part of science which deals with the forces producing motion.

Same as *Cinesia*.

King. (Contr. of Mid. E. *kining*, *kyning*; from Sax. *cynning*; from *cyn*, a tribe; *ing*, a suffix meaning belonging to; G. *König*. F. *roi*; I. *re*; S. *rey*.) A monarch.

K.'s clover. The *Melilotus officinalis*.

K. cup. The *Ranunculus bulbosus* and others of the genus.

K.'s cup. An old term for lemonade.

K.'s evil. An old term for scrofula, arising from the belief that this disease was cured by the king's touch, of whom in England Edward the Confessor was the first who practised it.

K.'s hood. The *Reticulum* of ruminants.

K.'s spear. The asphodel, *Asphodelus luteus*, and *A. ramosus*.

K.'s yellow. Old term for impure yellow sulphuret of arsenic or orpiment.

K.'s yellow worm. The *Redia* of pond snails.

King'cure. The *Pyrola maculata*.

King'dom. (Mid. E. *kingdom*, *kyngdom*; formed, with suffix *dóm*, from Sax. *cýne*, royal.) The realm of a king.

Also, used as a term for the chief divisions in the classification of natural things, as the animal kingdom, and the vegetable kingdom.

King'fisher. The *Alcedo ispida*.

King'horn. Scotland, Fifeshire. An earthy mineral spring is found here.

Kingia'ceæ. Endlicher's term for a part of the *Juncaceæ*.

Kings'hood. The *Reticulum*.

King'ston springs. United States of America, Tennessee, Cheatham County. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters.

K'nic acid. (F. *acid kinique*.) Same as *Quinic acid*.

Kinine. Same as *Quinine*.

Kininum. A name for quinine.

Kinit. (*Κίνησις*, motion.) A term proposed by Everett for the unit of force required to move one pound, through one foot, in a second of time.

Kinium. Quinine or *Quinum*.

Kink-cough. (*Kink*, to labour for breath in a severe fit of coughing; a nasalised form of a root *kik*, to choke.) The *Whooping cough*.

Kink'na. Same as *Cinchona*.

K'no. B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (From *kueni*, the Indian name of the juice of *Butea frondosa*. F. *kino*; I. *chino*; S. *quino*; G. *Kino*.) The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, Roxburgh. It consists of small, angular, reddish-black, brittle fragments, shining ruby-red when thin; it is odourless, astringent to the taste, and when chewed tinges the saliva blood-red; it is soluble in rectified spirit and in water, but insoluble in ether. It consists chiefly of *Kino-tannic acid* and *Pyrocatechin* with extractive, gum, and a little resin; alkalies destroy its astringency. It is used as an astringent in diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, pyrosis, and passive hæmorrhages; as an injection in leucorrhœa and epistaxis; and in powder as an application to flabby ulcers. Dose, 10–30 grains (.65–1.95 gramme).

Kino was first introduced by Dr. Fothergill, and was obtained from the western coast of Africa. The term is also applied to the red astringent products of many plants.

K., African. The kind originally em-

KINOIC ACID—KIRSCHWASSER.

ployed by Dr. Fothergill. It is the product of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.

K., Amboy'na. The official *Kino*.

K., American. Same as *K., Columbia*.

K., Australian. The product of *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *E. rostrata*, and other species. Also, called *Gummi rubrum*.

K., Bengal. The produce of *Butea frondosa*. Also, called *Butea gum*.

K., Bot'any Bay. Same as *K., Australian*.

K., Bu'tea. Same as *K., Bengal*.

K., Carac'cas. Same as *K., West Indian*.

K., Colum'bia. Probably the same as *K., South American*.

K., East Indian. The official *Kino*.

K., Eucalyp'tus. Same as *K., Australian*.

K., Gam'bia. Same as *K., African*.

K., Jama'ica. The same as *K., West Indian*.

K., Madu'ga. Same as *K., Bengal*.

K., Mal'abar. The official *Kino*.

K., Moul'mein. The product of *Pterocarpus indicus*.

K., New Hol'land. Same as *K., Australian*.

K., New York. The produce, according to Guibourt, of *Rhizophora mangle*.

K., Palas. Same as *K., Bengal*.

K., powder of, compound. See *Pulvis kino compositus*.

K.-red. (*G. Kinoroth.*) $C_{28}H_{22}O_{11}$. A bright-red substance deposited from a decoction of kino as it cools, and also obtained in the process for the formation of *Kinoïn*.

K., South American. Very like Jamaica kino, save that it contains little or no resinous matter. It is probably the inspissated juice of *Coccoloba uvifera*.

K., tincture of. See *Tinctura kino*.

K., West Indian. The product, probably, of *Coccoloba uvifera*. It is not so glistening nor so dark coloured as the official kino, but it is very astringent, and probably contains more resin.

Kino'ic acid. Hennig's term for *Kino-red*.

Kinoïn. $C_{14}H_{12}O_6$. A substance obtained by Etti by treating kino with two parts of boiling dilute hydrochloric acid; kino-red separates and kinoïn remains in solution with a little kino-red, and crystallises out on evaporation. It is hardly soluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol.

Kinom'eter. (*Kivéw*, to put in motion; μέτρον, a measure.) Routh's term for an instrument to determine the amount of mobility of the uterus in such cases as pelvic cellulitis or tumour. It consists of a tubular portion of wood, glass, or metal, which is introduced into the vagina, having its inner end covered with a thin membrane and its outer end terminating in a glass tube bent at a right angle and furnished with a tap. The instrument is filled with water and placed in the vagina; if the uterus be movable the water will rise in the outer bent part of the tube during inspiration and fall during expiration.

Kinone. Same as *Quinone*.

Kinotannic acid. (*F. acide kinotannique*; *G. Kinogersäure*.) A reddish-brown, translucent substance forming some 95 per cent.

of kino. It is a variety of tannic acid, probably identical with catechutannic acid.

Kino'va bitter. Same as *Kinovic acid*.

Kino'vate. A salt of *Kinovic acid*.

Kino'vic acid. Same as *Quinovic acid*.

Kino'vin. Same as *Quinovin*.

Kinovous acid. $C_{24}H_{20}O_8$. Karwaller's term for a white or yellowish brittle substance obtained from the needles of *Pinus sylvestris*.

Kionocra'nia. See *Cionocrania*.

Kionorrhaphia. (*Kiav*, a pillar; the uvula; *ρᾶψ*, a seam.) The operation for uniting a cleft soft palate.

Kiotome. (*Kiav*; *τομή*, section.) An instrument invented by Desault for dividing accidental brides in the rectum or bladder, and for removing the tonsils. It consists of a broad silver cannula having at its extremity a notch for the reception of the structure to be removed and a cutting blade, which can be pushed down the cannula.

Kip'pa. The potato, *Solanum tuberosum*.

Kip'per nut. The *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

Kir'ályi. Hungary, County Gömör, on the left bank of the Sajó. An earthy mineral water, containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, with a temperature varying from 22° C.—28° C. (71·6° F.—82·4° F.)

Királyme'zö. Hungary, Marmaros County, on the left bank of the Taraczk. A mineral water, containing iron, iodine, and bromine.

Kirate. A weight of four grains. (Blancard.)

Kirch'berg. Bavaria, near Reichenhall. An earthy, alkaline mineral water. Used with whey and infusions of herbs.

Kirch'brunnen. Würtemberg, near Heilbrunn. A mineral water, containing magnesium sulphate, and calcium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate.

Kirch'heim. Würtemberg. A sulphur spring. Used in rheumatic affections and chronic skin diseases.

Kirch'hoff. A German physicist of the present century.

K.'s lines. The absorption bands observed by the spectroscope.

Kirch'leerau. Switzerland, Canton Aargau. An earthy mineral spring, 1600 feet above sea-level.

Kiriaghu'ma. The *Asclepias lactifera*.

Kirkilis'sa. Bulgaria. A thermal spring.

Kirk'land. An English surgeon, born in 1721, died at Ashby in 1798.

K.'s neutral ce'rate. The *Ceratum neutrale*.

Kirr'hon'osis. See *Cirr'honosis*.

Kirr'hosis. See *Cirr'hosis*.

Kir'ronese. (*Kippós*, orange-tawny. *F. kirronése*.) Ollivier's term for a discoloration as if by jaundice.

Kirsch. Same as *Kirschwasser*.

Kirschwas'ser. (*G. Kirsche*, a cherry; *Wasser*, water.) A colourless spirit obtained from the fermentation and distillation of cherries and their kernels. It contains a little hydrocyanic acid. It is used as an alcoholic drink.

KIRSTENPULS—KLEINENGSTINGEN.

Kirstenpuls. Denmark. An indifferent mineral water in Copenhagen. Used in paralysis and rheumatic affections.

Kis-Czég. Transylvania, near Mocs. An alkaline saline spring, containing sodium sulphate 105·6 grains, magnesium sulphate 24, and magnesium carbonate 2 grains, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid. Used as a purgative.

Kiseli'ak. Bosnia, near Visoko. A saline spring similar to Selters.

Kises. (Arab.) An old term for salt obtained from a stream or river.

Kis-Kalan. Transylvania, near Hunyad. A mineral water, temp. 30° C. (86° F.), containing calcium carbonate 2 grains, magnesium carbonate 2·4, sodium carbonate 2·4, and sodium sulphate 1·8 grains, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid.

Kiskito'mas nut. The *Hickory nut*.

Kis-Sáros. Hungary, County Sáros. A mineral spring, containing sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron bicarbonates, with free carbonic acid.

Kissingen. Bavaria, in Unterfranken. A handsome town on the Saale, situated in an open valley bounded on each side by picturesque hills. There are six springs, the Rakoczy, the Pandur, the Maxbrunnen, the Soolsprudel, the Schönbornsprudel, and the Bitterwasser. The Rakoczy contains sodium chloride 5·822 grms., potassium chloride 2869, lithium chloride 0·02, magnesium chloride 3424, sodium bromide 0084, magnesium sulphate 5871, calcium sulphate 38937, magnesium carbonate 017, calcium carbonate 1·06, ferrous carbonate 03157, in 1000 grammes, with free carbonic acid. The Pandur contains the same elements in much the same proportion, save that the amount of iron is 052 per 1000. The Maxbrunnen contains much less sodium chloride and no iron. The Soolsprudel contains more than double the amount of chlorides, and sodium sulphate in the proportion of 2·64 per 1000. The Schönbornsprudel is still stronger in common salt. The Bitterwasser contains sodium chloride 12·8 grammes and magnesium sulphate 10·9329 grammes in 1000. The Rakoczy and the Pandur are used for drinking, and sometimes the Maxbrunnen; the Soolsprudel and the Schönbornsprudel are used for baths and douches, and the Bitterwasser is used as a purgative. The Kissingen waters are of great benefit in chronic gastric and intestinal catarrh, and other forms of dyspepsia connected with gouty, rheumatic, or neuralgic conditions; liver obstructions, hæmorrhoidal conditions, and hypochondriasis; utero-vaginal catarrh, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory mucous membrane, as well as of the urinary system and malarial cachexias, are all benefited. The time for the cure is from four to six weeks. Mud baths are employed, as well as soot-spray baths, consisting in the inhalation of the pulverised stronger salt waters at a temperature of 26° C.—30° C. (78·8° F.—86° F.), and also the application of the spray to the surface of the body.

K. spring. See *Saratoga springs*.

Kis'sos. (Κισσός.) The ivy, *Hedera helix*.

Kist. An old term for a weight of fifteen grains.

Kiszlawodsk. Russia, in the Caucasus. A mineral water, containing magnesium chloride 1·9812 grains, sodium sulphate 4·414,

calcium carbonate 8·417, ferrous carbonate 02688 grains, in 16 ounces. It is used in kidney and bladder diseases.

Kite. (Mid. E. *kitë*, *kytë*; Sax. *cýta*; possibly, according to Skeat, from Teutonic root *skut*, to go swiftly. F. *milan*; I. *nibbio*; S. *milano*; G. *Hühnergeier*.) The *Milvus regalis*. The powdered flesh was given in gout; the testicles were drunk fasting, with spring water, to promote fecundity; and the blood was applied with nettles to a gouty limb.

Kite'ja. The *Caryodaphne densiflora*.

Kitra'na. The Georgian name of the *Ecballium elaterium*, where the fruit is used in malarial fevers, and as a narcotic in hydrophobia.

Kit'son's springs. United States of America, Oregon, Lane County, at Dexter. Two springs; one hot, containing sodium chloride 208 grains and calcium chloride 64 grains in a gallon; and the other cold, containing magnesium and calcium sulphate 28 grains, sodium chloride 180 grains, and calcium chloride 48 grains in a gallon.

Kit'tanning springs. United States of America, Pennsylvania, Armstrong County. A calcic chalybeate water, containing calcium bicarbonate 16·05 grains, manganese bicarbonate 25, sodium sulphate 8·73, calcium sulphate 65·12, aluminium sulphate 1·53, magnesium sulphate 26·85, and iron sulphate 24·49 grains in a gallon.

Kit'trell's springs. United States of America, in Vance County, North Carolina. Mineral waters containing salts of magnesium, calcium, sodium, potassium, iron, and aluminium, and having a great reputation in serofulous affections.

Kl. A contraction of the German word Klang or sound.

Klaproth, Martin Hen'ri. A German chemist, born in 1743, died in 1817.

K.'s iron tincture. The *Tinctura ferri acetatis*.

Klaproth's sulph'as. Sulphate of cadmium, in honour of *Klaproth*.

Klaprothium sulphuricum. Same as *Klaproth's sulph'as*.

Klas'toplasts. (Κλαστός, broken in pieces; πλάσσω, to form.) The cells resulting from the partial segmentation of the ovum of Cephalopoda, which is confined to a flat, germinal disc at its pointed end; they form a sort of cap.

Klaus'sen. Austria, not far from Gratz. A mineral water, temp. 15° C. (59° F.), containing calcium carbonate 46 grain, lithium carbonate 276, and ferrous carbonate 66 grain, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid. Used in anæmia, catarrhal affections, and hysteria.

Klein-Chochol'na. Hungary, near Frencsin, on the right bank of the Waag. A mineral water, containing sodium carbonate and sulphate and iron carbonate.

Kleinenberg, Nicola'us. A German anatomist of the present century.

K.'s fibres. Fine longitudinal filaments lying in a layer between the ectoderm and the endoderm of the Hydra, and which he calls neuro-muscular elements, combining the properties of both nerves and muscles. Huxley considers them internuncial in function, and therefore the primary form of nerve.

Kleineng'stingen. Württemberg, near Marbach. A mineral spring, 2200 feet above sea-level, containing much free carbonic acid.

Klein'ern. Germany, in Waldeck, near Wildungen. Three springs, Dorfbrunnen, Hammerbrunnen, and Mühlebrunnen, containing sodium sulphate 3.2 grains, magnesium carbonate 4.333, calcium carbonate 2.666 grains, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid.

Klein'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

K. an'ti-euphorb'ium, De Cand. The *Cacalia anti-euphorbium*.

K. nerifolia, Haw. (L. *nerion*, the oleander; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Cacalia Kleinii*.

Klein-Schir'ma. Saxony, between Freiherg and Chemnitz. A mineralised mud bath.

Kleistog'amous. See *Cleistogamous*.

Klemutz'ion. Greece, Morea, Province of Elis. A mineral spring known of old, temp. 26° C.—35° C. (78.8° F.—95° F.), containing sodium carbonate .5 grain, calcium carbonate .8, sodium chloride 9.58, magnesium chloride 3.5, sodium sulphate 1.65, magnesium bromide .47 grain, in 16 ounces, with hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid.

Kleptoma'nia. (Κλέπτω, to steal; *mania*, madness. F. *kleptomanie*; G. *Stehl-sucht*.) The form of emotional insanity in which there is an overpowering impulse to commit theft; it is generally accompanied by some amount of mental imbecility, is not infrequently hereditary, and occasionally occurs in the early stage of general paralysis, as well as of pregnancy.

Klien'ingen. Austria, District of Klagenfurt. A mineral water, containing sodium carbonate 1.59 grain, calcium carbonate 2, and iron carbonate .7 grain, in 16 ounces.

Klinocephalia. See *Clinoccephalia*.

Klinocephalic. Relating to *Klinocephalism*.

Klinoceph'alism. Same as *Clinoccephalia*.

Klinodiag'on'al axis. (Κλίση, a bed; *διά*, through; *γωνία*, an angle; L. *axis*, an axle.) The lateral axis of a crystal of the monoclinic system which is inclined to the vertical axis.

Klinometer. See *Clinometer*.

Klinorhomboid. See *Clinorhomboid*.

Klip'das. The *Hyrax capensis*.

Klippert's spring. United States of America, Tennessee, Hawkins County. A chalybeate water.

Klo'kocs. Same as *Osztrovsk*.

Kloof wind. A north-west wind prevalent in Cape Colony.

Klopema'nia. (Κλοπή, theft; *mania*, madness.) Same as *Kleptomania*.

Kloss, Hermann. A German physiologist, born in Frankfort in 1815, died in 1884.

Klos'sia. (Hermann *Kloss*.) A coccidium or egg-shaped psorosperm found in the kidneys of the garden snail, *Helix pomatia*.

Klos'ters. Switzerland, Canton Grisons, in the Prättigau Valley. A cold sulphur spring, 3700 feet above sea-level, containing calcium carbonate, hydrogen sulphide, and free carbonic acid.

Klumene. Same as *Acetylene*.

Klutschew'sk. Russia, on the right bank of the Irgina, in the Government of Perm. A sulphur spring.

Klysopompe. (Κλύζω, to wash out;

F. *pompe*, a pump.) An enema apparatus with a pump-action.

Knap'bottle. The *Silene inflata*.

Knap'weed. The plants of the Genus *Centaurea*, especially the *C. jacea*.

K., brown rad'iant. The *Centaurea jacea*.

K., moun'tain. The *Centaurea montana*.

Knare's borough. England, Yorkshire. The celebrated dropping or petrifying well here was used in abdominal fluxes, diabetes, and hectic fever.

Knaut'ia. (Christian *Knaut*, a botanist of Saxony, who died in 1716.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dipsacaceæ*.

K. arven'sis, Coulter. (L. *arvensis*, belonging to a field. F. *scabieuse*.) The field scabious. Leaves depurative in skin diseases, chest affections, and quinsy.

Knaw'el, annual. The *Scleranthus annuus*.

K., peren'nial. The *Scleranthus perennis*.

Knead'ing. (E. *knead*, to work flour and water into dough; from Sax. *cnedan*.) A term for the form of *Shampooing* or *Massage*, called by the French *pétrissage*. It is applied by rubbing in a circular direction with the ends of the fingers, or of the thumb, or with the palm of the hand.

Knee. (Mid. E. *kne*; Sax. *cneco*; G. *Knie*; L. *genu*; Gr. *γόνυ*; Sans. *jānu*; from Aryan base *gamu*, the knee. F. *genou*; I. *ginocchio*; S. *rodilla*.) The joint of the bones of the thigh and the leg. See *Knee-joint*.

K., amputa'tion at. The amputation of the leg at the knee, with removal, by means of the saw, of more or less of the condyles of the femur. It was first employed by Syme, who made a short anterior and a long posterior flap. Carden modified this by making a long anterior flap and cutting almost transversely through the soft tissues behind. Gritti has adopted another modification by leaving the patella in the large anterior flap and removing its cartilage before its application to the cut end of the femur.

K., amputa'tion at, supracondyloid. (L. *supra*, above; *condyle*.) Same as *K., amputation at*.

K., ankylo'sis of. See *Knee-joint, ankylosis of*.

K. brush. The tuft of hair on the knees of some antelopes.

Also, the thick-set hairs on the legs of bees which entangle the pollen of flowers.

K. cap. The *Patella*.

K., disloca'tion of. See *Knee-joint, dislocation of*.

K. ho'l'y. The butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.

K. hol'm. Same as *K. holly*.

K., housemaid's. See *Housemaid's knee*.

K., hyster'ical. See *Joint, hysterical affections of*.

K. jerk. A name given by Gowers to a tendon reflex, resulting in the kicking up of the foot, produced by striking sharply with the edge of the hand the patellar tendon when the leg is loosely hung over the knee of the other leg. It is almost always present in health, but in disease it may be absent, as in locomotor ataxy, or in excess, as in descending degeneration of the lateral columns of the spinal cord. Its centre

KNEE ELBOW POSITION—KNEE-JOINT.

is that part of the spinal cord lying within the third and fourth lumbar vertebrae.

K. joint. See *Knee-joint*.

K.-joint'ed. In Botany, the same as *Geniculate*.

K. of internal capsule. Flecbisig's term for the obtuse angle formed by the junction of the anterior and posterior parts of the internal capsule.

K. pan. The patella.

K. phenomenon. Westphal's name for *K. jerk*.

K. presenta'tion. See *Presentation, knee*.

K. re'flex. Same as *K. jerk*.

K. scab. The *Crusta genu equinae*.

K., subluxa'tion of. (L. *sub*, under; *luxo*, to put out of joint.) Erichsen's term for a displacement of the internal semilunar cartilage either forwards or backwards. It is a very painful condition, and is generally produced by tripping upon an obstruction.

Knee el'bow position. The prone position of the body when supported on a bed or couch by the knees and the elbows, so that the face is lower than the pelvis, and the abdominal muscles become relaxed. It is adopted, among other things, for aiding in the replacement of a retroverted uterus.

Knee-joint. (F. *articulation de genou*; I. *articolazione del ginocchio*; G. *Kniegelenk*.) The hinge joint between the lower end of the femur and the upper end of the tibia, with the patella in front. It allows of extension and flexion, with a small amount of rotation inwards and outwards. The ends of the bones are covered with cartilage, have interposed fibro-cartilages, and are held together by ligaments on the outside and within the joint.

K., amputa'tion at. A removal of the leg by disarticulation of the bones of the knee-joint, originally recommended by Hoin, of Dijon. It was performed by Velpeau, who used the circular method, but that is given up, and one of the following plans is adopted:

An incision is made across the leg just below the patella, the short skin flap made is dissected back, the joint is opened above the patella, the ligaments of the joint divided, and the knife carried downwards behind the tibia till a sufficiently long posterior flap is formed. The plan of Hoin.

Or a long anterior flap is formed by dissecting the soft parts and the patella from a transverse line four or five inches below the joint, dividing the ligaments, and making a posterior flap 2.5" or 3" long. The plan of Leveillé and Nathan Smith, of Newhaven.

Or lateral flaps may be made, of which the inner should be the larger, and the posterior angle higher up than the anterior angle. The plan of Stephen Smith, of New York, improved on that of Rossi.

Or an incision may be begun over the hinder part of the internal tuberosity of the tibia, 1.5" below the joint, carried downwards, then across the front of the limb, 2.5" to 3" below the tuberosity, with a downward convexity, then upwards on the other side to the head of the fibula, and lastly, across the back of the limb with a downward concavity; the anterior flap is dissected upwards, the ligamentum patellæ divided, the joint opened, the ligaments cut, and the knife carried through the tissues of the ham. The plan of Baudens.

K., ankylo'sis of. (Ἀγκύλωσις, a stiffening of the joints.) Adhesion of the ends of the bones forming the knee-joint; it may be by fibrous tissue constituting false ankylosis, or by bony tissue constituting true ankylosis; both being the result of inflammatory processes.

K., arteries of. Branches of the anastomotic artery of the thigh, of the popliteal artery, and of the recurrent branch of the anterior tibial, supply the knee-joint.

K., disloca'tion of. Displacement of the bones constituting the knee-joint. It may be congenital or accidental, from direct violence, or from muscular action. It is a rare accident.

K., disloca'tion of, back'wards. This form may be complete or incomplete, and is generally the result of direct violence. The head of the tibia lies in the popliteal space, compressing the vessels and nerves, and there is a depression below the patella in front; the leg is over-extended, and the ligaments more or less torn.

K., disloca'tion of, for'wards. This form may be complete or incomplete, the tibia projecting beyond or lying in front of the lower end of the femur, and the condyles of the femur bulging in the popliteal space and compressing the vessels and nerves there.

K., disloca'tion of, in'wards. An incomplete form in which the inner tuberosity of the tibia projects on the inner side of the joint and the external condyle of the femur on the outer side.

K., disloca'tion of, out'wards. An incomplete form in which the outer tuberosity of the tibia, with the head of the fibula, projects on the outer side of the joint, and the internal condyle of the femur on the inner side. There is usually some rotation of the leg outwards.

K., disloca'tion of, rota'tory. The rare form in which the leg has been rotated outwards on the femur, so that the tuberosities of the tibia are situated in front and behind, and the patella on the outer side of the joint.

K., excis'ion of. See *Eccision of knee*.

K., frac'ture into. Fracture of the lower end of the femur or of the upper end of the tibia may extend into the knee-joint, producing synovitis and possible ankylosis; chips of the joint ends of the bones may result from violence and become troublesome as loose bodies in the joint. Fracture of the patella usually implicates the synovial membrane, and is a fracture into the joint.

K., internal derange'ment of. Hey's term for a disturbed relationship of the bones of the knee-joint produced by an unequal tension of the crucial ligaments, or by some slight displacement of the semilunar cartilages.

K., lig'a'ment of, capsular. (L. *capsula*, a small bag. F. *ligament capsulaire du genou*; G. *Gelenkkapsel des Kniegelenks*.) The membranous ligamentous expansion which invests the knee-joint.

K., lig'a'ment of, external lat'eral. (F. *ligament latéral externe du genou*; G. *äusseres Seitenband des Kniegelenks*.) A rounded cord extending from the external tuberosity of the femur to the head of the fibula; it is separated from the capsule by adipose tissue.

K., lig'a'ment of, internal lat'eral. (F. *ligament latéral interne du genou*; G. *inneres Seitenband des Kniegelenks*.) A long, flat, fan-shaped ligamentous band extending from

KNEE-JOINTED—KNOT.

the internal tuberosity of the femur to the posterior and upper part of the inner face of the tibia; its deep fibres are attached to the internal semilunar fibro-cartilage.

K., ligament of, posterior. (F. *ligament postérieur du genou*; G. *hinteres Kniegelenkband*.) A broad, thin ligament, chiefly formed by an expansion of the tendon of the semimembranosus muscle, extending from the upper part of the intercondylar fossa of the femur to the posterior margin of the head of the tibia.

K., ligament of, transverse. (F. *ligament jugal du genou*; G. *Querband der Bandscheiben des Kniegelenks*.) A ligamentous band, generally present, which connects the convex borders of the semilunar fibro-cartilages of the knee-joint.

K., ligaments of, crucial. See *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

K., nerves of. Branches of the obturator, anterior crural, external popliteal, and internal popliteal nerves, supply the knee-joint.

K., subluxation of. (L. *sub*, under; *luxo*, to put out of joint.) Same as *K., internal derangement of*.

K., synovial membrane of. The lining membrane of the joint. It covers the bones, the fibro-cartilages, and the crucial ligaments, and forms a pouch beneath the tendon of the quadriceps extensor femoris; on each side of the patella it projects under the aponeurosis of the vasti muscles, especially under that of the vastus externus; beneath the ligamentum patellæ it forms the ligamentum mucosum, with, on each side, the ligamenta alaria.

K., synovitis of. (*Synovia*.) Inflammation of the synovial or lining membrane of the knee-joint; it is accompanied with more or less effusion, and the pain is referred to the front of the inner condyle of the femur, just inside the edge of the patella.

Knee-jointed. Same as *Geniculate*.

Kne'sis. See *Cnesis*.

Knesmonë. (Κνησμονή.) An itching. A synonym of *Psora*.

Knesmos. See *Cnesmos*.

Knido'sis. See *Cnidosis*.

Knife. (Mid. E. *knif*, *cnif*; Sax. *cnif*; from Teut. base *knib*, to rip. F. *couteau*; I. *cottello*; S. *cuchillo*; G. *Messer*.) An instrument for cutting.

K., amputating. (F. *couteau à amputation*; G. *Amputationsmesser*.) A straight knife with a length proportioned to the size of the limb to be removed. The knife used for circular amputation is blunt at the end; that for flap amputation is pointed, and has a cutting edge for a short distance along the back.

K., blunt. A cutting knife with a blunt end or point.

K., cataract. (F. *couteau à cataracte*.) See *Cataract knife*.

K., Cheselden's. See *Cheselden's knives*.

K., crooked. (F. *couteau courbe*.) An amputation knife formerly used, which had a concave cutting edge.

K., crotch'et. (F. *crochet*, a hook.) A steel rod with a handle at one end and a curved cutting blade at the other. Used in *Embryotomy*.

K., disarticulating, of Larrey. (L. *dis*, apart; *articulum*, a joint; *Larrey*.) A

very short and strong double-edged knife for disarticulating bones. The blade is 80 mm. long.

K., doub'le-edg'ed. A knife with two cutting edges. Used in disarticulation of bones and for cutting the structures between the bones of the leg and forearm in amputations.

K.-edge. The fulcrum of a balance, being a prism of steel with a very fine edge, on which the beam rests or a pendulum swings.

K., galvanocaustic. A knife with a platinum blade. Used for cutting through tissues in connection with the *Galvano-cautery*.

K.-grinder's disease. See *Grinder's asthma*.

K., her'nia. See *Hernia knife*.

K., interosseous. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone. F. *couteau interosseux*.) Same as *K., double-bladed*.

K., iridec'tomy. See *Iridectomy knife*.

K., lentic'ular. (L. *lenticulus*, a small lens. F. *couteau lenticulaire*.) A knife for removing the projecting pieces of bone left by the trephine. The cutting edge, 27 mm. long, is terminated by a lenticular button 7—9 mm. in diameter, rounded on the outside and hollow on the inner side.

K., lithot'omy. See *Lithotomy knife*.

K., polypus. Same as *Polypotome*.

K., root-cut'ting. A knife with a handle at one end and hinged by the other to a slab. Used for cutting roots and such like structures for pharmaceutical purposes; the root is put on the slab under the knife and the handle pressed down.

Knight. (Sax. *enicht*.) A male attendant; one admitted to a certain military rank; the name of a dignity conferred by the crown.

K's spur. The *Delphinium consolida*.

K's wort. The *Stratiotes aloides*.

Knights'town springs. United States of America, Indiana, Henry County. A chalybeate water.

Knob. (A late spelling of *Knop*.) A round projection.

In Botany, an embryo bud which, in the course of its development, has reached the wood of a stem.

Knobweed. The *Collinsonia canadensis*.

Knock. (Mid. E. *knocken*; Sax. *cnucian*; Gael. *cnac*, to crack.) To strike.

K.-knee. (F. *genou cagneux*; G. *Knick-bein*, *Kniebohrer*, *Bäckerbein*.) A deformity of the legs in which, when standing upright, the knees touch each other and the legs diverge, so that the feet are more or less apart from each other. It is commonly the result of rickets, but may also be caused by debility, or muscular contraction, or from long standing and relaxation of the ligaments.

K.-knee, stat'ical. (Στατικός, relating to a stand-still.) The form caused by standing too long, when the ligaments become relaxed and lengthened.

Knoll springs. United States of America, Utah, Millard County. Sulphur waters having a temperature of 20-55° C. (69° F.)

Knop. (Sax. *cnæp*; Gael. *cnap*, a lump.) A round projection.

Knopweed. Same as *Knappweed*.

Knot. (Mid. E. *knottë*; Sax. *cnotta*; G. *knoten*; F. *nœud*; I. *nodo*; S. *nudo*; L. *nodus*; root uncertain.) A tight tie of a cord; a rounded projection like one.

KNOTBERRY—KOLLONEMA.

K. berry bush. The *Rubus chamaemorus*.

K., clove-hitch. See *Clove-hitch knot*.

K., granny. A tie of a cord in which the second loop the end of one cord is over and the other under its fellow, so that the two loops do not lie in the same line.

K.-grass. The *Polygonum vulgare*.

K.-grass, German. The *Scleranthus annuus*.

K.-grass, whorled. The *Illecebrum verticillatum*.

K., ligature. (L. *ligo*, to bind.) The knot used in the ligature of arteries, being the *K., reef*.

K., pack'ers'. (F. *nœud d'emballleur*.) A term for the *Bandage, knotted*.

K., reef. A tie of a cord in which the second loop both the ends of the cord pass either over or under its fellow, so that the two loops lie in the same line.

K., surgeon's. A double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same loop.

Knotberry. The fruit of *Rubus chamaemorus*.

Knotless. In Botany, having no joints.

Knotroot. The *Collinsonia canadensis*.

Knotted. Having, or made of, a knot or knots.

In Botany, having joints.

K. bandage. See *Bandage, knotted*.

K. fig'wort. The *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Knotweed. The *Collinsonia canadensis*; and also the *Polygonum aviculare*.

Knot'wort. Same as *Knotweed*.

Knot'worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Illecebraceæ*.

Knowltonia. (Thomas Knowlton, an English botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

K. capen'sis. Salisb. Used as *K. vesicatoria*.

K. gracilis. De Cand. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Used as *K. vesicatoria*.

K. vesicatoria. Salisb. (L. *vesicatorius*, producing blisters.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used as a blistering agent in rheumatism.

Knox's powder. Eight parts of sodium chloride mixed with three of chloride of lime.

Knuck'le. (Mid. E. *knokil*; G. *Knöchel*, dim. of *knok*, a knob.) The projection of the metacarpophalangeal joints of the hand.

Knutwyl. Switzerland, Canton Luzern, in the Surenthal, 2100 feet above sea-level. A cold mineral water, containing magnesium sulphate .69 grain, calcium sulphate .87, magnesium carbonate 1.22, and ferrous carbonate .47 grain, in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid. Used as a bath and for drinking in anæmic conditions and nervous disorders.

Kobalt. Same as *Cobalt*.

Kobelwies. Switzerland, Canton St. Gallen. A cold earthy mineral water, 456 metres above sea-level.

Köberlé, Eugène. A surgeon now living, Professor in the University of Strassburg, born at Schlettstadt in 1828.

K.'s serre-nœud. See *Serre-nœud, Köberlé's*.

Kobersdorf. Hungary, County Ödenburg. A cold mineral water, containing sodium sulphate 1.078 grain, sodium chloride 1.2, sodium carbonate 2.77, magnesium carbonate 2.68,

calcium carbonate 3, and ferrous carbonate 1.4766, with much free carbonic acid, in 16 ounces. Near the town is a second well with much the same composition.

Kobolt. Same as *Cobalt*.

Koc'cus. See *Coccus*.

Koch, Robert. A German physician, born at Clausthal in 1843, and now living.

K.'s comma bacillus. A microbe, believed by Koch, but much doubted by others, to be the active agent in the production of cholera. It is named from its shape. See *Spirillum cholerae asiatica*.

Kochel. Bavaria, at the foot of the Aspenstein, on the border of the Lake Kochel. A cold mineral water from two springs, the Marienquelle and the Pfisterberger Quelle, the former containing sodium bicarbonate 7.248 grains and sodium sulphate 2.304 grains, in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid; the latter is very similar. They are used in digestive disturbances. There is also a whey cure and a herb cure.

Koeg'ood. A Hottentot name, signifying cowgood, for the *Mesembryanthemum tortuosum*.

Kohl-rabi. (G. *Kohl*, cabbage; L. *rapa*, a turnip.) Turnip cabbage. The *Brassica oleracea*, var. *gongylodes*. Used as an esculent vegetable.

Koinomias'mata. (Κοινός, common; μίαια, defilement.) Miller's term for terrestrial emanations or miasms.

Koinosite. (Κοινός; σίτος, meat.) A commensal which feeds on the food of its host.

Kokcygodynia. See *Coccygodynia*.

Kok'kia. See *Coccia*.

Kokum. The *Mangosteen*.

K. butter. (F. *beurre de Kokum*, *suif de Goa*; G. *Kokumbutter*.) A concrete oil obtained from *Garcinea indica*, Choisy. Used for pharmaceutical purposes in India.

Kola. The *Sterculia acuminata*.

K. acumina'ta. The *Sterculia acuminata*.

K. nut. The fruit of *Sterculia acuminata*.

K. nut, bitter. The fruit of *Garcinea kola*. It contains no caffeine.

K. nut, true. The fruit of *Sterculia acuminata*. It contains a substance analogous to, if not identical with, caffeine, as well as some theobromine, and is used in Central Africa in the same way as other nations use tea and coffee, and is tonic, excitant, and aphrodisiac. It is a cardiac tonic and a diuretic, and is useful in atonic dyspepsia and diarrhoea.

Kolerus. A name given by Paracelsus to a dry ulcer.

Kolika. Same as *Colic*.

Kolitis. See *Colitis*.

Kölliker, Rudolf Albert von. A Swiss anatomist, now Professor of Anatomy in Würzburg, born in Zürich in 1817.

K., central grey nucleus of. The neuroglia immediately surrounding the epithelium of the central canal of the spinal cord.

K.'s osteoclasts. See *Osteoclasts*.

Köllike'ria. A Genus of trematode worms.

K. filicollis. (L. *filum*, a thread; *collum*, the neck.) Found in open follicles in the branchial cavity of *Brama Ravi*.

Kollo'dium. See *Collodium*.

Koll'oid. See *Colloid*.

Kollonema. See *Collonema*.

Kolobo'ma. See *Coloboma*.
Kolotomia. See *Colotomy*.
Kolotyphus. See *Colotyphus*.
Kolpeurynter. See *Colpeurynter*.
Kolpocleisis. See *Colpocleisis*.
Kolpocystotomy. See *Colpocystotomy*.

Kolpohyperplasia. See *Colpohyperplasia*.

Kolpokleisis. See *Colpocleisis*.
Kolporrhaphy. See *Colporrhaphy*.

Kolto. A name for *Plica polonica*.

Koma. An old name for quicklime. Also, see *Coma*.

Komartos. Same as *Koma*.

Kombé. The arrow-poison furnished by *Strophanthus kombe*. It produces cardiac paralysis with permanent contraction, and induces rigidity of the general muscles; it destroys the reflex function, but not the motor conductivity of the spinal cord.

Kombic acid. (*Kombe*.) A substance obtained, along with strophanthin, by Fraser, from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

Komenic acid. (G. *Kömensäure*.) See *Comenic acid*.

Kondrau. Bavaria, district Regensburg, 1600 feet above sea-level. A cold mineral spring, containing sodium carbonate .9 grain, sodium chloride 2.15, sodium sulphate .25, potassium chloride .4, calcium carbonate .2, magnesium carbonate .25, and iron carbonate .1 grain, with much free carbonic acid. Used in catarrh of the urinary passages and in gravel.

Königsborn. Prussia, near Berg-Mark. A thermal salt spring, springing from the marl, at a temp. of 34° C. (93.2° F.), and containing much sodium chloride, and some iron and manganese oxides. It is used externally only in baths, douches, and as an inhalation, when pulverised, in scrofula, rheumatism, visceral engorgements, and chronic respiratory catarrhs.

Königsdorf-Jas'trzemb. Prussia, in the South of Silesia. A mineral water, temp. 17° C. (62.6° F.), 800 feet above sea-level, springing from the tertiary sandstone, and containing sodium chloride 87.9137 grains, potassium chloride .5862, calcium chloride 4.2355, magnesium chloride 2.6277, magnesium iodide .1382, magnesium bromide .2207, calcium carbonate .336, and ferrous carbonate .0329. It is used for drinking and baths in uterine congestion, menstrual troubles, leucorrhœa, uterine fibroids, lymphatic and glandular enlargements, joint diseases, syphilis, and skin diseases.

Königshütté. Prussia, in Silesia. An earthy chalybeate water, containing free carbonic acid.

Königswart. Bohemia, near Marienbad. A cold chalybeate water from many sources, springing in a valley 2160 feet above sea-level, in the Königswarter Gebirge. These mountains are covered with large pine forests, protecting the valley from the north and east winds, and charging the air with balsamic vapours. The Eleonorenquelle contains sodium bicarbonate .0682 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate .4050, calcium bicarbonate .5171, ferrous carbonate .1027, and manganese carbonate .0048 gramme, in 1000 grammes, with free carbonic acid; the Victorsquelle, Marienquelle, Neuquelle, and several others have much the same composition, many of them having somewhat less iron;

the Richardsquelle contains no iron. The water is used in baths and douches of all forms, including mud baths and pine-leaf baths, and for drinking in anæmia, scrofula, lung diseases, chronic gout and rheumatism, and in atonic and anæmic diseases of the nervous system and of all the mucous tracts.

Konopkow'ka. Austria-Hungary, in the north-east of Galicia, at no great distance from Tarnopol. A cold sulphur water, containing potassium sulphate .0115 gramme, sodium sulphate .0613, magnesium sulphate .0127, calcium bicarbonate .3735, ferrous bicarbonate .0044, and magnesium bicarbonate .0033 gramme, in a litre, with hydrogen sulphide and free carbonic acid.

Konstantin'ogorsk. Russia, in the Caucasus. A small town having a magnificent bath establishment, where the several waters of the neighbouring parts of the Caucasus are used for curative purposes. They are saline waters, chalybeate waters, and sulphur waters; both thermal and cold.

Konz-basse. See *Sierck*.

Koochla tree. The *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

Koon'dricum. The resin of *Boswellia glabra*.

Koor'chee. The bark of *Nerium antidysentericum*.

Koo'sin. Same as *Kosin*.

Koosso. Same as *Cusso*.

Kooyah root. The root of *Valeriana officinalis* or *V. edulis*. Used by the Indians of Oregon, after burying in the ground for two days, to make a kind of bread.

Kophosis. See *Cophosis*.

Kopio'pia. (Κόπιος, weariness; ὤψ, the eye.) Weakness of vision; weariness of the eye. Same as *Copopsia*.

K. hysterica. (Ἵστίρα, the womb.) Term applied by Forster to the aggregate of symptoms indicating hyperæsthesia of the fifth and optic nerves, due to a reflex action proceeding from the uterus. These symptoms are loss of power of accommodation and inability to maintain a persistent effort of fixation on any object, the eye becoming painful and tired and the lid drooping.

Kopp, Jo'hann Heinrich. A German physician, born in Hanau in 1777, and died there in 1858.

K.'s asthma. (Ἀσθμα, short breathing.) A term for *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Kopremesis. See *Copremesis*.

Kop'rikin. (Κόπρος, dung.) Hünefeld's term for a substance obtained from feces. It is probably a derivative of cholein mixed with mucus, or a residue of animal food which has not undergone chymification.

Koprostasis. See *Coprostasis*.

Kopyopia. Same as *Copopsia*.

Ko'ta. The name given by the Tartars to old dried koumiss, which they use as the ferment in the manufacture of koumiss.

Kordeles'tris. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ*.

Kor'é. See *Coré*.

Korectomia. Same as *Corectomy*.

Korectomy. See *Corectomy*.

Koredial'ysis. See *Coredialysis*.

Korektopia. See *Corectopia*.

Korel'ysis. See *Corel'ysis*.

Koremorphosis. See *Coremorphosis*.

Koresteno'ma. (Κόρη, the pupil of

KORETOMIA—KOUSSIN.

the eye; *στένωμα*, a narrow place.) Coarctation or contraction of the pupil.

Koretom'ia. See *Coretomy*.

Kormozo'a. See *Cormozoa*.

Kornwestheim. Württemberg, near Ludwigsburg. A cold sulphur spring.

Korond. Hungary, at the foot of the Lopágy Mountain. An earthy alkaline water, having a temp. of 18° C.—20° C. (64·4° F.—68° F.), containing sodium sulphate 1·2 grain, calcium carbonate 4·4, magnesium carbonate 1·6, and iron carbonate ·2 grain, in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid.

Koroniko. The *Veronica parviflora*. Employed in China, according to Jardine, in chronic dysentery. The name is said to be that used in New Zealand for the plant.

Koroscopy. (*Κόρη*, the pupil of the eye; *σκοπία*, to observe.) Landolt's name for the *Shadow-test*.

Korpo'na. Hungary, on the river of the same name. A sulphur spring.

Kor'sow. Austria-Hungary, in Galicia. A mineral water, containing, according to Titz, iron carbonate ·278, sodium carbonate ·079, and calcium sulphate ·079. Used in strumous diseases.

Korytni'ca. Hungary, County Liptau. A mineral water from three springs, in a valley of the Carpathians, 796 metres above sea-level. The Albrechtsbrunnen and the Sophienbrunnen contain iron carbonate as well as calcium sulphate; the Franz-Josephbrunnen contains no iron.

Kory'za. See *Coryza*.

Kösen. Prussia, in Saxony, on the Saale. A strong salt water, used as baths and for drinking in scrofula; the grape-cure and the whey-cure are also employed. The principal source is the Salzbrunnen, containing sodium chloride 41·0981 grammes, potassium chloride 1223, magnesium chloride 7252, sodium sulphate 2748, calcium sulphate 40605, calcium carbonate 6152, and iron carbonate 041 gramme, in 1000 grammes. The water is purgative, tonic, and alterative.

Kosi'a. Roumania. A sulphur spring, containing also sodium chloride.

Ko'sin. $C_3H_3O_{10}$. A substance obtained by Pavesi from Cusso, the flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*. It forms yellow rhombic crystals, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and chloroform, and sparingly in alcohol. It is not so powerful an anthelmintic as the impure form *Koussin*.

Kosmet'ica. See *Cosmetics*.

Kossala. Small, brown, kidney-shaped seeds, used in Abyssinia as a tanniacide. Their origin is unknown.

Kosseine. Same as *Koussin*.

Kos'so. See *Cusso*.

Kostend'il. Turkey, the chief town of the Sandjak of that name. Mineral waters, mostly sulphuretted, from more than twenty sources, arise near the town, and are used in chronic gout and rheumatism, intestinal affections, and skin diseases.

Kostrein'itz. Austria, in Lower Styria. A mineral water, containing sodium carbonate 61013 grammes, calcium carbonate 1369, magnesium carbonate 3092, iron carbonate 0225, and aluminium subphosphate 0163 gramme, in 1000 grammes, with some free carbonic acid. Used in chronic digestive disorders.

Köstritz. Prussia, in a valley of the Elster, 170 metres above sea-level. A thermal establishment, where are used mud baths, pine-leaf baths, and baths of the strong salt spring of the neighbouring village of Heinrichshall. Rheumatic and scrofulous affections are treated here.

Kotscheno'wa. Russia, not far from Moscow. A mineral spring, containing calcium carbonate 1·78 grain and iron carbonate ·25 grain in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid.

Kou'mish. Same as *Koumiss*.

Koumiss. (A word of Tartar origin. G. *Milchwein*.) A fermented liquor prepared from mare's milk, in the Steppes of Russia, by the Tartar and other Nomads. According to Herodotus, the Scythians made an intoxicating drink from mare's milk, but it is only in recent years that such a liquor has been used medicinally. It is prepared by putting fresh mare's milk, mixed with a little old koumiss, or sour cow's milk, or a ferment of yeast, flour, and honey, into a leathern bag, or an earthen or wooden vessel, which is placed in a warm situation, frequently shaken or stirred, and then bottled in champagne bottles. Its strength varies according to the length of time that the fermentation is allowed to proceed, being one to two days for weak koumiss, three to four or more for strong. When bottled the fermentation goes on with the formation of carbonic acid gas, and there results a milky fluid, frothing freely, of a sweetish-sour taste, and a peculiar smell. The chief change which occurs is the conversion of the milk sugar into alcohol, carbonic acid, and lactic acid, the former amounting to one per cent. or more. In the treatment of disease large quantities are drunk, from two to nine litres or more being given daily. Under its use the metabolism of the tissues is increased, the digestion and nutrition improved, and the secretion of urine augmented. It has been vaunted as a cure for phthisis, but it is probable that the open-air life of the Steppes had as much to do with the improvement as the koumiss. It is given with advantage in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory and gastric mucous membranes, in anæmia, chlorosis, and malarial cachexiæ.

Koumiss is also made from asses' milk, and from cow's milk. This latter may be made, according to the formula of Wolff, by dissolving half an ounce of grape sugar in four ounces of water and twenty grains of Fleischmann's compressed yeast, or well-washed and pressed out brewer's yeast, in two ounces of milk; the two solutions are mixed in a quart champagne bottle, and the bottle filled with fresh milk to within two inches of the top; it is then corked and wired, placed in a temperature of 10° C. (50° F.), and shaken up three times a day; in three or four days the koumiss is ready for use.

K., ferruginous. (L. *ferrugo*, rust of iron.) Ordinary koumiss in which lactate of iron has been dissolved.

Kou'mys. See *Koumiss*.

Kouri. Same as *Dammar*.

Kous-kous. See *Couscous*.

Kous'sein. Same as *Koussin*.

Kous'sin. The substance, also called *Kosin*, obtained by Pavesi from the flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*; according to Flückiger, it is a mixture containing variable quantities of *Kosin*.

Also, a synonym of *Kosin*.

KOUSSO—KREOSOTUM.

Kous'so. See *Cusso*.

K., female. The name given in Abyssinia to the female flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*; they are of a reddish colour.

K., infusion of. See *Infusum cusso*.

K., male. The name given in Abyssinia to the male flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica*; they are of a greenish colour.

K., red. The female flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*, from the abundance of the red colouring matter in them.

K. res'in. The active principle of *Cusso*; it is said to alter its character by keeping, changing from green to yellow, losing its bitterness, and becoming inactive.

Kovászna. Austria-Hungary, in Transylvania, near Kronstadt. Mineral waters from several sources are used here. The Pokolsáv contains much sodium chloride and carbonate, and is used in rheumatism and gout; the Vajna-falvaerquelle is a mild chalybeate, with much free carbonic acid, and is used in baths for all forms of general debility; the Gasbad, which contains large quantities of carbonic acid and nitrogen, as well as much oxygen, is used in rheumatic conditions; and the Horgászquelle, which contains sodium carbonate and chloride, with iron carbonate, is used in dyspepsia and atonic conditions of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

Krähenbad. Württemberg. An alkaline earthy spring.

Krailsheim. Germany, Württemberg. An alkaline earthy carbonated spring, in a beautiful neighbourhood, 373 metres above sea-level.

Krameria. (J. G. H. Kramer, a German botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polygalaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., same as *Krameria radix*.

K. argentæa, Martius. (*L. argenteus*, like silver.) Supplies the rhatany of Para.

K. cistoidæa, Hooker. (*Cistus*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. Chili. Furnishes an astringent root like *Payta rhatany*.

K., extract of. See *Extractum krameriaæ*.

K., extract of fluid. See *Extractum krameriaæ fluidum*.

K. granatensis. The *K. ixina*, var. *granatensis*.

K. grandiflora, Berg. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *K. tomentosa*.

K. ixina, Linn. *Savanella rhatany*. One of the species which furnishes *Krameria radix*.

K. ixina, var. *granatensis*, Triana. Same as *K. tomentosa*.

K. secundiflora, De Cand. (*L. secundus*, second; *flos*, a flower.) Supplies Texas rhatany.

K., syrup of. See *Syrupus krameriaæ*.

K., tincture of. See *Tinctura krameriaæ*.

K. tomentosa, St. Hilaire. (*L. tomentum*, stuffing for cushions.) One of the species which supplies the official rhatany of the United States Pharmacopœia. Same as *K. ixina*, var. *granatensis*.

K. triana'dra, Ruiz and Pavon. (Τρεῖς, three; δῆρο, a male.) Hab. Peru. Peruvian rhatany. One of the species which furnishes the official rhatany, *Krameria radix*.

K., tro'ches of. See *Trochisci krameriaæ*.

Krameria'ceæ. Martius's term for part of the *Polygalaceæ*.

Krameria' radix, B. Ph. (*L. radix*, a root. *F. ratanhia*; *G. Ratanhaverzel*.) Rhatany root. The dried root of Peruvian rhatany, *Krameria triandra*; and of *Savanilla*

rhatany, *Krameria ixina*. The former is dark, reddish-brown externally, and bright brownish-red within; the latter has a distinct dark-purplish or violet hue. It contains ratanhiatannic acid, ratanhia red, wax, gum, and uncrystallisable sugar. It is used as an astringent both internally and locally in hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, dysentery, leucorrhœa, gleet, and incontinence of urine. Dose, in powder, 10 to 30 grains (*3 to *6 gramme).

Krameric acid. (*P. acide kramérique*.) A doubtful crystalline substance obtained by Peschier from rhatany root; it has an astringent taste, and is very soluble in water.

Krania. The fruit of *Cornus mascula*.

Krankenhell. Germany, on the Isar, near Munich, 3450 feet above sea-level. Three springs, containing alkaline bicarbonates, sodium chloride, and a small amount of hydrogen sulphide. The Johannegeorgenquelle contains some sodium iodide, as does the Bernhardtquelle and the Annaquelle. Used, as baths and for drinking, in scrofula, uterine catarrhs and congestions, and in skin diseases.

Krapina. Austria-Hungary, in Croatia. Indifferent hot springs, two in number, of a temp. of 42°—44° C. (107·6°—111·2° F.) They are employed in skin disease, paralytic affections, gout and rheumatism.

Krapina-Töplitz. Same as *Krapina*.

Krasis. See *Crisis*.

Kraurosis. (Κραιρῶσις, to become dry.) A condition of shrivelled dryness of a part so that it is completely atrophied.

K. pudendi. (*L. pudenda*, the privy parts.) Atrophy of the external female genitals; the labia minora and frenulum clitoridis disappear, the vestibule shrinks, making the urethral orifice patulous, and causing painful ulcerations, the skin becomes thin and smooth, and the sebaceous and sweat glands few and small.

K. vulvæ. (*Vulva*.) Same as *K. pudendi*.

Krausé, Wilhelm. A German anatomist, born in Hanover in 1833, and now Professor in the University of Göttingen.

K.'s corpuscles. See *Corpuscles of Krause*.

K.'s end-bulbs. Same as *K.'s corpuscles*.

K.'s membrane. The thin dark line of anisotropic substance in the light band of a striped muscular fibre when seen uncontracted.

K.'s muscle-prism. See *Muscle-prism*.

Kre'asote. Same as *Creasote*.

Kreaso'ton. See *Creasotum*.

Kreatic. (Κρέας, flesh.) Relating to flesh.

Kreatin. (Κρέας.) $C_4H_7N_3O_2 = NH \cdot N \cdot H_2CN \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2COOH$. Methyl-uramido-acetic acid. A weak base found in muscle, brain, blood, and urine; when anhydrous it is an opaque, white substance, but taking up water it forms colourless, transparent, rhombic prisms. It is sparingly soluble in cold water and in alcohol, fairly soluble in hot water, and insoluble in ether.

Kreatinin. (Κρέας.) $C_4H_7N_3O$. A normal constituent of urine forming glistening, colourless, oblique prisms, soluble in hot water and in alcohol; it is a strong base, and is derived probably from kreatin by dehydration. It is increased in quantity during acute febrile conditions, and is diminished in anæmia, diabetes, chronic Bright's disease, and tetanus.

Kreatophagous. See *Creatophagous*.

Kreosotum. G. Ph. See *Creasotum*.

Kreosol. See *Cresol*.

Kresol. See *Cresol*.

Kresylic acid. See *Cresylic acid*.

Kretinismus. See *Cretinism*.

Kreuth. Bavaria, near the lake of Tegern. A climatic cure-place, 2900 feet above sea-level, in the midst of beautiful fir-clad mountains, and possessing four athermal saline springs, containing a small quantity of hydrogen sulphide. The water is laxative and diuretic; it is used for baths and for drinking in scrofula and in chronic respiratory catarrh. The grape cure, the whey cure, and baths of herbs are also employed.

Kreuznach. Prussia, on the Nahe, 330 feet above sea-level, in a pretty neighbourhood, with a soft air, and protected by hills from the winds. There are three springs: the Elizenquelle, or Elisabethquelle, contains sodium chloride 9.52 grammes, calcium chloride 1.733, magnesium chloride .0328, potassium chloride .1268, lithium chloride .00979, sodium bromide .04, sodium iodide .00042, with minute quantities of the carbonates of strontium, barium, magnesium, iron, and manganese, as well as silica and aluminium, in 1000 grammes; the Theodorschalle is much like it, but the Oranienquelle contains greatly more sodium and calcium chlorides and magnesium bromide. The waters are used for baths and drinking in scrofula, and especially in uterine enlargements, and fibroid tumours. Quite near are the similar waters of Münster am Stein.

Krikotomy. See *Cricotomy*.

Krinosin. (*Κρίνον*, a lily.) $C_{38}H_{77}NO_3$. Thudichum's term for a white, pulverisable mass, being a nitrogenised fat, obtained by exhausting crude kersin with ether; it is insoluble in cold, very soluble in boiling alcohol.

Kri'sis. See *Crisis*.

Kri'thē. See *Crithe*.

Krocidismus. See *Crocidismus*.

Kronberg. Prussia, in Nassau. Three sodium chloride springs, containing a little iron and much free carbonic acid.

Kron'dorf. Bohemia, near to Carlsbad. Two springs, containing sodium carbonate and iron carbonate. Used in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory, the gastro-intestinal, and the urinary passages.

Kronthal. Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, near to Soden, in a picturesque neighbourhood. There are three sources, containing sodium chloride, a little iron, and much free carbonic acid. They are used for baths and drinking, pure or mixed with whey, in scrofula, anemia, and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory passages.

Krum'bach. Bavaria, near to Ulm. A mineral water containing calcium carbonate. Used in rheumatic and cutaneous affections.

Krynica. Austria, in Galicia. An athermal, chalybeate water, containing calcium carbonate and much free carbonic acid. Used for drinking, and as baths and inhalations; mud baths and pine-leaf baths are also employed. They are administered in dyspeptic conditions, gastrodynia, especially that caused by gastric ulcer, chronic urinary catarrh, and cachectic conditions.

Kryptidin. $C_{11}H_{11}N$. One of the liquid bases obtained by the distillation of coal-tar.

Kryptolith. See *Cryptolith*.

Kryptophanic acid. See *Cryptophanic acid*.

Kryptophthal'mus. See *Cryptophthalmus*.

Kryptor'chis. See *Cryptorchis*.

Krystallin. See *Crystallin*.

Krzes'sow. Austria, in Galicia. A chalybeate spring, and also a sulphur spring. Used as baths, as well as mud baths.

Krzeszowicē. Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, on the Vienna-Gracow line. Athermal carbonated and sulphated waters. Used in catarrhal conditions of the several mucous membranes.

Ksen'na. See *Ouenmougha*.

Ku'a ka'ha. The *Curcuma longa*.

Kuchelbad. Bohemia, near Prague, on the left bank of the Moldau. A chalybeate water containing lime. Used in gout, rheumatism, urinary calculus, and gall-stones.

Küch'enmeister, Gott'lob Friedrich Hein'rich. A German physician, born at Buchheim, in Saxony, in 1821, and now living.

K.'s scissors. See *Scissor's, Küchenmeister's*.

Kuēni. The juice of *Butea frondosa*.

Kugelbad. Same as *Kuchelbad*.

Kuhul. (Arab.) The *Plumbum philosophicum*.

Ku'kui oil. The name in the Sandwich Islands for the oil of the fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.

Kumbecephalic. See *Cymbecephalic*.

Kum'gara. Russia, in the Caucasus. A sulphur spring, temp. 31° C. (87.8° F.), containing sodium carbonate.

Ku'mis. See *Koumiss*.

Ku'miss. See *Koumiss*.

Ku'mquat. The fruit of *Citrus japonica*.

Ku'myss. Same as *Koumiss*.

Kuna'ree. The *Nerium odorum*.

Kund'ah oil. The oil of the seeds of *Carapa touloucouina*.

Kunz'endorf. Prussia, in Silesia. A chalybeate spring containing sodium sulphide.

Kupfernick'el. (G. *Kupfer*, copper.) Native arsenide of nickel, so called from its yellowish-red colour like copper.

Kuppis. Russia, in Finland. An earthy chalybeate water.

Kurella, Ernst Gottfried. A German physician, born at Neidenburg, in East Prussia, in 1725, died in Berlin in 1799.

K., powder of. The *Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus*.

Kussan'der. The *Convolvulus panduratus*.

Kuss'maul, Ad'olf. A German physician now living at Strassburg, born at Graben, near Karlsruhe, in 1822.

K.'s co'ma. A synonym of *Diabetic coma*.

Kutera. See *Gum, Kutira*.

Kutira. See *Gum, Kutira*.

Kutirah gum. See *Gum, Kutira*.

Kutirine. Same as *Bassorin*.

Kut'tawa springs. United States of America, Kentucky, Lyon County. Mild, alkaline, carbonated waters, of a temperature of 16.66° C. (62° F.).

Kuttee'ra gum. See *Gum, Kutira*.

Kutubuth. (Arab.) An old term for a form of melancholia which was said to affect people chiefly in the month of February, when they cannot find rest anywhere, but wander hither and thither continually, unconscious where they are going.

Kuū'da. Russia, in Esthland. A cold sulphur spring.

Kwas. An alcoholic liquor much drunk in Russia, and prepared by fermenting the meal of rye with barley malt, rye malt, wheat meal, peppermint, yeast, and water.

Kwo'sein. Same as *Kousséin*.

Kwo'sin. Same as *Brayerin*.

Kwo'so. Same as *Cusso*.

Kyanise. (*Kyan*, the inventor.) To steep wood, cordage, or other material, in a solution of mercuric chloride to preserve it from dry rot or decay.

Ky'anol. Same as *Anilin*.

Kyanophyll. (*Kóavos*, blue; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) A blue-green substance which, according to Kraus, in conjunction with xanthophyll, forms chlorophyll.

Kyaputty. Same as *Cajeput*.

Kydia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*.

K. calicina, Roxb. Hab. India. A sudorific.

Kyestein. (*Κήσις*, conception; *ἑσθής*, a covering.) A soft, whitish, grumous pellicle, observed by Nauche in 1831, on the urine of a pregnant woman; it commences as a flocculent deposit in the centre of the fluid, which gradually rises, about thirty-six hours after it has been passed; it breaks up on the fifth day and settles to the bottom of the vessel. At one time it was thought to be a peculiar principle and to be diagnostic of pregnancy. It is now known to be chiefly composed of ammoniaco-magnesian phosphates, with fat-particles, vibrios, and bacteria, and to be found in putrefying urine other than that of a pregnant woman. It is probably produced by the decomposition of the urea in contact with mucus.

Kyklitis. See *Cyclitis*.

Kyllenē. Greece, in the Peloponessus. A sulphur water from eight sources, of a temp. varying from 24·53° C. to 25·26° C. (76·154° F. to 77·468° F.), and containing calcium carbonate 1·042 gramme, sodium carbonate ·729, sodium chloride 12·479, magnesium chloride 4·557, sodium sulphate 2·148, calcium sulphate 1·432, and magnesium bromide ·612 gramme, in 1000 grammes, with hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid.

Kyllin'gia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cyperaceæ*.

K. tri'ceps, Linn. (*L. triceps*, three-headed.) Used in India as a remedy for diabetes.

Kyilopod'ia. (*Κυλλοποδίου*, crook-footed; from *κυλλός*, crooked; *πούς*, a foot.) Same as *Cyllosis*.

Kylosis. See *Cyllosis*.

Kymatode. (*Κυματώδης*, like waves.) Undulated, like waves.

Kymia. A cucurbit with which distillation is performed.

Also, the same as *Massa*.

Kymograph. (*Κύμα*, a wave; *γράφω*, to write. *G. Wellenzeichner*.) Volkmann's term for an instrument by means of which the varia-

tions of the blood pressure during cardiac action and repose can be registered on a blackened sheet of paper.

K., feath'er. (*G. Federkymographion*.) Same as *K., Fick's*.

K., Fick's. An instrument on the principle of Bourdon's manometer, consisting of a hollow, C-shaped, light, metallic spring, closed at one end, covered by a membrane at the other, and filled with alcohol; the covered end is connected with the interior of a blood-vessel by a junction-piece filled with a solution of sodium carbonate; the blood pressure tends to straighten the spring, and the amount of movement is registered on a moving surface by a style attached by a series of levers to the closed end of the spring. Hering and others have modified the instrument.

K., Lud'wig's. An instrument consisting of a U-shaped tube partially filled with mercury, one surface of which is in connection with the interior of a blood-vessel by means of a rigid tube, and the other carries a float to which is attached a style which records the varying level of the mercury on a uniformly rotating cylinder.

K., spring. Same as *K., Fick's*.

Kymographion. Same as *Kymograph*.

Kynan'chè. See *Cynanche*.

Kyna. The *Opeponax chironium*.

Kynuren'ic acid. See *Cynurenic acid*.

Kynu'rin. See *Cynurin*.

Kyphosis. See *Cyphosis*.

Kyphoskoliosis. See *Cyphoscoliosis*.

Kyphotic. Relating to *Kyphosis*.

K. pelvis. See *Pelvis, kyphotic*.

Kyra. The *Opeponax chironium*.

Kystein. Same as *Kyestein*.

Kystitis. See *Cystitis*.

Kysthoproptosis. (*Κύσθος*, the female privy parts; *πρόπτωσις*, a falling down.) Prolapsus of the vagina.

Kystis. (*Κύστις*, the bladder.) A cyst.

Kystitome. Same as *Cystitome*.

Kystitomy. Same as *Cystitomy*.

Kystoptosis. (*Κύστις*, a bladder; *πτώσις*, a falling.) The spontaneous bursting of a cyst.

Also, same as *Cystoptosis*.

Kystotome. Same as *Cystotome*.

Kystotomy. Same as *Cystotomy*.

Kyth'nos. Greece, an island in the Archipelago, formerly Dryopis. Thermal salt water from two sources: Caccavo, having a temperature of 50° C.—55° C. (122° F.—131° F.), contains sodium chloride 26·625 grammes, potassium chloride ·909, calcium chloride 1·731, magnesium chloride 2·282, calcium sulphate 2·463, calcium carbonate ·328, sodium bromide ·035, sodium iodide ·001 gramme, in 1000, with free carbonic acid; and St. Anargyres, with a temp. of 40° C. (104° F.)

Kyttarrhag'ia. (*Κύτταρος*, a cell; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) Bleeding from the socket of a tooth.

L.

L. Abbreviation of *L. libra*, a pound.

Also, a synonym of *Lithium*.

L. A. Abbreviation of *L. lege artis*, by the rule of art.

La. The symbol of *Lanthanum*.

L'Allias. Switzerland, Canton de Vaud, six miles from Vevey, 3215 feet above the sea-level. A cold spring, the Source Sulfureuse, containing calcium sulphate 1·536 gramme, calcium carbonate ·3002, calcium sulphide ·0033, calcium hyposulphite ·0032, strontium sulphate ·0132, magnesium sulphate ·2166, iron silicate ·0144 gramme in a litre, with much free carbonic acid and some hydrogen sulphide. Used in atonic dyspepsia, catarrh of the gastrointestinal, respiratory, and genito-urinary mucous membranes, in chlorosis, scrofula, rheumatic affections and skin diseases.

La Baraquette. France, département du Cantal. Cold bicarbonated chalybeate waters. Used in gastralgia, dyspepsia, and malarial visceral engorgements.

La Bassère. France, département des Hautes Pyrénées, about five miles from the town of Bagnères de Bigorre, where the water is chiefly drunk. The temp. varies from 11·6° C. to 13·75° C. (52·88 F. to 56·75° F.) The water contains sodium sulphide ·0464 parts in 1000. It is used in cases of chronic catarrh of the respiratory passages, and especially in cases of chronic laryngitis. It is artificially warmed when used.

La Bastide. France, département du Cantal. A cold chalybeate water, containing iron bicarbonate. Used in anæmia and atonic digestive disturbances.

La Bauche. France, département de la Savoie, near Chambéry. A mineral water, containing calcium bicarbonate ·2518 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate ·12129, ferrous bicarbonate ·14257, ferrous crenate ·305, ammonium bicarbonate ·0285, and sodium hyposulphite ·01215 gramme in a litre, with free carbonic acid and traces of hydrogen sulphide. Used in chlorosis, anæmia, amenorrhœa, malarious cachexia, and leucorrhœa.

La Boisse. See *Boisse*.

La Bourboule. See *Bourboule*.

La Caille. France, département de la Haute Savoie, nine kilometres from Annecy. Here are alkaline sulphuretted thermal springs, temp. 30·2° C. (86·36° F.) They are used in diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, of the urinary apparatus, and of the bones, as in caries and necrosis.

La Chal-dette. See *Chal-dette*.

La Chapelle-Godefroy. See *Chapelle-Godefroy*.

La Chapelle-sur-Erdre. See *Chapelle-sur-Erdre*.

La Clavée. See *Clavée*.

La Condamine. France, département du Cantal. A cold, bicarbonated, chalybeate water, used in chlorosis and anæmia.

La Courrière. One of the springs of *Durtal*.

La Fayette artesian well. United States of America, Indiana, Tippecanoe County. A saline sulphuretted spring, of a tem-

perature of 14·44° C. (58° F.), containing calcium carbonate 12·02 grains, calcium sulphate 56·01, sodium chloride 324·77, magnesium chloride 21·66 grains in a gallon, with much free carbonic acid, hydrogen sulphide and nitrogen.

La Fayette springs. United States of America, Mississippi, La Fayette County. A saline sulphuretted water.

La Ferranche. Same as *Chateauneuf-les-bains*.

La Ferrière. France, département de l'Isère. A cold, feeble sulphur water, containing calcium carbonate ·037 gramme, magnesium sulphate ·149, sodium chloride ·513, and iodine ·007 gramme in a litre, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. Used in gastric disorders and skin diseases.

La Gadinère. France, département du Gers. A cold chalybeate water, containing calcium sulphate ·8545 gramme, magnesium sulphate ·7353, calcium carbonate ·2685, magnesium carbonate ·0282, ferrous carbonate ·014, and alumina ·056 gramme in a litre.

La Golaïse. See *Golaïse, la*.

La Hermida. See *Hermida, la*.

La Herse. France, département de l'Orne. Cold, weak chalybeate waters, from two sources, containing a little free carbonic acid.

La Hontalade. One of the springs of *St. Sauveur*.

La Liche. France, département des Hautes-Alpes. A sulphur water.

La Malou. France, département de l'Hérault, 190 metres above sea-level. There are many springs here, hot, warm, and cold, varying a little in composition, but chiefly containing small quantities of the several earthy and alkaline bicarbonates, and a minute quantity of iron. Used in rheumatic affections, chronic nervous disorders, locomotor ataxy, and anæmic conditions.

La Martinique. See *Martinique*.

La Molla. Italy, in Piedmont. Several springs, of a temperature of 18° C. (64·4° F.), rise here, containing alkaline and earthy bicarbonates with some iron. Used in anæmic conditions.

La Motte-les-Bains. France, département de l'Isère, near Grenoble, in a narrow gorge. Weak sodium chloride waters from two sources, one of which has a temperature of 57° C. (134·6° F.), the other one of 60° C. (140° F.) Used in rheumatic affections.

La Paute. France, département de l'Isère. A cold, weak, sulphur water.

La Penna. See *Penna*.

La Poretta. See *Poretta*.

La Preste. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales, in the Upper Tech Valley, 31 kilometres from Amelie-les-Bains, not far from the Spanish frontier. The nearest station is Perpignan, about 40 miles distant. The climate is that of a mountainous region. The season begins 1st July. The waters have a temperature of from 37° C. to 44° C. (98·6° F. to 111·2° F.), and contain a small proportion of sodium sulphide. They are recommended in urinary, phosphatic, and lithic acid affections, and vesical catarrh.

La Pu'da. Spain, province of Barcelona. Thermal waters, containing small amounts of sodium chloride, sulphide, and sulphate, with much free carbonic acid and some nitrogen. The temperature is about 30° C. (86° F.) Used in skin diseases, chronic catarrhal conditions of the respiratory passages, and of the gastrointestinal and genito-urinary mucous membranes; in chronic rheumatism, syphilitic affections, and old wounds and ulcers.

La Pyronée. France, département du Cantal. A cold, bicarbonated, chalybeate water. A neighbouring spring of like properties is called Conches.

La Revaute. France, département du Cantal. A bicarbonated chalybeate water.

La Roche-Cardon. France, département du Rhône, near Lyons. A cold chalybeate water, containing small quantities of calcium, magnesium, iron, and manganese bicarbonates.

La Roche Pôsay. France, département de la Vienne, near Châtellerault. An athermal, weak, sulphur water with calcium sulphate.

La Saulce. France, département des Hautes-Alpes, near Gap. A feebly mineralised spring, containing some chloride of sodium and a little iron, having a temperature of 22·8° C. (73·04° F.) Used in anæmic and dyspeptic conditions and in malarial cachexia.

La Terrasse. France, département de l'Isère, near Grenoble. A mild sulphur water.

La Terrina. Italy, province of Florence. A chalybeate water, containing small quantities of carbonates of sodium, magnesium, calcium, and iron, with much free carbonic acid.

La Trollière. France, département de l'Allier, near Bourbon l'Archambault. A cold mineral water, containing iron in association with crenic acid.

La Veyrasse. France, département de l'Herault. A cold mineral water, containing alkaline and earthy bicarbonates with a little iron.

Lab. Hammersten's term for the hypothetical ferment of young animals which coagulates casein.

Labaria. The Demerara name of the *Dracontium polyphyllum*.

Labarium. (L. labor, to fall.) Looseness and falling out of the teeth.

Labarraque, Antoine Germain. A French chemist, born at Oloron in 1777, died near Paris in 1850.

L's disinfecting fluid. A synonym for the *Liquor sodæ chlorate*.

L's liquor. (G. *Labarraque'sche Bleichflüssigkeit*.) The liquid obtained by passing chlorine into a solution of caustic soda; it is a solution of sodium hypochlorite mixed with sodium chloride. Used as a disinfectant, deodoriser, and a bleaching agent.

L's paste. A substance employed in the treatment of moist syphilitic mucous papules; it is made by moistening the papule with a solution of sodium chloride and then sprinkling it with calomel.

L's solution. The *Liquor sodæ chlorate*.

L's solution of chloride of soda. (G. *unterchlorigsaures Natrium*.) The same as *L's liquor*.

La barthe-de-Neste. France, département des Hautes Pyrénées, near Bagnères de Bigorre. A cold spring containing magne-

sium carbonate ·024 gramme, calcium carbonate ·012, iron carbonate ·004, with a little magnesium and sodium chlorides, in 1000 grammes. Used in disturbances of digestion and of the nervous system and in chlorosis.

La barthe-rivière. France, département de la Haute Garonne. A water not sufficiently analysed, of a temperature of 21·2° C. (70·16° F.) Used in neuroses.

La bassere. See *La Bassère*.

Labdacis'mus. (Λαβδαισμός, an over-partiality for the use of λ, λάβδα, or λάμδα.) Difficulty of pronouncing the letter λ, instead of which sometimes ρ, and sometimes ν and δ, are pronounced.

Lab'damen. Same as *Labdanum*.

Lab'danum. See *Labdanum*.

L. factic'ium. (L. *facticius*, false.) A substance compounded of yellow wax and hog's lard, of each six ounces, and burnt ivory four ounces.

Lab'ë. (Λαβή, a handle; a grip.) The initial symptoms of an acute attack of fever or other sickness.

La'bel. Same as *Labellum*.

Labell'um. (L. *labellum*, dim. of *labrum*, a lip. F. *labbelle*; S. *labello*; G. *Lippchen*.) A little lip.

In Botany, the inferior lip of ringent and personate plants; especially the lower, often pendulous, petal of orchids.

Lab'eo. (L. *labeo*; from *labia*, a lip.) One who has thick lips.

Lab'es. (L. *labes*; from *labor*, to fall down. G. *Fall, Verderben*.) Term for a fall or declension; a deprivation.

Applied to a contagious disease, as the *Pestis*, or plague.

Also (L. *labia*, a lip), one who has thick lips.

Also, a drug mentioned by Serapion, supposed to be aloes.

La'bestz-Bis'caye. France, département des Basses-Pyrénées. Two cold mineral springs are found here; one sulphurous and the other chalybeate.

La'bia. (L. *labia*, a lip; also, nom. pl. of *labium*, a lip.) The lips of the mouth.

Also, the *Labia pudendi majora*.

Also, the prolongations of the neuropodium in Polychæta.

L. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The margins of the cerebral hemispheres which form the lower part of the great longitudinal fissure of the brain, and overlap the corpus callosum.

L. cris'tæ os'sis fem'oris. (L. *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *femur*, the thigh.) The outer and inner margins of the linea aspera of the femur.

L. cris'tæ os'sis il'i. (L. *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *ilium*, the haunch-bone.) The outer and inner lips of the crest of the ilium.

L. cun'ni. (L. *cunus*, the external female genitals.) The *L. pudendi majora*.

L. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outer.) The same as *L. pudendi majora*.

L. inter'na pud'en'di. (L. *internus*, within; *pudenda*, the privy parts.) The same as *Nymphæ*.

L. majo'ra. (L. *major*, greater.) The *L. pudendi majora*.

L. mino'ra. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Nymphæ*.

L. orificii u'teri. (L. *orificium*, an opening; *uterus*, the womb. G. *Lippen des Muttermundes*.) The anterior and posterior lips of the mouth of the uterus.

L. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) The lips.

L. puden'di majora. (L. *pudenda*, the privy parts; *major*, greater. F. *grandes lèvres de la vulve*; G. *grosse Schamlippen*.) The lips of the pudendum. They consist of a longitudinal fold of integument, rounded above and growing thinner below, extending on each side of the rima of the vulva from the mons veneris to the anterior border of the perinæum. They consist on the outer surface of skin furnished with scattered hair, and on the inner surface of a continuation of the vaginal mucous membrane, enclosing between them adipose tissue, areolar tissue, a structure resembling the dartos of the male, blood- and lymph-vessels, nerves, and glands.

L. puden'di minora. (L. *pudenda*; *minor*, less.) The *Nymphæ*.

L. ure'thræ. (ὀρίθρα, the tube by which the urine is discharged from the bladder.) The lateral margins of the external orifice of the meatus urinarius.

L. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb. F. *lèvres de l'utérus*; G. *Muttermundlippen*.) The thick lips of the os uteri.

Labia'ceæ. (L. *labium*.) Same as *Labiatæ*.

Lab'ial. (L. *labia*, a lip. F. *labial*; I. *labiale*; S. *labial*; G. *labial, Lippen-gehörig*.) Relating to the lips; formed by the lips.

L. artery. (F. *artère labiale*.) The facial artery, according to Haller and Sabatier.

L. artery, inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *artère labiale inférieure*.) A branch of the facial artery. It passes beneath the depressor anguli oris muscle. The inferior coronary artery is also sometimes called the inferior labial.

L. artery, superior. (L. *superior*, that is above. F. *artère labiale supérieure*.) The same as the *Coronary artery, superior*, of the lips.

L. barbs. (L. *barba*, the beard.) The fleshy, sensitive projections from the lips of some fishes, as the mullet.

L. cartilages. (G. *Labial- or Lippenknorpel*.) Three rods or plates of cartilage found in the Selachians in front of the jaw arches. Two of these are embedded in the upper lip, and are applied to the palato-quadratum, and one is in the lower lip, which is applied to the mandible. The anterior or premaxillary cartilage constitutes only a segment of an upper arch, the posterior or maxillary cartilage unites with the inferior or premandibular cartilage to form a complete arch.

L. chan'cre. See *Lip*, *chancre* of.

L. con'sonants. (L. *con*, with; *sono*, to sound.) Those voice sounds which are mainly produced by movements of the lips, such *p*, *b*, *m*, *f* and *v*.

L. glands. (L. *glandula*, a gland. F. *glandes labiales*.) Small racemose glands situated between the mucous membrane of the lips and the orbicularis oris muscle, and opening on the inner surface of the lips.

L. line. See *Line*, *labial*.

L. mus'cle. (F. *muscle labial*.) The *Orbicularis oris*.

L. nerve of inferior den'tal. The *Mental nerve*.

L. nerves of infra-or'bial. The *L. nerves, superior*.

L. nerves, superior. (L. *superior*, upper. G. *Oberlippennerven*.) Terminal facial branches of the infra-orbital nerve, three or four in number, which supply the integument of the fore part of the cheek, and the skin and mucous membrane of the upper lip.

L. veins. (F. *veines labiales*.) These correspond to the superior and inferior coronary arteries of the lip. They each commence in a close plexus in the orbicularis oris muscle. The superior opens into the facial vein and the inferior into the submental branch of the facial, or into the commencement of the anterior jugular vein.

Labia'lis. (L. *labium*, a lip.) The orbicularis oris muscle.

Also (F. *labial*), of, or belonging to, the *Labium*, or lip.

La'bials. (L. *labia*, a lip.) The consonants which are formed chiefly by the lips, being *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *v*.

L., aspirate. (L. *aspiro*, to breathe upon. G. *Reibungs-Lippenlaute*.) The consonants *f* and *v*.

L., explosive. (L. *explodo*, to drive off the stage by clapping. G. *explosive-Lippenlaute*.) The consonants *b* and *p*.

L., resonant. (L. *resono*, to sound again. G. *Resonant-Lippenlaute*.) The consonant *m*.

L., vibrative. (L. *vibro*, to set in tremulous motion. G. *Zitter-Lippenlaute*.) The burring sound made by grooms.

Labia'tæ, Jussieu. (L. *labia*. F. *labies*; G. *Lippenblüthler*.) A Natural Order of epipetalous, corollifloral angiosperms, of the Alliance *Echiales*; or a Family of the Order *Labiatæ*, Subclass *Sympetale*. Herbs or shrubs with decussate leaves and square stems; flowers arranged in verticillasters; stamens four, didynamous, sometimes two by abortion; ovary deeply four-lobed, each with a solitary erect ovule; seed with little or no albumen.

Also, an Order of the Subclass *Sympetale*, Class *Dicotyledones*, having pentamerous, zygomorphous flowers, with median symmetry, generally a two-lipped corolla, epipetalous stamens, the posterior stamen abortive or represented by a staminode, and two median carpels.

La'biatæ. (L. *labia*, a lip. F. *labié*; I. *labbiato*; S. *labiado*; G. *lippig, getippt*.) Having lips; lipped.

L. corolla. (L. *corolla*, a little wreath. G. *Lippenblume*.) A gamopetalous corolla the limb of which is divided into two lips, one above the other; the upper lip is formed by the union of two contiguous petals, and the lower by the junction of three.

Labiatifloræ. (L. *labia*, a lip; *flos*, a flower. F. *labiatiflores*.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, according to De Candolle, having the hermaphrodite florets bilabiate, and the male and female florets ligulate or bilabiate.

Labiatiflorous. (L. *labium*, the lip; *flos*, a flower. F. *labiatiflore*; G. *lippenblüthig*.) In Botany, applied to a capitulum when the corolla of the florets are divided into two unequal lips.

Labia'tiform. (L. *labium*, a lip; *forma*, likeness. F. *labiatiforme*.) Having the appearance of a lip. Applied to the corollæ of some *Compositæ*.

Labia'tion. (L. *labium*, a lip. F. *labia-*

tion.) Term used by L. C. Richard to designate the divisions of calyces and corollæ parted in the manner of lips.

Labidocleidion. (Λαβίς, a forceps; κλειδίον, a little key. L. *clavis forcipulæ*.) A lock forceps.

Labidometer. (Λαβίς, a forceps; μέτρον, a measure. F. *labidomètre*; G. *Labimeter*, *Zangenmesser*.) An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of the child's head in the pelvis, and consisting of a graduated scale attached to the handles of a pair of midwifery forceps, which denotes the distance to which the blades are separated when applied to the foetal head.

Labidophorous. (Λαβίς, a forceps; φέρω, to bear. F. *labidophore*.) Having forceps at the extremity of the abdomen.

Labidopriion. (Λαβίς, a forceps; πριόν, a saw. G. *Zangensäge*.) Name for serrated forceps.

Also, termed *Prionolabis*.

Labiduris. (Λαβίς, a forceps; οὐρά, a tail.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

L. gulo'sa, Rud. (L. *gulosus*, gluttonous.) Found in the large intestine of *Testudo græca*, and in the cæcum of *Chelonoides tabulatus*.

La'bile. (L. *labilis*, easily gliding; from *labor*, to glide along. F. *labile*; G. *Linfällig*, *vergänglich*.) Falling off.

In Botany, synonymous with *Caducous*, but little used. Applied to the calyptra of mosses when they fall easily.

In Electro-therapeutics, a term employed by R. Remak to denote the mode of applying the galvanic current, which consists in placing one pole, usually the positive, on a point and passing the other, the negative pole, in close contact with the skin, along the course of the nerve or the muscles intended to be affected; by this means the chemical action of the stable current is combined with the exciting action of voltaic alternatives in the production of muscular contractions.

Labimeter. See *Labidometer*.

La'bio-alve'olar. (L. *labium*, a lip; *alveolus*, a little trough.) Relating to the lips and the alveoli.

Labiochore'ic form of stam-mering. (L. *labium*; *chorea*. F. *bégaiement fermé*.) A form of stammering in which the patient is arrested by the sounds of the consonants *b, p, d, t, w, m*, which he endeavours to articulate by repeating the consonant three or four times *b b b, p p p, m m m*, pressing the lips forcibly together, or pressing the tongue against the lips till he is compelled to draw breath, and gains time to quiet down. There is usually a copious secretion of saliva.

La'bio-dent'als. (L. *labium*; *dens*, a tooth.) The consonants which are formed by the joint action of the lips and the teeth; being *f* and *v*.

La'bio-glos'so-larynge'al pa-ralysis. (L. *labium*, a lip; Gr. γλώσσα, the tongue; λάρυγξ, the larynx; παράλυσις, palsy.) A chronic and progressive affection of the nuclei of the medulla oblongata. It is characterized by a diminution and subsequent loss of motor power in the tongue, soft palate, and lips. The disease is fatal. See *Paralysis, glosso-labio-pharyngeal*.

La'bio-glos'so-pharynge'al. (L.

labium; Gr. γλώσσα; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) Relating to the lips, the tongue, and the pharynx.

La'biomancy. (L. *labium*; Gr. μαντεία, power of divination.) The faculty of understanding what is said by watching the movements of the lips of a speaker, without hearing any sounds which are made.

La'bio-men'tal. (L. *labium*; *mentum*, the chin.) Relating to the lip and the chin.

L. nerve. The supramaxillary branch of the cervico-facial division of the facial nerve.

La'bio-pal'atine. (L. *labium*; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth.) Relating to the lips and the palate.

Labioplas'tic opera'tion. (L. *labium*, a lip; Gr. πλάσσω, to mould.) An operation for restoring the upper or lower lip after injuries destroying their substance.

La'biose. (L. *labiosus*, from *labium*. G. *grosslippig*.) Large-lipped.

In Botany (G. *lippenartig*), resembling a lip or lips; also, applied to a structure having the appearance of two lips.

Labiote'na'culum. (F. *labium*, the lip; *tenaculum*, an instrument for taking hold of a part. F. *labiotenaille*; G. *Lippenhalter*.) An instrument for drawing the lip forward from its natural position.

Labipal'pus. (L. *labium*; *palpus*, a stroking.) Same as *Palpus, labial*.

La'bis. (Λαβίς, a handle. F. *forceps*; G. *Zange*.) The instrument termed forceps.

La'bitome. (Λαβίς, a pair of forceps; τομή, section.) A pair of cutting forceps.

La'bi'um. (L. *labium*, a lip. F. *labre*; G. *lippe*.) The lip. Applied to structures in animals and plants which are like a lip.

In Zoology, the lower lip of Insecta; also, the inner border of the univalve shell of Mollusca.

In Botany, the lower lip of a labiate corolla.

L. duplex. (L. *duplex*, twofold.) A congenital deformity in which there is a lengthy swelling of the mucous membrane of one or other lip, chiefly the upper, which is separated by a furrow from the true lip.

L. exter'na puden'di. (L. *externus*, external; *pudenda*, the privy parts.) The same as *Labia pudendi majora*.

L. infe'rius. (L. *inferior*, lower. G. *die Unterlippe*.) The lower lip.

L. latera'le cris'tæ os'sis fem'oris. (L. *lateralis*, at the side; *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *femur*, the thigh bone.) The outer margin of the linea aspera.

L. lepori'nus. (L. *lepus*, a hare. F. *bec-de-lièvre*; G. *Hasenschnabel*.) The malformation called *Hare-lip*.

L. media'le cris'tæ os'sis fem'oris. (L. *medialis*, middle; *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *femur*, the thigh.) The inner margin of the linea aspera.

L. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The name of each of the *Nymphæ*.

L. supe'rius. (L. *superior*, that is above. G. *die Oberlippe*.) The upper lip.

L. tympan'icum. (L. *tympanum*, a drum. G. *Paukenlippe*.) The lower edge of the sulcus spiralis or grooved border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea.

L. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The outer lip of the os uteri.

L. vestibula're. (L. *vestibulum*, an antechamber. G. *Vorhofslippe*.) The upper

edge of the sulcus spiralis or grooved border of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea.

Lablab. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

L. vulgaris, Savigny. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) Black Egyptian bean. Seeds nutritive, but not pleasant; used as food.

La'bor. See *Labour*.

Labo'rans. (*L. laboro*, to labour. *F. laborant*; *G. schwer arbeitend*.) Suffering; troubled; diseased; labouring.

Laboratory. (Formed from *L. elaboro*, to take pains. *F. laboratoire*; *I. laboratorio*; *S. laboratorio*; *G. Laboratorium, Werkstätte*.) A place in which chemical operations are performed.

Lab'orie, Jean Ed'ouard. A French surgeon, born in Paris in 1813, died in 1868.

L's operation on the foot. Removal of the foot at the articulation between the os calcis and the cuboid and the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. It differs from Chopart's operation in retaining the scaphoid in addition to the calcaneum and astragalus.

Laboul'bène, Jean Jo'seph Alexandre. A French physician, now living in Paris, born at Agen, département Lot-et-Garonne.

Laboulbenia'ceæ. (*Laboulbène*.) A group of Fungi which are parasitic upon insects.

La'bour. (Old *F. labour*; from *L. labor*, toil. *F. labour*; *I. lavoro*; *S. labor*; *G. Arbeit*.) Work; toil.

Also (*F. travail*; *I. travaglio*; *S. trabajo*; *G. Kindesnöthen, Kreissen*), the process of parturition; the bringing forth of a child.

L., artificial. (*L. artificium*, craft. *F. accouchement artificiel*.) A labour which is not completed by the natural powers.

L., atonic. (*Αττονος*, languid.) Labour protracted by general or local weakness.

L. chair. A chair with an inclined back, furnished with cushions and straps, in which the woman is placed during the second stage of labour. It was formerly much used in Europe, and is still employed in a few of the more remote districts in Germany. It was never employed in England. In some parts of Ireland the husband or a neighbour fulfilled the functions of a labour chair.

L., complicated. (*L. complicatus*, folded together.) A labour which is attended with some dangerous or troublesome accident or disease connected in particular instances with the process of parturition, as puerperal convulsions.

L., difficult. The same as *Dystocia*.

L., divided. A term applied to a twin labour in which the births are separated from each other by some considerable time.

L., dry. A labour in which there is very slight discharge of liquor amni; or a labour in which the discharge of waters takes place before, or at, the beginning of the uterine contractions.

L., forc'd. A labour induced by art.

L., impracticable. (*L. in*, for *in*, neg.; *Gr. πρακτικός*, fit for action.) The form in which the child, even when reduced in size, cannot pass through the pelvis.

By some, as Good, it is defined as labour impeded by misconfiguration of the fœtus, or of the maternal pelvis.

L., induction of. (*L. inductio*, a bringing into.) See *Premature labour, induction of*.

L., in'ert. A labour in which there is inertia of the womb. See *Uterine inertia*.

L., instrument'al. (*F. accouchement mécanique* of Capuron.) A labour requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion, or alteration of the proportion between the size of the child and the capacity of the pelvis.

L., labo'rious. A labour attended with difficulty.

L.-like pains. Graily Hewitt's term for paroxysmal pains occurring in non-pregnant women and simulating labour pains; they may occur where there is menstrual, or puriform or other fluid retention, peri-uterine hæmatocele, uterine tumour, dysentery, uterine neuralgia, and in a case, observed by Leonard Sedgwick, where there was an enormously distended bladder.

L., metastat'ic. (*Μεταστατικός*, denoting change.) A labour in which the uterine and other muscular forces are temporarily suspended, the nervous power seeming to be directed into other channels.

L., mis'sed. A term by Oldham for a rare phenomenon in gestation in which, the fœtus dying and remaining in utero, the labour does not come on at the usual time; the remains of the fœtus being retained for a considerable time, until removed by artificial means, or discharged piecemeal by the vagina.

L., mor'bid. (*L. morbidus*, diseased.) A difficult or otherwise unnatural labour, from irregularity of symptoms, presentation, or structure.

L., multip'arous. (*L. multus*, many; *pario*, to bring forth.) Labour in which there is more than one child.

L., nat'ural. A labour which occurs at the end of the ninth month of pregnancy, the pains being regular and effective, the process not continuing beyond twenty-four hours, rarely more than twelve, and very generally not above six, the size of the head and the capacity of the pelvis being duly proportioned, and no morbid state supervening either to prevent delivery or endanger the mother's life.

L. pains. (*F. douleurs*; *I. le doglie*; *S. dolores*; *G. Wehen, Geburtsschmerzen, Mutterweh*.) The painful contractions of the uterus during labour.

L. pains, false. See *Pains, labour, false*.

L., perverse'. Labour impeded by preternatural presentation of the child.

L., postponed. (*L. postpono*, to put after.) A labour which does not occur until after the usual period of pregnancy, nine months.

L., powerless. A labour in which the natural efforts are insufficient from exhaustion to complete delivery.

L., precip'itate. (*L. precipito*, to hasten.) A very rapid labour. It may be caused by excessive force and rapidity of the pains, or by a very relaxed condition of the passages, or by both combined.

L., pre'mature. (*L. præmaturus*, too early.) Labour occurring considerably before the completion of the usual period of uterogestation, but not so early as to prevent the child from surviving. The term is often confined to labour occurring during the last three months of pregnancy, but before the natural period.

LABRA—LABYRINTH.

L., preterna'tural. (*L. præter*, beyond; *natura*, nature.) That kind of labour in which the presentation or position of the child is different from that which occurs in natural labour; or labour in which the uterus contains a plurality of children.

L., protracted. (*L. protraho*, to lengthen out.) A labour delayed considerably beyond the usual period from defective expulsive action, or from undue rigidity of the maternal structures, or from tumours or other swellings, or from unnatural fetal conditions.

L., sequential. (*L. sequo*, to follow.) Diseased action or disturbance following labour.

L. show. The bloody mucous discharge which immediately precedes the commencement of labour.

L., sponta'neous. (*L. sponte*, of one's free will.) A labour completed by means of the natural forces without external help.

L., spu'rious. (*L. spurius*, false.) The occurrence of imaginary labour pains following an imaginary pregnancy; several cases have been recorded.

L., sta'ges of. The process of parturition has been variously divided into stages; Désormeaux's division into three stages is generally followed; the first stage being that from the commencement of labour to the complete dilatation of the os uteri; the second being that from this event to the birth of the child; and the third being that from the birth of the child to the expulsion of the placenta; a preparatory stage is sometimes spoken of which includes the time of the sinking of the womb into the pelvis before pains occur.

L., tedious. A labour which continues beyond the usual period, the delay not being caused by malposition of the child or malformation in the mother, and the process being capable of safe termination without the use of instruments.

L., unpli'ant. Labour delayed by want of proper dilatation of some or other of the soft parts.

Lab'ra. Plural of *Labrum*.

L. cartilagin'ea. The same as *L. fibro-cartilaginea*.

L. fi'bro-cartilagin'ea. (*L. fibra*, fibre; *cartilago*, gristle.) The fibro-cartilaginous margin of various joints, as of the cotyloid and glenoid cavities.

L. glenoïdea. (*Γλήνη*, a shallow socket of a joint; *είδος*, likeness.) The fibro-cartilaginous rims of the glenoid and cotyloid cavities.

Lab'rador. A large peninsula on the northern part of the east coast of North America, being a dependency of Newfoundland.

L. tea. An infusion of the dried leaves of the *Ledum palustre* and *L. latifolium*. It is very strong in astringent and narcotic properties. The term is also applied to the plants themselves.

Lab'rax. (*Λάβραξ*, the basse.) A Genus of the Suborder *Acanthopterygii*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

L. lupus. Cuv. (*L. lupus*, a wolf. *F. bars commun.*) The basse. Hab. Mediterranean. Used as food. The *Anarrhæus lupus*.

Lab'ridæ. (*Λάβραξ*, *G. Lippfisch*.) A group of pharyngognathous fishes chiefly found in the seas around Europe and Africa. Scales cycloid; no teeth.

Labrisul'cium. (*L. labrum*, the upper lip; *sulcus*, a furrow.) A hard tumour or swelling of the lip.

La'brose. (*L. labrosus*, from *labrum*.) Having large lips.

La'brum. (*L. labrum*, for *lavabrum*; from *lavo*, to wash.) A kind of vessel for washing in; a bath.

Also (*L. labrum*, from *labium*, a lip. *F. labre*; *I. labbro*; *S. labro*; *G. Oberlippe*), the part of the mouth of insects which forms the upper lip; it consists of two or three elements united to each other and forming a single median structure lying above the mandibles.

Also, the outer lip of a univalve shell.

Applied (*F. labre supérieur*; *G. Oberlippe*) specially to the upper lip.

L. cer'e'brī. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain.) The infundibulum of the brain.

L. fi'bro-cartilagin'eum acetabuli. (*L. fibra*, fibre; *cartilago*, gristle; *acetabulum*, a cup. *G. Pfannenlippe der Hüftpfanne*.) The fibro-cartilaginous lip of the cotyloid cavity, or acetabulum.

L. glenoïdeum acetabuli. (*Γλήνη*, the socket of a joint; *είδος*, likeness; *L. acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone.) Same as *L. fibro-cartilagineum acetabuli*.

L. glenoïdeum scapulæ. (*Γλήνη*, *είδος*; *L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade. *G. Pfannenlippen der Schultergelenkhöhle*.) The fibro-cartilaginous rim of the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

L. ven'eris. (*L. Venus*, the goddess of love.) The *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

Labrus'cum. (*L. labruscum*, the fruit of the wild vine. *F. Bryone dioique*; *G. weisse Zaunrube*.) A name for the *Bryonia dioica*, or wild vine.

Labur'nic ac'id. A substance found by Scott Gray in the bark and seeds of *Cytisus laburnum*, and said by Marmé to be a mixture of organic and inorganic acids.

Laburnin. (*Laburnum*.) An alkaloid found in the unripe pods and seeds of the *Cytisus laburnum* along with *Cytisin*. It is probably impure *cytisin*.

Laburnum. (Perhaps a variant of *L. alburnum*, sap-wood. *F. cytise-arbour*; *I. avornello*; *S. codeso de los Alpes*; *G. Goldregen*.) The *Cytisus laburnum*. Leaves diuretic and resolvent. See also below.

L., poi'soning by. All parts of the plant are poisonous, owing to the presence of the alkaloid *cytisin*. The symptoms are violent irritation of the alimentary canal, manifested by pain, vomiting, and purging, great exhaustion, drowsiness and rigidity of the limbs, dilated pupil, and rapid pulse.

L., Scotch. The *Cytisus alpinus*; probably a variety only of *Cytisus laburnum*.

Laby'rinth. (*F. labyrinth*; from *L. labyrinthus*, from Gr. *λαβύρινθος*, a place having many windings and turnings. *I. labirinto*; *S. laberinto*; *G. Labyrinth*.) The internal ear, comprising the cochlea, vestibule, and semicircular canals, osseous and membranous.

Also, a name given to the cells in the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone.

L., bo'ny. See *L., osseous*.

L., devel'opment of. See *Ear, development of*.

L., disea'ses of the. These affections of the internal ear are obscure and difficult to

LABYRINTHIBRANCHII—LAC.

diagnose. Amongst the most important are congenital defects of the structures entering into its formation, anæmia, hyperæmia, hæmorrhages, accumulation of pigment and cholesterin, inflammation and its results, suppuration, caries and necrosis, thickening and hypertrophy of connective tissue, atrophy of the membranous labyrinth and fatty degeneration of the organ of Corti, infarction of the membranous labyrinth with pap-like, whitish-yellow detritus, calcification, ossification, and hyperostosis, morbid states of the endolymph, tuberculosis, and affections of the acoustic nerve, as glioma, gummata, and neuritis.

L., ethmoid'al. (L. *os*, bone; Gr. ἤθος, a sieve; εἶδος, likeness. G. *Siebbeins-Labyrinth*.) The irregularly divided space formed by the anterior, middle and posterior cells of the ethmoid bone. The labyrinth communicates towards the upper part with the cells on the inner border of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, behind it is bounded by the body and cornua of the sphenoid bone, and the orbital process of the palate bone, in front by the nasal process of the frontal bone, the superior maxillary and lacrimal bones. The inner wall of the labyrinth, which closes all the cells on the inner side, is vertical, parallel to the lamina perpendicularis, and from 2—5 mm. distant from it. It is then rough and full of small holes; it divides posteriorly into two curved laminae, which constitute the upper and middle turbinal bones.

L., membranous. (L. *membrana*, a membrane. F. *labyrinthine membrane*; G. *häutiges Labyrinth*.) The delicate membranous apparatus of hearing which lies within the osseous labyrinth, and to which it is attached by fine fibrous bands, but separated to a great extent from it by the perilymph. It consists of two sacs contained within the vestibule, named the utricle and the sacculle; of the membranous semicircular canals, which open into the utricle; and of the canal of the cochlea, which opens into the sacculle by the canalis reuniens. It contains the endolymph. Its wall consists of three layers: outer, middle, and inner. The outer coat is composed of fibrous tissue containing some irregular pigment cells; it sends fasciculi to the periosteum of the osseous labyrinth. The inner layer or tunica propria is a clear, glassy-looking structure, running off into the fibrous coat, and having on its inner surface many papilliform eminences; the inner coat consists of a single layer of polyhedral epithelial cells. The size of the labyrinth is about 210 cm., of which the cochlea occupies two fifths.

L. of kidney. See *Kidney, labyrinth of cortex of*.

L., olfactory. (L. *olfacio*, to smell.) The contorted structure formed by the upper and middle turbinate bones. See *L., ethmoidal*.

L., os'seous. (L. *osseus*, bony. F. *labyrinthine osseux*; G. *knocherne Labyrinth*.) The bony capsule of the internal ear. The central part is the vestibule, which communicates in front with the cochlea, and behind with the semicircular canals. It is lined with a delicate periosteal membrane, having between it and the membranous labyrinth a space containing a thin fluid, named the perilymph.

L., venous, of Santori'ni. (Santorini, a Venetian anatomist.) The venous plexus situated between the neck of the bladder and the symphysis pubis.

L. ves'icle. (L. *vesicula*, a small bladder. G. *Labyrinthbläschen*.) The *Recessus labyrinthi*.

L., water of. (G. *Labyrinthwasser*.) The *Endolymph*.

Labyrinthibranch'ii. (Λαβύρινθος, a maze; βράγχια, a gill. G. *Labyrinthkiemer*.) A Group of *Acanthopteri*, characterised by having, in connection with the gill chambers, certain cavities in which is contained a plaited respiratory organ. Ex.: *Anabas*, *Polyacanthus*, *Macropodus*, *Osphromenus*.

Labyrinth'ic. (Λαβύρινθος. F. *labyrinthique*; I. *labirintico*; S. *laberintico*.) Relating to the *Labyrinth*.

L. cav'ity. The labyrinth of the ear.

L. nerve. A synonym of the *Auditory nerve*.

L. teeth. Teeth which have numerous radiating, sinuous, vertical grooves, which penetrate their substance and interdigitate with similarly shaped processes of the pulp-cavity; as in the *Labyrinthodon*.

Labyrinth'iform. (L. *labyrinthus*, a labyrinth; *forma*, likeness. F. *labyrinthiforme*.) Applied to a body which presents narrow, tortuous furrows on its surface.

Labyrinth'ine. Like to, or related to, the *Labyrinth*.

L. vertigo. (L. *vertigo*, a turning round.) A condition characterised by sudden paroxysmal attacks of vertigo, supposed to depend upon disease of the semicircular canals of the inner ear; and hence this term is proposed instead of *Menière's disease*.

Labyrinthodon'ta. (Λαβύρινθος, a maze; ὀδούς, a tooth. G. *Wickelzähner*.) A Group of extinct *Amphibia*, characterised by the complexity of the structure of their teeth.

Labyrinth'us. See *Labyrinth*.

L. au'ris in'timæ. (L. *auris*, the ear; *intimus*, inmost.) The labyrinth of the ear.

L. du'rus. (L. *durus*, hard.) The *Labyrinth, osseous*.

L. membrana'ceus. See *Labyrinth, membranous*.

L. mol'lis. (L. *mollis*, soft.) The *Labyrinth, membranous*.

L. os'seus. See *Labyrinth, osseous*.

L. os'sis ethmoid'al. See *Labyrinth, ethmoidal*.

L. pu'bicus impar. (L. *impar*, unequal.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

L. pudent'al'is exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outside.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

L. pudent'al'is inter'nus. (L. *internus*, internal.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

L. puden'do-vesica'lis. (L. *vesicalis*, belonging to the bladder.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

L. veno'sus Santori'ni. (L. *venosus*, full of veins; Santorini, an Italian physician.) The same as *Plexus pudendalis*.

Lac. (L. *lac*; from root of Gr. γάλα, milk, having lost the initial *g*. F. *lait*; I. *latte*; S. *leche*; G. *Milch*.) Milk; the juice of a plant or tree.

L. aceto'sum. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.) Sour milk.

L. ac'idum. (L. *acidus*, sour.) Sour milk.

L. ammoni'aci. (F. *lait ammoniacal*.) The *Mistura ammoniaci*.

L. amygd'alæ. (F. *lait d'amandes*.) The *Mistura amygdalæ*.

L. arsenico'sum. (G. *Arsenicmilch*.)

Milk to which a medicinal dose of arsenical solution has been added.

L. asafœtidæ. (F. *lait d'ascétide*.) The *Mistura asafetide*.

L. asininum. (L. *asinus*, an ass. G. *Eselstutenmilch*.) Asses' milk.

L. asininum artificia'le. (L. *asininus*, of an ass; *artificialis*, belonging to art.) The *Decoctum helicum*.

L. a'vis. (L. *avis*, a bird.) The albumen of the egg.

L. bubali'num. (L. *bos bubalis*, the buffalo. G. *Buffelmilch*.) Buffalo's milk; considered to be especially nutritive.

L. bu'bulum. (L. *bubulus*, of oxen.) Cow's milk.

L. cani'num. (L. *canis*, a dog. G. *Hundmilch*.) The milk of a bitch; it is said to be very rich in calcium phosphate, and has been employed in rickets.

L. concre'tum. (L. *concretus*, part. of *conresco*, to curdle. G. *geronnene Milch*.) Curdled milk.

L. ebutyra'tum. (L. *e*, out; *butyrum*, butter. F. *petit-lait*; I. *latticino*; S. *siero de manteca*; G. *Buttermilch*.) Butter milk.

L. emunc'tum. (L. *emunctus*, part. of *emungo*, to blow the nose. G. *abgerahnte Milch*.) Skim-milk.

L. femini'num. (L. *femininus*, feminine.) Human milk.

L. ferment'ans equi'num. (L. *fermento*, to ferment; *equinus*, belonging to a horse.) Koumiss.

L. fer'ri. Freshly precipitated and washed ferric phosphate mixed with about one per cent. of water.

L. gua'i'aci. (F. *lait de gaïac*.) The *Mistura guaiaci*.

L. hirci'num. (L. *hircinus*, belonging to a goat. G. *Ziegenmilch*.) Goat's milk.

L. hydrargy'ro'sum. (G. *Quecksilbermilch*.) Milk to which a medicinal dose of mercury has been added.

L. ioda'tum. (G. *Jodmilch*.) Milk to which a medicinal dose of iodine has been added whereby the casein becomes charged with it.

L. lu'næ. (L. *luna*, the moon. G. *Mondmilch*.) A name of the *Agaricus mineralis*.

L. magne'siæ. Magnesia usta 8 parts, boiled with 40 parts of distilled water, and sugar and orange-flower water, of each 15 parts, added. Dose, a tablespoonful.

L. ma'ris. (L. *mas*, a male.) The spermatic fluid.

L. mercu'rii. The name given by Kunkel to calomel and to white precipitate.

L. ovil'lum. (L. *ovillus*, belonging to sheep. G. *Schafmilch*.) Sheep's milk.

L. pres'sum. (L. *pressus*, squeezed.) The curd of milk; pressed milk.

L. pri'mum puer'peræ. (L. *primus*, first; *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) The *Colostrum*.

L. pur'gans. (L. *purgo*, to purge. F. *lait purgatif*.) Cow's milk in which is suspended scammony powder or the powder of its resin.

L. ro'sæ. See *Milk of roses*.

L. scammo'ni. (F. *lait de scammonée*.) The *Mistura scammonii*.

L. sul'phuris. (F. *lait de soufre*; G. *Schwefelmilch*.) A name for Sulphur præcipitatum; milk of sulphur.

L. ter'ræ. (L. *terra*, land. F. *lait de terre*.) Carbonate of magnesia.

L. vacci'num. (L. *vaccinus*, of cows. F. *lait de vache*; G. *Kuhmilch*.) Cow's milk.

L. virginal'e. (L. *virginalis*, belonging to a virgin.) Geber's term for the milky fluid produced by mixing acetate of lead with an alkaline solution.

L. virgine'um. Another term for the *Acetum philosophicum*. See also *Virgin's milk*.

L. virginis. (L. *virgo*, a virgin.) Hagedorn's term for the white precipitate formed by adding water to an alcoholic solution of benzoin.

Lac. (Pers. *lak*, *luk*; from Sans. *lākshā*, for *raktā*; from *rakta*, pp. of *rañj*, to dye. F. *laque*; I. *lacca*; S. *laca*; G. *Lack*, *Gummilack*.) A brownish-red, brittle substance found on the branches of *Aleuritis laccifera*, and several kinds of *Ficus* and other trees in the East Indies; it is usually supposed to be an exudation from the bark produced by the punctures of the *Coccus lacca*, but by some it is thought to be an exudation from the insect itself. It consists of resin, colouring matter, laccin, wax, and salts. When brought to this country in its native state, adherent to the twigs, it is called *Stick-lac*; gathered in small pieces or grains, it is called *Seed-lac*; melted, washed so as to be nearly colourless, and cast into thin plates, *Shell-lac*. Formerly used as a tonic and astringent; now only employed in dentifrices, and in solution in alcohol as a dressing to wounds, when painted on a bandage.

L., cake-. Same as *L., lump-*.

L. dye. A substance consisting of the sediment of the liquor resulting from the washing of lac to make shell-lac, when treated with alum; itself is frequently washed and then pressed so as to form hard, purple cakes, which, by the addition of mordants, produce scarlet dyes.

L., grain-. Same as *L., seed-*.

L., grape-. Agglutinated small masses of lac obtained from the twigs.

L., gum. The inspissated and exuded juice of the fruit of *Ficus indica*.

L. in'sect. The *Coccus lacca*.

L., lump-. Seed lac melted and run into a mass.

L., seed-. (F. *laque en grains*; G. *Körnerlack*.) See chief heading.

L., shell-. (F. *laque en plaques*; G. *Schelllack*.) See chief heading.

L., stick-. (F. *laque en batons*; G. *Stocklack*.) See chief heading.

L., white. Lac deprived of colour by dissolving in caustic potash water, passing chlorine through the solution, and then washing in hot water. It is pulled into twisted sticks.

Lac cratère du Mont Indien. A sulphuric acid mineral water in Java.

Lac-Villiers. France, département du Doubs. A cold chalybeate water, containing calcium bicarbonate .907 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate .15, and crenate of iron .11 gramme in a litre.

Lacaph'thon. This term, Castellus says, is often used by physicians, but what it may be is uncertain. It is mentioned by Paulus Ægineta in the composition of the *Cyphi magnum* called the solar, consisting of thirty-six ingredients, where he explains it to be the bark

LACAPHTHUM—LACERTIDÆ.

of a pine or some other tree. Dr. Adams, in his *Translat.*, vol iii, p. 599, uses the term *Lacaphthum*. Castellus adds that Ruellius considers it to be corrupted from *Nascaphthum*, or *Narcaphthum*, a kind of aroma brought from India, the best for suffumigants, as noted by Gorenus.

Lacaph'thum. The same as *Lacaphthon*.

Lacaph'thus. The same as *Lacaphthon*.

Lacaune'. France, département du Tarn, 900 metres above sea-level. There are three springs. Bel-Air has a temperature of 22° C.—24° C. (71·6° F.—75·2° F.), and contains sodium bicarbonate ·052 gramme, calcium bicarbonate ·546, magnesium bicarbonate ·13, magnesium sulphate ·053, ferrous oxide ·005, and calcium arseniate ·0006 gramme in a litre. It is used in eczema, rheumatic neuralgia, caries of bone, and old wounds and ulcers. Source Rouge contains ferrous bicarbonate ·044 gramme in a litre, and is used in chlorosis, anæmia, and digestive troubles. Source de la Montagne is feebly mineralised, and is only used in the hydropathic establishment.

Lac'ca. See the dye *Lac*.

L. alba. See *Lac, white*.

L. cærulea. See *L. cæruleus*, azure blue.) Litmus.

L. florenti'na. (Florence. G. Florentinenlack.) The same as *L. in globulis*.

L. in bac'ulis. (*L. baculum*, a little stick. G. *Stocklack*.) Stick-lac.

L. in glob'ulis. (*L. globula*, a small ball. G. *Kugellack*.) Lac in large grains.

L. in gran'is. (*L. granum*, a grain. G. *Körnerlack*.) Lac in grain.

L. in mas'sis. (*L. in, in; massa*, a lump.) Same as *Lac, lump*.

L. in placen'tis. (*L. in, in; placenta*, a cake.) Same as *Lac, cake*.

L. in ram'is. (*L. ramus*, a branch.) Lac still adherent to branches of the fig or euphorbium.

L. in tab'ulis. (*L. tabula*, a table. G. *Schelllack*.) Shell-lac.

L. mus'ci. (*L. muscus*, a moss. G. *Lackmus*.) Litmus.

L. mu'sica. The same as *L. musci*.

Lac'cate. (*Lac*, the resin.) Like lac; appearing to be varnished.

Lacc'ic. (F. *laccique*.) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the substance *Lac*.

L. ac'id. (F. *acide laccique*.) An acid of a wine colour obtained by John from stick-lac; it is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Lac'cin. (F. *laccine*.) The resinous base of the various lacs of commerce, but not found in shell-lac. It is a red substance, melting at a low temperature, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

Lace. (Mid. E. *las, laas*; from old F. *las, lags*, a snare; from *L. laqueus*, a noose. F. *dentelle, point*; I. *merletto, gallone*; S. *encaje, pasamano*; G. *Spitze, Kante*.) A delicate network in patterns made of silk, or flax, or cotton.

L.-bark. The liber of *Lagetta lintearea*, or the Jamaica lace bark tree.

L. su'ture. See *Suture, lace*.

L. tree. The *Lagetta lintearea*.

L.-wings. The insects of the Order *Neuroptera*.

Lace'maker's disease'. Lace-

makers are said to be liable to lead poisoning in consequence of the silk and lace being treated with lead compounds, or weighted with lead.

Lac'erate. (*L. laceratus*, part. of *lacero*, to tear; from *lacer*, torn; Gr. *λακερός*, torn; from Aryan root *wrak*, to tear. F. *lacerer*; I. *lacerare*; S. *lacerar*; G. *zerreissen*.) To tear.

Also, the same as *Lacerated*.

Lac'erated. (*L. laceratus*. F. *laceré*; I. *lacerato*; S. *lacerado*; G. *zerissen, zersetzt*.) Torn.

In Botany, having the edge irregularly divided so as to resemble rents.

In Anatomy, applied to openings or borders with jagged edges.

L. wounds. See *Wounds, lacerated*.

Lacera'tion. (*L. lacero*, to tear. F. *laccération*; G. *Zerreissung*.) A tearing of the soft parts by violence.

Also, the torn wound so made.

L., subcuta'neous. (*L. sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin. F. *laccération sous-cutanée*.) The introduction of a delicate knife under the skin and the cutting in various directions of the subcutaneous structures; a mode of treatment of erectile tumours of the skin.

Lac'erative. (*L. lacero*.) Having power to tear or lacerate.

Lac'erator. (*L. lacero*. F. *lacerateur*.) An instrument for effecting *Laceration*, *subcutaneous*.

Laceratu'ra. (*L. lacero*.) A lacerated wound.

Lacer'ta. (F. *lézard*; G. *Eidechse*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Fissilingua*, Order *Sauria*.

See also *Lacertus*.

L. ag'ilis. Linn. (*L. agilis*, active. F. *lézard commun*.) The common lizard; formerly supposed to be sudorific and antisypilitic when eaten raw.

L. salaman'dra. Linn. The *Salamandra maculosa*.

L. scin'cus. Linn. The *Scincus officinalis*.

L. vir'idis. Dand. (*L. viridis*, green.) The green lizard. Employed as *L. agilis*.

Lacer'ta ru'bra. (*L. ruber*, red.) A Spagyric term for the *Colcothar vitrioli*.

L. vir'idis. (*L. viridis*, green.) Term for a solution of *L. rubra*, to which a little copper is added.

Also, applied to a certain preparation of mercurial precipitate.

Lacer'ti. (*L. plural of lacertus*, the arm.) Muscle.

L. adscit'i'il. (*L. adscisco*, to associate.) Term applied to the straight and oblique bands of fibrous tissue which strengthen and partly form the capsular ligament of the wrist joint.

L. cord'is. (*L. cor*, the heart.) The *Columne carneæ*.

L. fibro'si. (*L. fibrosus*, full of fibres.) The thin, flat, superficial aponeurosis which is given off from the inferior tendon of the biceps brachii to the fascia of the forearm.

L. musculo'rum. (*L. musculus*, a muscle.) Muscular fasciculi.

L. prop'rii. (*L. proprius*, peculiar.) The same as *Lacerti adscititii*.

Lacert'ian. Belonging to, or like to, the *Lacertidæ*.

Lacert'idæ. (*L. lacerta*, a lizard. F. *lacertiens*; G. *echte Eidechsen, Land-Eidechsen*.)

LACERTIFORM—LACRIMA.

A Family of the Suborder *Fissilinguia*, Order *Sauria*. The lizards. Body elongated; teeth pleurodont, hollow at the root; tongue long, split at apex; membrana tympani visible.

Lacer'tiform. (L. *lacerta*, a lizard; *forma*, likeness. F. *lacetiforme*.) Formed or shaped like the *Lacerta*, or lizard.

Applied to a Division of the *Sauria*, comprehending those which resemble the lizard, that is to say, having four feet proper for walking, always very long and five-toed.

Lacertilia. (L. *lacerta*.) The same as *Sauria*.

Lacertine. (L. *lacerta*.) Resembling the *Lacertidae*.

Lacertoid. (L. *lacerta*, a lizard; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *lacetöide*.) Resembling the *Lacerta*, or lizard.

Lacertous. (L. *lacertus*, muscle. F. *lacerteux*; G. *muskelkräftig*.) Having, or full of, muscle.

Lacertuli. Dim. of *Lacerti*.

L. cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The *Columnæ carneæ*.

Lacertus. (L. *lacertus*, the arm.) Term for the fleshy portions of the body without bones, as the brawn of the arms or legs, and therefore the same as *Musculus*, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* i, 5, p. 34.

Also, an old term for a bundle of muscular fibres.

L. medius Wrisberg'ii. (L. *medius*, middle; Wrisberg, a German anatomist.) That portion of the ligamentum longitudinale anterius which, commencing at the basilar crest of the occipital bone, extends to the anterior tubercle of the atlas.

L. rectus. (L. *rectus*, straight.) The same as *L. medius Wrisbergii*.

L. reflexus. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back.) The same as *Portio reflexa ligamenti pisometacarpii*.

Lach'anon. The same as *Lachanum*

Lach'anum. (Λάχανον, garden herbs; from λαχαίνω, to dig.) A kind of aliment formed from plants of slight nutrition, so that it does not contribute to the strength, but at least wards off starvation and defends from death. (Galen, de *Aliment.* Facult. ii, 43, seqq.)

Lache'ria. A synonym for *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Lach'esis. Dand. (Λάχαις, one of the three Fates.) A Genus of the *Crotalida*, or vipers.

Also, a term for snake-poison.

L. picta. (L. *pictus*, painted.) The serpent from which it is supposed that the arrow poison of the Indians is derived.

L. rhombea'ta. Flammon. A poisonous serpent of Peru.

Lachlacha'tum. Old name of a certain stomach medicine.

Lachnan'thes. (Λάχνη, wool; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hæmodoraceæ*.

L. tinctor'ea. (L. *tinctor*, a dyer.) The plant has a blood-red root, which is used in North America for dyeing. It has also astringent and tonic properties. In tincture it is used to check the cough in pulmonary phthisis.

Lachryma. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) A tear.

An old term for the sap of the shoots of the vine, *Vitis vinifera*. It was formerly used in calculous disorders and in chronic ophthalmia.

L. Jobi. See *Job's tears*.

L. scam'mony. See *Scammony*, *lachryma*.

Lachrymæform. See *Lacrimæform*.

Lachrymal. See *Lacrimal*.

Lachrymin. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) Same as *Dacryolin*.

Lacinia. (L. *lacinia*, the lapet or flap of a garment; from *lacer*, ragged. G. *Zipfel*, *Lappen*.) A hem, fringe, or rag.

In Botany, a tag of a fringed petal; also the fringe itself.

In Zoology, the posterior inner process of the stipes of the maxilla of *Insecta*.

Lacinia'e. Nominative plural of *Lacinia*.

L. tuba'rum Fallopi. The fringed extremity or fimbriae of the *Fallopian tube*.

Laciniate. (L. *lacinia*. F. *lacinie*; I. *laciniato*, S. *laciniado*; G. *geschlitzt*, *zipfelig*, *zerschnitten*.) Jagged; irregularly fringed.

Laciniated. (L. *lacinia*.) Same as *Laciniate*.

Lacinifoliate. (L. *lacinia*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *lacinifolié*; G. *schlitzblättrig*.) Having laciniated or fringed leaves.

Laciniform. (L. *lacinia*; *forma*, likeness. F. *laciniforme*.) Presenting the appearance of a fringe.

Laciniolate. (L. *lacinia*.) Same as *Lacinulate*.

Laciniose. (L. *lacinia*.) Same as *Laciniate*.

Lacin'ula. (L. dim. of *lacinia*, a fringe. F. *lacinule*; G. *Zipfelchen*.) A small *Lacinia*. Applied by Hoffmann to the incurvated point of the petals of the *Umbellifere*.

Lacin'ulate. (L. dim. of *lacinia*, a thing rent. F. *lacinulé*; G. *feingeschlitzt*.) That which is furnished with irregular divisions, or small *lacinia'e*.

Lacinulose. (L. dim. of *lacinia*. F. *lacinulé*.) Having, or full of, little fringes.

Lac'is. (Λακίς, a rent.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Podostemaceæ*. Many of the species are used for human food, as well as for cattle food.

Lacistema'ceæ. (Λακιστός, torn.) A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens of the Alliance *Violales*, or a Family of the Order *Amentaceæ*; shrubs having apetalous flowers in axillary catkins; one hypogynous stamen; and a superior, one-celled ovary, with numerous ovules attached to parietal placentæ.

Lacis'temads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Lacistemaceæ*.

Laciste'meæ. Martius's term for *Lacistemaceæ*.

Lac'mus. (Du. *lackmoes*, a blue dye-stuff; from *lac*, lac; *moes*, pulp; or possibly from its name *Lacca musci*.) The pharmacopœial name of *Litmus*.

Lacon'icum. (*Laconia*, a region of Peloponnesus, where they were much used. F. *bain de vapeur*; G. *Dampfbad*, *Schwitzbad*.) Old term for a sweating-room or stove; a vapour bath.

Lacq'uer. (F. *lacque*, lac.) A solution of lac in alcohol.

L. plant. The *Rhus vernicifera*.

Lacrima. (L. *lacrima*, a tear; modified from older form *dacrima*; cognate with Gr. δάκρυ, a tear.) A tear.

L. papav'eris. (L. *papaver*, the poppy.) The name under which Celsus describes opium.

LACRIMÆFORM—LACRIMAL.

Lacrimæform. (*L. lacrima*; *forma*, shape. *F. lacrymal*; *G. thränengehörig*.) Having the shape of a tear.

Lacrim'al. (*L. lacrima*, a tear. *G. thränenförmig*.) Relating to tears.

L. apparatus. (*L. vie lacrymales*; *F. voies lacrymales*; *G. Thränenwerkzeug*.) It consists of the lacrimal gland with its excretory ducts, the lacrimal canal, lacrimal sac, and nasal duct.

L. artery. (*F. artère lacrymale*; *G. Thränenschlagader*.) The first and largest branch of the ophthalmic artery. It accompanies the lacrimal nerve and supplies the lacrimal gland, anastomosing with the palpebral, deep temporal, transverse facial, and middle meningeal arteries.

L. bone. (*F. os lacrymal*; *G. Thränenbein, Thränenknochen*.) An elongated rectangular bone situated on the side of the nose, at the front and inner part of the orbit on each side. The outer part presents a vertical ridge, the lacrimal crest, and in front of this a deep groove, which at its lower part joins with the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone to complete the nasal duct. The lacrimal bone articulates with the frontal, the ethmoid, and the superior maxillary bones. Horner's muscle arises from the crest of the bone. It is ossified from a single centre, which commences about the eighth week of foetal life, and is a membrane bone.

The lacrimal bones are ankylosed to the malar bones in dolphins, squirrels, and hogs, and are absent in seals; they are absent in Batrachia, and sometimes in Aves; they are very large in hares and armadillos, and especially in deer. They are united to the palatine bone in the rhinoceroses.

Also, called *Os unguis*.

L. bone, fracture of. The bone may be broken from direct injury, and the nasal duct be obstructed.

L. calculus. (*L. calculus*, a small stone.) Same as *Dacryolite*.

L. canal, inferior. (*L. canalis*, a pipe; *inferior*, lower. *F. conduit lacrymal inférieur*; *G. untere Thränenkanälchen*.) The larger and wider canal passing from the inferior punctum, which at first descends, and then runs almost horizontally inwards.

L. canal, superior. (*L. canalis*; *superior*, upper. *F. conduit lacrymal supérieur*; *G. obere Thränenkanälchen*.) The canal which passes from the superior punctum; it first ascends, then bends at an acute angle, and finally passes inwards and downwards to the lacrimal sac.

L. canaliculi. (*L. dim. of canalis*.) Same as *L. canals*.

L. canals. (*L. canalis*. *F. conduits lacrymaux*; *G. Thränenkanälchen, Thränenröhrchen*.) The channels for the conveyance of the tears from the eye to the nose. They commence at the minute orifices or puncta lacrimalia seen on the margin of the upper and lower lids near the inner canthus, and convey the tears into the lacrimal sac, whence they pass into the nasal duct. They open into the nasal duct by a common opening in about 15 per cent. of all cases, and by two openings in the rest. Their length in man is about 9 mm., and their diameter varies from 0.6 to 1 mm. They are lined by about three layers of stratified pavement

epithelium, which rests on a basement membrane, external to which is a tunica propria, composed of connective, with much elastic tissue, outside this again are the fibres of Horner's muscle. See *L. canal, inferior*, and *L. canal, superior*.

L. canals', obstruction of. (*G. Verstopfung der Thränenröhrchen*.) This may result from the presence of a micro-organism, as from streptococcus, from cicatrization after injury, or from a polypus. The tube is generally swollen, and the appearance presented is that of an hordeolum.

L. caruncle. (*L. caruncula*, a little piece of flesh. *F. caroncule lacrymale*; *G. Thränenkarunkel, Thränenhügel*.) The *Caruncula lacrymalis*, a small, fleshy, reddish glandiform body situated in the internal angle of each eye.

L. concretion. (*L. concretus*, part. of *conresco*, to grow together. *G. Thränenstein*.) A *Dacryolith*.

L. crest. (*L. crista*, a ridge. *F. crête lacrymale*; *G. Thränenkamm*.) The vertical ridge which divides the outer surface of the lacrimal bone into an anterior grooved portion and a posterior plane part.

See also *Crista lacrymalis ossis maxillaris superioris*.

L. cyst. (*Κύστις*, a little bag.) A dilatation of one of the crypts or ducts of the lacrimal gland.

L. director. An instrument with a small groove along one surface. It is used for guiding the knife in the operation of slitting up the canaliculus or lacrimal canal.

L. duct. (*L. ductus*, a leading. *G. Thränenangang*.) The combined *L. sac* and *Nasal duct*.

L. duct, stricture of. See *L. canals, obstruction of*.

L. fistula. (*L. fistula*, a pipe. *F. fistule lacrymale*; *G. Thränenackfistel, Thränenfistel*.) A communication between the skin of the cheek and the interior of the lacrimal sac. It is one of the results of lacrimal abscess, when it has opened through the cheek, and has not cicatrised. The usual position of the opening is about a quarter of an inch below the inner canthus of the eye, though it is sometimes remote, and tears, or mucus, or a mucopurulent fluid constantly exude from it.

L. fluid. (*G. Thränenfeuchtigkeit*.) The *Tears*.

L. fos'sa. (*L. fossa*, a trench. *F. gouttière lacrymale*; *G. Thränengrube*.) The small depression in the orbital plate of the frontal bone in which the lacrimal gland lies. Its surface is often cancellated.

L. gland. (*F. glande lacrymale*; *G. Thrändrüse*.) The serous gland situated above the external angle of the orbit, in a depression of the frontal bone. It secretes the tears.

It is a compound acinous gland, and consists of two portions. The upper one, *glandula lacrimalis superior*, or *glandula innominata* of Galen, is much the larger. It occupies the fossa in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, and its cellular investment is fused with the periosteum. It is about 20 mm. long from side to side, 11 mm. broad in a sagittal direction, and 6 mm. thick. Its volume is 0.66 c.c.; its weight 0.72 gramme; the sp. gr. of the gland substance 1.0583. The lower one, *glandula lacrimalis inferior* of Rosemüller,

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is much less compact, and lies in the upper part of the upper lid, reaching as far as the ligamentum palpebrale. About 7—10 ducts arise from the upper gland, traverse and receive part of the secretion of the lower gland, and open by minute oblique valvular apertures on the outer and upper part of the internal surface of the upper lid. The lower gland is about 10 mm. long, 8 mm. broad, and 2 mm. thick. Its volume is 0.22 c.c., and its weight 0.22 grammes. The acini of both glands have a diameter of 0.035—0.05 mm. They are lined by low, columnar cells, which rest on a membrana propria. The nervous supply is from the lacrimal branch of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve; the arterial from special branches of the ophthalmic artery. Lacrimal glands occur only in the Sauropsida and the Mammalia.

L. gland, accessory. The *Gland, lacrimal, inferior*.

L. gland, extirpation of. This may be accomplished in two modes: by making a horizontal incision 1.25 or 1.5 inch along, or just below, the supra-orbital ridge, and dividing the tissues till the gland is seen, which should then be seized by forceps and carefully dissected out; or by enlarging the palpebral fissure, everting and drawing up the upper lid, and reaching the gland through the mucous membrane. It is well to use antiseptic precautions. It has been recommended by C. Bernard for epiphora.

L. gland, fistula of duct of. A communication between the skin and one of the ducts of the lacrimal gland. A minute teardrop exudes from it from time to time.

L. gland, hypertrophy of. (*Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.*) Enlargement of the gland, generally single, occasionally symmetrical, due in most instances to increase in the quantity of connective tissue. There is usually only slight pain, diplopia is not constant. The eye is more or less displaced and its movements impeded.

L. gland, inferior. See *Gland, lacrimal, inferior*.

L. gland, inflammation of. See *Dacryoadenitis*.

L. gland, neoplasms of. (*Νέος, new; πλάσμα, anything formed.*) The chief tumours of the lacrimal gland are simple hypertrophy, adenoma, colloid tumour, sarcoma, myxoma, encephaloid and scirrhous cancer, chloroma, teleangiectasis, and hydatid cysts.

L. gland, palpebral. (*L. palpebra, an eyelid.*) The *L. gland, inferior*.

L. gland, superior. The chief part of the *L. gland*.

L. groove. (*G. Thränensacgrube.*) The bony channel which lodges the lacrimal sac. See *Groove, lacrimal*.

L. hernia. (*L. hernia, a rupture.*) A distension of the lacrimal sac owing to causes which prevent the escape of tears from it.

L. method. (*F. méthode lacrymale.*) Brachet's term for the plan of treating diseases of the eyes by promoting the secretion of the tears.

L. muscle. The *Tensor tarsi*, or *Horner's muscle*.

L. nerve. (*F. nerf lacrymal; G. Thränen-nerve, Thränenendrüsennerv.*) A branch of the ophthalmic nerve. It arises in the skull, close by the sphenoidal fissure, through which it passes to the outer side of the orbit and above the ex-

ternal rectus muscle to the lacrimal gland, which, as well as the conjunctiva, it supplies; it communicates with the orbital branch of the superior maxillary nerve, and its terminal branches in the upper eyelid join branches from the facial nerve.

L. notch. A groove on the internal part of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone behind the nasal process. It articulates with the lacrimal bone.

L. organs, statistics of diseases of. The proportion of the number of cases of lacrimal disease to that of other diseases of the eye is given by Knete and Hasner at 2 per cent., by Arlt at 2.3, by Pagenstecher at 2.6, and by Schermer at 4 per cent.

L. papilla. (*L. papilla, a nipple. G. Thränenpapille, Thränenwürzchen.*) A slightly elevated point situated upon each eyelid near the inner canthus. The summit of each papilla is perforated by a small opening, the punctum lacrimale, which forms the commencement of the lacrimal canals.

L. passages. (*F. voies lacrymales; G. Thränenweg.*) Same as *L. apparatus*.

L. probe. A silver probe, in graduated series, for exploring the nasal duct in cases of stricture. Also called *Bowman's probe*.

L. process of inferior turbinal. (*G. Thränenfortsatz.*) An ascending process of the inferior turbinal bone, which completes the lacrimal canal and articulates with the lacrimal bone.

L. puncta. (*L. punctum, a point. F. points lacrymaux; G. Thränenpunkte.*) The minute, nearly circular, and crateriform openings of the canaliculi on the margins of the lids. They are about 1-50th inch in diameter at the orifice, but can be considerably dilated.

L. puncta, contraction of. (*L. contra-ho, to draw together. F. rétrécissement des points lacrymaux; G. Verengerung der Thränenpunkte.*) The diameter of the puncta is normally about half a millimeter (1-50th inch), but as a result of inflammation of the borders of the lids they frequently become so greatly contracted as to be hardly visible.

L. puncta, eversion of. (*L. evert, to turn out. F. déviation des points lacrymaux en dehors; G. Auswärtskehrung der Thränenpunkte.*) That condition in which the puncta lacrimalia, instead of being in close apposition to the globe of the eye, and immersed in the fluid at the inner canthus of the eye, are turned outwards. It is a common result of blepharitis, and often follows the process of cicatrization after wounds and burns.

L. puncta, obliteration of. (*L. ob-litero, to wipe out. F. obliteration des points lacrymaux; G. Verschluss or Verstopfung der Thränenpunkte.*) Absolute closure of the openings of the lacrimal canaliculi. It may result from inflammation.

L. sac. (*F. sac lacrymale; G. Thränensack.*) The upper part of the lacrimo-nasal duct. It is lodged in the groove formed by the *L. bone* and the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It is composed of connective tissue and mucous membrane. It is about 11 mm. long and 5 or 6 mm. broad, is dome-shaped or pointed above, and is continuous with the nasal duct below. When laid open it presents the single or, more frequently, double opening of the canaliculi, and one or two folds

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of the mucous membrane forming valves. Generally at the mouth of the canals the mucous membrane is raised as a circular projection. If this is defective at the upper border, the lower part is called the valvula lacrymalis superior of Béraud, or Arnold's valve; if the lower part is defective, the upper fold remaining, it is called Rosenmüller's valve. A second, sometimes circular, elevation of the membrane, situated somewhat lower down, at the commencement of the nasal duct, is the valvula sacci lacimalis inferior of Béraud, which is less constant; and is also called the valve of Krause or of Béraud. Spiral folds are also sometimes found.

L. sac, abscess of. See *Dacryocystitis phlegmonosa*.

L. sac, extirpation of. (*L. exstirpo*, to root out.) This is accomplished by laying open the sac from the outside and extirpating it by the knife and scissors, or by the application of a caustic, or of the actual cautery.

L. sac, fistula of. Same as *L. fistula*.

L. sac, obliteration of. (*L. oblitero*, to blot out.) See under *L. sac, extirpation of*.

L. sac, polypus of. (*Πολύς*, many; *πόος*, a foot.) A growth of connective tissue and vessels occasionally found in the lacrimal sac, constituting one of the causes of *taucocele*.

L. sinus. (*L. sinus*, a gulf.) A large cutaneous follicle with an open mouth lying beneath the orbit; found in the antelope.

L. tubercle. A small projection of bone situated in the superior maxilla upon the orbital surface of the lacrimal groove.

L. veins. They accompany the lacrimal artery and open into the ophthalmic and palpebral veins.

Lacrima'tion. (*L. lacrima*. *F. lacrymation*; *I. lacrimazione*; *G. Thränen, Thränen-träufeln*.) The excretion of tears; weeping. This is usually a reflex action consequent on the entrance, and intended to effect the removal, of a foreign body from the eye, but it may result from stimulation of the retina by bright light, or from irritation of the nasal branch of the fifth nerve, or from mere congestion of the head, as in vomiting, or from mental emotion.

Also, the same as *Lacrima' method*.

L., sanguineous. (*L. sanguis*, blood. *G. Blutweincn.*) The same as *Dacryohæmorrhæa*.

Lacrimatome. (*L. lacrima*; *Gr. τέμνω*, to cut.) An instrument for dilating by section the canaliculi or the nasal duct. One form is composed of two blades, one of which is cutting, and is received into a deep notch on the other when the blades are closed. When introduced into the duct, pressure upon a lever causes the cutting blade to protrude and divide any stricture that may be present. In another form a grooved director is first introduced into the canal and a blade with cutting edge is run along the groove.

Lacrimin. (*L. lacrima*.) Same as *Dacryolin*.

Lacrimule. (*L. lacrimula*; dim. of *lacrima*. *G. Thränchen*.) A little tear.

Lacruma. (*L. lacruma*, a tear.) A tear.

Lacryma. (*L. lacryma*, a tear. *F. larme*; *G. Thräne*.) The limpid secretion of the lacrimal gland; a tear.

Lacrymæ. Plural of *Lacryma*.

L. cervi. (*L. cervus*, a stag.) Old term for hardened sordes in the angles of the eyes of the stag, of a dull and penetrating odour, said to

possess medicinal virtues, and to be an antidote to poisons.

Lacrymal. Same as *Lacrima*.

Lacrymation. See *Lacrima*.

Lacrymatome. (*L. lacryma*, a tear; *Gr. τέμνω*, to cut.) Same as *Lacrimatome*.

Lacrymin. (*L. lacryma*, a tear.) An organic substance said to be found in the tears. Same as *Dacryolin*.

Lacsatin. A colourless, crystallisable, bitter substance, obtained by Pagenstecher from the leaves and stalks of *Lactuca sativa*.

Lactalbu'min. (*L. lac*, milk; *albumen*, white of egg.) An alkaloid found by Commaille in milk along with *Casein*.

Lactamen. (*L. lac*, milk; from the white colour of the pustules. *F. croûte de lait*, or *croûte laiteuse*; *G. Milchkehor*.) Old name for *Achor*; also for *Crusta lactea*, milk-blotch, or milk-seab; the *Porri'go larvalis*.

Lactamethane. $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. Formed by treating diethylic lactate with aqueous ammonia, expelling the excess of ammonia and water by means of a water bath when the lactamethane remains as a liquid, which solidifies on cooling as broad, brilliant, crystalline plates, greasy to the touch, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is an isomer of *Oxyneurin*.

Lactam'ic acid. Same as *Alanine*.

Lact'amide. $C_3H_7O_2N = CH_3.CH(OH).CO.NH_2$. A crystalline body obtained by the action of ammonia upon ethyl lactate, lactide, or lactic anhydride. It is freely soluble in alcohol and in water, with difficulty in ether.

Lactamine. $C_6H_7NO_4$. An alkaline body formed by the union of aldehyde with hydrocyanic acid and water.

Lacta'rious. (*L. lac*, milk. *F. lactaire*.) Applied to some of the agarics which yield a milky juice, as the *Agaricus lactifluus*.

Lacta'rium. (*L. lactarium*.) Food prepared with milk.

L. edulium. (*L. edulis*, eatable.) Old epithet for various kinds of food prepared from milk.

Lacta'rius. (*L. lac*. *G. Milchschwamm*.) A Genus of the Family *Agaricini*, Suborder *Hymenomyces*, Order *Basidiomycetes*.

L. aspid'eus, Paulet. (*Ἀσπίδιον*, a small shield.) Pileus plano-convex, with circularly-folded border, pale straw-colour; gills white; juice white, becoming violet; taste acrid. In woods and moist meadows. Poisonous.

L. chrysorrhœus. (*Χρυσός*, gold; *πότα*, a flow.) Yellow-juiced lactarius. Pileus fleshy, at first umbilicate, then infundibuliform, yellowish flesh-coloured with darker zones; gills decurrent, thin, crowded, yellowish; juice white, then golden-yellow, very acrid. In woods. Poisonous.

L. controversus, Bull. (*L. controversus*, disputed.) The blood-stain. Pileus compact, rigid, at first tomentose, viscid after wet, of a white colour, flecked with vinous spots; gills pink; smell slight, pleasant; milk plentiful, white, acrid. Under trees in summer and autumn. Esculent only when cooked.

L. delicio'sus, Linn. (*L. deliciosus*, delightful. *G. Reizker, Ritschling, Tännling*.) The red milk. Pileus fleshy, orange-coloured in zones, changing to greenish; gills salmon-coloured, stained green with juice; juice orange-red, changing to greenish, aromatic; smell

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pleasant; taste sharp. Under firs in summer and autumn. Esculent. Powder used in pulmonary complaints.

L. fuliginosus, Fr. (*L. fuligo*, soot.) The smoky lactarius. Pileus very dry, compact, spongy, brownish, not zonular; gills pale blue, pulverulent; juice white, becoming rosy or orange; smell slight; taste soft, then somewhat acrid. In woods in autumn. Very poisonous.

L. mitisissimus, Fr. (*L. mitis*, mild.) Bright lactarius. Pileus orange and golden; gills pale orange; smell slight; taste bland, but somewhat bitter. On hedge banks in autumn. Esculent.

L. piperatus, Linn. (*L. piperatus*, peppered. *G. Pfefferling*, *Pfefferschwamm*.) Peppery lactarius. Pileus white, yellowish brown when bruised, compact, dry, rigid, umbilicate; gills numerous, decurrent, narrow, cream-coloured; juice white; smell slightly unpleasant; taste acrid. In woods in summer and autumn. Said to be esculent when cooked.

L. plumbeus, Bull. (*L. plumbeus*, leaden.) Pileus compact, convex, depressed in centre, leaden-grey; gills numerous, narrow, whitish, turning ochreous; juice white; smell somewhat disagreeable; taste very acrid and burning. In woods and wastes in summer and autumn. Very poisonous.

L. pyrogalus, Bull. (*Πῦρ*, fire; *γάλα*, milk. *G. Brennreisker*.) Burning lactarius. Pileus livid-grey, tinted with yellow-orange, moist or dry, glabrous, depressed in centre; gills thin, decurrent, ochraceous; juice white; smell rather agreeable; taste very acrid and burning, except in youth. In woods and wastes in summer and autumn. Very poisonous.

L. quietus, Fr. (*L. quietus*, resting.) Modest lactarius. Pileus liver-brown, subzonar; gills white, then reddish; juice white; odour slight, but bug-like; taste mild. In woods in autumn. Esculent.

L. rufus, Scop. (*L. rufus*, red.) The slayer. Pileus umbonate or convex, chestnut-coloured, becoming reddish; gills pale ochraceous, becoming red; juice white; smell slight; taste very acrid. In fir woods in summer and autumn. Very poisonous.

L. scrobiculatus, Fr. (*L. scrobis*, a ditch. *G. Erdschieber*.) Pileus depressed, yellow, without zones; gills whitish; juice white, then becoming sulphur yellow, sharp. In summer and autumn in moist woods. Probably poisonous.

L. subdulcis, Bull. (*L. sub*, under; *dulcis*, sweet. *G. Süßling*.) Sweet-milk. Pileus cinnamon red, with small central eminence, which becomes depressed; gills pink, then reddish, numerous, fragile; smell agreeable, slight; taste sweet, then rather acrid; juice white. In woods in summer and autumn. Esculent.

L. thelogalus, Fr. (*Θείον*, brimstone; *γάλα*, milk.) Pileus fleshy, convex, then depressed, viscid, smooth, reddish-tawny; gills thin, crowded, reddish-yellow; juice white, then sulphur-coloured; taste acrid. In woods. Poisonous.

L. torminosus, Schöff. (*L. torminosus*, subject to the colic. *G. Giftreisker*, *Birkenreisker*.) The fringed lactarius. Pileus clear orange, fleshy, with a somewhat viscid epidermis in wet weather, and an involute, thickly

fibrillose margin; gills pale yellowish-pink, decurrent, numerous, slender; smell feeble; taste acrid and burning; juice white. Said to be esculent. In woods in summer and autumn.

L. turpis, Wein. (*L. turpis*, ugly. *G. Mordschwamm*.) Dirty lactarius. Pileus compact, rigid, olive-brown, shaded with yellowish, with an involute and villous margin; gills pallid, then reddish-brown when bruised; juice white; smell musty; taste acrid. In fir woods in summer and autumn. Doubtfully esculent.

L. uvidus, Fr. (*L. uvidus*, moist.) Pileus at first arched, then flat and brown; gills yellowish-white, colouring violet when bruised; juice white, then violet or bluish. In moist woods. Probably poisonous.

L. vellerius, Fr. (*L. vellerius*, woollen. *G. Wollschwamm*.) The woolly white lactarius. Pileus compact, rigid, densely and finely tomentose, white becoming yellow or red; gills arcuate; smell very fetid; taste acrid. In woods in summer and autumn. Poisonous.

L. velutinus, Bertillon. (*G. Brätling*.) Very similar to *L. vellerius*, but with a tomentose, velvety pileus, and a white, bland juice. Probably esculent.

L. volemus, Fr. (*L. volemum* pirum, the warden pear.) The kidney. Pileus compact, rigid, orange; gills decurrent, whitish; juice white, turning golden-brown on exposure; smell pleasant; taste very mild. In woods in summer and autumn. Excellent for eating.

L. zonarius, Bull. (*L. zona*, a girdle.) Pileus compact, orange, with a thin involute border; gills white, becoming slightly yellowish; juice white; smell little; taste very acrid. In woods. Poisonous.

Lactas. Same as *Lactate*.

L. calcicus. See *Calcium lactate*.

L. ferrosus. Same as *Ferri lactas*.

L. zincicus. See *Zinci lactas*.

Lactate. (*F. lactate*; *I. lattato*; *S. lactato*; *G. milchsaueres Salz*.) A salt of lactic acid. The lactates of the alkali metals are seldom crystalline, and are very deliquescent; they are soluble in alcohol, from which they are precipitated by ether; the metal salts crystallise easily and form with the alkaline lactates double salts.

L. of calcium. See *Calcium lactate*.

L. of iron. See *Ferri lactas*.

L. of magnesia. See *Magnesia, lactate of*.

L. of manganese. See *Manganese, lactate of*.

L. of quinine. See *Quinine, lactate of*.

L. of soda. See *Sodium lactate*.

L. of zinc. See *Zinc lactate*.

Lactatics. (*L. lac*.) Medicines which influence the secretion of milk.

Lactation. (*L. lactatio*; from *lacto*, to suckle. *F. lactation*, *allaitement*; *I. allattamento*; *S. lactacion*; *G. Saugen*.) Term for the act, function, or the period, of giving suck. It is usually continued to the seventh or eighth month of the child's life. It should not be practised if the mother suffers from tuberculosis, chronic skin disease, osteomalacia, fevers, or puerperal disease; from epilepsy or from syphilis; or by women whose milk is from any cause poor in quality or scanty in quantity. It is sometimes rendered impracticable by reason of the absence of nipples on the part of the mother, or owing to harelip, cleft palate, or other

LACTEAL—LACTIC.

deformity of the mouth or nose in the foetus. The best milk is secreted by healthy women of from twenty to thirty years of age.

L., insanity of. See *Insanity of lactation*.

Lacteal. (L. *lac.* milk. F. *lacté*; I. *latteo*; S. *lacteo*; G. *milchig.*) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, milk; milky.

L. animals. Oken's term for *Acalephæ*.

L. calculus. See *Calculus, lacteal*.

L. diabe tes. (Διαβήτης. F. *diabète lacté*.) A synonym of *Chyluria*.

L. fever. (F. *fièvre lactée*; G. *Milch-fieber*.) Same as *Milk fever*.

L. sac. (L. *saccus*, a bag.) Same as *Galactophorous sac*.

L. swelling. Same as *Lactiferous swelling*.

L. tu'mour. A circumscribed swelling of the secreting mammary gland from obstruction of the galactophorous ducts; or a diffused swelling from rupture of one or more of the galactophorous ducts, and extravasation of the contents into the tissue of the gland.

L. ves'sels. (F. *vaisseaux lactés*; G. *Milchgefäße*.) Name given by Aselli to the lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; the term has reference to the milky character of their contents. They commence in two plexuses; one, the lymphatic plexus, lying between the mucous and muscular coats, and receiving the lacteals of the villi; and another, the lacteal plexus, lying between the layers of, and upon, the muscular coat; they pass to the attachment of the mesentery, traverse the mesenteric glands, and reach the root of the mesentery, when, near the origin of the superior mesenteric artery, they form one or more intestinal lymphatic trunks, which open into the end of the thoracic duct. Their structure is that of *Lymphatic vessels*.

Also, called *chyliferous vessels*.

Lacteals. The *Lacteal vessels*.

Lactean. (L. *lac.*) Same as *Lacteal*.

Lacteine. (L. *lac*, milk. F. *lactéine*.) Milk evaporated to dryness; condensed milk.

Lacteous. (L. *lac*. F. *milchicht*.) Same as *Lacteal*; also, the same as *Lactic*.

Lactes. (L. *lactes*, the small intestines.) An old term for the *Mesentery*.

Also, a term for the *Pancreas*.

Lactescence. (L. *lactesco*, to turn to milk. F. *lactescence*; G. *Milchartigkeit*.) The quality of any liquid that is thick, white, and resembles milk.

In Botany, the milky fluid which exudes from some plants when wounded.

Lactescence. (L. *lactesco*, to turn to milk. F. *lactescence*; G. *milchartig, milchgebend*.) Having milk, or resembling a milk-like fluid.

Lactethylamide. $C_5H_{11}NO_2$. An isomer of *Lactamethane*, formed by the action of ethylamine on lactide.

Lactic. (L. *lac*, milk. F. *lactique*; G. *milchig.*) Of, or belonging to, *Milk*.

L. acid. (F. *acide lactique*; G. *Milch-säure*.) $C_3H_5O_3 = CH_3 \cdot CH(OH)CO_2H$. Oxypropionic acid. An acid discovered by Scheele, in 1780, in sour milk, and called by him *acidum lactis seu galacticum*. For some time eminent chemists supposed it to be a compound, but its individuality was proved by Liebig and Mitscherlich in 1832. It exists in two isomeric

forms: ethylidene lactic, or isolactic, or α -oxypropionic acid and its modification paralactic acid, the lactic acid of flesh; and ethylene lactic or hydraerylic or β -oxypropionic acid.

Ethylidene-lactic acid is found in sour milk, and is produced in the *Fermentation, lactic*; it can also be formed artificially; it is a syrupy, tasteless, very acid liquor, of sp. gr. 1.215, consisting of the pure anhydrous acid with water.

For the lactic acid of flesh see *Paralactic acid*.

Ethylene-lactic acid, $C_3H_5O_3 = CH_2(OH) \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H$, is a thick, uncrystallisable, syrupy fluid, obtained by heating β -iodopropionic acid with moist silver oxide.

The lactic acid of the *Pharmacopœias* is the ethylidene lactic acid. It is prepared by adding chalk or oxide of zinc to fermented whey, dissolving the resulting salt, which is thrown down, and precipitating the base. It has been used as a caustic, especially in the removal of diphtheritic membranes. Internally it has been employed in dyspepsia when the gastric juice is defective, in phosphaturia, and in diabetes by Cantani. Prout suggested that this acid was probably concerned in the production of rheumatism; and Richardson has observed the occurrence of endocarditis when lactic acid has been injected into the peritoneum of dogs, and although it has been said that cardiac vegetations are common in dogs, cases have been recorded in which the medicinal administration of lactic acid has produced painful swellings of the joints.

L. acid bacterium. (L. *bacillus*, a little rod. G. *Milchsäurebakterie*.) Pasteur and Lister have shown that many microbes effect the production of lactic acid in the carbohydrates, solutions of cane sugar, mannite, dextrose, and especially milk sugar. Amongst their active agents are the various species of *Staphylococcus*, which induce the formation of pus; the *bacillus oxytocus perniciosis*, *bacterium coli commune*, and *bacterium lactis aerogenes*; Hüppe has shown that the *bacterium prodigiosum* is effective, and has described a special form of microbe under the above name. This bacterium forms short, thick rods, united in pairs or fours. The mean length is 1—1.7 μ , and breadth 0.3—0.4 μ , but rods 2.8 μ long occur.* The bacilli do not exhibit spontaneous movements. In saccharine solutions spores form at the end of the rods.

L. acid, concrete. A synonym of *Lactide*.

L. acid, diluted. Lactic acid three fluid ounces made up to a pint with distilled water. Dose, $\frac{v}{5}$ —2 fluid drachms. The *Acidum lacticum dilutum*, B. Ph.

L. acid ferment. A substance present, according to Hammarsten, in the secretions of the stomach, which turns milk-sugar into lactic acid.

Also, the ovoid cells of *Penicillium glaucum*, which, according to some, cause the *Fermentation, lactic*; or the *Bacterium lactis*, which, according to others, is the effective cause of this fermentation. See also *L. acid bacterium*.

L. acid fermentation. See *Fermentation, lactic*.

L. acid series. (L. *series*, a row.) A group of diatomic acids derived from the oxidation of the glycols.

L. ether. $C_5H_{10}O_3$. Vapour density 4.14. A colourless liquid obtained when lactic acid is heated to 170° C. (338° F.) with absolute alcohol.

LACTICA—LACTOSE.

It has a faint smell, and boils at 156° C. (312·8° F.)

L. fermenta'tion. See *Fermentation*, *lactic*.

L. fe'ver. See *Milk fever*.

Lactica. The Arabian name for typhus fever, or the typhoid condition.

Lacticin'ium. (*L. lacticinium*, from *lac*, milk. *F. lacticinie*; *G. Milchspeisen*.) Old name for food prepared from milk.

Lactide. $C_3H_4O_2$. A substance obtained on heating any of the isomeric lactic acids. It crystallises in monoclinic tables, which are hardly soluble in water.

Lactid'ic acid. Laurent's name for *Dilactic acid*.

Lactif'erous. (*L. lac*, milk; *fero*, to bear or carry. *F. lactifere*; *I. lattifero*; *S. lactifero*; *G. milchführend, milchenthaltend*.) Bearing or conveying milk or a milk-like fluid.

L. ducts. The *Galactophorous ducts*.

L. gland. The *Mammary gland*.

L. plants. Plants which have a milky sap.

L. swelling. Astley Cooper's term for a distension of the breast with milk from obstruction of one or more lactiferous ducts. See *Lacteal tumour*.

Lactific. (*L. lac*; *facio*, to make.) Producing, or yielding, milk.

Lactif'ical. Same as *Lactific*.

Lactifica'tion. (*L. lac*, milk; *fo*, to become.) The final process of involution during fatty degeneration. The disintegrated particles separate one from another and become suspended in a fluid.

Lactifo'rous. (*L. lac*; *flos*, a flower.) Having flowers of a milky whiteness.

Lactif'luous. (*L. lac*; *fluo*, to flow.) Having abundance of milky juice.

Lactiform. (*L. lac*; *forma*, shape. *F. lactiforme*.) Resembling milk.

Lactifuge. (*L. lac*, milk; *fugo*, to drive off. *F. lactifuge*.) Driving off milk.

Applied to medicines, or other means, for dispelling or checking the secretion of milk.

Lactig'enous. (*L. lac*, milk; *Gr. γινώω*, to produce. *F. lactigène*; *G. milchbildend*.) Milk-forming.

Lactigo. (*L. lac*, milk.) The crusted eruptions formerly called *Porrigio larvalis*.

Lactimide. C_3H_5ON . Produced by heating alanin to 180° C. (356° F.) in a stream of hydrochloric acid gas. It crystallises in needles or tablets, which melt at 275° C. (527° F.), and sublime when highly heated.

Lactin. Same as *Lactose*.

Lactinated. (*L. lac*.) Containing lactin or sugar of milk.

L. pow'ders. Powders containing some active drug mixed with sugar of milk.

Lactin'ia. (*L. lactineus*, belonging to milk.) Food prepared with milk.

Lactiph'agous. (*L. lac*, milk; *Gr. φαγεῖν*, to eat. *F. lactiphage*; *G. milchfressend*.) Eating, or living upon, milk; milk-eating. A barbarous substitute for *Galactophagous*.

Lactip'otous. (*L. lac*, milk; *poto*, to drink. *F. lactipote*.) Drinking, or living on, milk; milk-drinking.

Lactis. Genitive singular of *lac*, milk.

L. redundan'tia. (*L. redundo*, to overflow.) An excessive secretion of milk.

L. reten'tio. (*L. retentio*, a keeping back.) Retention or suppression of the secretion of milk.

L. sanguinolenti excre'tio. (*L. sanguinolentus*, bloody; *excretus*, part. of *excerno*, to sift out.) The secretion of bloody milk.

Lactis'ma. (*Λάκτισμα*, a kick.) An old term for the movement of the foetus in utero perceptible by the mother.

Also, the kicking of an infant, as from stomach-ache.

Lactisug'ium. (*L. lac*, milk; *sugo*, to suck. *F. lactisugium*; *G. Milchpumpe, Milchsauge*.) Old term for a breast-pump; a milk-pump.

Lactiv'orous. (*L. lac*, milk; *vor*, to devour. *F. lactivore*.) Living upon milk; milk-devouring.

Lactobutyrom'eter. (*L. lac*; *butyrum*, butter; *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.) Same as *Butyrometer*.

Lactocar'amel. $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. A brown, amorphous substance having the odour of caramel produced by heating lactose to 130° C. (266° F.)

Lactoc'ele. (*L. lac*, milk; *Gr. κύλην*, a tumour. *F. lactocèle*.) A collection of milky or milk-like fluid.

Also, termed *Galactocèle*.

Lactodensim'eter. (*L. lac*, milk; *densus*, thick; *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure. *F. lactodensimètre*; *G. Milchgütemesser*.) Same as *Lactometer*.

Lactogl'u'cose. (*L. lac*, milk; *Gr. γλυκύς*, sweet.) The dextrose of lactose, formerly regarded as a modification of, but now believed to be identical with, grape-sugar.

Lactolactic acid. $CH_3 \cdot CH(OH)CO_2 \cdot CH(CH_3)CO_2H$. A yellow amorphous substance, obtained by Pelouze by heating lactic acid to 130° C.—140° C. (266° F.—284° F.)

Lactoline. (*L. lac*, milk.) Milk evaporated to dryness; condensed milk.

Lactometer. (*L. lac*, milk; *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure. *F. lactomètre*.) An instrument consisting of a closed glass tube or stem expanded into a bulb at one end and weighted so that it sinks to a certain level in distilled water. The stem is graduated, and shows by the depth to which it sinks the density of the fluid.

Lact'one. $C_3H_5O_2$. The product, along with lactide, resulting from the dry distillation of lactic acid. It is a colourless fluid, becoming yellow on exposure to the air. It burns with a beautiful blue flame. It has a burning taste and a peculiar aromatic smell.

Lactophosph'ate. A phosphate combined with lactic acid.

L. of lime. Made by dissolving the freshly precipitated phosphate of lime in lactic acid. It is employed in the form of syrup in the U.S. *Ph. Dose*, 1—4 drachms.

Lactophosphatide. Thudichum's term for the casein of milk.

Lactopro'tein. An albuminous substance found by Commaille in milk, along with *Casein*.

Lactos'cope. (*L. lac*, milk; *Gr. σκοπέω*, to examine. *F. lactoscope*; *I. lattoscopio*; *G. Milchmesser*.) An instrument for ascertaining the quantity and value of milk. Same as *Galactoscope*.

Lact'ose. (*L. lac*. *F. lactine*; *S. lactina*; *G. Milchsucker*.) $C_{12}H_{24}O_{12}$, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ and H_2O .

LACTOSIN—LACTUCARIUM.

Milk sugar. Occurs when pure in the form of hard, colourless, rhombic crystals or four-sided prisms. It rotates the ray of polarised light to the right, and has little or no power of undergoing alcoholic fermentation, though it readily undergoes lactic and butyric fermentations, when it decomposes in the presence of *Casein*. It occurs in milk, and it is said to be found in the urine of a woman in the early days of nursing and just after weaning. It reduces copper in alkaline solutions, and when boiled with dilute acids forms *Galactose*. It was discovered in 1619 by Bartoletti, and was called by him *manna seri lactis*; Berthelot gave it the name *lactose*. Lactose is used to sweeten infants' food, is a constituent of some dentifrices, and is the expicent in homeopathic globules.

Also, a term by Pasteur for the substance now called *Galactose*.

Lactosin. A carbohydrate found in Quillaja bark, and, according to Kobert, one of the constituents of impure commercial *Saponin*.

Lactosu'ria. (*Lactose*; Gr. *ὀύρον*, urine.) The presence of the sugar of milk, lactose, in the urine. It occurs, according to Leone, in the last three months of pregnancy when the breasts are engorged, in the first five or six days after delivery in women who do not nurse, in nursing mothers occasionally, and for a few days in persons who have just ceased to suckle.

Lactotin. (*L. lac*, milk.) Solidified or condensed milk.

Lactous. (*L. lac*.) Same as *Lactic*.

L. fermentation. See *Fermentation, lactic*.

Lactovari'olous. (*L. lac*, milk; *variola*, the smallpox. F. *lactovariolique*.) Relating to milk and smallpox.

L. inoculation. (*L. inoculo*, to ingraft an eye of one tree into another. F. *inoculation lacto-variolique*.) Brachet's term for the inoculation of smallpox lymph mixed with milk as a substitute for vaccination; based on the idea that natural vaccine virus is only smallpox virus modified by the milk contained in the udder and paps of the cow.

Lactuca. (*L. lactuca*, the lettuce; from *lac*, milk; from its milky juice. F. *laitue*; I. *lattuga*; S. *lechuga*; G. *Salat*, *Lattich*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

Also, B.P., the flowering herb of *Lactuca sativa*, the lettuce.

L. altis'sima, Bieb. (*L. altissimus*, sup. of *altus*, high. F. *laitue gigantesque*.) A species of lettuce cultivated at Clermont-Ferrand, Auvergne, which is probably a subspecies of *L. virosa*.

L. canaden'sis. Hab. North America. Used as a laxative; seeds employed to make emulsions.

L. capita'ta, De Cand. (*L. capitatus*, having a head. F. *laitue pommée*, *l. officinale*.) A variety of *L. sativa* having suborbicular and very wavy leaves.

L. cris'pa. (*L. crispus*, curled. F. *laitue frisée*.) A variety of *L. sativa* having sinuous, very undulating, deeply pinnatifid and crimped leaves which spread out into a rosette before the flowering of the plant.

L. elonga'ta, Mühl. (*L. elongo*, to lengthen.) Wild lettuce. Hab. United States. At one time it was supposed to have similar properties to *L. virosa*, but it is now said to be inert.

L. florida'na. The *Mulgedium florida-num*.

L. grave'olens. (*L. graveolens*, strong-smelling.) The *L. virosa*.

L. mari'na. (*L. marinus*, pertaining to the sea.) The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

L. peren'nis, Linn. (*L. perennis*, lasting the year through. F. *gresillotte*, *laitue de bruyère*.) Hab. mountains in Europe. Said to restrain menstruation.

L. roma'na. (*L. Romanus*, Roman. F. *laitue romaine*, *chicon*.) A variety of *L. sativa* having oblong, concave, slightly undulated leaves which are imbricated before the flowering of the plant.

L. sati'va, Linn. (*L. sativus*, that is sown. F. *laitue cultivée*, *herbe des sages*, *romaine*; G. *Gartensalat*.) The garden lettuce. Used as food. Juice supplies *Lactucarium*. It is supposed to be slightly anodyne, laxative, and anaphrodisiac.

L. scari'ola, Linn. (For *seriola*, from Gr. *σείπτω*, a kind of lettuce. F. *laitue sauvage*; I. *lattuga salvatica*.) Italian lettuce. The source of a kind of French lactucarium. It is more bitter than *L. sativa*.

L. sylves'tris, Lamk. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *L. scariola*.

L. sylves'tris major *odo're o'pii*. (*L. sylvestris*; *major*, greater; *odor*, a smell.) The *L. virosa*.

L. vertica'lis, Gater. (*L. vertex*, the top.) The *L. scariola*.

L. villo'sa. (*L. villosus*, shaggy.) The *Mulgedium acuminatum*.

L. viro'sa, Linn. (*L. virosus*, strong-smelling. F. *laitue vireuse*; I. *lattuga velenosa*, *cavataccio*; G. *Giflattich*, *Giftsalat*.) The opium- or strong-scented lettuce, common in our hedges and ditches, having a strong smell like opium and bitterish acrid taste, and said to be powerfully narcotic, slightly laxative, diuretic, and diaphoretic; its qualities reside in a milky juice, from which an extract named *Lactucarium* is obtained.

L. viro'sa, var. *monta'na.* (*L. virosus*; *montanus*, pertaining to a mountain.) A variety, according to Fairgrieve, from which lactucarium is made in Scotland.

Lactuca'rium. (*L. lactuca*, the lettuce plant. F. *lactucarium*; I. *lattugario*; S. *lactucario*; G. *Giflattichsaft*.) Duncan's name for the inspissated juice of the *Lactuca sativa* and *L. virosa*, and in France for that of the *Lactuca altissima*. It is prepared without the aid of heat at the flowering season of the plant. It is seen in angular pieces of a reddish-brown colour externally, and a creamy-white internally, having a strong, disagreeable, opium-like smell, and a very bitter taste. It contains colouring matter, albumin, gum, oxalic, citric, malic, and succinic acids, sugar, mannite, asparagin, volatile oil, lactucin, lactucerin, lactucic acid, lactucopicroin, and nitrates and phosphates of potassium, calcium, and magnesium. It has an hypnotic action inferior to opium, and when taken into the stomach causes unpleasant dreams, promotes perspiration, dilates the pupil, and on the day following its administration causes mental confusion, headache, and faintness. When injected subcutaneously it lowers the involuntary and reflex movements, at first accelerates then retards the cardiac and respiratory movements, lowers the blood pressure

LACTUCEIN—LACUNA.

and temperature, and causes death by paralysis of the heart. It is said to be anaphrodisiac, and has been used to induce sleep, and to quieten cough. Dose, from 5—30 grains.

The lactucarium of the U.S. Ph. and of G. Ph. is the concrete milk-juice of *Lactuca virosa*.

L. anglicum. (Mod. L. *Anglicus*, English.) English lactucarium. Obtained from the *Lactuca virosa* grown in England.

L. gallicum. (L. *Gallia*, Gaul. G. *französischer Gifllattichsaft*.) French lactucarium made at Clermont-Ferrand, in Auvergne, from the *Lactuca altissima*.

Also (G. *Gartenlattichsaft*), applied to the expressed juice of the *Lactuca sativa*, or *Thridacium*.

L. fluid extract of. See *Extractum lactucarii fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

L. genuinum. (L. *genuinus*, natural.) Lactucarium from *Lactuca virosa*.

L. germanicum. (L. *Germania*, Germany.) German lactucarium. Obtained from the *Lactuca virosa*, from the district around Zell, on the Moselle.

L. optimum. (L. *optimus*, best.) Same as *L. genuinum*.

L. syrup of. See *Syrupus lactucarii*, U.S. Ph.

Lactucein. Same as *Lactucene*.

Lactucella. (L. dim. of *lactuca*, the lettuce; from its milky juice.) A name for the *Sonchus oleraceus*, or sow-thistle.

Lactucerin. (F. *lactucérine*; G. *Lattichfett* of Walz.) $C_{15}H_{24}O$, or $C_{19}H_{30}O$, Flückiger. A substance obtained from lactucarium. It occurs in colourless, inodorous, tasteless needles, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, alcohol, and benzine; it melts at 150° — 200° C. (302° — 392° F.), changing to an amorphous mass. See *Lactucerosol*.

It has also been called *Lactucon*.

Lactucerosol. $C_{15}H_{30}O$. A substance occurring in two forms having the same composition, and together, according to O. Hesse, forming *Lactucerin*. α -Lactucerosol occurs in delicate, long, silky needles, easily soluble in hot alcohol, ether, and chloroform, insoluble in water; β -lactucerosol remains in the alcoholic solution from which α -lactucerosol has been removed, and is obtained as a gelatinous mass by evaporation, which crystallises from its solution in ether or chloroform.

Lactucic acid. An indifferent crystallisable substance, without smell or taste, obtained by Ludwig in small quantities from *Lactucarium*.

Lactucimina. (L. *lacto*, to suckle. G. *Milchsöhrrchen*.) Old term for *Aphthæ* of sucking children, or the thrush.

Lactucin. (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce. F. *lactucine*; I. *lattucina*.) $C_{11}H_{12}O_3 \cdot H_2O$. A crystalline body, forming pearly scales, resinous and bitter to the taste, which is contained, in the proportion of about .3 per cent., in lactucarium. It has anodyne properties.

Lactucon. (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce.) $C_{15}H_{24}O$, or $C_{16}H_{26}O$, Flückiger. A substance occurring in star-shaped needles, obtained by Lenoir from lactucarium.

Also, a term for *Lactucerin*.

Lactucopicroin. (L. *lactuca*, a lettuce; Gr. *πικρός*, bitter.) $C_{14}H_{22}O_{11}$. A bitter, non-crystallisable substance obtained from *Lactucarium*; insoluble in ether, soluble in al-

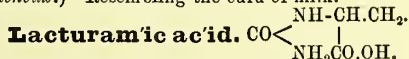
cohol. Probably the result of the oxidation of lactucin.

Lactu'men. (L. *lac*, milk.) Name applied by Manardi to *Porriga larvalis*.

Also, a term for aphthæ, from the appearance of the spots like small portions of curd.

Lactu'mina. (L. *lacto*, to suckle.) A name given by Amatus Lucitanus to infantile aphthæ, from the supposition that it originated in a vitiated condition of the milk. (Hoblyn.)

Lactu'minous. (L. *lac*. F. *lactu-meneux*.) Resembling the curd of milk.

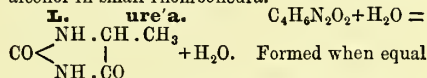


A crystalline substance formed by warming lactyl urea with baryta water; it is hardly soluble in water.

Lactyl. C_6H_5 . The hypothetical radical of lactic acid.

L. chloride. $C_3H_5OCl_2$. A colourless liquid, becoming dark, formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride upon calcium lactate.

L. guanidine. $C_4H_7N_3O + H_2O$. Formed when alacreatine or guanidopropionic acid is heated to 170° — 180° C. (338° — 356° F.) It crystallises from water in long needles, and from alcohol in small rhombohedra.



molecules of aldehyde ammonia, potassium cyanide, and potassium cyanate are evaporated with hydrochloric acid. It forms warty pieces or efflorescent rhombic crystals.

Lacuna. (L. *lacuna*, a ditch; dim. of *lacus*, any hollow. F. *lacune*; I. *lacuna*; S. *laguna*; G. *Lücke*, *Vertiefung*.) A little channel or hollow place.

In Botany (G. *Luftzelle*), an air-space in the tissue of plants formed by the disassociation of adjoining cells, by the rapid development of certain tissues which by their free growth produce rupture of the neighbouring structures, by the drying up of useless parts, or by the absorption of the contents of gum or resin cells.

Also, a pit on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens.

In Anatomy, a mucous follicle; also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphatic.

Also, the anterior fontanelle.

Also, see *Lacuna* of bone, and *Lacunar spaces*.

L. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The infundibulum of the pituitary body.

L. labii superioris. (L. *labium*, a lip; *superior*, upper. G. *Liebesgrübchen*.) The hollow of the upper lip beneath the nose.

L. magna. (L. *magnus*, great.) A mucous follicle larger than the rest, which is situated in the roof of the fossa navicularis of the male urethra.

L. Morgagni. (*Morgagni*.) The fossa navicularis of the male urethra.

L. muscolum. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The space on the outer side of the ilio-pectineal fascia through which the psoas and iliacus muscles pass.

L. vasorum cruralium. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *cruralis*, belonging to the leg.) The space on the inner side of the ilio-pectineal fascia through which the femoral vessels and nerves pass.

LACUNÆ—LADENBERGIA.

Lacu'næ. Nominative plural of *Lacuna*.
L. encapsuled. (F. *en*, in; L. *capsula*, a box.) One or more lacunæ circumscribed by a distinct line, first observed by Gerber in the cement of a horse's tooth; the line probably represents the non-obiterated outline of an osteoblast.

L. Graafianæ. The mucous follicles of the vagina.

L., How'ship's. See *Howship's lacunæ*.

L. Morgagni. (*Morgagni*.) The lacunæ of the male urethra.

L. mucosæ vulvæ. (L. *mucosus*, mucous; *vulva*, the female external genitals.) The mucous follicles of the vagina.

L. of bone. The small cavities in the bone corpuscles which contain the bone corpuscles or osteoblasts; from each lacuna ramify a number of canaliculi. See under *Bone*.

L. of cement' of teeth. See *Cement*.

L. of cornea. The spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea occupied by the corneal corpuscles.

L. of crystalline lens. See *Lens*, *crystalline*, *lacunæ of*.

L. of tonsil. The crypts of the *Tonsil*.

L. palpebrarum. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) The Meibomian glands.

Lacunal. (L. *lacuna*, a ditch.) Pertaining to a space or *Lacuna*.

Lacunar. (L. *lacunar*, a pannelled ceiling; so called from its *lacunæ* or sunken spaces.) Applied to a part which resembles a ceiling in position.

L. orbitæ. The vaulted roof of the orbit.

Lacunar. (L. *lacuna*, a ditch, a hole.) Having, or relating to, a space or cavity, or a *Lacuna*.

L. abscess. Abscess of the lacunæ of the urethra usually following upon gonorrhœa.

L. circulation. (L. *circulator*, to form a circle. F. *circulation lacunaire*.) The movement of nutritive fluid which takes place in the spaces between the elements of tissues, and especially of connective tissue and its modifications, fibrous tissue and bone, and in the spleen and in the cornea. The fluid is in some instances, as in the connective tissues, the lymph, or plasma of the blood which has escaped through the walls of the blood-vessels, whilst in other instances it is the blood itself which traverses spaces formed by the sudden and great dilatation of capillaries.

L. spaces. The irregularly shaped spaces or fissures which intervene between the fasciculi of connective tissue, and which constitute the commencement or rootlets of the lymphatic system of vessels. They are lined by flat, epithelial cells, and probably contain lymph corpuscles.

In many Mollusca and Articulata the lacunar spaces exist in the tissues and convey the nutritive fluid or blood. Legros has found that through a large part of them there is an epithelial lining, and so they should be accounted as blood-vessels. See *L. circulation*.

L. ventriculi quarti superior. (L. *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *quartus*, fourth; *superior*, upper.) The *Valve of Vicussens*.

Lacunose. (L. *lacuna*, a little channel. F. *lacuneux*; G. *biekig*.) In Botany, dotted; pitted; punctured.

Lacunosity. (L. *lacuna*. F. *lacuno-*

sité.) The condition of containing small spaces. Same as *Porosity*.

Lacuno'so-reticulate. (L. *lacuna*; *reticulum*, a little net. G. *netzig-grübig*.) Having a reticulate or network-like surface with pits between the reticulations, as the surface of some seeds.

Lacu'nous. (L. *lacuna*.) Same as *Lacunosæ*.

Lacus. (L. *lacus*, a basin, a lake.) A hollow.

L. derivativ. (L. *derivo*, to divert a stream from its channel. F. *lacs dérivatifs*.) The venous dilations in the dura mater and tentorium cerebelli communicating with the superior longitudinal and the lateral sinuses respectively; the former receive the external and superior cerebral veins, the latter the inferior cerebral veins.

L. lacrymalis. (L. *lacryma*, a tear. F. *lacrymal*; G. *Thränensee*.) The space at the inner canthus of the eye towards which the tears flow, situated between the smooth, rounded, inner margin of the lower lid and the caruncle.

L. sanguineus. (L. *sanguineus*, consisting of blood. F. *lac sanguin*.) A term applied to each uterine sinus.

Lacustral. (L. *lacus*.) Same as *Lacustrine*.

Lacus'trine. (L. *lacus*, a lake. F. *lacustre*; G. *see-gehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Lake*.

Applied to animals that live in lakes, and to plants that grow on their borders.

Lada. (F. *poivre commun*, *p. aromatique*; G. *gemeiner Pfeffer*.) The Malay name formerly used for *Piper nigrum*, or black pepper.

Ladanum. (L. *ladanum*; from Gr. *λάδανον*, *λάδανον*, the gum of the shrub *λῆδον*; from Sansc. *lādan*. F. *labdanum*, *ladanum*; G. *Labdanharz*, *Ladanumharz*.) A gum resin obtained by exudation from the leaves of the *Cistus creticus* and other Eastern species of *Cistus*. The best, which is very rare (F. *ladanum en masse*), is in dark coloured masses like soft plaster, and grows softer by being handled. Another kind is in long rolls coiled up (F. *ladanum en tour*), much harder, and not so dark. A third kind is mentioned by writers (F. *ladanum en bâton*), but is not to be met with in the shops. Formerly used as a stimulant, emmenagogue, and expectorant; and as an ingredient of plasters; it was supposed to strengthen the nerves and to arrest hæmorrhages. It is now only used in perfumery.

A ladanum is obtained in Spain by boiling the tops of the *Cistus ladanifer*; it is a black mass with a clean, vitreous fracture.

L. bush. The *Cistus creticus*.

L. creticum. (L. *creticus*, Cretan.) The *Cistus creticus*.

Ladenbergia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

L. dichotoma. Klotzsch. The *Cinchona dichotoma*.

L. hexandra. Kl. ("Eğ. six; *ἀνδρο*, a male.) Hab. South America. Supplies a false cinchona bark.

L. macrocarpa. Klotzsch. The *Casquilla macrocarpa*.

L. magnifolia. Kl. The same as *L. oblongifolia*.

L. oblongifolia. Klotzsch. (L. *oblongus*, oblong; *folium*, a leaf.) Supplies one of the

febrifuge barks known as *China nova Granatensis*.

L. prismatostylis, Klotzsch. Supplies a febrifuge bark.

L. Riedelia'na, Klotzsch. A species inhabiting Brazil, yielding the *China rubra de Rio Janeiro*, or *Brasilensis*.

Lady. (Mid. E. *lady*, *læfdi*; from Sax. *klæfdige*.) The mistress of a house. Often applied distinctively to the blessed Virgin Mary.

L's bed'straw. (F. *le gaillet jaune*; G. *Labkraut*.) The *Galium verum*, or cheese-rennet.

L's bed'straw, great'er. The *Galium mollugo*, or *G. album*.

L.-bird. (A corruption of *L. bug*.) The *Coccinella septempunctata*, and others of the genus.

L's bow'er. The *Clematis vitalba*.

L. bug. (*Lady*, in reference to the blessed Virgin Mary; *bug*, an insect.) Same as *L. bird*.

L's comb. The *Scandix pecten-veneris*.

L. cow. Same as *L.-bird*.

L. Crespigny's pills. Contain as active ingredients Socotrine aloes, extract of cinnamon, and syrup of absinthe.

L's cushion. The *Armeria vulgaris*.

L. fern. The *Asplenium filix femina*.

L's fingers. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

L. fly. Same as *L.-bird*.

L. Hes'keth's pills. Resemble *L. Crespigny's pills*.

L. Kent's powder. See *Cantianus pulvis*.

L's la'ces. The *Cuscuta epithymum*, dodder.

L's man'tle. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

L's night'cap. The *Convolvulus sepium*.

L's seal. Formerly and properly Solomon's seal, *Convallaria polygonatum*, L. In recent times the *Tamus communis*, L.

L. sign'et (L. *Sigillum Sanctæ Mariæ*.) The same as *L's seal*.

L's slip'per. The *Cypripedium spectabile*.

Also, the *Cypripedium calceolus*.

Also, the *Cypripedium*, U.S. Ph.

L's slip'per root. The *Cypripedium*, U.S. Ph.

L's slip'per, show'y. The *Cypripedium spectabile*.

L's slip'per, stem'less. The *Cypripedium acaule*.

L's slip'per, yellow. The *Cypripedium luteum*.

L's smock. (F. *cardamine*.) The *Cardamine pratensis*, or cuckoo-flower.

L's thim'ble. The *Campanula rotundifolia*.

L's thistle. The milk thistle, *Carduus marianus*, L.

L's thumb. The *Polygonum persicaria*.

L's tra'ces. The *Spiranthes autumnalis*.

L's tres'ses. The *Neottia spiralis*, Rich.

L. Webster's din'ner pills. The *Pilule aloes et mastiches*, U.S. Ph.

Laemodipoda. (Λαιμός, the throat; διπούς, two-footed. G. *Kehlfüsser*.) A Tribe of the Suborder *Amphipoda*. It includes Proto, Caprella, and Podalirius, attenuated lobster-like marine animals, having cervically placed anterior legs and rudimentary apodal abdomen.

Laemoparalysis. (Λαιμός, the throat; παράλυσις, palsy.) Paralysis of the œsophagus.

Læ'mos. (Λαιμός. F. *gorge*; G. *Kehle*.) Old term for *Gula*, the throat or gullet.

Læmoscirrhus. (Λαιμός, the throat; σκίρπος, a hard tumour. F. *lémoscirrhe*; G. *Rachenskirrhus*, *Rachenkrebs*.) Scirrhus of the pharynx or œsophagus.

Læmostenosis. (Λαιμός, the throat or gullet; στένωσις, a being straitened. F. *lémostenose*; G. *Schlundverengerung*.) Stricture of the pharynx and œsophagus.

L. scirrhusa. (Σκίρπος, a hard tumour.) Cancerous constriction of the pharynx or œsophagus.

Læmus. Same as *Læmos*.

Laennec', René Thèophile Hyacinthe. The celebrated French physician, inventor of the stethoscope, and founder of the art of auscultation, born at Quimper in 1781, died in 1826 at Kertouanec in Brittany.

L's cirrho'sis. (Κίρρως, tawny.) Atrophic cirrhosis of the liver, due to inflammation of the interlobular connective tissue (interstitial hepatitis), leading to contraction of the whole organ. Same as *Cirrhosis, atrophica*.

Læ'er, Germany, in Hanover. A cold water, containing sodium chloride 11·892 grammes, magnesium chloride ·876, and calcium carbonate 1·086 gramme in a litre.

Læ'sio. (L. *læsiō*; from part. of *lædo*, to hurt. F. *lésion*; G. *Verletzung*.) A term for a vitiated or depressed condition of any organ or part.

A term for a hurt, wound, or injury of a part.

L. contin'ui. (L. *continuus*, hanging together in its parts.) See *Lesion of continuity*.

Læ'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Flacourtiaceæ*.

L. apêt'ala, Jacq. ('A, neg.; πίταλον, a flower-leaf.) Hab. Antilles. An active purgative.

L. resino'sa, Merc. (L. *resina*, resin.) Hab. Antilles. A drastic purgative; it contains a resin.

L. theæform'is. The *Aphloia theæformis*.

Lætificant. (L. *lætificans*, part. of *lætifico*, to make glad. F. *létifiant*, *réjouissant*; G. *erheiternd*.) Making glad; exhilarating; cheering.

Applied to certain medicines and confections favouring the activity of the blood and spirits, which are beneficial in melancholia and languor of the vital and animal strength.

Lævigatæ. See *Levigatæ*.

Lævigatio. See *Levigatio*.

Lævigra'da. (L. *lævus*, left; *gradus*, a step.) A synonym of *Podosomata*.

Lævitas intestinorum. (L. *lævitas*, lightness; *intestinum*, a gut. F. *lienterie*; G. *lienterie*, *Magenruhr*.) Old term for *Lientery*.

Lævocar'vol. (L. *lævus*.) The carvol of spearmint, which is lævogyrous. See *Dextro-carvol*.

Lævoglu'cose. (L. *lævus*, left; *glucose*.) Same as *Lævulose*.

Lævogy'rate. Same as *Lævogyrous*.

Lævogy'rous. (L. *lævus*, left; *gyrus*, a circle.) Capable of rotating the plane of polarised light to the left; it is indicated by the symbol —.

Lævorotatory. (L. *lævus*; *roto*, to turn round.) Same as *Lævogyrous*.

Lævo-tartar'ic acid. (*L. lævus*.) See under *Tartaric acid*.

Lævulan. (*L. lævus*.) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. An isomer of inulin, occurring in the molasses of beet-root sugar.

Lævulin. (*L. lævus*.) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. An amorphous deliquescent body found, along with inulin, in the tubers of certain Compositæ, as dahlia and helianthus, and in young rye grains. It is optically inactive, slowly ferments in the presence of yeast, and is converted by boiling with dilute acids into glucose and lævulose.

Lævulinic acid. (*L. lævus*.) $C_5H_8O_3 = CH_3.CO.CH_2.CH_2.CO_2H$. β -Acetylpropionic acid. A sealy, crystalline body, obtained by boiling cane-sugar or lævulose with dilute sulphuric acid. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; its sp. gr. is 1.135, and it boils with slight decomposition at 239° C. (462.2° F.) It is optically inactive.

Lævulo'san. (*L. lævus*.) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Obtained by heating lævulose to 170° C. (338° F.), when it gives up water, or by heating cane-sugar with yeast when the dextrose only ferments. When dissolved in water to a concentrated solution it again forms lævulose.

Lævulose. (*L. lævus*.) $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Berthelot's term for the levo-rotatory form of sugar which is found in many fruits and in honey in connection with dextrose, together forming fruit sugar or invert sugar; it may be obtained, along with dextrose, from cane sugar by warming it with dilute acid, or by treating it with yeast or with pectase. It is a thick, colourless, sweet syrup, which crystallises in thin needles with great difficulty; it reduces copper oxide only after boiling for half an hour.

Lafo'rest, La Fo'rest de. A French surgeon of the end of the eighteenth century.

L's sound. A small, curved, nasal sound.

Lag teeth. The molar teeth.

Lagam balsam. A balsam, very similar to gurjun balsam, from an unknown tree of Sumatra.

Lag'anon. (*Λάγανον*.) A thin, broad cake prepared from coarse flour or meal and oil.

Lag'anum. Same as *Lag'anon*.

Lagarde. France, département du Lot. An earthy water containing hydrogen sulphide.

Lag'arous. (*Λαγάρος*, lax.) That which is loose, soft, not distended.

Applied to the right ventricle of the heart as compared with the left.

Lag'ena. (*L. lagena*; from *λάγνηος*, a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles; a flask.) The organ which represents the cochlea in the ear of Aves, Pisces, and Chelonia, so called by reason of its flask-like shape.

L. of coch'lea. The flask-shaped upper part of the uncoiled cochlea of Aves; it corresponds to the cupula of the mammalian cochlea.

Lag'enæform. (*L. lagena*, a flask; *forma*, resemblance. *F. lagéniforme*; *G. flaschenförmig*.) Having the form of a flask.

Lagena'ga. An old name, used by Pliny, for the *Borago officinalis*.

Lagenan'dra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ*.

L. toxica'ria. (*L. toxicum*, poison.) A poisonous plant.

Lagena'ria. (*L. lagena*. *F. lagenaire*, *la courge*, *calebasse*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*. The calabash.

L. vulgar'is, Ser. (*L. vulgaris*, common.

F. courge; *G. Flaschenkürbis*; Beng. *láu*; Hind. *lauki*.) Calabash, bottle-gourd. Fruit of cultivated plant boiled in vinegar used as food; fresh pulp aperient, used as a poultice; decoction of leaves used in jaundice. Seeds mucilaginous and emollient. The fruit of the uncultivated plant is poisonous.

Lag'eniform. Same as *Lagena'form*.

Lag'en'tomum. (*Λαγῶς*, a hare; *ἐντομος*, incised or divided. *F. lagochile*.) Term for *Harelip*.

Lagerströ'mia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ*.

L. reginæ. (*L. regina*, a queen.) Hab. Asia. Seeds narcotic; leaves and bark hydragogue cathartic.

Lagetta. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Thymelacææ*. Some of the species are used in the Antilles in gout.

L. lintearea, Linn. (*L. linteum*, a linen cloth.) Lace bark. Hab. West Indies. Bark separable into many thin lace-like layers; it is acid and vesicatory; used in rheumatic disorders.

Laghet'to dell'è isolè natan'tè. (*L. laghetto*, a small lake; *isola*, an island; *natante*, swimming.) Same as *Lago di golfo*.

Lag'mi. A name in Algeria. The sap of the date palm.

Lagne'a. Same as *Lagneia*.

Lagne'ia. (*Λαγνεία*, the act of coition.) Term for excessive venereal appetite.

Also, the same as *Coitus*.

Also, the *Semen genitale*.

Lagne'sis. (*Λάγνης*, lustful. *F. lagnèse*.) Good's term for inordinate desire of sexual commerce, with organic turgescence and erection.

L. furor. (*L. furor*, madness.) Good's term for lascivious madness with unbridled appetency, including nymphomania and satyriasis.

L. sala'citas. (*L. salacitas*, lust.) Good's term for salacity, the appetency being capable of restraint.

Lagneu'ma. (*Λάγνευμα*.) Same as *Lagneia*.

Lagni'a. The same as *Lagneia*.

Lagno'sis. (*Λάγνος*, lustful.) Satyriasis.

Lago d'Aver'no. Same as *Puzzola di Pienza*.

Lago di Gol'fo, or *Lago delle Isole Natante*, from the floating islands which exist in it, is also known as *Albula*; a lake near Rivoli, in the Papal States. The water is clear, but nauseous, acid, and sulphurous. Galen recommended its use, but it is now only employed for bathing.

Lago'a. (*Λαγῶς*, a hare. *G. Hasenbraten*, *Hasenfleisch*.) Old term for hare's flesh, which forms a nutritive and stimulating kind of food.

Lagoche'ilus. (*Λαγῶς*, a hare; *χείλος*, a lip. *F. lagochile*, *bec de lièvre*; *G. Hasenscharte*.) Old name for the malformation called harelip.

Lagoë'cia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

L. cuminoid'es, Linn. (*Κύμινον*, cummin; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Wild cummin. Hab. Greece, Persia. Fruit carminative and digestive.

Lag'on. (*Λαγών*, the flank.) The hollow space between the ribs and haunch bone; the flank.

Lago'ni. (*I. lagone*, a pool.) A name in

LAGONOPONOS—LALLATIO.

some parts of Italy, as Tuscany, for a mineralised mud, rich in boric acid, used in veterinary medicine.

Lagonop'onos. (Λαγών, the flank; πόνος, pain. F. *lagonoponos*; G. *Seitenschmerz*, *Seitenstich*.) Term for pain or a stitch in the side.

Lagoon'. (I. *lagone*, *laguna*, a pool; from L. *lacus*, a lake or collection of stagnant water. F. *lagune*; G. *Lache*.) A lake of shallow water connected with the sea or with a river, often in marshy ground.

Ls borac'ic ac'id. Circular basins of masonry built around the fissures which, in certain parts of Italy, emit hot watery vapour containing, among other things, boric acid; they are filled with water, through which the vapour is made to pass, and so to impregnate it with the boric acid and to heat it; the solution is concentrated and allowed to cool and crystallise. The crude substance thus obtained contains 75 per cent. of boric acid, with alum, ammonio-magnesian sulphate, and calcium sulphate.

Lagophthalmia. (Λαγώς, a hare; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; because hares were supposed to sleep without shutting the eyes. F. *lagophthalmie*; I. *lagofthalmia*; S. *lagofthalmia*; G. *Hasenaugen-Krankheit*.) A disease in which there is imperfect power of closing the eye, being the condition *Lagophthalmus*.

Lagophthalmic. Of, or belonging to, *Lagophthalmia*.

Lagophthalm'os. The same as *Lagophthalmus*.

Lagophthalm'us. (Λαγώς, a hare; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *œil de lièvre*; G. *Hasenaugen*.) Hare-eye, being inability to close one or both eyes; so called from the popular idea that the hare sleeps with its eyes open. It may be complete or partial, and may be due to paralysis of the seventh pair of cerebral nerves and orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, or to spasm of the levator palpebræ muscle, or to absence of the upper lid, or to cicatrices from wounds or burns.

Also, applied to one thus affected.

Also, a term for the *Geum urbanum*.

L. organ'ic. (G. *organische Hasenaugen*.) Inability to close the eye owing to contraction of the lids, cicatrisation, or other disease.

L. paralytic'us. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Inability to close the eye owing to paralysis of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

L. spastic'us. (Σπαστικός, drawing in.) Inability to close the lids from spasm of the levator palpebræ muscle.

Lagopu'ros. (Λαγόπυρος, hare's wheat; from λαγώς, a hare; πύρος, wheat. F. *blé de lièvre*.) An old term, used by Hippocrates, for *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

Lagopus. (Λαγόπους, rough-footed like a hare; from λαγώς, a hare; πούς, a foot. F. *ped-de-lièvre*; G. *Hasenfuss*.) A Genus of the Family *Tetraonidæ*, Order *Gallinæ*, Class *Aves*. Grouse.

Also, applied to several plants, from the resemblance of the flower or leaves or stem to a hare's foot; such as the *Plantago lagopus*, and several species of *Trifolium*.

Also, applied to the fox, and some species of dog.

Also (G. *Hasenklees*), the *Trifolium arvense*.

The λαγόπους of Dioscorides was probably the *Gnaphalium dioicum*, or, as some think, the *Trifolium arvense*.

L. al'bus, Vieill. (L. *albus*, white. F. *lagopède blanc*; G. *Moorschneehuhn*.) The willow grouse of Scandinavia; used as food.

L. alpi'nus, Nills. The *L. vulgaris*.

L. mu'tus, Martin. (L. *mutus*, dumb. F. *lagopède muet*.) The *L. vulgaris*.

L. scoti'cus, Latham. (F. *lagopède d'Ecosse*; G. *Schottische Schneehuhn*.) The Scotch or red grouse; its flesh is of easy digestion.

L. vulga'ris, Vieillot. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *gélinoite blanche*; G. *Schneehuhn*.) The ptarmigan; used as food.

Lagos'toma. (Λαγώς, a hare; στόμα, the mouth. F. *lagostome*; I. *lagostoma*; S. *lagostomo*; G. *Hasenmund*, *Hasenscharte*.) A term for hare-lip.

Lagun'cula. (L. dim. of *lagena*, a flask. G. *Flaschen*.) A small flask.

Lagun'cular. (L. *laguncula*, dim. of *lagena*.) Resembling a small flask.

Laguncula'ria. (L. *laguncula*, a small flagon; dim. of *lagena*, a flask.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Combretaceæ*.

L. racemo'sa, Gärtner. (L. *racemosus*, full of clusters.) Hab. Africa. An astringent.

Lagune'. (I. *laguna*, a pool.) Same as *Lagoon*.

Lai'four. France, département des Ardennes. A cold, weak, chalybeate water.

Lai'mos. The same as *Læmos*.

Laimoscir'rhus. See *Læmoscirrhus*.

Laimostenosis. See *Læmostenosis*.

Lairity's fir wool oil. The *Oleum pini sylvestris*. Used for rheumatism.

Laka. The fleshy fruit of *Inocarpus edulis*.

Lake. (Sax. *lac*; from L. *lacus*, a hollow, a lake. F. *lac*; I. *lago*; S. *lago*; G. *See*, *Lache*.) A large pool or sheet of water entirely surrounded by land.

Also (F. *laque*; from Pers. *ldk*, a colour produced from *lak*, lac. I. *lacca*), a pigment obtained by precipitating salts of aluminium with coloured vegetable or animal solutions by means of an alkali.

Also, the colour of the pigment, being a sort of crimson.

L. fe'ver. See *Fever, lake*.

L. weed. The *Polygonum hydropiper*.

Lake Auburn mineral spring. United States of America, Maine, Androscoggin County. A weak, alkaline water, containing sodium bicarbonate 1·2 grain, magnesium bicarbonate ·3, and calcium bicarbonate ·43 grain, in a gallon.

La'ky. Of the colour of the pigment called *Lake*.

L. blood. That condition in which, owing to the discharge of hæmoglobin from the red blood corpuscles, the blood appears to be darker and more transparent. Blood which has been thawed after freezing is in the like condition.

Lal'ia. (Λαλιά, talking. F. *faculté de parler*, *parole*; G. *Sprechen*.) A term for speech.

Lalla'tio. (L. *lallo*, to sing lullaby. F. *lallation*; I. *lallazione*; S. *lalcion*; G. *unverständliches Stammeln*, *Lallen*.) Unintelligible stammering, as in the infant, and also in progressive bulbar paralysis.

The term was formerly used to denote the mode of speech in which the letter *l* is made unduly liquid, or is substituted for the letter *r*.

Lalla'tion. Same as *Lallatio*.
Also, the same as *Labdacismus*.

Lal'lemand, Claude Fran'çois.
A French surgeon, born at Metz in 1790, died at Montpellier in 1853.

La'lo. A name for the bark of the *Adansonia digitata*. This bark, with the flour of millet and some flesh, forms the food called *Couscous* by the Africans.

Laloneuro'ses. (Ἀλως, talkative; *neurosis*.) Impaired speech due to spasmodic neuroses. There are two forms, stuttering and aphthongia.

Lalop'athy. (Ἀλως, talkative; πάθος, disease.) Disorder of speech. Aphasia.

Lalophob'ia. (Ἀλως; φόβος, fear.) Term applied by Schulthess to the stutter spasm, comparing it to the spasm of photophobia.

Lalople'gia. (Ἀλως; πλῆγη, a stroke.) Paralysis of speech.

La'louette. A French physician of the eighteenth century.

L's pyra'mid. (F. *pyramide de La-louette*.) A conical prominence on the upper border of the thyroid gland.

La'ma. Italy, near Sienna. An earthy mineral water.

La'ma. (L. *lama*, a bog.) See *Leme*.

La'ma. See *Llama*.

La'mac. Old name for *Gum arabic*.

La'man. A name for the young shoots of *Solanum nigrum*, which are eaten as spinach.

La'marek, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine, Chevalier de Monnet or Morret. A French botanist and zoologist. Born 1st August, 1744, at Bazentin, in Picardy; died in Paris December, 1829.

L's classification of an'imals. A classification based on the amount of sensibility possessed by animals; apathetic animals, such as Tunicata and Infusoria; sensitive animals, such as Insecta and Mollusca; and intelligent animals, including Pisces, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia.

Lamarck'ism. The doctrine of the origin of species as laid down by Lamarck. He conceived that matter acted on by heat or electricity might spontaneously generate living particles of a low degree of organisation which, if traversed by surrounding fluids, would grow. If the mass was destitute of irritability it became the type of vegetable life; if it possessed that property, animal. From such simple origin he thought all organisms proceeded. On this view species could not be regarded as immutable, and he accordingly held that there was in all organisms an innate tendency to variation and to progress which was called into play, directed, and modified partly by use, and partly by adaptation to surrounding conditions, resulting in some degree in the animal kingdom from their own volition, so that a land bird driven to seek its food in the water would, by its efforts to swim and the outstretching of its claws, lead to the expansion of the interdigital membrane and the production of the web-foot of a water bird.

Lamb. (Mid. E. *lamb*, *lomb*; Sax. *lamb*; G. *Lamm*; from Teut. base *lamba*. F. *agneau*; I. *agnello*; S. *cordero*.) The young of the *Ovis aries*, or sheep.

L's let'tuce. The *Valerianella olitoria*. Also, the *Plantago media*.

L's quar'ters. The *Chenopodium album*. Also, the *Atriplex patula*.

L's toe. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

L's tongue. The *Plantago media*.

Lamb'da. (Ἄμβδα, the Greek letter Λ.) The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures.

Lambdacis'mus. (Ἄμβδα, the Greek letter Λ.) Same as *Labdacismus*.

Lamb'doid. Same as *Lambdoidal*.

Lambdoid'al. (Ἄμβδα; εἶδος, resemblance. F. *lambdoidal*.) Resembling the Greek letter Λ.

L. ridge. The edge of the occipital bone forming the lambdoid suture, which in some animals, as the cat, forms a salient ridge for the attachment of muscles.

L. suture. (L. *sutura*, a seam. F. *suture lambdoïde*; G. *Λ-förmige naht*, *Lambdanaht*.) The suture connecting the two parietal bones to the occipital. See *Suture*, *lambdoid*.

Lambdoï'des. Synonymous with *Lambdoidal*.

L. os. (F. *os hyoïde*; G. *Zungenbein*.) A term for the *Os hyoïdes*.

Lambiti'vum. (L. *lambo*, to lick. F. *éclegme*, *lambitif*; G. *Lecksoft*.) Old term for a linctus, or medicine that is licked up.

Lamb'kill. (L. *lamb*; *kill*.) The *Kalmia latifolia*. The leaves are used in obstinate diarrhoea. They contain large quantities of tannin.

Also, the *Andromeda mariana*, which is said to be poisonous to calves and lambs.

Lamdoid'al. A misspelling of *Lambdoidal*.

Lame. (Sax. *lama*; G. *lahm*; from base *lam*, to break. F. *boiteux*; I. *zoppo*, *storpiato*; S. *lisiado*, *estropeado*.) Crippled in the legs.

Lamella. (L. dim. of *lamina*, a plate of metal. F. *lamelle*; G. *Plättchen*.) A thin plate of metal or any other substance.

In Zoology, each of the thin plates composing the gills of Molluscs.

In Botany, each of the gills or plates on the inferior surface of the pileus of Fungi, which collectively constitute the hymenium.

Also, the foliaceous, erect scales of the corolla of some plants, as *Silene*.

See also *Lamella*.

Lamellæ. Nominative plural of *Lamella*.

L. atropi'næ, B. Ph. Discs of gelatin, with some glycerin, each weighing about 1-50th of a grain, and containing 1-5000th of a grain of sulphate of atropine.

L. coca'inæ, B. Ph. Discs of gelatin, with some glycerin, each weighing about 1-50th of a grain, and containing about 1-200th of a grain of cocaine hydrochlorate.

L. of bone. (F. *lamelles des os*; G. *Knochenplättchens*, *Knochenlamellen*.) The microscopically thin plates of bone, each arranged concentrically between two concentric series of lacunæ, around the Haversian canals, and also around the medullary cavity, the latter being specially noticeable at the periphery of the bone; between these systems there are intermediate lamellæ. The lamellæ consist of a fine network formed of decussating transparent fibres, themselves composed of fine, doubly-refracting fibrils, and united to each other by a homogeneous matrix; they are perforated by numerous fine apertures, being the canaliculi, and also by the perforating fibres of Sharpey.

LAMELLAR—LAMINA.

L. of bone, circumferential. (L. *circumfero*, to carry round.) Tomes's term for the lamellæ, seen especially near the periphery, of long bones which are concentric to the axis of the bone.

L. of bone, concentric. (L. *con*, together with; *centrum*, a centre.) The lamellæ surrounding an Haversian canal.

L. of bone, ground. Same as *L. of bone, intermediate*.

L. of bone, Haversian. The *L. of bone, concentric*.

L. of bone, intermediate. (L. *intermedius*, that is in between.) The lamellæ which occupy the spaces between the systems of concentric lamellæ. They are probably parts of circumferential lamellæ.

L. of bone, secondary. The *L. of bone, concentric*.

L. of bone, special. The *L. of bone, concentric*.

L. physostigminae. B. Ph. Discs of glycerin, with some gelatin, each weighing about 1-50th of a grain, and containing 1-1000th of a grain of physostigmin.

L. plana. The *Os planum*.

Lamellar. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal or other substance. F. *lamellaire*; G. *plättchenförmig*.) Having, belonging to, resembling, or composed of, thin plates, or *Lamellæ*.

L. cataract. Same as *Cataract, zonular*.

L. tissue. See *Tissue, lamellar*.

Lamellate. (L. *lamella*. F. *lamellé*; L. *lamellato*; S. *lamellado*; G. *blättrig, plättchenartig*.) Consisting of, or possessing, thin plates or *Lamellæ*.

Lamellated. (L. *lamella*.) Same as *Lamellate*.

Lamellibranchiata. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; Gr. *βράχια*, gills. F. *lamellibranches*.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Mollusca*, comprehending those which have the gills disposed symmetrically in large semicircular plates, to the number of two pairs on each side of the body. The name was given by De Blainville.

Lamellibranchiate. Belonging to the *Lamellibranchiata*.

Lamellicorn. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal or other substance; *cornu*, a horn. F. *lamellicorne*.) Having lamellar or leaf-like antennæ.

Lamellicornes. Same as *Lamellicornia*.

Lamellicornia. (L. *lamella*, a little plate; *cornu*, a horn. G. *Blatthornkäfer*.) A Family of the Suborder *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*. The Scarab beetles. The last three joints of the antenna are lamelliform. The name was given by Latreille.

Lamelliciferous. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; *fero*, to bear. F. *lamellifère*.) Having *Lamellæ*, as the clinanthium of certain *Compositæ*.

Lamelliform. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; *forma*, likeness. F. *lamelliforme*; G. *plättchenartig, plättchenförmig*.) Having the form of small plates.

Lamelliciferous. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; *gero*, to carry. F. *lamelligère*.) Having, or bearing, *Lamellæ*.

Lamellipede. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal; *pes*, a foot. F. *lamellipède*.) Having flattened and lamelliform feet.

Lamelliros'tres. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal or other substance; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *lamelliros'tre*; G. *Entenvögel, Zahnschnäbler*.) Applied to a Family of the *Palmipedes*, which have a thick bill, furnished at its edges with lamellæ, or little teeth.

Lamellose. (L. *lamella*. G. *blättrig, blättchenreich*.) Covered with, or consisting of, thin plates.

Lamellosodentate. (L. *lamella*; *dentatus*, having teeth. F. *lamellosodenté*.) Applied by Illiger to birds which have the border of the beak furnished with small plate-like teeth.

Lamellule. (L. dim. of *lamella*.) A small *Lamella*.

Lame'ness. (Lame. F. *etat d'être boiteux*; L. *storpitatura*; S. *cogera*; G. *Lahmung*.) The state or condition of being *Lame*.

L., intermitting. Weakness of one or both legs after brisk exercise, though none is observed during rest. It has been ascribed to spasm of one iliac, or of the aorta.

L., uterine. Inability to walk or move, or perform certain ordinary movements without causing pain, referable to the uterus. It is generally observed in cases of flexion or distention of the uterus. See *Dyscinesia, uterine*.

Lamia'ceæ. (L. *lamium*, the dead-nettle.) Lindley's term for *Labiata*.

Lamia'les. (L. *lamium*.) A Cohort of the Series *Hypognæ*, Subclass *Gamopetalæ*, having pentamalous flowers, a bilabiate corolla, epipetalous stamens, the posterior one abortive, the others didynamous, and generally a bilocular ovary.

Lam'ina. (L. *lamina*; perhaps from *la*, of Gr. *ἐλαύνω*, to beat out. F. *lame*; I. *lama*; S. *lamina*; G. *Blatt, Platte*.) A thin plate of metal.

Any thin layer of bone, membrane, or other substance.

In Botany, the border of the corolla of a polypetalous flower.

Also (G. *Blattfläche, Blattspreite*), the blade or thin expansion of a leaf.

In Geology, the thinner layers of which a stratum is composed.

L. ascendens os'sis pala'ti. (L. *ascendo*, to climb up; *os*, a bone; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth. G. *senkrechte Platte des Gaumenbeins*.) The vertical plate of the *Palate bone*.

L. ax'ile. (L. *axis*, an axle. F. *lame axile, ligne primitive*; G. *Axenplatte* of Remak, *Axenstrang* of His.) Remak's term for Von Baer's primitive streak of the blastoderm seen at nearly the very earliest period of its development.

L., ba'sal, of the placen'ta. (F. *lame basal*. G. *Basalplatte*.) The layer of the maternal placenta, which is described by Winkler as covering the cotyledons of the placenta; it is named the *Decidua placentalis sensu strictiori* by Kölliker.

L. basila'ris. (Mod. L. *basilaris*; from L. *basis*, a base. F. *lame basilaire*; G. *Grundplatte* of Kölliker.) The delicate layer of nerve tissue, continuous with the lamina terminalis, on the under surface of the infundibular region of the embryo brain, and from which the chiasma and part of the optic tracts are developed.

L. basila'ris cerebelli. (Mod. L. *basilaris*, from L. *basis*, a base. F. *lame basilaire*;

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G. Grundplatte des Kleinhirns.) That portion of the cerebellum which is situated below the great transverse groove.

Also, the same as *L. basilaris cochleæ*.

L. basilaris cochleæ. (*L. basis*, a foundation; *cochlea*.) The same as *Membrana basilaris*.

L. Bowman's. (Sir W. Bowman, an English surgeon.) The same as *L. elastica corneæ anterior*.

L. cacuminis vermis superioris. (*L. cacumen*, the tip; *vermis*, a worm; *superior*, upper. *G. Winfelblatt*.) The *Folium cacuminis*.

L. cardiac. (*Kαρδιά*, the heart. *F. lame cardiaque*; *G. Herzplatte*.) Kölliker's term for a layer growing from the pharyngeal lamina of the early embryo which forms the outer wall of the heart.

L. cartilaginis cricoideæ. (*L. cartilago*, cartilage; *Gr. κρικος*, a ring; *είδος*, form.) The posterior thicker part of the cricoid cartilage.

L. cellulo'sa submucosa. (*L. cellula*, a small cell; *sub*, beneath; *mucus*.) The layer of connective tissue situated beneath the mucous membrane of the intestines.

L. cerebri. (*L. cerebrum*, brain.) The same as *L. terminalis*.

L. ciliaris retinae. (*L. cilium*, an eyelash. *G. Ciliarteil*.) The ciliary zone of the eye.

L. cinerea. (*L. cinereus*, ash-coloured. *F. lame grise*; *G. graue Schichte*.) The thin connecting layer of grey substance which occupies the space between the corpus callosum and the optic commissure. It is continuous above the optic commissure with the tuber cinereum, and forms part of the anterior boundary of the third ventricle.

L. cinerea fossæ rhomboideæ. (*L. cinereus*, ash grey; *fossa*, a groove; *Gr. ρομβοειδής*, lozenge-shaped.) A layer of grey substance found in the median line of the floor of the fourth ventricle, continuous with the grey central substance of the spinal cord. It is marked by the *Stria acustica*.

L. cinerea terminalis. (*L. cinereus*, ash grey; *terminalis*, belonging to boundaries.) The same as *L. cinerea*.

L. conarii. (*Κωνάριον*, a small cone. *G. Zirbelblatt*.) The under portion of the pineal body or conarium which curves downwards to become connected with the posterior commissure of the brain.

L. concharum. (*L. concha*, a shell.) The internal wall of the olfactory labyrinth. See *Labyrinth, ethmoidal*.

L. cornea. (*L. corneus*, horny. *F. lame cornée*.) A delicate band situated in the lateral ventricle of the brain. A synonym of *Tenia semicircularis*.

L. Corti. (*Corti*, an Italian anatomist.) The same as *Membrana tectorii*.

L. cribriformis. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, form.) The same as *L. cribrosa of the ethmoid bone*.

L. cribrosa. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve.) Term applied by Linhart to a layer he described as the internal part of the falciform process of the thigh covering the fossa ovalis, which is really a part of the fascia superficialis.

Also, the same as *Locus perforatus posticus*.

L. cribrosa antica. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve; *anticus*, in front.) The *Locus perforatus anticus*.

L. cribrosa bulbi. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve; *bulbus*, a bulb.) The *L. cribrosa of the sclerotic*.

L. cribrosa fasciæ latæ. (*L. cribrum*; *fascia*, a band; *latus*, broad.) The same as *Septum crurale*.

L. cribrosa fasciæ transversalis. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve; *fascia*, a band; *transversus*, turned across.) The same as *Septum crurale*.

L. cribrosa oculi. (*L. cribrum*; *oculus*, the eye.) The *L. cribrosa of the sclerotic*.

L. cribrosa of the ethmoid bone. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve. *F. lame criblée de l'ethmoïde*; *G. Siebplatte des Siebbeins*.) The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

L. cribrosa of the sclerotic. (*L. cribrum*; *G. Siebplatte des Augapfels*.) The perforated part at which the optic nerve penetrates the sclerotic coat of the eye.

L. cribrosa of the temporal bone. (*L. cribrum*; *G. siebförmige Platte des Schläfenbeins*.) The plate of bone which terminates the internal auditory meatus. The branches of the auditory nerve perforate the numerous small openings at the lower part, whilst the facial nerve traverses the large opening above and in front.

L. cribrosa postica. (*L. cribrum*; *posticus*, hinder.) The *Locus perforatus posticus*.

L. cutanea. (*L. cutis*, the skin. *F. lame cutanée*; *G. Hautplatte*.) Remak's term for the *Somatopleure*.

L. dentata. The *Fascia dentata*.

L. denticulata. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) A name given by Todd and Bowman to the limbus laminae spiralis. It is a thickened periosteal development near the edge of the osseous spiral lamina on the surface which looks towards the scala vestibuli in the internal ear.

L. dorsales. See *Laminae dorsales*.

L. elastica corneæ anterior. (*Elastic*; *L. corneus*, horny; *anterior*, in front.) Bowman's term for the apparently structureless membrane lying between the anterior epithelium and the fibrous tissue of the cornea. Also called *Bowman's membrane*.

L. elastica corneæ posterior. (*Elastic*; *L. corneus*; *posterior*, hinder.) Bowman's term for the membrane lining the inner surface of the cornea. It is also called the membrane of Descemet or Demours. See *Descemet's membrane*.

L. externa meningium. (*L. externus*, external; *Gr. μήνινγξ*, the coverings of the brain. *F. lame externe de la meningine of Chaussier*.) The arachnoid membrane of the brain.

L. externa peritonæi. (*L. externus*, external; *peritonæum*.) The same as *Fascia transversalis*.

L. externa proces'sus pterygoidei. (*L. externus*, external; *proces'sus*; *Gr. πτερυγ*, a wing; *είδος*, form.) The same as *Pterygoid process, external*.

L. fasciæ colli. (*L. fascia*, a band; *collum*, the neck. *G. Halsbinde*.) The layers of the cervical fasciæ, of which there are two, a superficial and a deep layer.

L. femoralis interna. (*L. femur*, the thigh bone; *internus*, internal.) A thick lamina of compact bone, which extends obliquely downwards and outwards in the cancellous tissue, from the inner surface of the surgical neck of the femur, and strengthens it.

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L., fibro-amniot'ic. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *amnion*.) Cadiat's term for the part of the *Somatopleure*, which by its inflection gives rise to the amnion.

L., fibro-cutaneous. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *cutis*, the skin. F. *lame fibro-cutanée*.) The *Somatopleure*.

L., fibro-intestinal. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *intestina*, the bowels. F. *lame fibro-intestinale*; G. *Darmfaserplatte*.) Remak's term for the *Splanchnopleure*.

L. fus'ca. (L. *fuscus*, dark. G. *Oberaderhaut*.) The pigmented connective tissue of the sclerotic which unites it by delicate fibres to the choroid, and forms the outer wall of the perichoroidal sinus. This layer is sometimes spoken of as one of the coats of the choroid.

L. ge'nu. (L. *genu*, the knee.) A thin layer of medullary tissue which extends backwards from the rostrum over the optic chiasma, to the lamina terminalis, forming the floor of the fifth ventricle, and passes on each side into the substantia perforata lateralis on the lower surface of the cerebral lobe.

L. horizontalis os'sis ethmoida'lis. The L. *cribrosa* of the ethmoid bone.

L. horizontalis os'sis pala'ti. (G. *horizontale Platte des Gaumenbeins*.) The horizontal plate of the *Palate bone*.

L. interna' proces'sus pterygoi'dei. (L. *internus*, internal.) The same as *Pterygoid process*, *internal*.

L., involuted medullary. (L. *involutus*, rolled in; *medulla*, marrow.) One of the superficial layers of the hippocampus major, consisting of medullated fibres continuous with those of the gyrus hippocampi.

L. i'ridis anterior. (L. *iris*; *anterior*, in front. G. *vordere Begrenzungsmembran*.) The layer of epithelial cells on the anterior surface of the iris, continuous with those of the membrane of Descemet and with the basement membrane.

L. i'ridis poster'ior. (L. *iris*; *poster'ior*, hinder. G. *hintere Begrenzungsmembran*.) A delicate, hyaline, basement membrane on the posterior surface of the iris, continuous with the L. *vitrea*.

L. latera'lis proces'sus pterygoi'dei. (L. *lateralis*, lateral.) The same as *Pterygoid process*, *external*.

L. media'lis proces'sus pterygoi'dei. (L. *medialis*, middle; *processus*, a going forward; Gr. *πτερυξ*, a wing; *είδος*, form.) The same as *Pterygoid process*, *internal*.

L., me'dian. (L. *medius*, in the middle. F. *lame mediane*, l. *moyenne*; G. *Mittelplatte*.) That portion of the mesoblast which, near the middle line of the embryo, and just external to the aorta and cardinal vein on each side, connects the fibro-cutaneous with the fibro-intestinal layers.

L. mediasti'ni. The laminae of the pleura which constitute the *Mediastinum*.

L. medulla'ris interna thal'ami opt'ici. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *internus*, internal; Gr. *θάλαμος*, a bed; *ὄπτοιμαι*, to see.) The same as L. *medullaris*.

L. medulla'ris circumvolu'ta. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *circumvolutus*, rolled round. G. *ungerolltes Markblatt*.) The layer of white matter, forming a continuation of the superficial fibres of the *Subiculum cornu ammonis*, and lying beneath the fimbria and the fascia dentata

in the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.

L. medulla'ris profun'da. (L. *medulla*; *profundus*, deep.) The L. *medullaris circumvoluta*.

L. medulla'ris triangula'ris cere'bri. (L. *medulla*, narrow; *triangulus*, three-cornered; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The *Lyra*.

L., mesenter'ic. (Μεσεντερίον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached. F. *lame mesenterique*.) The L., *median*.

L. modi'oli. (L. *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel. G. *Spindelblatt*.) The thin wall of the *Infundibulum of cochlea*.

L. mucosa tym'pani. (L. *mucosus*, mucous; *tympanum*, a drum. G. *Schleimhautbedeckung*.) The inner mucous lining of the membrana tympani, being an extension of the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity.

L., mus'cle. (L. *musculus*, a muscle. F. *lame musculaire*; G. *Muskelplatte*.) Remak's term for a layer in the cervical region of the embryo lying above the protovertebral lamina, and separated from it by a space, which is a remnant of the vertebral portion of the body-cavity. From this plate the episkeletal, as well as, probably, the hyposkeletal and limb muscles are formed, the longitudinal muscles of the back being first differentiated.

L., mus'cular, infe'rior. (F. *lame musculaire inférieure*; G. *untere Muskelplatte*.) His's term for the L., *fibro-intestinal*.

L., mus'cular, super'ior. (F. *lame musculaire supérieure*; G. *obere Muskelplatte*.) His's term for the L., *cutaneous*.

L. nasa'lis os'sis pala'ti. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose; *os*, a bone; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth. G. *Nasenplatte des Gaumenbeins*.) The vertical plate of the *Palate bone*.

L., obtura'tor, of placenta. (L. *obturo*, to stop up. F. *lame obturante*; G. *Schlussplatte* of Winckler.) That layer of the maternal placenta which, according to Winckler, extends beneath the entire chorion and invests the stems of the trunks of the blood-vessels, but not the finer branches. According to Kölliker, it only extends from the region of the marginal sinus of the placenta, and lies beneath the chorion of that part. He terms it the decidua placentalis subchorialis, in opposition to the decidua placentalis sensu strictiori which invests the cotyledons of the placenta.

L., obtura'tor, of third ven'tricle. (L. *obturo*.) The L. *cinerea*.

L. of ver'tebra. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone. G. *Platte des Wirbelbogens*.) The broad, flat, posterior part of the neural arch of a vertebra.

L. orbita'lis os'sis ethmoï'dei. (L. *orbita*, the orbit; *os*, a bone. G. *Orbitalplatte des Siebbeins*.) The orbital plate of the *Ethmoid bone*, the *Os planum*.

L. pala'tina os'sis pala'tini. (L. *palatum*, the roof of the mouth; *os*, a bone. G. *Gaumenplatte des Gaumenbeins*.) The horizontal plate of the *Palate bone*.

L., palatine. (L. *palatum*, the palate. F. *lame palatine*; G. *Gaumenplatte*.) Kölliker's term for the internal projection of the maxillary branches of the first branchial arch of the embryo.

L. papyra'cea. (L. *papyrus*, paper.) The *Os plumum*.

L. papyra'cea os'sis ethmoï'dei. (L.

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papyrus, paper; *os*, a bone. *G. Papierplatte des Siebbeins.*) The orbital plate, or *Os planum*, of the *Ethmoid bone*; so called from its thinness.

L. parietalis. (*L. paries*, wall.) That layer of a serous membrane which lines the wall of a cavity in opposition to the reflected layer that invests the contained organ, which is termed the visceral layer. Thus, in the case of the pleura, the layer lining the ribs is the parietal layer, that investing the lung is the visceral layer.

L. perforata anterior. (*L. perforatus*, bored through; *anterior*, in front.) The *Locus perforatus anticus*.

L. perforata media. (*L. medius*, middle.) The same as *L. perforata posterior*.

L. perforata posterior. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) The *Locus perforatus posticus*.

L. peritonæi externæ. (*L. externus*, outward.) The external layer of the peritonæum.

L. perpendicularis ossis cribiformis. (*L. os*, a bone; *cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, likeness.) The same as *L. perpendicularis ossis ethmoidæ*.

L. perpendicularis ossis ethmoidæ. (*L. perpendicularis*, according to the plumb-line. *F. lame perpendiculaire de l'ethmoïde*; *G. senkrechte Platte des Siebbeins*.) The median vertical plate of the ethmoid bone projecting from the anterior surface of the cribriform plate into the nasal cavity.

L. perpendicularis ossis palatini. (*L. perpendicularis*; *os*; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth. *G. senkrechte Platte des Gaumenbeins*.) The vertical plate of the Palate bone.

L. perpendicularis vomeris. (*L. perpendicularis*; *vomer*, a ploughshare.) The thin anterior extremity of the *Vomer*.

L., pharyngeal. (*Φάρυγγ*, the gullet. *F. lame pharyngienne*; *G. Schlundplatte*.) A layer of fibres from the ventral surface of the mesoblast in the cephalic extremity of the embryo, from which the pharynx is developed.

L. pigmenti retinæ. (*L. pigmentum*, paint.) The pigmentary layer of the *Retina*.

L. prima cutis. (*L. primus*, first; *cutis*, the skin.) The *Epidermis*.

L. propria. (*L. proprius*, one's own.) The middle fibrous layer of the *Membrana tympani*.

L. pterygoidea externa. The external pterygoid plate of the *Sphenoid bone*.

L. pterygoidea interna. The internal pterygoid plate of the *Sphenoid bone*.

L. quadrigemina. (*L. quadrigeminus*, fourfold. *G. Vierhügelplatte*.) The posterior wall or roof of the mesencephalon which bears the corpora quadrigemina.

L. quadrilatera. (*F. lame quadrilatère*.) That part of the sphenoid bone called *Clivus Blumenbachii*.

L. reticularis (*L. reticulum*; dim. of *rete*, a net. *G. Netzblatt*.) Kölliker's name for the extremely delicate, elastic, hyaline membrane which extends outwards from the outer process of the head of the conjoined rods of Corti in the internal ear to the supporting cells of Hensen. It is a cuticular structure, extending, parallel to the *membrana basilaris*, to the external wall of the ductus cochleæ, and covering the arches of Corti; it is perforated with oblong apertures, with thickened margins, through which the free ends of the outer hair-cells project; the

intervening parts between the apertures have the shape of the body of a fiddle, and are called the phalanges of Deiters. It is composed of a network of fine, hyaline, anastomosing fibres.

L. reticulata. (*L. reticulatus*, made like a net.) Same as *L. reticularis*.

L. semicircularis. (*L. semicirculus*, a half circle.) A white band of fibres, 2 mm. thick, convex externally, which is continuous with the internal capsule between the anterior and external surfaces of the optic thalamus and the internal surface of the corpus striatum. Its upper border is seen in the floor of the lateral ventricle between the corpus striatum and optic thalamus.

L. septi lucidi. (*L. septum*, a partition; *lucidus*, clear.) The thin plates of medullary substance which proceed on either side from the pedunculus septi pellucidi into the *substantia perforata lateralis*, in front of the anterior commissure, and below the lenticular nucleus.

L. spiralis. (*L. spira*, that which is coiled. *F. lame spirale du limaçon*.) A thin plate the inner half of which is osseous and the outer half membranous. It divides the tube of the cochlea into the scala tympani below, and the scala vestibuli above.

L. spiralis accessoria. (*L. spira*; *accessus*, a going to.) The same as *L. spiralis secundaria*.

L. spiralis membranaea. (*L. spira*; *membrana*, thin skin.) The outer membranous segment of the *lamina spiralis*. It forms the floor of the ductus cochleæ and supports the organ of Corti. The *Membrana basilaris*.

L. spiralis ossea. (*L. spira*, a coil; *osseus*, bony. *F. lame spirale*; *G. Schraubenblatt*.) The thin, flat plate of bone that springs from, and winds in a spiral course round, the modiolus of the cochlea of the internal ear. It projects half way to the outer wall, and terminates at the apex of the cochlea in the hamulus. At its base is the *canalis spiralis modioli*.

L. spiralis primaria. (*L. spira*; *primarius*, of the first rank.) The same as *L. spiralis ossea*.

L. spiralis secundaria. (*L. spira*; *secundarius*, of the second class. *G. Nebenschraubenblättchen*.) A slight projection on the outer wall of the cochlea to which the *membrana basilaris* is attached. The same as *Ligamentum spirale accessorium*.

L. submucosa intestinorum. (*L. sub*, under; *mucosus*, mucous; *intestina*, the bowels.) The layer of connective tissue lying beneath the mucous membrane in the intestines, and connecting it with the muscular coat.

L. submucosa ventriculi. (*L. sub*; *mucosus*, mucous; *ventriculus*, the stomach.) The layer of connective tissue lying beneath the mucous membrane in the walls of the stomach.

L. suprachoroidea. (*L. supra*, above; *choroid tunica*.) A delicate membrane on the outer surface of the choroid tunic of the eye, containing fine elastic fibres, large flattened pigment-cells in groups or scattered, and some lymphoid cells; it is connected with the *lamina fusca* of the sclerotic by connective tissue and vessels, and in the intervals is covered with a layer of tessellated epithelium; the lymph-space thus formed between the sclerotic and choroid communicates by the canals in the sclerotic for vessels and nerves with the space of the capsule of Tenon.

LAMINÆ.

L. tectoria cerebel'li. (L. *tectorius*, belonging to a cover; *cerebellum*. G. *Deckplatte des Kleinhirns*.) That portion of the cerebellum which is situated above the great horizontal fissure.

L. termina'lis. (L. *terminus*, a boundary. F. *lame de fermeture du cerveau*; G. *Schlussplatte des Vorderhirns*.) The thin, vertical, anterior wall of the third ventricle of the brain. The *L. cinerea*.

L. termina'lis gris'ea. (L. *terminus*; *griseus*, grey.) The *L. cinerea*.

L. transversa superior. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *superior*, upper.) The *Commissura vermis tenuis*.

L. triangula'ris a'læ mag'næ. (L. *triangulus*, having three corners; *alæ*, a wing; *magnus*, great.) The posterior, triangular, flat part of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. It is perforated by the foramen spinosum.

L. tympan'ica. The *Tympanic plate* of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

L., unit'ing, of cer'ebral hem'i-spheres. (F. *lame unissante des hémisphères*; G. *Schlussplatte, or Verbindungsplatte der Hemisphären*.) A layer of epiblast occupying the anterior and inferior part of the brain in the embryo, and extending as far as the region of the optic commissure.

L., unit'ing, of fore-brain. (F. *lame unissante du cerveau antérieur*; G. *Schlussplatte des Vorderhirns*.) Same as *L., unit'ing, of cerebral hemispheres*.

L. vasculo'sa chorioi'dea. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel. G. *Gefässschichte der Aderhaut*.) The vascular layer of the Choroid tunic.

L. velamento'sa. (L. *velamentum*, a covering.) A name given by Deiters to the *L. reticularis*.

L. ventra'lis. See *Laminae ventrales*.

L. viscera'lis. (L. *viscera*, the intestines.) The reflected or internal layer of a serous membrane, being the layer which covers an organ.

L. vit'rea. (L. *vitreus*, glassy. F. *lame vitrée*.) The continuation of the hyaline basement membrane of the iris, called the membrane of Bruch, over the ciliary processes and the choroid tunic of the eye.

Also, the inner table of the skull.

Lam'inæ. Nominative plural of *Lamina*.

L. arcuatæ cerebel'li. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *cerebellum*.) The bands of medullary substance which appear to connect adjoining gyri of the hemispheres of the cerebellum at the bases of the *laminæ medullares cerebelli*.

L. arcuatæ cer'ebr'i. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *cerebrum*, the brain.) Those fasciculi of fibres which appear to connect the medullary substance of adjoining convolutions.

L. arcuatæ gyro'rum. (L. *arcuatus*, bent like a bow; *gyrus*.) The *L. arcuatæ cerebri*.

L. cartilag'inis thyro'i'deæ. (L. *cartilago*, cartilage; Gr. *θυρεός*, a shield; *εἶδος*, likeness.) The right and left alæ of the thyroid cartilage.

L., cephal'ic. (Κεφαλίς, the head. F. *lames cephaliques*; G. *Kopfplatten*.) The protovertebral *laminæ* of the head.

L. cor'neæ. The layers of the *Cornea*.

L. cra'nii. (L. *cranium*, the head.) The outer and inner tables or surfaces of the cranial bones.

L. cra'nii exter'na. (L. *externus*, external.) The outer table of the skull.

L. cra'nii inter'na. (L. *internus*, internal.) The inner table of the skull.

L. cra'nii vit'rea. (L. *vitreus*, of glass.) The same as *Lamina cranii interna*.

L. cribro'sæ cer'ebr'i. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The anterior and posterior perforated spaces of the brain.

L. dorsales. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) Two ridges which grow up on each side of the medullary groove on the blastodermic vesicle, and which gradually unite and so form a canal; from them is developed the central nervous system, and the canal becomes the cerebro-spinal canal. They are also called *Medullary folds*.

L., epiphys'ary. (Ἐπίφυσις, an outgrowth. F. *lames epiphysaires*; G. *Epiphysenplatten*.) The discs resulting from the accessory points of ossification on the upper and lower faces of the bodies of the vertebræ at their circumference.

L. fasciæ superficia'lis fem'oris. (L. *fascia*; *superficies*, the upper side; *femur*, the thigh.) The same as *Lamina cribrosa fasciæ luteæ*.

L. fibro'sæ digito'rum. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *digitus*, a finger.) The *Ligamenta capitulorum metacarpi volaria*.

L. fla'væ epithe'lii cu'tis. (L. *flavus*, yellow; *epithelium*; *cutis*, the skin.) Erasmus Wilson's synonym of his *Xanthoma*.

L., lat'eral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *lames laterales*; G. *Seitenplatten*.) Remak's term for the outer circumferential parts of the mesoblast beyond his *L., protovertebral*. They subsequently split into the somatopleure and splanchnopleure.

L. lent'is. (G. *Blätte der Linse*.) The *laminæ* of the *Crystalline lens*.

L. medulla'res. (L. *medulla*, marrow. F. *lames medullaires*.) The *L. dorsales*.

L. medulla'res cerebel'li. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *cerebellum*. G. *Markblätter, or Marklamellen*.) The processes of white matter, covered by grey matter, which constitute the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum.

L. os'sis sphenoida'les. (L. *os*, a bone; *sphenoid* bone.) The external and internal pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

L. os'sium. (L. *os*, bone.) The same as *Lamellæ of bone*.

L., protover'tebral. (Πρώτος, before; L. *vertebra*, a spine bone. F. *lames protovertebrales*; G. *Urwirbelplatten*.) Remak's term for those parts of the mesoblast which lie on each side of, and nearest to, the chorda dorsalis, and in which the protovertebræ subsequently form.

L. transversæ brev'es et conspicuæ. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *brevis*, short; *et*, and; *conspicuus*, remarkable.) The posterior gyri of the vermis inferior posterior cerebelli in the incisura posterior cerebelli.

L. transversæ inferio'res. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *inferior*, lower. G. *untere Querblätter*.) The *Commissura brevis inferiorum loborum*.

L. transversæ long'æ et occul'tæ. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *longus*, long; *occultus*, hidden.) The lower and anterior gyri of the *Vermis inferior posterior cerebelli* in the incisura posterior cerebelli.

L. ventra'les. (L. *ventralis*, belonging to the belly. F. *lames ventrales*; G. *Bauchplatten*.) Rathke's term for the extension

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of the mesoblast on each side of the embryo which, as they grow, split and form the *Somatopleure* and the *Splanchnopleure* of each side of the body; from the union of the latter the alimentary canal is produced, and from that of the former the abdominal walls.

L. viscerales. (*L. viscera*, the internal organs of the body. *F. lames viscerales*; *G. Visceralplatten*.) Reichert's term for the *L. ventrales*.

Laminal arteries, anterior. (*L. anterus*, in front.) Name applied by Spooner to the numerous divisions of the ungual plantar artery, distributed in the laminae of the hoof of the horse and other animals.

Lam'inar. (*L. lamina*, a thin plate of metal. *F. laminaire*; *G. plattenförmig, blechformig*.) Consisting of, or breaking up into, thin plates.

L. membrane. See *Membrane, laminar*.

L. tis'sue. (*F. tissu laminaire*.) Chausier's term for *Connective tissue*.

Lamina'ria. (*L. lamina*. *F. laminaire*; *G. Riementang*.) A Genus of the Family *Laminariaceae*, Order *Fucoidae*.

Also, *G. Ph.*, the dried lower part of the stem of the *Laminaria Cloustoni*.

L. bou'gle. (*F. bougie*, a wax candle.) A bougie of the stalk of *L. Cloustoni*, used for the dilatation of the urethra.

L. Cloustoni, Edmonston. (*F. laminaire digitée*; *G. Riementang*.) A fucus growing abundantly in the North Sea. The stalks of the leaf-like expansions are round or subcylindrical in section, 6—12 mm. thick and of horny consistence, and composed of cells. They swell in water to three or four times their original dimensions, owing to which property they are used as dilators of canals in surgery.

L. digita'ta, Lamouroux. (*L. digitus*, a finger. *F. laminaire digitée*.) The *L. Cloustoni*.

L. esculenta, Lamouroux. (*L. esculentus*, eatable.) Used as food.

L. porroi'dea, Lamour. (*L. porrum*, a leek; *G. είδος*, likeness.) The *Durvillea utilis*.

L. potato'rum. (*L. potator*, a drinker.) Hab. Australia. Esculent.

L. probe. (*G. Riementang-Sonde, Laminaria-Stifte*.) A fine probe, made of the stalk of *L. Cloustoni*, used in ophthalmic surgery to dilate the canaliculi and nasal duct. These probes have fallen into disuse owing to their liability to break when traction is made upon them.

L. sacchari'na, Lamour. (*L. saccharum*, sugar. *F. laminaire saccharine*; *G. Zuckertang*.) A species eaten in some countries; it contains mannite to the amount of 10 to 15 per cent., which forms a white efflorescence on the surface when dry. Thallus a yard long; edges frilled.

L. sug'ary. The *L. saccharina*.

L. tent. A tent made of the stem of the *L. Cloustoni*, used to dilate the canal of the cervix uteri.

Lamina'rian. (*L. lamina*.) Pertaining to the *Laminariaceae*.

L. belt. The zone of submerged land which extends from low-water mark to from 40 to 90 feet deep; being the range of growth of *Laminaria*.

Lamina'ric acid. $C_{12}H_{18}O_{11}$. A substance found in the species of *Laminaria*, probably arising from the oxidation of *Laminarin*.

Lamina'rin. $C_{60}H_{102}O_{31}$. A form of dextrin found by Schmiedeberg in the species of *Laminaria*.

Laminate. Same as *Laminated*.

Laminated. (*L. lamina*, a thin plate of metal or other substance. *F. laminé*; *G. blätterig*.) Applied to parts that consist of thin layers or laminae lying closely upon each other.

L. tubercle. The anterior pointed termination of the inferior vermiform appendix of the cerebellum. It projects into the fourth ventricle, and is also called the *Nodule*.

Lamina'tion. (*L. lamina*.) The state of being arranged in thin layers.

In Midwifery, applied to the method of reducing the size of the skull in embryotomy by cutting it into slices by means of the forceps-saw or the wire eraseur.

Lam'ing. The condition of being *Lame*.

L. of intestine. A term applied to a condition of paralysis of the muscular wall of the intestine, with congestion, occurring sometimes after the return of an intestinal hernia, and produced by prolonged constriction.

Laminiferous. (*L. lamina*; *fero*, to bear.) Consisting of, or possessing, thin layers.

Laminiform. (*L. lamina*, a thin plate of metal; *forma*, likeness. *F. laminiforme*.) Having the form of a thin plate or leaf.

Laminiplan'tar. (*L. lamina*; *planta*, the sole.) Applied to the metatarsus of birds when the integument forms a continuous horny sheath along its anterior and lateral surfaces, as in thrushes.

Lamini'tis. (*L. lamina*.) In veterinary medicine, inflammation of the layers of the hoof of the horse.

Laminosioptes, Megnin. (*Laminar tissue*; *Gr. σπτομα*, to be seen.) A Genus of the Family *Sarcoptidae*, Order *Acaridae*; so called because they are seen only in the laminar or areolar tissue of birds.

L. gallina'rum, Megnin. (*L. gallina*, a hen.) Found in the subcutaneous areolar tissue of gallinaceous birds, especially under the skin of the sides, flanks, thighs, and neck. When they die they become surrounded by a small deposit of calcareous salts.

Lam'ium. (*Λαιμός*, the throat; from the shape of the corolla. *F. ortie, lamier*; *G. Taubnessel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*. The dead nettle.

L. al'bum, Linn. (*F. lamier blanc, ortie morte*; *G. Taubnessel, weisse Nessel*.) The dead nettle, or white Archangel nettle. Formerly used in infusion for uterine hæmorrhage and fluor albus, and as a tonic and astringent in diarrhœa and catarrhal affections generally.

L. amplexicaul'ë, Linn. (*L. amplexus*, clasping; *caulis*, the stem.) Henbit dead nettle. Hab. Europe, North Africa, West Asia, introduced in North America. Tonic, diuretic, and laxative.

L. folio'sum. (*L. folium*, a leaf.) The *L. album*.

L. galeob'dalon, Crantz. The *Galeobdalon luteum*.

L. hirsu'tum, Lamk. (*L. hirsutus*, shaggy.) The *L. maculatum*.

L. lu'teum, (*L. luteus*, yellow.) The *L. galeobdalon*.

L. macula'tum, Willd. (*L. macula*, a spot. *F. lamier tacheté*.) Spotted archangel. Hab. Italy. Used in scrofula and leucorrhœa.

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L. monta'num. (*L. montanus*, pertaining to a mountain.) The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

L. orva'la, Willd. (*F. orvale*.) Purple archangel. Hab. Italy. Leaves eaten in Sweden as a pot-herb. Infused with honey, used as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

L. Plin'ii. The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

L. purpu'reum, Linn. (*L. purpureus*, purple. *F. ortie rouge*.) Purple dead nettle. Used as *L. album*.

L. ru'brum, Wallr. (*L. ruber*, red.) The *L. maculatum*.

Lam'na. (*L. lamna*, for *lamina*, a thin plate of metal. *F. lamne*; *G. Nagel*.) Name given by Illiger to the nails; a thin flat nail.

Also, the same as *Lamina*.

Lam'nar. (*L. lamna*, a thin flat plate. *F. lamnaire*; *G. nagelförmig*.) Applied by Illiger to those nails which are flat, broad, shortened, rounded before, and which cover more or less the superior aspect of the nail-phalanges; these are the nails properly so called.

Lam'natē. (*L. lamna*, a thin flat plate. *F. lanné*; *G. nagelig*.) Applied by Illiger to fingers or toes that are covered at their extremities with nails properly so called.

Lam'noli. See *Saint Gallen*.

Lamnun'guia. (*L. lamna*, a thin, flat plate; *unguis*, a nail.) A synonym of *Hyra-coidea*, from their flattened nails.

Lamnun'guis. (*L. lamna*; *unguis*. *F. lamnongue*.) Having nails properly so called.

Lamop'tes. (*Λαμόπτης*, blear-eyed. *F. lamoptes*; *G. Triefäuge*.) Term for the running or trickling down of sordes of the eyes.

La'mos. See *Laimos*.

La'motte-les-Bains. See *La Motte-les-Bains*.

Lamp. (Mid. E. *lampe*; from *F. lampe*; from *L. lampas*; from Gr. *λαμπάς*, a torch; from base *lap*, to shine. *I. lampada*; *S. lampara*; *G. Lampe*.) A vessel containing oil or other substance for giving light.

L. black. Amorphous carbon prepared by the imperfect combustion of coal-tar or resinous matters.

L., mercu'rial. The lamp used in *Fumigation, mercurial*.

L.-oil seeds. The seeds of *Ricinus viridis*.

Lamp'padomancy. (*Λαμπάς*, a torch; *μαντρία*, prophesying.) A mode of divination by the observation of substances burned in a lamp.

Lampa'jum. Same as *Lampujang*.

Lamp'as. (*F. lampas*; *I. lampasso, lampasio*; *S. haba, feve*; *G. Trosch*.) A turgid and inflamed condition of the palatal mucous membrane of the mouth of the horse, immediately behind the upper incisor teeth, accompanied by a slight amount of fever. It prevents proper mastication.

Lamp'as. (*Λαμπάς*, a torch. *F. lampe*; *G. Lampe, Lampen, Leuchte, Licht*.) A torch or candle.

Also, the same as *Lucerna*.

Also, a lamp; a fiery meteor.

Lamp'ern. (*F. lamproie de rivière*; *G. Flusslamprete*.) The *Petromyzon fluviatilis* and *P. planeri*; and also the *P. branchialis* used as bait.

Lamp'ers. Same as the disease *Lampas*.

Lamp'ic acid. (*F. acide lampique*; *G. Lampensäure*.) Same as *Aldehydic acid*.

Lamp'rey. (Mid. E. *laumprei, laumprece*; from *F. lamproie*; from Low *L. lampreda*, or *lampetra*, a lamprey; from *L. lambō*, to lick; *petra*, a rock; because it lies close to, or licks, stones. *I. lampreda*; *S. lamprea*; *G. Lamprete*.) The *Petromyzon marinus*, and others of the genus.

L., great. The *Petromyzon marinus*.

L., riv'er. The *Petromyzon fluviatilis*.

L., sea. The *Petromyzon marinus*.

Lamprocar'pous. (*Λαμπρός*, brilliant; *καρπός*, fruit. *F. lamprocarpe*; *G. glanzfrüchtig*.) Having shining fruit.

Lamproph'ony. (*Λαμπρός*, splendid; *φωνή*, the voice. *F. lamprophonie*.) Term for a clear and sonorous state of the voice.

Lamprophyl'lous. (*Λαμπρός*, brilliant; *φύλλον*, a leaf. *G. glanzblättrig*.) Term applied to plants remarkable for their smooth and bright leaves.

Lamprosperm'ous. (*Λαμπρός*; *σπέρμα*, seed. *G. glanzsamig*.) Having bright, shining seeds.

Lamp'sana, Vaill. Same as *Lapsana*.

Lamp'sis. (*Λάμψις*, a shining. *F. splendur*; *G. Glanz*.) A shining or glancing.

Lampuj'ang. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceæ*.

L. ma'jus, Rumphius. (*L. major*, greater.) An aromatic and excitant; used in snake bites. Probably the *Zingiber zerumbeth*, Roxburgh.

L. mi'nus, Rumph. (*L. minor*, less.) An aromatic and excitant; used in snake bites.

Lamp'yris. (*Λάμπυρις*, a glow-worm; from *λάμπω*, to shine; *οὐρά*, a tail. *G. Leucht-käfer*.) A Genus of the Family *Malacodermata*, Group *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*.

L. noctilu'ca, Linn. (*L. nox*, night; *luceo*, to shine. *F. ver luisant*; *I. lucciola*; *S. luciernaga*; *G. Johanniscurmchen, Leuchtwürmchen*.) The glow-worm. Formerly used as an anodyne and lithontriptic.

Lam'scheid. Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, near Coblenz. A mineral water, temperature 18° C. (64.4° F.), containing calcium carbonate .321 gramme, ferrous carbonate .12, manganese carbonate .07, and traces of baryta and strontian. Used in anæmia, chlorosis, leucorrhœa, mucous discharges, and dyspepsia.

Lam'ya. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. triacanth'a, Cass. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *ἀκανθα*, a thorn.) The *Chamaepeuce casabonæ*.

La'na. (*L. lana*. *F. laine*; *I. lana*; *S. lana*; *G. Wolle*.) Wool.

In Botany, applied to a kind of pubescence which covers the surface of plants.

L. collo'dii. Same as *Pyroxylin*.

L. gossyp'i. See *Gossypium*.

L. philosoph'ica. (*Φιλοσοφία*, love of wisdom. *G. Philosophenwolle*.) The light, woolly flakes which are condensed in the upper part of a vessel in which zinc is being burned; they consist of oxide of zinc.

L. pinguis. (*L. pinguis*, fat. *G. Fettwolle*.) Carded sheep's wool soaked in olive oil; used as an application to rheumatic joints.

L. pini sylves'tris. See *Fir wool*.

Lana'ria. (*L. lanarius*, belonging to wool.) The *Verbascum nigrum*.
Also, the *Saponaria officinalis*.

La'nate. (L. *lanatus*, woolly. F. *lainé*; I. *lanato*; G. *wollig*.) Woolly.

In Botany (I. *velluto*), having a curly pubescence like wool.

In Zoology, covered with fine, long, and very curly hair.

La'nated. (L. *lanatus*.) Same as *Lanate*.

Lan'caster black drop. Same as *Black drop*.

Lance. (Mid. E. *launce*; from F. *lance*; from L. *lancea*, a lance; cognate with Gr. *λόγχη*, a lance. I. *lancia*; S. *lanza*; G. *Lanze*.) A long, thin shaft of wood tipped with metal.

L., Mauriceau's. See *Mauriceau's lance*.

L.-shaped. Same as *Lanceolate*.

Lanc'ate. (L. *lancea*. G. *lanzenförmig*.) Lance-shaped.

Lanc'et. Same as *Lancet*.

Lanc'eola. (L. dim. of *lancea*, a lance or spear. F. *lancette*; G. *Lanzette*.) A little lance; a lancet.

Lanc'olar. (L. *lanceola*.) In Botany, tapering towards each end.

Lanc'olate. (L. *lanceola*, a little spear. F. *lancolé*; I. *lanceolato*; S. *lanceolado*; G. *lancettlich*, *lancettförmig*.) Having the form of a little lance or spear; lance-shaped.

In Botany, oblong and narrowing gradually towards the apex.

Lanc'olate-linear. (L. *lanceola linearis*, consisting of lines. G. *lineal-lancettlich*.) In Botany, having a shape midway between linear and lanceolate.

Lanc'olated. Same as *Lanceolate*.

Lanceolate-oblong. (L. *lanceola oblongus*, oblong. G. *länglich-lancettlich*.) In Botany, shaped midway between lanceolate and oblong.

Lanc'et. (Mid. E. *lancet*, *lawnset*, *lawn-cent*; from F. *lancette*; dim. of *lance*; from L. *lancea*, a light spear; Gr. *λόγχη*, a spear-head. I. *lancetta*; S. *lanceta*; G. *Lanzetta*.) A thin-bladed, pointed knife, cutting on both edges for some distance.

L. abs'cess. A larger form, used for the opening of an abscess.

L. gum. A knife with a short cutting edge at its extremity only; or with an axe-like head with a cutting edge.

Lancet'ta. (F. *lancette*, a lancet; G. *Lanzette*.) Same as *Lancet*.

Lancifoliate. (L. *lancea*, a lance; *folium*, a leaf. F. *lancifolié*; G. *lancettblättrig*.) Having lanceolated leaves or divisions of leaves.

Lancifolious. Same as *Lancifoliate*.

Lanciform. (L. *lancea*, a lance; *forma*, likeness. F. *lanciforme*; G. *lanzenförmig*.) Having the form of a lance or head of a lance.

Lancinate. (L. *lancino*, to tear to pieces.) To tear; to lacerate.

Lancinating. (L. *lancino*, to tear to pieces. F. *lancinant*; I. *lancinante*; S. *lancinante*; G. *zerreissend*, *schleudernd*, *reissend*.) Piercing as with a lance; applied to pain.

Lancing. The use of the *Lancet*.

Lancisi, Giovanni Maria. An Italian physician, born in Rome in 1654, died in 1720.

L. nerves of. Two white tracts which bound the raphe in the centre of the corpus callosum of the brain. They are also called the *striae longitudinales*.

Land. (Mid. E. *land*, *lond*; Sax. *land*; G. *Land*; from an unknown root. F. *terre*; I. *terra*; S. *terreno*.) Earth; soil.

L. crab. The *Cancer ruricola*.

L. root. A plant root which penetrates the earth.

L. scur'vy. A term applied to *Purpura*.

Lande, Lou'is. A French physician of the present time.

L.'s the'ory of unilat'eral progres'sive atrophy of the face. (F. *aplasié lamineuse progressive*, or *atrophie du tissu connectif*.) Lande holds that this disease is not a neurosis, but a genuine primary atrophy of the fatty tissue, attended with disappearance of the cells and fibrils of the connective tissue, the elastic fibres alone remaining, which retract and render the skin anæmic, and lead to the neuralgic or paralgic sensations.

Land'eck. Germany, in Silesia, 1378 feet above the sea, containing six thermal springs. The waters are slightly impregnated with sulphates and chlorides of soda, potash, and lime, and contain much free nitrogen, and a little hydrogen sulphide. They are used both externally and internally; mud baths are also employed. The diseases treated here are especially nervous diseases; also disorders of the female genital organs, rheumatic and gouty troubles, chronic bronchial catarrh, and skin diseases.

Lan'dette. Spain, province of Cuença. Waters containing earthy bicarbonates.

Land'ing-net. A pair of forceps with a small net attached to the blade, devised by A. Buchanan, for the removal of the calculus from the bladder in lithotomy.

Landolfi, Nic'olo. A Neapolitan army surgeon of the present century.

L.'s paste. (G. *Landolf'sche Aetzpaste*.) Equal parts of bromine chloride, zinc chloride, antimony chloride, and sometimes gold chloride, made into a paste with flour. Used as a caustic application in cancer. After the use of the caustic he applied pledgets of lint, covered with an ointment composed of turpentine 6 grammes, olive oil 30, yellow wax 24, spermaceti 6, powdered sandal wood 4, and camphor 2 grammes.

L.'s pills. Bromine chloride 1 gramme, extract of hemlock 5, and seeds of *Enanthe phellandrium* 1 gramme; mixed and divided into ten pills, of which two to four are given daily in the cases of cancer, to which *L.'s paste* is applied.

Landolph'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*. Many of the species furnish *Caoutchouc*.

Land'reth's min'eral well. United States of America, Missouri, Knox County. A saline chalybeate water, containing calcium carbonate 40·25 grains, iron carbonate 27, sodium sulphate 30·86, calcium sulphate 18·41, and magnesium sulphate 23·64 grains in a gallon.

Landry, Jean Baptiste Oc'tave. A French physician, born in Limoges in 1826, died in 1865.

L.'s paral'ysis. (*Παράλυσις*, palsy.) A rare form of paralysis, first described as a distinct disease by Landry in 1859, and named by him *Paralysis ascendens acuta*; it is characterised by loss of motor power commencing in the muscles of the lower extremities, gradually extending to those of the upper extremities, and generally to those supplied by the motor nerves of the medulla, so that the respiratory muscles,

and the muscles of the tongue, pharynx and œsophagus gradually lose power; hypostatic congestion of the lungs occurs, and the patient dies from asphyxia. The disease lasts on an average from eight to twelve days, but in some cases it is fatal in two or three days, and in others it lasts from three to four weeks. Occasionally it ends in recovery. Its cause is unknown, no morbid appearances having ordinarily been observed after death, but Déjerine and Goetz have noticed degenerative changes in the anterior roots of the spinal nerves.

Lands'kron. Same as *Heppingen*.

Langa'sa. Greece. Sulphur springs, which form a small swamp, in which rheumatic persons lie for some hours. There is a saline spring near.

Lang'eac. France, département de l'Haute Loire. A cold chalybeate water.

Lang'enau. Bavaria. A cold chalybeate water, containing magnesium bicarbonate .2171 gramme, calcium bicarbonate 1.4154, and ferrous bicarbonate .0326 gramme in a litre. Used as a tonic generally. The water is exported under the name of natural Selters water.

Lang'enau, Nie'der. See *Nieder-Langenau*.

Lang'enbeck, Bernhard Rudolph Kon'rad. A German surgeon, born at Hornburg in 1810, died in 1887.

L's band'age. A flat elastic bandage used as *Esmarch's bandage*.

L's cataract need'le. A narrow, sharp-pointed, triangular instrument, curved on the flat like Scarpa's needle.

L's method of amputa'tion. The mode of flap amputation, in which the flaps are cut from without inwards.

L's resection of the elbow. It is performed by a single longitudinal incision over the back of the joint.

L's resec'tion of the shoul'der. It is made through a longitudinal incision commencing at the most prominent part of the acromion, and extending downwards for four or five inches. The operation is planned to avoid cutting the long tendon of the triceps.

Lang'enbrücken. Germany, in Baden, near the Black Forest and the Odenwald, 138 metres, or about 400 feet above the sea-level. Here are weak, cold, sulphuretted springs, recommended in catarrh of the respiratory organs, in cutaneous diseases, and chronic rheumatism. The waters contain sodium sulphide 9 parts in 1000, calcium and potassium sulphide, and 219 parts of carbon dioxide.

Langenei'bad. A spring, containing iron, in the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, to the west of Thun. About 2500 feet above the sea-level.

Langensal'za. Prussia. A station on the Gotha-Leinfeld railway. Here are cold sulphuretted mineral waters.

Langenschwal'bach. See *Schwalbach*.

Langerhans, Paul. A German surgeon of the present century.

L., gran'ular lay'er of. The stratum granulosum of the epidermis, being the uppermost layer of flattened cells of the rete mucosum or stratum Malpighii; they consist of kerato-hyalin.

Lang'oac. France, département de l'Haute Loire. Mineral waters containing carbonates of soda, magnesia, and a little iron.

Lango'dium, Rumphius. The *Vitex negundo* and *V. trifolia*.

Lang'sat. Same as *Lanseh*.

Lang'uage. (Mid. E. *langage*; F. *langage*; from *langue*, the tongue; from L. *lingua*, the tongue. I. *lingua*; S. *lengua*; G. *Sprache*.) A set of words or signs adopted by consent for the expression of thought.

Languages are classified by Max Müller as Aryan, Semitic, Ural-Altaic, Indo-Chinese, Dravidian, Malay-Polynesian, Kafir, and Polysynthetic or American.

The chief cerebral centre for language appears to be the third left frontal convolution. See *Centre, speech*.

In Phrenology, the organ of language is supposed to be situated in those convolutions of the brain which lie on and near the hinder part of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, and the amount of development is supposed to be indicated by the greater or less prominence of the eyeball.

Lang'uas. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amomaceæ*.

L. chinensis, Retz. The *Hellenia chinensis*.

Lang'uet. (F. *langue*, the tongue.) The tentacles of the Tunicata.

Lang'uis, epileptic wa'ter of. Formerly used as a remedy in cases of epilepsy. It was prepared from the flowers of convallaria and lavender, Spanish wine, cinnamon, nutmeg, mistletoe, peony and dittany roots, long pepper, cubeb, and rosemary flowers.

Lang'uo'r. (F. *langueur*; from L. *langor*, from *languere*, to be faint. I. *langore*; S. *desfallecimiento*; G. *Mattigkeit, Schmachten*.) A listless unwillingness to use any exertion, with a feeling of faintness.

Lang'wort. The *Veratrum album*, or white hellebore.

Lania'rii den'tes. (L. *lanio*, to rend; *dens*, a tooth.) The canine teeth.

Lani'ary. (L. *lanio*, to rend. F. *laniare*.) Tearing.

L. teeth. The canine teeth.

Lanifer'ous. (L. *lana*, wool; *fero*, to bear. F. *lanifère*; G. *wolltragend*.) Bearing wool.

Applied to that which is villous like wool.

Laniflor'ous. (L. *lana*, wool; *flos*, a flower. F. *laniflore*.) Having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corolla of *Asclepias laniflora*.

Lanig'erous. (L. *lana*, wool; *gero*, to carry. F. *lanigère*; G. *wolltragend*.) Bearing or carrying wool.

La'nipes. (L. *lana*, wool; *pes*, a foot. F. *lanipède*.) Having the petioles, or the feet, hairy; covered with fine, long, close hair.

Lanjaron. A spa seven hours' journey south of Granada in Spain. Temp. 15° C.—30° C. The waters contain iron, and are recommended in gastric disorders.

Lannaske'dë. Sweden, district of Jönköping. Cold, sulphated, chalybeate waters. Used in anæmic conditions and in scrofula. Mud baths are employed.

La'nolin. (L. *lana*, wool.) Liebreich's term for the cholesterolin-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool; it is also found in feathers, hair, and other keratinous tissues. It is a compound substance, being a mixture of the cholesterolin ether of stearic acid with those of palmitic, oleic, valerianic, benzoic, and other acids, a

LANOLINUM—LAPAGERIA.

resin-like body, and colouring matter. It has a sp. gr. of .973, melts at 40° C. (104° F.), burns with a smoky flame, and mixes with its own weight of water. It is unirritating to the skin, and is used as a basis for ointments, being very freely absorbed by the skin.

Lanolinum. Same as *Lanolin*.

Lanophanic acid. $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_6$. Thudichum's term for a syrupy acid obtained by the chemolysis of hair and wool.

Lano'sa, Unger. (*L. lanosus*, woolly.) A Genus of *Fungi*.

L. nivalis, Fr. (*L. nivalis*, snowy. G. *Schneeschiimmel*.) A mycelial form, according to Fuckel, of *Byssoshectium circinans*. It occurs beneath the snow as a delicate, white, web-like growth on grasses and cereals, which it much damages.

Lanose. (*L. lana*, wool. G. *wollig*.) Woolly.

Lanosity. (*L. lana*. G. *Wolligkeit*.) The condition of being woolly.

Lans. (F. *argent*; G. *Silber*.) Old term for *Argentum mortuum*, or dead silver; probably the pure metal, as distinguished from *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver.

Lansh. The fruit of *Lansium domesticum*.

Lansford spring. United States of America, Alabama, Lauderdale County. A saline water.

Lansing magnetic well. United States of America, Michigan, Ingham County. A mineral water, containing sodium bicarbonate 112.08 grains, calcium bicarbonate 107.59, magnesium bicarbonate 23.03, iron bicarbonate 1.88, sodium sulphate 30.06, potassium sulphate 14.94, sodium chloride 320.22, and silica 3.97 grains in a gallon, with much free carbonic acid.

Lansium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ*.

L. domesticum, Bl. (*L. domesticus*, pertaining to the house.) Hab. India. Fruit refreshing, and much esteemed; seeds bitter, used as a vermifuge; bark highly aromatic, used as a perfume.

Lantal'ic acid. Laurent's name for *Lantanuric acid*.

Lanta'na. (The Italian name of the Viburnum; perhaps derived from *L. lento*, to bend.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Verbenacæ*.

L. annua, Linn. (*L. annuus*, lasting a year.) Drupes esculent.

L. brazilia'na. Hab. South America. An antifebrile.

L. cam'ara, Linn. Bahama tea. Used as a diaphoretic and antirheumatic.

L. macrophylla, Martius. (Μακρός, long; φύλλον, a leaf.) Used in infusion as a stimulating tea.

L. melissæfo'lia, Ait. (*L. melissa*, balm; folium, a leaf.) Diaphoretic and diuretic.

L. odora'ta, Linn. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) Diaphoretic and diuretic.

L. pseu'do the'a, Aug. St. Hilaire. (Ψευδής, false; thea.) Brazil tea. The leaves are used in Brazil in place of tea, under the name of Capitao da mato. It is said to be a diaphoretic, and is used in rheumatism and coughs, and to medicate baths.

L. salvifo'lia, Jacquin. (*L. salvia*, the sage; folium, a leaf.) Powdered leaves used for a poultice to wounds.

L. trifo'lia, Linn. (*L. tres*, three; folium, a leaf.) Drupes esculent.

Lan'tanin. An alkaloid obtained from the *Lantana braziliana*; it is an antipyretic, slowing a quick circulation, and depressing a high temperature.

Lantanium. Same as *Lanthanum*.

Lantanuric acid. A compound discovered by Schlieper, and probably the same as *Allanturic acid*.

Lan'terman. A German anatomist.

L's incisions. Small indentations seen in the white substance of Schwann in medullated nerve fibres.

Lan'tern. (Mid. E. *lanterne*; from F. *lanterne*; from L. *lanterna*, a lamp. I. *lanterna*; S. *linterna*; G. *Laterne*.) An apparatus in which to carry a light.

L. of Ar'istotle. See *Aristotle's lantern*.

Lan'thanum. (Λανθάνω, to escape notice. F. *lanthane*; I. *lantano*; S. *lantano*; G. *Lanthan*.) A rare metal which is found associated with cerium and didymium in cerite. Its atomic weight is 139, and sp. gr. 6.163. It is of iron-grey colour, speedily becoming steel-blue on exposure to the air.

Lantho'pia. Same as *Lanthopin*.

Lantho'pin. (Λανθάνω, to lie hid; opium.) $C_{23}H_{25}NO_4$. One of the alkaloids of opium. It is crystallisable, sparingly soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzol, freely soluble in chloroform. It does not become blue with ferric chloride.

Lanugin'ic acid. (*L. lanugo*, wool. F. *acide lanuginique*.) An acid obtained by boiling wool in potash.

Lanuginose. Same as *Lanuginous*.

Lanuginous. (*L. lanugo*, soft hair. F. *lanugineux*; I. *lanuginoso*; S. *lanuginoso*, *velloso*; G. *wolligt*, *flaumig*, *feinwollig*.) Having soft hairs, wool, or down; downy.

Lanu'go. (*L. lanugo*; from *lana*, wool. F. *duvet*; G. *Flaumhaar*, *Wollhaar*.) Soft hairs, wool, or down. The first downy hair of the skin of the fetus which appears about the fifth month of intra-uterine life.

L. gossyp'i. Same as *Gossypium*.

L. prima. (*L. primus*, first.) The first downy hair of the beard and whiskers.

L. pudendo'rum. (*L. pudenda*, the privy parts.) The hair of the pubes.

L. sil'iquæ hirsu'tæ. (*L. siliqua*, a pod; *hirsutus*, hairy.) The down of the pod of *Dolichos pruriens*.

Lan'ula. (*L. dim.* of *lana*, wool. G. *Wollflockchen*.) Fine wool.

Lanul'ous. (*L. lana*, wool. F. *lanuleux*.) Having, or full of, wool.

Lanu'vium. The vulva.

Laon'ica. Old term for the cure of gout by evacuation of the morbid matter by topical evacuant applications to the part affected, whilst the matter is still mobile.

La'os. (F. *étain*; G. *Zinn*.) Old name for stannum or tin. (Ruland, and Johnson.)

Lapac'tic. (Λαπακτικός, purgative; from λαπάσσω, to empty. F. *lapacitique*.) Emptying; evacuating.

Applied to medicines which evacuate the belly; purgative.

Lapager'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Philosiasæ*, the species of which are said to have properties similar to those of the species of *Smilax*.

L. ro'sea, Ruiz and Pavon. (*L. roseus*, rosy.) Hab. Chili. Roots sudorific and depurative; used in syphilitic affections.

LAPAGMA—LAPAROTOMY.

Lapag'ma. (Λάπαγμα, from λαπάσσω, to empty out. F. *lapagne*; G. *Ausleerung*.) An evacuation; that which is evacuated.

Lap'ara. (Λαπάρα, the soft part of the body between the ribs and the hip; from λαπαρός, soft.) Old term (Gr. λαπάρα), used by Galen, de *Fractur.* ii, c. i, for the flank.

Laparec'tomy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out. F. *laparctomie*; G. *Darmauschneidung*.) An excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side.

Laparelytrot'omy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; ἔλυτρον, a covering or integument; τέμνω, to cut.) See *Laparo-elytrotomy*.

Laparocatar'rhus. (Λαπάρα; κατάρρως, catarrh. F. *laparocatar'rhé*; G. *Darmkatarrh.*) Abdominal catarrh.

Laparocele. (Λαπάρα, the flank; κήλη, a tumour. F. *laparocele*.) Old term for ventral hernia at the flank or side of the belly.

Also, a term for *Hernia, lumbar*.

Laparocholecystot'omy (Λαπάρα, the flank; χολή, bile; κύστις, a bag; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laparocholecystotomie*; G. *Gallenblasenschnitt.*) Term for cutting into the gall-bladder.

Laparoolec'tomy. (Λαπάρα; κόλον, the colon; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Same as *Colotomy, inguinal*, with removal of the diseased part.

Laparoocolot'omy. (Λαπάρα; κόλον, the colon.) An operation first performed by Duret in 1793, and recommended by Littré to be undertaken in the sigmoid flexure in the left iliac fossa, when the seat of the occlusion is in the rectum or lowest part of the sigmoid flexure. Amussat recommended that the colon should be opened in the lumbar region. See *Colotomy, inguinal*.

Laparo-colpot'omy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; κόπος, a sinus; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laparo-colpotomie*; G. *Bauchmutterseidenschnitt.*) Term for cutting into the vagina through the abdominal walls.

Laparocystec'tomy. (Λαπάρα; κύστις; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) The operation for the removal of an extra-uterine foetus and its containing cyst through an abdominal incision.

Laparocystidot'omy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; κύστις, the bladder; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laparocystidotomie*; G. *Bauchblasenschnitt.*) Term for cutting into the bladder through the abdominal walls.

Laparocystot'omy. (Λαπάρα; κύστις; τομή, section.) The cutting through the abdominal walls into the cyst containing an extra-uterine foetus, for the purpose of removing its contents.

Also, a synonym of *Lithotomy, suprapubic*.

Laparo-elytrot'omy. (Λαπάρα; ἔλυτρον, a covering; τομή, section.) The cutting into the vagina through the abdominal parietes, for the purpose of delivering a foetus in utero through the os uteri and the abdominal wound when it cannot pass by the natural way; employed as a substitute for the Cæsarian section. The operation as now performed, according to the method of Thomas, differs from the *Gastro-elytrotomy* of the younger Baudelocque, in that the abdominal incision is made parallel with, and a little more than an inch above, Poupart's ligament, extending from a point an inch and three quarters above and to the outside of the spine of the os pubis to a point the same height above the

anterior superior spine of the ilium; the muscles and other tissues down to the peritoneum arc divided, this structure is separated and lifted up, the vagina is opened, and the foetus delivered. The operation was originally suggested by Joerg in 1806, and performed by Von Ritzen, in 1820, and by Baudelocque the younger in 1823; it was revived by Gaillard Thomas, in 1870, under the term *Gastro-elytrotomy*.

Laparo-enterot'omy. (Λαπάρα; ἔντερον, an intestine; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laparo-entérotomie*; G. *Darmschnitt.*) A cutting into the intestine at the flank or iliac region, for the purpose of relieving an obstruction. It is employed as a generic term to include *Laparo-colotomy*, *Laparo-ileotomy*, and *Laparotyphlotomy*.

Laparogastrot'omy. (Λαπάρα; γαστήρ, the stomach; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laparogastrotomie*; G. *Magenschnitt.*) The cutting through the abdominal walls into the stomach.

Laparo-hysterec'tomy. (Λαπάρα; ὕστέρα, the womb; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) The removal of the uterus through an abdominal incision.

Lap'aro - hys'tero - oöphorec'tomy. (Λαπάρα; ὕστέρα; ὠοφόρος, bearing eggs; τομή, a cutting.) A term for *Porro's operation*.

Laparo-hysterot'omy. (Λαπάρα; ὕστέρα, the womb; τομή, a cutting.) The operation of cutting into the womb through an opening in the abdominal walls. It is performed for the removal of a foetus from a ruptured uterus. See *Gastro-hysterotomy*.

Laparo-ileotomy. (Λαπάρα; ἔλεον.) The formation of an artificial anus in the groin, the ileum being opened above the seat of strangulation. Nélaton recommends that it should be performed in the right iliac region by a cut one inch to one and a half above and parallel to Poupart's ligament.

Laparomonodid'ymi. (Λαπάρα, the flank; μόνος, single; δίδυμος, double. F. *laparomonodidyme*.) Twins born adhering together by the lower part of the abdomen.

Laparomyitis. (Λαπάρα; myitis, inflammation of a muscle. F. *laparomyite*; G. *Bauchmuskelerntzündung*.) Term for inflammation of the muscles of the belly; abdominal myitis.

Lap'aroscope. (Λαπάρα, the flanks; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *laparoscope*.) An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the abdomen under disease; applicable to the stethoscope and the plessimeter.

Laparos'copy. (Λαπάρα; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *laparoscopie*.) A term for the examination of the abdomen by the stethoscope, plessimeter, and other means.

Laparosplenot'omy. (Λαπάρα; σπλήν, the spleen; τομή, a cutting.) The cutting down upon the spleen through the abdominal walls.

Lap'arotome. (Λαπάρα; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laparotome*.) The instrument or knife for performing laparotomy.

Laparot'omy. (Λαπάρα; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laparotomie*; G. *Bauchschnitt.*) A cutting through the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen. It is undertaken for exploratory purposes, and for the removal of a foreign body, or an intestinal obstruction from internal strangulation, volvulus, or intussusception, or an

LAPARO-TYPHLOTOMY—LAPIS.

extra-uterine foetation, or a foetus which has escaped from a ruptured uterus.

Laparo-typhlotomy. (Λαπάρα; τύφλος, blind; τομή, section.) The opening of the cæcum through the abdominal parietes for the establishment of an artificial anus.

Laparo-zoster. (Λαπάρα; ζώστήρ, a girdle. G. Gürtel.) Same as *Herpes zoster*.

Laparysterotomy. (Λαπάρα, the flank; ὑστέρα, the womb; τέμνω, to cut. F. *laparystérotomie*; G. *Mutterschnitt*.) The cutting into the womb through the abdomen.

Lapathin. Buchner's term for the bitter active principle of the root of *Rumex obtusifolius*. It is identical with the *Chrysophanic acid* of rhubarb.

Lapathum. (Λάπαθον, sorrel; from λαπάσσω, to empty; because it acts as a slight purgative. F. *oseille*; G. *Sauerampfer*.) The *Rumex acutus*, and the *R. patientia*.

L. aceto'sum. (L. *acetum*, vinegar. F. *oseille ordinaire*; G. *gemeiner Sauerampfer*.) The *Rumex acetosa*, common sorrel, or sour dock.

L. acu'tum. (L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed.) The *Rumex acutus*, or sharp-pointed wild dock.

L. aqua'ticum. (L. *aquaticus*, living in water.) The *Rumex hydrolapathum*, or water dock.

L. chinen'së. The *Rheum palmatum*.

L. crisp'um. The *Rumex crispus*.

L. horten'së. Lamk. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) Same as *Rumex patientia*.

L. orienta'lë. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The *Rheum palmatum*.

L. praten'së. Lamarek. (L. *pratensis*, belonging to a meadow.) The *Rumex acetosa*.

L. sanguin'eum. The *Rumex sanguineus*.

L. sati'vum. (L. *sativus*, that is planted. F. *patience officinale*; G. *Gartenampfer*, *Patiencekraut*.) A name for the *Rumex patientia*.

L. scuta'tum. The *Rumex scutatus*.

L. sylves'trë. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Rumex acutus*, and the *R. obtusifolius*.

L. unctuo'sum. (L. *unctum*, an ointment.) A name for the *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

Lapathus. Same as *Lapathum*.

Lapaxis. (Λάπαξ, from λαπάσσω, to empty. F. *lapaxie*.) An emptying or evacuation, as of the stomach or the bowels.

Lap'ë. (Λάπη, the scum or mould which forms on the surface of liquids.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* xv, 9, for thin phlegm rejected from the mouth and accompanied by salivation.

Lapici'dous. (L. *lapicida*, a stone-cutter; from *lapis*, a stone; *cædo*, to cut.) A term applied to shells and other organic structures embedded in rock in such manner as if they had dug their way in.

Lapida'rious. (L. *lapidarius*, belonging to stone. F. *lapidaire*.) Consisting of, or found among, stones.

Lap'idary. (L. *lapidarius*, a jeweller; from *lapis*, a stone. F. *lapidaire*; I. *lapidario*; S. *lapidario*; G. *Steinschneider*.) One who cuts precious stones.

L.s, disea'ses of. The chief affections to which the occupation of lapidary leads are phthisis, from the constrained position in which they sit during work and the consequent inter-

ference with the thoracic movements, and various ophthalmic affections, due to prolonged exertion of the accommodation of the eye on minute objects close to it.

Lapid'eous. (L. *lapis*, a stone. F. *pierreux*; G. *steinartig*, *steinern*, *steinhart*.) Of, or belonging to, stone; full of stone; hard like stone.

Lapides. Nominative plural of *Lapis*.

L. canero'rum. (L. *cancer*, a crab.) Crab's stones. See *Cancrorum lapilli*.

Lapides'cence. (L. *lapidesco*, to become stone.) The process of becoming stony; a stony concretion.

Lapides'cent. (L. *lapidesco*, to grow hard as a stone. F. *lapidescent*.) That which has the hardness of stone, as the *Dichotomaria lapidescens*.

Lapidific'ic. (L. *lapis*, a stone; *fic*, to become. F. *lapidifique*; G. *versteinern*.) Capable of converting into stone.

L. mat'ter. An old term for a supposed formative juice from which stones were produced.

L. wa'ters. Waters containing salts which concret on the bodies which are immersed in them.

Lapidifica'tion. (L. *lapis*; *fic*.) The act or process of conversion into, or formation of, stone.

Lapidil'lum. (L. *lapis*, a stone. G. *Steinlöffel*.) Blasius's name for a kind of spoon or scoop for removing fragments of a calculus or gravel from the bladder.

Lapidill'us. Same as *Lapidillum*.

Lapidosë. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) In Botany, growing in stony places.

Also, the same as *Lapideous*.

Lapilla'tio. (L. *lapillus*, a little stone. F. *lapillation*.) A Paracelsian term indicating the formation or generation of calculi.

Lapilli. Plural of *Lapillus*.

In Geology, a term for volcanic ashes which consist of small stony particles.

L. canero'rum. (L. *cancer*, a crab. G. *Krebsaugen*.) Same as *Crab's stones*.

L. gland'ulæ pinea'lis. The *Acer-vulus cerebri*.

Lapilliform. (L. *lapillus*, a small stone; *forma*, likeness. F. *lapilliforme*.) Having the form of small stones; that which is in small grains.

Lapillous. (L. *lapillus*, a small stone. F. *lapilleux*.) Having, or full of, small stones.

Applied to a fruit in the flesh or pulp of which are found concretions, often very hard, which are commonly called stones.

Lapillus. (L. *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis*, a stone.) A little stone.

Also, a term for an *Otolith*.

L'apis. (L. *lapis*, a stone or rock. F. *pietre*; G. *Stein*.) A stone. The alchemists called by this word *Lapis* every fixed thing which does not evaporate, and hence even human blood was termed *L. animalis*.

L. accip'itrum. (L. *accipiter*, a hawk.) Same as *Hieracites*.

L. æro'sus. (L. *æs*, copper ore.) Calamine.

L. æti'tes. See *Aetites*.

L. agera'tus. See *Ageratus lapis*.

L. amianth'us. See *Amianthus*.

L. ammon'aci. Impure *Ammoniacum*.

L. animalis. (L. *animalis*, living.) An old term for *Blood*.

LAPIS.

L. arme'nus. (*Armenia.*) Same as *Malachite*.

L. aureus. (*L. aureus*, golden.) An old name for *Urine*.

L. babbis'tæ. A synonym of *Soapstone*.

L. bez'oar occidenta'lis. See *Bezoar occidentale*.

L. bez'oar orienta'lis. See *Bezoar orientale*.

L. bezoar'dicus. (*F. bézoar*; *G. Bezoarstein*.) The bezoardic stone; a name for *Bezoar*.

L. bib'ulus. (*L. bibulus*, drinking readily. *G. Bimstein*.) Pumice stone.

L. bolonien'sis. (*Bologna*.) A heavy grey stone, about the size of a walnut, found near Bologna, and consisting chiefly of barium sulphate. When calcined it was used as a depilatory.

L. bufoni'tes. See *Bufonite*.

L. cæruleus. (*L. cæruleus*, dark blue.) A name for the *L. lazuli*.

L. calamina'ris. (*F. calamine*, *pièrre calaminaire*; *G. Galmei*, *Galmeistein*.) A name for *Calamine*.

L. calca'rius. (*L. calx*, lime. *F. sous-carbonate de chaux*; *G. kohlelsaure Kalkerde*.) A name for the native carbonate of lime, or limestone.

L. car'neolus. The *Carnelian*.

L. caust'icus. (*Καυστικός*, corrosive.) The *Potassa caustica*; also, the *Potassa cum calce*.

L. caust'icus chirurg'o'rum. (*L. chirurgus*, a surgeon.) The *Potassa caustica*.

L. caust'icus Filho'sii. See *Filhos*, *caustic of*.

L. col'ymus. The *Aetites*.

L. contrayer'væ. The *Pulsis contrayer'væ compositus* made into balls.

L. cyan'eus. (*Κυάνεος*, dark blue.) A name for the *L. lazuli*.

L. divi'nus. (*L. divinus*, pertaining to a deity. *F. pierre divine*; *G. Götterstein*.) A preparation of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potash, and alum, 16 parts each, powdered separately, then mixed together and fused in a glass vessel in a sand bath, adding one part of powdered camphor; also called *L. ophthalmicus*. A mildly stimulant and astringent application.

L. fulmin'eus. (*L. fulmineus*, pertaining to lightning.) Same as *Ceraunion*.

L. hæmatit'es. (*Αἱματίτης*, blood-like. *F. hématile*; *G. Blutstein*.) A species of iron ore called blood-stone; see *Hæmatites*.

L. heracleus. (*L. Heracleus*, belonging to Hercules.) The magnet.

L. hiber'nicus. (*L. Hibernia*, Ireland.) Same as *Hardesia*.

L. hys'tricis. (*L. hystrix*, a porcupine.) A name for the *Bezoar hystricis*.

L. inferna'lis. (*L. infernalis*, belonging to the lower regions. *G. Höllenstein*.) Fused nitrate of silver.

L. inferna'lis alkali'nus. (*L. infernalis*.) A term for the caustic potash.

L. inferna'lis nitra'tus. (*L. infernalis*.) Nitrate of silver diluted with an equal part of potassium nitrate.

L. juda'icus. (*L. judaicus*, Jewish.) A stone found in Palestine, and formerly used as a diuretic and lithontriptic, as well as in fluxes.

L. lazuli. (*S. azul*, blue. *F. lapis-*

lazuli; *G. Lazurstein*.) A beautiful blue stone. It is a double silicate of aluminium and sodium with sulphur, and crystallises in dodecahedrons. Formerly used as purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy.

Also called *L. cæruleus* and *L. cyaneus*.

L. lyd'ius. Lydian stone, a variety of flinty slate, sometimes used as a touch-stone for gold and silver.

L. lyn'cis. (*Λύγξ*, a lynx.) An old name of amber, which was thought to be the petrified urine of the lynx.

L. malacen'sis. A name for the *Bezoar hystricis*.

L. medicamento'sus. (*L. medicamentum*, a drug.) Old term applied to a compound preparation of white vitriol, sal ammoniac, cerussa, Armenian bole, and vinegar, used as an application to ulcers and to loose teeth; also to another, of iron filings, mastich, aloes, myrrh, and saffron.

L. mirabilis. (*L. mirabilis*, wonderful.) The *L. medicamentosus*.

L. mitiga'tus. (*L. mitigo*, to make mild.) Nitrate of silver diluted with nitrate of potash.

L. nau'ticus. (*Ναυτικός*, pertaining to ships.) The magnet.

L. olla'ris. (*L. olla*, a pot.) A coarse granular variety of soapstone.

Also called *Potstone*.

L. ophthal'micus. (*Ὠφθαλμός*, the eye. *G. Augenstein*.) A name for the *L. divinus*, because it was used in collyria.

L. ophthal'micus Sanc'ti Ives'ii. (*Ὠφθαλμός*; *L. sanctus*, sacred; *Ives*.) The *L. divinus*.

L. ossif'ragus. (*L. ossifragus*, bone-breaking.) Same as *Osteocolla*.

L. philosoph'icus. The same as *Alba terra*.

L. philosoph'o'rum. See *Philosopher's stone*.

L. phoenici'tes. (*L. Phoenicia*, the country of that name.) The *L. judaicus*.

L. porci'nus. (*L. porcus*, a pig.) A name for the *Bezoar hystricis*.

L. prunel'æ. (*G. Salpeterkügelchen*.) Same as *Sal prunella*.

L. pu'micis. Same as *Pumice stone*.

L. ru'beus. (*L. rubeus*, red.) An alchemical term for the venous blood of man.

L. sabulo'sus. (*L. sabulosus*, sandy.) Same as *Osteocolla*.

L. sanguin'eus. (*L. sanguineus*, bloody.) Same as *Hæmatite*.

L. sard'ius. The *Carnelian*.

L. septic'us. (*Σηπτικός*, putrefactive.) A term both for nitrate of silver and for caustic potash.

L. sideri'tis. (*Σιδηρίτις*, of iron.) The magnet.

L. sim'ia. A name for the *Bezoar simia*.

L. smir'idis. Same as *L. Smyris*.

L. Smyris. (*Σμόρις*, emery powder.) A name of *Emery*.

L. specula'ris. (*L. speculum*, a mirror. *G. Marienglas*.) A kind of pellucid stone, which, cut into thin panes, was anciently used for glass. Native calcium sulphate.

Also, a term for the *Septum lucidum*.

L. spongia'rum. (*L. spongia*, a sponge.) The calcareous concretions found in ordinary sponges, formerly used as an antacid.

LAPORTEA—LARD.

L. syriacus. (Syria.) Same as *L. judaicus*.

L. tu'tiæ. Tutty, an impure oxide of zinc used for eye lotions.

L. vini. (L. *vinum*, wine.) Impure cream of tartar.

L. zin'cicus. (G. *Zinkstift*.) Zinc chloride in small rods or pencils.

Laport'ea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Urticaceæ*, the stinging leaves of which produce serious inflammation.

L. canadensis, Gaudichaud. The *Urtica canadensis*.

L. crenula'ta, Gaudich. (Dim. of *L. crena*, a notch.) Stinging leaves produce intense pain, tetanic symptoms, and, it is said, even death.

L. decuma'na, Wedd. (L. *decumanus*, of the tenth part.) Hab. Malay. Used as a counter-irritant in the form of urtication.

L. gigante'a, Gaud. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) The *L. crenulata*.

L. gi'gas. The *Urtica gigas*.

L. latifo'lia, Gaud. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) The *L. crenulata*.

L. stimula'ns, Mig. (L. *stimulo*, to incite.) Hab. Java. Stinging leaves produce serious troubles.

Lappa. (L. *lappa*, a bur. F. *bardane*; G. *Klettendistel*, *Klettenkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, Tribe *Centaureæ*.

The pharmacopœial name, U.S. Ph., for the root of *L. officinalis*, the burdock.

See *Arctium lappa*.

Also, the same as *Galium aparine*.

Also, the same as *Lippitudo*.

L. gla'bra, Lamarck. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) The same as *Arctium minus*, or *L. minor*.

L. ma'jor, Gärtner. (L. *major*, greater.) The same as *L. officinalis*.

L. mi'nor, De Cand. (L. *minor*, less. F. *bardane*; G. *Klettendistel*, *Klettenkraut*.) Burdock, the root of which was formerly included in the U.S. Ph., as a diaphoretic and diuretic in chronic skin diseases, rheumatism, and syphilis; and as a substitute for sarsaparilla. It is probably the *L. officinalis*.

L. officina'lis, Allioni. (L. *officina*, a work-shop.) The same as *Arctium lappa*, L.; and probably also as *A. majus*, *A. minus*, and *A. tomentosum*.

L. tomento'sa, Lam. (L. *tomentum*, stuffing for cushions.) The same as *Arctium tomentosum*, and probably as *L. officinalis*.

Lappa'ceous. (L. *lappa*, a bur. F. *lappacé*; G. *klettenartig*.) Having curved, hooked points like the scales of the involucre of the capitulum of the burdock, *Arctium lappa*.

Lappa'go. The *Galium aparine*.

Lapped-cap. The *Agaricus imbricatus*.

Lappin. A very bitter alkaloid obtained by Trimble and Macfarlan from the seeds of *Lappa officinalis*.

Lappula hepatica. (Ἠπαρ, the liver.) The *Agrimonia eupatoria*.

Lap'sana. (Λαψάνη, charlock. G. *Reinkohl*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. commu'nis, Linn. (L. *communis*, common. F. *herbe aux mamelles*, *poule grasse*, *sauve*.) Dock cresses, or nipple-wort, a lactescent bitter similar in its qualities to the chicory,

dandelion, and endive. Used for wounds and excoorations of the nipple, whence it is called *Papillaris herba*.

L. zacinth'a, Linn. The *Zacintha verucosa*.

Lapsus. (L. *lapsus*; part. of *labor*, to fall down.) A fall. Anciently used in the same sense as *Casus*.

L. pilo'ræ. (L. *pilus*, a hair.) Falling of the hair; same as *Alopecia*.

Lapwing. (Mod. E. *lapwinke*, *lappewinke*, *leepwinke*; Sax. *hlepewince*; from *hlepaw*, to run; *wincean*, to wink, to totter; in reference to the irregular flight of the bird.) The *Vanellus cristatus*, much used as food; the eggs are considered a great delicacy.

Laquear. (L. *laquear*, a paneled ceiling.) The roof of a part.

L. vaginæ. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) The upper end of the vagina, including the anterior and posterior culs-de-sac.

Laqueus. (L. *laqueus*, a noose. G. *Schleife*.) A synonym for the *Lemniscus* or band which marks the course of the olivary fasciculus in the corpora quadrigemina.

Also, an old term for a noose employed in aid of certain instruments or bandages.

L. gutturis. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) Old term for a malignant inflammation of the tonsils, the patient feeling as if the throat were constricted by a noose.

Lar. (L. *lar*, a hearth.) Old term used the same as *Culor*, *Focus*, *Ignis*.

Applied to the vital flame and to native heat.

Applied to febrile heat or fire.

Lar'basen. (F. *antimoine*; G. *Antimon*, *Spiesglas*, *Spiesglasma*.) Old name for stibium or antimony.

Lar'bisch. The native name of a skin disease of Senegal, in which there are vesicles and pustules, especially at the folds of the skin. It is supposed to be a form of scabies.

Larch. (Old F. *larege*; L. *larix*; Gr. *λάριξ*. F. *mélèze commun*; I. *larice*; G. *Lärche*, *Lerchenbaum*.) The *Larix europæa*.

L., ag'aric of. The *Polyporus officinalis*.

L. bark. See *Laricis cortex*.

L. bark, tincture of. See *Tinctura laricis*.

L. clump. The *Polyporus officinalis*.

L. gum. An exudation from the bark of the *Larix europæa*, when the forests take fire. Probably the same as *Briançon manna*.

L. man'na. Same as *Briançon manna*.

L. red. A substance obtained by boiling extract of larch bark with dilute sulphuric acid. It contains pyrocatechuic acid.

L., tincture of. See *Tinctura laricis*.

L. tree. The common name for the *Pinus larix*.

L. tur'pentine. See *Turpentine, larch*.

Lard. (Old F. *lard*; from L. *lardum*, shortened form of *lardum*, the fat of bacon; akin to Gr. *λάρds*, fattened. I. *lardo*; S. *manteca de puerco*; G. *Speck*.) See *Adeps*.

L., balsamic. Lard impregnated with one or two per cent. of storax, Peru, or Tolu balsam.

L., ben'zoated. See *Adeps benzoatus*.

L., hog's. See *Adeps*.

L. oil. See *Oleum adipis*.

L., oxyg'enated. Prepared by heating lard with nitric acid. It is used to dilute citrin

LARDACEIN—LARREA.

ointment, as it does not destroy the lemon colour by reducing the mercury.

L., populinated. Same as *Unguentum populi*.

L., prepared. The purified fat of the hog, *Sus scrofa*. See *Adeps preparatus*.

Larda'cein. The amyloid substance described under *Amyloid degeneration*.

Larda'ceous. (*L. lardum*. *F. lardacé*; *I. lardaceo*; *S. lardaceo*; *G. speckähnlich*.) Having the appearance of *Lard*.

L. degeneration. Same as, and more appropriately, *Amyloid degeneration*.

Lard'eous. (*L. lardum*.) Same as *Lardaceous*.

Lard'iform. (*L. lardum*; *forma*, shape. *F. lardiforme*.) Same as *Lardaceous*.

L. tis'sue. (*F. tissu lardiforme*.) A term applied to a variety of scirrhus cancer having the appearance of lard.

Lardizabala. (Michael *Lardizabala*, of Uribe.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ*.

L. biterna'ta, Ruiz and Pavon. (*L. bis*, twice; *terni*, three each.) Hab. Chili. Berry esculent.

Lardizabala'ceæ. A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Menispermæ*, being twining shrubs with unisexual flowers, distinct carpels, parietal seeds, minute embryo, and copious, solid albumen.

Lardizabalads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Lardizaballacæ*.

Lardizaballæ. (Michael *Lardizabala*, of Uribe.) One of the four Tribes into which Baillon divides the *Berberidaceæ*. Anthers dehiscing by longitudinal slits, carpels usually three, ovules numerous.

Also, Decaisne's term for *Lardizabalacæ*.

Lard'um. (*L. lardum*, fat of bacon. *F. lard*; *G. Speck*.) The fat of bacon; lard. See *Adeps*.

Lar'icin. (*Δάριξ*, the larch.) A synonym of *Abietin*.

Martius's *laricin* is *Agaricinic acid*.

Laricis cortex, B. Ph. (*L. larix*, the larch; *cortex*, bark. *F. écorce de mélèze*; *G. Lärchenrinde*.) The bark, deprived of its outer layer, of *Larix europæa*, De Cand. It contains gum, starch, resin, tannic acid, and *larixinic acid*. It is an astringent and stimulant to the mucous membranes, and is used in purpura, hæmoptysis, and other hæmorrhages, in chronic bronchial catarrh, and disorders of the urinary mucous membranc.

L. fungus. (*G. Lärchen-Schwamm*.) The *Polyporus officinalis*.

Lar'idum. (*L. lardum*, the fat of bacon; akin to *Gr. λαρός*, fattened. *F. lard*; *G. Speck*.) This term was formerly used for the matter of certain tumours, from its resemblance to lard.

Larig'ma. (*Δάριξ*, the larch.) Turpentine.

Lar'inoid. (*Λαρινός*, fattened; *εἶδος*, likeness. *F. larinóide*.) Having the semblance of lard.

Lar'inus. (*Λαρινός*, fattened.) A Genus of the Suborder *Cryptopentamera*, Order *Colcoptera*.

L. antiodontal'gicus, Gerbi. (*Αντί*, against; *δονταλγία*, the toothache.) Formerly employed in toothache.

L. nidif'icans, Guibourt. (*L. nidifico*, to build a nest. *F. larin du Trehala*.) The beetle

which, in the larval state, constructs an olive-shaped cocoon called *Trehala*.

L. subrug'o'sus, Chevrolat. (*L. sub*, under; *rugosus*, wrinkled.) The *L. nidificans*.

Lar'isma. (*Δάριξ*, the larch.) Turpentine.

Lar'ix. (*Δάριξ*, the larch.) The *Pinus larix*.

L. ced'rus, Mill. The *Cedrus libani*, Barr.

L. commun'is, Lawson. (*L. communis*, common.) The *L. europæa*.

L. decid'ua, Miller. (*L. decido*, to fall off.) The *L. europæa*.

L. europæ'a, De Cand. (*F. mélèze commun*; *I. larice*; *G. Lärche*.) Furnishes *Laricis cortex*, Venice turpentine, and *Briançon manna*. The *Polyporus communis* grows on it.

L. excel'sa, Link. (*L. excelsus*, lofty.) The *L. europæa*.

L. Ledebour'ii, Ruprecht. The *L. siberica*.

L. pyramida'lis, Salisb. The *L. europæa*.

L. siber'ica, Ledebour. One of the species on which *Polyporus officinalis* grows. The *Pinus Ledebourii*, Endlicher.

Larix'in. Same as *Larixinic acid*.

Larixin'ic acid. (*Δάριξ*. *G. Larix-säure*.) $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$. Stenhouse's term for a substance obtained from the bark of *Larix europæa*. It forms long colourless crystals, which volatilise at 93° C. (199.4° F.), and melt at 153° C. (307.4° F.); it is soluble in boiling water, and in alcohol, sparingly soluble in ether; the solutions are slightly bitter and astringent, and are coloured purple by ferric chloride.

Lark. (*Mid. E. larke*; a contraction of *lavrock*; from Sax. *lāwerce*, *lāwerce*, *lāferce*; Ice. *lævirkí*; *G. Lerche*; the Icelandic name means worker of craft, and it has been suggested that the Sax. term *lāwerce* is derived from *læw-er*, *er*, guile-worker; and that it has reference to some belief in the bird as one of ill-omen. *F. alouette*; *I. allodola*; *S. alondra*.) The name of the birds of the Genus *Alauda*, especially the *A. cristata*. Many of the species are used as food.

L.'s claw. (*G. Lerchenklau*.) The *Delphinium consolida*.

L., field. The *Alauda arvensis*.

L.'s heel. The *Tropeolum majus*.

Also, the same as *Larkspur*.

Lark'spur. (*F. pied d'alouette*; *I. flor cappuccio*; *S. espuela*; *G. Rittersporn*.) The *Delphinium consolida*.

Also, the *Delphinium staphisagria*.

L., branch'ing. The *Delphinium consolida*.

L., Sibe'rian bee. The *Delphinium elatum*.

L., up'right. The *Delphinium ajacis*.

Lar'naude's disinfecting fluid. A solution of sulphate of zinc, to which a little sulphate of copper has been added.

Lar'rea. (*J. A. de Larrea*, a Spanish botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zygophyllacæ*.

L. glutino'sa, Engelmann. (*L. glutinosus*, sticky.) The *L. mexicana*.

L. mexica'na, Morricand. A shrub growing in Mexico. Used for the relief of rheumatism and syphilis. It furnishes a kind of lac produced by the puncture of a coccus, the *Carteria larrea*.

Larrey, Dominique Jean, Baron. A French surgeon, born at Beaudéan in 1766, died at Lyons in 1842.

Lartigue, pills of. (*Lartigue*, a French physician of the eighteenth century.) Composed of extract of colchicum and digitalis. They are used in the treatment of gout.

Larva. (L. *larva*, a ghost; a mask. F. *larve*; I. *larva*; S. *larva*; G. *Larve*, *Raupe*.) The first condition of the metamorphosis of insects when hatched from the egg; a caterpillar.

The term is also applied to the intermediate stage of development of the embryo of many Invertebrata, and of Pisces and Amphibia amongst Vertebrata, after emergence from the egg and before the attainment of maturity. In general the larva differs remarkably in form, structure, and habits from the mature animal, and is incapable of reproduction. There may be two forms, as in Dicyemidæ, a vermiform embryo, which passes without metamorphosis into the adult form; and an infusoriform embryo, which leads an independent life in the sea till it becomes a parasite in the kidneys of Cephalopoda. In some cases the larva leads an active life, whilst the adult is sessile, as in Spongia; whilst, in other cases, the larva creeps, whilst the adult flies, as in Lepidoptera. Sometimes, as in various Orthonectidæ, there are male and female larvæ. In Porifera the larval form of Calcispongia is named Amphiblastula, and is composed of three germinal layers; of which the innermost or hypoblast cells are ciliated, though the cilia disappears before the larva fixes itself, and, becoming long and cylindrical, develops into a sponge. In other sponges the larva forms a blastosphere and then a solid morula. Amongst Coelenterata, as in most Actinozoa and Hydrozoa, the larval form is termed a planula, and is usually cylindrical, composed of epiblast and hypoblast, the cutaneous surface presenting ciliated cells and nematocyst; it has a rudimentary digestive cavity, but no mouth; it is not primarily bisymmetrical. In Turbellaria the larva is oval, with a ciliated surface, a rounded anterior and a pointed posterior extremity; there is a nervous system, with from two to twelve eyes, according to age, and a mouth in the centre of the surface of the body, leading into a digestive cavity, at first simple, but afterwards lobed; the body presents long processes, usually eight in number. The larvæ of Planaia present segments which correspond in number to the diverticula of the digestive tract. In Nemertina there are two larval forms, one named Pilidium, the other Desor's type. Pilidium has a helmet like aspect, and has a ciliated appendage, with which it swims. Desor's type is not locomotive, and has no lobulated appendages. In Trematoda some larval forms are ciliated and free, others are non-ciliated, and their development is complicated with alternation of generations. See *Platyhelminths, development of*. In Rotifera the larval form resembles the adult. Amongst Chætopoda the larva has at first the form of a flattened sphere, but subsequently presents a large pre-oral lobe and a smaller post-oral segment, which contains the chief part of the digestive canal; the mouth is ventral, and leads into a stomodæum, followed by a stomach and a hind gut ciliated throughout; there is a nerve ganglion in front, near which are a pair of eyes, and

branches run backwards; there is a symmetrically-placed excretory organ, ciliated internally, which opens into the provisional general cavity of the body by several, and externally by one, opening; the arrangement of the cilia on the surface of these primarily unsegmented, but subsequently segmented larvæ, is very various, and they have been divided into Atrochæ, Monotrochæ, Telotrochæ, Polytrochæ, Nototrochæ, Gasterotrochæ, and Amphitrochæ. The larvæ of Discophora have a plane ventral and a strongly convex dorsal surface; the segments develop successively from before backwards; the larva when free adheres to the mother. The larva of Gephyrea tubicola and of Phoronis was long known as Actinotrocha; this swims freely by means of the cilia covering its body, possesses a contractile pre-oral tube, has a ventrally situated mouth, a dorsal anus, and two processes behind. The larva of the Nematodes is described under that heading. The larva of Molluscs is named Trochosphæra; the mouth is ventral, the anus terminal or ventral, and between the two is a stomodæum, a stomach, and an intestine; a præ-oral lobe bears a ciliated crown, the so-called velum, and there is also frequently a tuft of cilia on a peri-anal lobe; a characteristic molluscan foot appears with an epiblastic dorsal depression, which is engaged in the formation of the skull. In the ectoproctous Bryozoa there are three forms of larvæ, one of which is named Cyphonautes, and has a triangular form, and is enclosed in a bivalve shell; it presents an intestinal canal, a liver, and a bilobed nervous ganglion. In the Echinodermata the simplest form of larva is that of the Holothurian genus Synapta, named Auricularia, which is bilaterally symmetrical, presents a flat ventral and convex dorsal surface; the mouth, which is furnished with a præ-oral lobe, is situated in the middle of the ventral surface, the anus at the posterior pole; there is a ciliated ring running round the body. The free-swimming larva of Asteroidea is named Bipinnaria. The larva of Ophiuridea and Echinoidea is named Pluteus. The larva of Enteropneusta is named Tornaria. The larvæ of Insecta vary greatly, in some cases the larvæ differ but little from the adult form; in others the larvæ, as in Diptera, are worm-like; in others, as in Lepidoptera, first worm-like, then become a chrysalis, and finally change into the perfect butterfly. In Crustacea, the Stomatopoda, as well as most of the Decapoda, are hatched as a larva, named Zœa, which presents a strong cephalo-thoracic shield, a segmented body, two pairs of antennæ, mandibles without a palp, lobed maxillæ, which are used as jaws, and four anterior biramous maxillipeds; there are no branchiæ; the heart is short, with one or two pairs of slits; the eyes are faceted and sessile, with an intermediate simple eye; this passes into the Mysis form. Other Crustacea, as the Penæus, present a form of larva known as the Nauplius, which possesses an oval, unsegmented body, on the ventral side of which are three pairs of appendages, one for taste, another for prehension of food, and a third for locomotion. In the Sergestidæ the primary larval form is that of a Protozoa, which is followed by the Elaphocaris form described by Dohrn; this is succeeded by the Acanthosoma form described by Claus, which again is followed by the Mastigopus. Cirripedes leave the egg in the Nauplius stage, and then pass into the Cypris.

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In Pisces, *Ammocætes* represents the larval form of *Petromyzon*, and both *Accipenser* and *Lepidosteus* present a kind of larval stage of development, the characteristic feature of which is the presence of a sucking disc. The larva of *Amphibia* is known as a tadpole.

Larvaceous. (*L. larva*, a mask. *F. larvacé.*) Masked; hidden.

L. gout. A term given by Trousseau to that form of gout which declares itself by affections essentially different from those which characterise ordinary gout.

Larval. (*L. larva*, a mask. *F. larval*; *G. raupengehörig.*) Of, or belonging to, a *Mask*; or to the *Larva* of insects.

Also, applied to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask.

Larvalia. (*L. larva*, a mask.) A term given by Lankester to that class of the Tunicata which contains the Appendicularia.

Larvate. (*L. larva*. *F. larvé.*) Covered as by a mask.

Larvated. Same as *Larvate*.

Applied to diseases whose ordinary symptoms are hidden.

Larve. Same as *Larva*.

Larvicolous. (*L. larva*, the first state of insects; *colo*, to inhabit. *F. larvicole.*) Living in the body of larvæ.

Larviform. (*L. larva*, the first state of insects; *forma*, likeness. *F. larviforme.*) Resembling, or formed like, a *Larva*.

Larvig'erous. (*L. larva*; *gero*, to carry. *F. larvigère.*) Bearing, or containing, larvæ.

Larvip'arous. (*L. larva*, the first state of insects; *pario*, to bring forth young. *F. larvipare.*) Applied to insects which lay not eggs, but larvæ, as the *Musca* and *Aphis*. Same as *Ovoviparous*.

Laryngalg'ia. (*Ἀλγυγία*, the top of the windpipe. *F. laryngalgie.*) Pain in the larynx of a neuralgic character.

Larynge'al. (*Ἀλγυγία*. *F. laryngé*; *I. laryngeo*; *S. laryngeo.*) Relating to the *Larynx*.

L. ang'i'na. (*L. angina*, the quinsy.) An old term for laryngitis, especially the œdematous form.

L. ar'tery. A synonym of the *Superior thyroid artery*. (*Winslow.*)

L. ar'tery, infe'rior. (*L. inferior*, lower. *G. untere Kehlkopfschlagader.*) A branch of the inferior thyroid artery, running along with the recurrent larygeal nerve to the back of the larynx, and supplying the muscles and the mucous membrane.

L. ar'tery, mid'dle. The *Crico-thyroid artery*.

L. ar'tery, supe'rior. (*L. superior*, upper. *G. obere Kehlkopfschlagader.*) A branch of the superior thyroid artery accompanying the superior laryngeal nerve, and entering the larynx through the thyro-hyoid membrane; it supplies the small muscles, glands, and mucous membrane of the larynx.

L. brush. A camel's-hair or squirrel's-hair brush with a square or a pointed end, fixed on a metallic wire bent at an angle, and used to apply medicaments to the interior of the larynx.

L. car'tilages. See under *Larynx*.

L. cau'teriser. (*Καυτηριάζω*, to sear.) A piece of aluminium wire, bent at an angle two

or three inches from one end, which is roughened, so that when dipped into fused silver nitrate it takes up a thin coating.

L. cough, nerv'ous. A peculiar shrill, metallic, paroxysmal cough, occurring without any physical evidence of disease of the respiratory organs, which is generally very persistent and constant, and occasionally produces severe spasmodic dyspnoea.

L. crisi's. (*Κρίσις*, the turning point of a disease. *F. crise laryngeale.*) Charcot's term for a laryngeal phenomenon occurring occasionally in the course of locomotor ataxia; there is a feeling of heat in the throat and of strangulation from laryngeal spasm, accompanied by vertigo, the patient falls down and has an epileptiform seizure; on recovery of consciousness the phenomenon may be repeated several times.

L. dila'ting plug. An instrument devised by Schrötter for dilating the larynx. It consists of a leaden plug attached to a hollow, bent tube by means of a string passing up the tube, and perforated transversely at its lower end; tracheotomy being performed, a cannula with an opening on its upper surface is introduced; the plug is placed into this opening through the mouth with the perforation in the line of the canal of the cannula, the tube is withdrawn by loosening the string, and the plug is left for an hour or more; the string being tied round the neck or ear is used for the withdrawal of the plug.

L. dila'tor. An instrument for distending the calibre of a larynx which has become narrowed by cicatricial tissue or otherwise. It consists of two or more metallic blades, which can be closely applied to each other for introduction into the larynx, and are capable of separation by a screw adjustment. It is usually necessary to perform tracheotomy before commencing dilatation.

L. dila'tor, cut'ting. An instrument devised by Whistler for dividing intralaryngeal membranes. It consists of a pointed, olive-shaped, metallic body, enclosing in a slit a sharp blade, which can be protruded by pressure on a spring in the handle. The membrane is distended by the introduction of the bulb into the larynx, and is divided by the protrusion of the knife.

L. diphthe'ria. See *Diphtheria, laryngeal*.

L. ece'ra'seur. (*F. écraser*, to crush.) Many adaptations of the principle of the *ceraseur* for laryngeal purposes have been employed, the most useful being probably Störk's instrument, in which there is a ring of metal at the extremity which encloses the loop of wire to surround the tumour, to which Sir Morell Mackenzie has added a cogged wheel, by the slow turning of which by the finger the wire is crushed through the growth to be removed.

L. elec'trode. An instrument for conveying one or both poles of a galvanic battery to the interior of the larynx. The instrument for the introduction of one pole consists of a rod set at one end in a handle, bent at the other end for introduction, terminating in a metallic point or a sponge, and provided with a key for making contact. In the other form, the two rods are carefully insulated and carried in one stem, the pressure of a key procures the passage of a current.

L. ep'ilepsy. (*Ἐπιληψία*, the falling

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sickness.) Term applied by Edward Liveing to cases of spasm about the larynx, in which the patient wakes suddenly from sleep, clutches at his neck, and struggles for breath till the spasm relaxes, when tranquillity is restored; no disease of the larynx is revealed by examination.

L. for'ceps. See *Forceps, laryngeal*.

L. garg'ling. See *Gargling, laryngeal*.

L. im'age. See *Laryngoscopic image*.

L. injector. (*L. injicio*, to throw into.) An instrument devised by Hartewelt for injecting fluids into the larynx. It consists of a hollow vulcanite tube, bent at its extremity and attached to a handle, where it communicates with a hollow drum covered with an india-rubber membrane which, being depressed when the end of the instrument is dipped into some fluid and then released, causes the fluid to enter the tube; on the introduction of the injector into the larynx, the membrane is again pressed down and the fluid is expelled.

L. insuffla'tion. The use of the *L. insufflator*.

L. in'sufflator. (*L. in*, into; *sufflo*, to blow up.) An instrument for projecting powders into the larynx. The *Insufflator, Rauchfuss's*, may be used; or instead of the india-rubber ball a piece of india-rubber tubing may be attached to the vulcanite tube of the instrument, and, the other end being placed in the operator's mouth, the powder may be blown out.

L. knife. A small, double-edged, pointed, straight lancet, or a single-edged curved knife, contained in a slender bent tube, and capable of being protruded by means of a spring in the handle.

L. lan'cet. See *L. knife*.

L. mir'ror. The small circular mirror of the laryngoscope which is introduced into the mouth; three mirrors are generally used, having a diameter of .5 inch, 1 inch, and 1.25 inch respectively. The mirror is made of silvered glass, set at an angle of about 120° on a light metallic stem, which fits into a hollow wooden or other handle, to which it may be fixed by a screw at the length required.

L. murmur, respi'ratory. Same as *L. sound*.

L. nerve, exter'nal. (*L. externus*, outward. *F. nerf laryngé externe*; *G. äusserer Kehlkopf'nerf*.) A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve which supplies the crico-thyroid muscle, and gives filaments to the inferior constrictor of the pharynx, the sterno-hyoid, the sterno-thyroid, and thyro-hyoid muscles, and the mucous membrane of the true vocal cord; it receives a twig from the superior cardiac nerve.

L. nerve, infe'rior. (*L. inferior*, lower. *F. nerf laryngé inférieure*; *G. unterer Kehlkopf'nerf*.) A branch of the pneumogastric nerve; that of the right side arises at the root of the neck, and turns backwards and upwards round the subclavian artery; that of the left side arises in the upper part of the thorax, and turns backwards and upwards round the transverse part of the arch of the aorta. They run upwards on each side of the neck, behind the common carotid and inferior thyroid arteries, and enter the larynx beneath the inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx; they supply all the laryngeal muscles with the exception of the crico-thyroid, the inferior constrictor of the pharynx, the trachea, and the œsophagus. They furnish twigs to the mucous membrane of the larynx below the

rima glottidis, and are connected with the superior laryngeal nerve, the cardiac plexus, and the inferior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic.

L. nerve, inter'nal. (*L. internus*, inner. *F. nerf laryngé interne*; *G. innerer Kehlkopf'nerf*.) A branch of the superior laryngeal nerve; it perforates the thyro-hyoid membrane, and supplies the greater part of the laryngeal mucous membrane including that of the false vocal cord, the base of the tongue and epiglottis, and the pharyngeal mucous membrane at the back of the larynx; it sends a branch to the inferior laryngeal nerve.

L. nerve, recur'rent. (*L. recurro*, to run back. *F. nerf laryngé recurrent*; *G. zurücklaufender Kehlkopf'nerf*.) The *L. nerve, inferior*.

L. nerve, supe'rior. (*L. superior*, upper. *F. nerf laryngé supérieure*; *G. oberer Kehlkopf'nerf*.) A nerve arising from the inner side of the lower ganglion of the pneumogastric nerve, which soon divides into the *L. nerve, external*, and *L. nerve, internal*. It receives twigs from the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic and from the pharyngeal plexus.

L. œde'ma. See *Laryngitis, œdematous, Larynx, adema of, chronic*, and *L., adema of, subglottic*.

L. paral'ysis. (*Παράλυσις*, palsy. *F. paralysie laryngée*; *I. paralisi laringea*; *G. Kehlkopf'lähmung*.) Loss of power of some or all of the muscles of the larynx; it may be caused by disease or injury of the centres near the floor of the fourth ventricle, involving the origins of the spinal accessory or the pneumogastric nerves; or by disease or injury of the trunks or laryngeal branches of the nerves themselves, or by disease of the laryngeal muscles. It may be of rheumatic origin; may follow such diseases as diphtheria and typhus; may be a consequence of chronic metallic poison; may be caused by over-exertion of the voice; or may be a manifestation of hysteria. The muscles may be paralysed individually or in sets; thus the constrictors of the larynx, the adductors of the vocal cords, the tensors of the vocal cords, and the abductors of the vocal cords may severally lose power. The paralysis may be complete or partial, bilateral or unilateral. The chief symptoms have reference to the voice and the breathing; the former is changed in character, or entirely lost when there is loss of power in the tensors of the vocal cords; and the breathing is oppressed on slight exertion, or is permanently difficult when the dilators of the glottis are paralysed.

L. paral'ysis, mix'ed. The form in which both voice and breathing are affected owing to more or less paralysis of the tensors of the vocal cords and of the dilators of the glottis.

L. paral'ysis, myopath'ic. (*Mūs*, a muscle; *πάθος*, affection.) The form of laryngeal paralysis in which there is no apparent nervous lesion, and in which the muscular fibres are, at least at first, alone affected.

L. paral'ysis, neuropath'ic. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *πάθος*.) Loss of power of the laryngeal muscles caused by some lesion of the nerve-centres or nerves.

L. paral'ysis, phonet'ic. (*Φωνή*, the voice.) The form in which the vocal cords are paralysed, so that the voice is hoarse or lost.

L. paral'ysis, respi'ratory. (*L. re-spiro*, to breathe out.) The form in which the

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breathing is more or less oppressed from paralysis of the dilators of the glottis.

L. phlebec'tasis. (Φλέψ, a vein; ἔκτασις, extension.) Distension, with dilatation, of the veins of the laryngeal mucous membrane, which may be seen with the laryngoscope.

L. phthi'sis. See *Phthisis, laryngeal*.

L. porte-caus'tique. (F. *porte*, holder; *caustique*, caustic.) An instrument consisting of a bent hollow tube, from which a thin stick of, or a wire coated with, silver nitrate can be made to protrude.

L. pouch. (F. *filtre du ventricule du larynx*; G. *Kehlkopfstasche*.) A small cavity leading upwards from the anterior part of the ventricle of the larynx, and lying between the upper vocal cords and the thyroid cartilage. It has a narrow, somewhat valvular opening into the ventricle, and is lined by mucous membrane containing many small mucous glands, immediately around which is a mass of fat having a fibrous investment continuous with the false vocal cord; it is supplied by branches from the superior laryngeal nerve.

In some anthropoid apes the laryngeal pouches are very large.

L. probe. A slender metallic rod, bent at nearly a right angle, the bend slightly rounded, set in a handle, and having its distal extremity slightly bulbous, or flattened, or hooked; it is introduced into the larynx, under the guidance of the laryngoscope, for the purpose of testing the consistence of a growth or the sensibility of the mucous membrane, or for determining the presence or the direction of a burrowing abscess or ulcer.

L. reflector. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back.) The mirror of the laryngoscope which is attached to the head of the observer.

L. respira'tion. That variety of breathing sound in which the inspiratory sound is of higher pitch than that of vesicular respiration, whilst the expiratory sound is longer, higher in pitch, and more intense than the inspiratory.

L. snare. An instrument, invented by Gibb, for the removal of intralaryngeal growths; it is a form of *L. ceraseur*.

L. sound. The sound produced during respiration by the air passing through the inactive glottis; it is propagated down the trachea, where it forms the tracheal sound, and into the bronchi, where it forms the bronchial sound or breathing.

L. space, low'er. The lower part of the larynx bounded by the cricoid cartilage, the lower half of the angle of the thyroid cartilage, and the anterior angle or processus vocalis of the arytenoid cartilage; it is the part below the vocal cords.

L. space, mid'dle. The central part of the larynx situated above the true and below the false vocal cords, having the ventricles of the larynx on each side.

L. space, up'per. The vestibule of the larynx, being the space lying between the upper orifice of the larynx and the false vocal cords; its anterior wall is formed by the epiglottis; its posterior wall by the cartilages of Santorini and the part of the arytenoid cartilages to which the false vocal cords are attached; and its lateral walls are formed by the ary-epiglottic ligaments.

L. spasm. Same as *Glottis, spasm of*.

L. sponge. A small piece of fine sponge,

held by a pair of long, curved forceps, for making applications to the interior of the larynx.

L. steno'sis. (Στένωσις, a being straitened.) Narrowing of the lumen of the larynx. It may be temporary or permanent. In the former case resulting from inflammatory and œdematous swelling, in the latter from a rigid and swollen condition of the vocal cords, polypoid proliferations from the margin of ulcers or neoplasms, and dislocated fragments of cartilages.

L. syph'ilis. See *Larynx, syphilis of*.

L. syr'inge. See *Syringe, laryngeal*.

L. tampon. (F. *tampon*, a stopper.) An instrument invented by Freundenburg, and improved by Semon, for preventing the entrance of blood into the trachea during the performance of an operation on the larynx, pharynx, or tongue. It consists of an india-rubber belt, which encircles the lower end of the tracheotomy tube, inflated by means of a fine tube soldered within the cannula, free at one end to which is attached some india-rubber tubing with a stopcock, and communicating with the belt by the other.

L. ty'phoid. See *Laryngitis of enteric fever*.

L. vein, inf'erior. (L. *inferior*, lower. G. *untere Kehlkopfblutader*.) A vein accompanying the inferior laryngeal artery and opening into the inferior thyroid vein.

L. vein, super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper. G. *obere Kehlkopfblutader*.) A vein accompanying the superior laryngeal artery and opening into the superior thyroid vein.

L. verti'go. See *Vertigo, laryngeal*.

L. voice. The sound of the voice heard during speaking when the stethoscope is placed over the larynx.

L. warts. Same as *Larynx, papilloma of*.

Larynge'an. (Λάρυγξ, the top of the windpipe.) Same as *Laryngeal*.

Larynge'chè. (Λάρυγξ; ἤχη, a sound.) The sound heard, during breathing or speaking, when a stethoscope is applied over the larynx.

Laryngectomy. (Λάρυγξ; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) The operation of removing the entire larynx. It is occasionally performed for malignant and other growths and for syphilitic stenosis. It may be accomplished either from above or from below, steps being taken to keep blood out of the bronchial tubes, by a previous tracheotomy and the use of the laryngeal tampon, or by causing the head to hang down, or by dividing the trachea last of all and putting into the end of the lower part a closely-fitting vulcanite syphon-tube. The operation is frequently immediately or very speedily fatal; and when it has been performed for carcinoma the disease almost certainly returns at no distant date.

L., unilat'eral. (L. *unus*, one; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The removal of half of the larynx for disease affecting one side of it only. The thyroid cartilage is split, and the affected half removed, along with such other parts as may be implicated in the mischief.

Laryngemphrax'is. (Λάρυγξ; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) Obstruction of the larynx.

Laryngis'mus. (Λαρυγγίζω, to vociferate; from the peculiar cry accompanying this affection. F. *laryngisme*.) Good's term for laryngeal suffocation; being the affection called spasmodic croup or *Laryngismus stridulus*, regarded as depending essentially on spasm of the muscles closing the larynx, and so distinct from inflammatory croup.

LARYNGITIS.

More recently Marshall Hall used the term to express a symptom, or class of symptoms, occurring in convulsive diseases, as in infantile convulsion, epilepsy, hysteria, and hydrophobia, in which cases the larynx is sometimes partially, sometimes completely, closed.

L. stridulus. (*L. stridulus*, hissing. *F. laryngite striduleuse*; *G. Stimmritzenkrampf, Kehlkopfkrampf*.) Good's term for *Glottis, spasm of*.

Laryngitis. (Λάρυγξ, the upper part of the windpipe. *F. laryngite*; *G. Kehlkopfentzündung*.) Inflammation of the mucous lining of the larynx, and generally of the submucous tissues also. It may be acute or chronic. It is generally caused by cold, but may be produced by local irritants, such as irritating gases and the steam of boiling water, by general diseases, such as smallpox and erysipelas, by extension of adjacent inflammation, by over-exertion of voice, or by external violence.

L., catarrhal, acute. (*L. Catarrh; acutus*, sharp. *F. laryngite aigue catarrhale*; *I. catarro acuto della laringe*; *G. akute Kehlkopfentzündung, akuter Kehlkopfkatarrh*.) A catarrhal inflammation occurring rather suddenly with sore throat and hoarseness, with some tenderness on pressure, and with painfulness on swallowing; there is generally a hard, shrill cough, easily becoming choking, with difficult expectoration of mucus, and there is some, albeit slight, oppression in the breathing, with prolonged and somewhat sibilant inspiration; in children there is much more fever, and the breathing is more oppressed, often becoming suffocative. The laryngoscope shows a red and sometimes swollen mucous membrane, and occasionally erosions. In severe cases there is œdema and great difficulty of breathing with aphonia; recovery is usual, but death may occur in a paroxysm of suffocative dyspnoea, or inflammation may extend to the bronchial tubes and collapse of lung or lobular pneumonia may prove fatal. This is the disorder which constitutes, when it occurs in an infant, a large proportion of cases of *Croup*.

L., catarrhal, chron'ic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting. *F. laryngite chronique*; *I. laryngitide cronica*; *G. chronische Kehlkopfentzündung, chronischer Katarrh des Kehlkopfs*.) Slowly-progressing inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissues of the larynx, resulting from an acute attack, from cold, from excessive use of the voice, from extension from the pharynx when irritated by alcohol or tobacco, or dust of a workshop, or from some specific disease. There are hoarseness or aphonia, dryness and irritation of the throat, tickling cough, and frequent inclination to clear the throat, which results in the expectoration of a viscid greyish mucus, which becomes yellow in time, and is sometimes streaked with blood. The mucous membrane is congested and somewhat swollen, sometimes the vessels are seen to be injected, and often one or both vocal cords are red, and sometimes granular; superficial ulcerations or erosions are to be seen, and the movements of the larynx are impeded. Partial or general hypertrophy of the mucous membrane may result, and perichondritis occasionally supervenes.

L., chron'ic. (*L. chronicus*, long lasting.) Same as *L., catarrhal, chronic*.

Also, formerly applied to *Phthisis laryngeal*.

L., chron'ic gland'ular. See *L., glandular, chronic*.

L. combustio'nis. (*L. combustio*, a burning.) The inflammation of the larynx produced by burns and scalds.

L., croup'ous. (*Croup*.) Same as *Diphtheria, laryngeal*.

The term is also applied to the form of laryngeal inflammation occurring in such diseases as smallpox, enteric fever, and cholera, or produced by irritant vapours, or hot air or steam, when there are whitish or yellowish patches of curdy-looking membrane on the inflamed surface; the false membrane consists of filaments of fibrin enclosing pus corpuscles.

L., desic'cative. (*L. desicc*, to dry up completely.) A form of *L., glandular, chronic*, in which the secretion from the mucous membrane adheres to its surface, so as to form yellowish, or greenish, or brownish fetid crusts, which are only expectorated after violent coughing.

L., diffuse' cel'lular. Same as *L., œdematous*.

L., diphtherit'ic. Same as *Diphtheria, laryngeal*.

L., erysipel'atous. (Έρυσίπelas.) Inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane of the œdematous form accompanying erysipelas of the face, or, in very rare instances, occurring as the sole manifestation of the disease.

L. et tracheit'is chron'ica. (*L. et*, and; *tracheitis*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) A synonym of *Phthisis, laryngeal*.

L. et tracheit'is infantilis. (*L. et*; *tracheitis*; *infantilis*, of infants.) A synonym of *Croup*.

L., exanthe'matous. (Έξάνθημα, a rash.) The œdematous or other form of laryngitis occurring in the course of an exanthema, as measles or scarlet fever.

L., exu'dative. (*L. exudo*, for *exsudo*, to come out by sweating.) Same as *Croup*.

L., follic'ular. (*L. folliculus*, a small sac.) Same as *L., glandular, chronic*.

L., gland'ular, chron'ic. One of the forms of elergyman's sore throat, and generally an extension of follicular pharyngitis, although the reverse course may be pursued. Weakness of voice, frequent clearing of the throat, and attempts to swallow something, and often disturbance of the gastric functions occur; the racemose glands are hypertrophied and distended with a yellow substance, and their orifices are enlarged and surrounded by a circle of redness.

L., gran'ular. (*L. granulum*, a small grain.) The form of chronic catarrhal laryngitis in which the mucous glands become hypertrophied and give the surface a granular appearance.

L., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) The form of *L., acute*, in which there is bleeding from the congested mucous surface.

L., hypertroph'ic. (Υπερ, in excess; τροφή, nourishment.) The form of *L., chronic*, which ends in thickening of the tissues involved.

L., in'fantile, acute. The same as *L., catarrhal, acute*, when occurring in children.

L., membrana'ceous. (*L. membrana*, a thin skin.) A synonym of *Croup*.

L., mu'cous. (*L. mucus*, slime. *F. laryngite muqueuse*.) Same as *L., catarrhal, acute*.

LARYNGOCACE—LARYNGONECROSIS.

L., œde'matous. (Οἰδημα, a swelling. *F. laryngite œdémateuse*; *I. laringitide edematosa*; *G. ödematische Kehlkopfentzündung*.) Inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane with infiltration of the submucous tissue by serous, sero-purulent, or sero-gelatinous fluid. It is the form which is produced by internal scalds, which is caused by septicæmia, by infectious diseases, by the extension of erysipelas or diffuse cellulitis of the neck, or diphtheria, or by disease of the cartilages. The first sensation is of something in the throat, speedily there is some difficulty of breathing and of swallowing, and soon suffocative dyspnoea, with whistling inspiration; if relief be not obtained the face becomes livid, there are convulsive efforts to breathe, and speedy death from asphyxia results. The epiglottis and the ary-epiglottic folds are much swollen in most cases, but in some the œdema is confined to the laryngeal mucous membrane below the vocal cords, and occasionally extends to the bifurcation of the trachea.

L., œde'matous, consec'utive. The form which originates in some disease of the cartilages or other laryngeal structures.

L., œde'matous, contig'uous. The form which originates in some neighbouring part, as the pharynx or fauces, and is probably often of an erysipelatous nature.

L., œde'matous, typ'ical. The form which originates in the larynx itself. It is believed by Sir Morell Mackenzie to be nearly always due to blood-poisoning.

L. of enteric fever. A complication which occurs more frequently on the Continent than in this country; it may exhibit erosions or linear cracks, or enlargement of the mucous follicles which end in ulcerations which may cause acute œdema, or caries of the cartilages or abscesses. The affected parts are often covered with a yellowish, pultaceous layer, consisting of altered epithelium and containing many micrococci and bacteria; among them, according to Klebs, are some which develop into the bacillus of enteric fever.

L. of glan'ders. (*F. laryngite de la morve*.) The inflammation of the larynx accompanying glands is characterised by the presence of small, whitish, subepithelial nodules of the size of a pin's head, and containing pus, which may form ulcers with a pultaceous base sprouting into granulations.

L. of remit'tent fever. This complication is usually the œdematous form.

L. of smallpox. See *L., variolous*.

L. of typhus fever. The laryngitis which sometimes accompanies typhus is generally the œdematous form, but occasionally is of a croupous character.

L., phleg'monous. (Φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour.) Same as *L., œdematous*.

Also, by some restricted to the form of laryngitis in which suppuration follows acute inflammation.

L., phthis'ical. See *Phthisis, laryngeal*.

L., pol'y'pous. (*Polypus*.) A synonym of *Croup*.

L., pseu'do-mem'branous. (Ψευδής, false; *L. membrana*, a thin skin.) A synonym of *Croup*.

L., sec'ondary. (*L. secundus*, following next.) The forms which accompany certain

general diseases, such as erysipelas, smallpox, and syphilis.

L., sero-pu'ulent. (*L. serum*, the watery part of a thing; *purulentus*, full of matter.) Same as *L., œdematous*.

L. sic'ca. (*L. siccus*, dry.) Same as *L., desiccative*.

L., spasmod'ic. (Σπασμός, spasm.) A mild form of laryngitis occurring chiefly in young children, and accompanied by spasmodic, metallic cough, with dyspnoea. It constitutes a considerable number of the cases commonly called *Croup*.

L. strid'ulous. (*L. stridulus*, creaking.) Guersant's term for the form of *L., catarrhal, acute*, in which, from œdema of the mucous membrane and spasmodic contraction of the glottis, the voice is husky and strident, and paroxysms of suffocative dyspnoea, with congested, livid features, occur.

Also, a synonym of *Glottis, spasm of*.

L., subglot'tic, chron'ic. (*L. sub*, under; *Gr. γλωττίς*, the mouth of the windpipe.) A chronic thickening of the laryngeal mucous membrane below the vocal cords on one or both sides, first described by Rokitsansky. There is hoarseness, speedily becoming aphonia, and impeded breathing, with attacks of suffocation. The swelling is generally cord-like, from hypertrophy of the mucous and submucous tissues; occasionally it is œdematous and poly-poid in appearance.

L., submu'cous. (*L. sub*, under; *mucus*, slime.) Same as *L., œdematous*.

L., submu'cous, hypoglot'tic. (*L. sub*, under; *mucus*, slime; *Gr. ὑπό*, under; *γλωττίς*, the mouth of the windpipe.) Same as *L., subglottic, chronic*.

L., submu'cous, pu'ulent. A synonym of *L., œdematous*.

L., traum'atic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Inflammation of the larynx caused by burns, scalds, corrosive substances, foreign bodies, or wounds.

L., tuber'cular. Same as *Phthisis, laryngeal*.

L. typho'sa. Rokitsansky's name for the *L. of enteric fever*.

L., vari'olous. (*Variola*.) The laryngitis accompanying smallpox; it is characterised by the presence of small whitish spots, due to cloudy swelling of the epithelium, or of small nodules, with sometimes a branny coating of dead epithelial cells and pus corpuscles crowded with micrococci.

Laryngoc'acë. (Λάρυγξ; κακός, bad.) *Croup*.

Laryngocatarrh'us. (Λάρυγξ, the top of the windpipe; κατάρρως, a running down.) A catarrh involving chiefly the larynx and trachea.

Laryngofis'sion. (Λάρυγξ; *L. findo*, to cleave.) The division of the thyroid cartilage, as in *Laryngotomy* and *Thyroidotomy*.

Laryngofis'sure. (Λάρυγξ; *L. fissura*, a cleft.) Same as *Laryngofission*.

Laryngog'raphy. (Λάρυγξ; γράφω, to write. *F. laryngographie*; *I. laryngografia*; *G. Kehlkopfsbeschreibung*.) A treatise on the larynx.

Laryngology. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; λόγος, a discourse. *F. laryngologie*.) A treatise or dissertation on the larynx.

Laryngonecro'sis. (Λάρυγξ; νέκρω-

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sis, death.) Necrosis of the cartilages of the larynx.

Laryngoparalysis. (Λάρυγξ; παράλυσις, palsy.) Loss of voice from some nervous disturbance without any manifest disease in the larynx.

Laryngop'athy. (Λάρυγξ; πάθος, a disease.) A general term for disease of the larynx.

Laryngophan'tom. (Λάρυγξ; φάντασμα, a vision.) An artificial larynx, constructed for the purpose of teaching the use of the laryngoscope and the performance of intralaryngeal operations.

Laryngo-pharynge'al. (Λάρυγξ; φάρυγξ, the throat. *F. laryngo-pharyngien*) Relating to, or connected with, both larynx and pharynx.

L. mus'cle. The inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

L. nerves. Filaments arising from the lower part of the anterior border of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic which pass to the pharyngeal plexus and the superior laryngeal nerve.

Laryngoph'ony. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; φωνή, the voice.) The sound of the voice heard by means of the stethoscope over the larynx and trachea.

Also, the sound of the voice heard by means of the stethoscope over a large cavity in the lung when the patient is speaking.

Laryngoph'thisis. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; φθίσις, a consumption or wasting. *F. laryngophthisie, phtisie laryngée*; *G. Kehlkopfschwindsucht*.) Same as *Phthisis, laryngeal*.

Laryngoplegia. (Λάρυγξ; πληγή, a stroke.) Hilton Fagge's term for paralysis of the muscles of both sides of the larynx.

Laryngorrhag'ia. (Λάρυγξ; ῥήγνυμι, to break loose.) Hæmorrhage from the larynx.

Laryngorrhœa. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; ῥοία, a flow. *F. laryngorrhée*; *G. Kehlkopfschleimfluss*.) Term for a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx; the *flux séreux par le larynx* of Piorry. Applied to cases of *Laryngitis, catarrhal, chronic*, when there is excessive secretion.

Laryngoscope. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; σκοπέω, to look at. *F. laryngoscope*; *I. laryngoscopia*; *G. Laryngoskop, Kehlkopfspiegel*.) An instrument consisting of a large concave mirror with long focal length, which is attached to the forehead, or with a central perforation, which is placed in front of the eye of the observer, and is used to concentrate light upon a smaller mirror mounted at an angle upon a long handle and placed near the uvula of the patient. The smaller mirror gives an inverted image of the larynx.

The first recorded laryngoscope, or instrument having the same purpose, was a plate of polished metal, employed by Levret, in 1743, to reflect luminous rays on to a tumour of the throat or nostrils, and to receive on its surface an image of the tumour; Bozzini, in 1807, employed a hollow metal tube, curved at the end, where was a mirror for the reflection of light on to the object and the reception of its image; the glottiscope of Babington, devised in 1829, was essentially the same as the laryngoscope of the present time; but it was not till 1857, when Türk and Czermak modified the mirrors which Garcia used in 1854 for autolaryngoscopy, that the laryngoscope became a fact in practice.

L., elec'tric. An instrument devised by Semon, and consisting of a small incandescent lamp attached to the laryngeal mirror.

Laryngoscopic. (Λάρυγξ; σκοπιώ.) Relating to the *Laryngoscope*.

L. chair. A narrow-seated, high-backed chair, with a back-board and a moveable head-rest, having a mechanical arrangement whereby the observer can raise or lower the seat at will.

L. im'age. (*G. laryngoscopisches Bild*.) The antero-posteriorly inverted image seen in the mirror of the laryngoscope; being the posterior part of the tongue, with the papillæ circumvallatæ; the yellowish-red arch of the epiglottis; the median and two lateral glosso-epiglottidean ligaments, with the intermediate depressions; the arytenoid cartilages, with the cartilages of Wrisberg and Santorini in the ary-epiglottic folds; and situated externally to these the pyriform fossæ. Deeper and nearer the middle of the field are the false and true vocal cords, between which last is the rima glottidis, and posteriorly the upper part of the hinder wall of the larynx, the interarytenoid mucous membrane, and finally, the interior of the trachea as far as its division into the bronchi.

L. lamp. An oil or gas lamp with a lens in front of the flame, attached to a rack-movement, which admits of vertical and horizontal change of position; invented by Sir Morell Mackenzie.

Laryngos'copy. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; σκοπέω, to observe. *F. laryngoscopia*; *I. laryngoscopia*; *G. Laryngoskopie*.) The use of the *Laryngoscope*.

L., infra-glottic. (*L. infra, beneath*; *glottis*.) The inspection of the larynx from below by means of a small mirror introduced through the opening in the trachea of a tracheotomy operation, or through a fenestrated cannula.

L., self. Same as *Autolaryngoscopy*.

Laryngospasm. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; σπασμός, a spasm. *F. laryngospasme, spasme laryngé*; *G. Luftröhrenkrampf*.) Spasm or convulsion of the larynx. The same as *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Laryngospasmodic'ellism'us. (Λάρυγξ; σπασμός.) Same as *Laryngotetanopsellismus*.

Laryngos'tasis. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; στάσις, rest, in the sense of blocking.) Croup.

Laryngostenosis. (Λάρυγξ; στενωσις, a contraction. *F. laryngosténose*; *G. Kehlkopfverengerung, Verengerung der Glottis*.) Contraction or narrowing of the larynx.

Laryngosyrinx. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; σύριγξ, a syringe. *F. pompe laryngienne*; *G. Lungenblasebalg*.) An air-syringe or pump; a laryngean pump.

Laryngotetanopsellism'us. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; τέτανος, spasm or distension; ψελλισμός, a hesitation and stammering of the tongue. *F. bégaiement gutturo-tétanique* of Columbat; *G. starrkrampfähnliches Kehlstottern*.) Term for tetanic stuttering or stammering in the larynx or throat; a deep form of stammering when with a wide open mouth no word can for some time be brought forth.

Laryngotome. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; τέμνω, to cut. *F. laryngotome*; *G. Werkzeug zum Luftröhrenschnitt*.) An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

Laryngotomy. (Λάρυγξ, the upper portion of the windpipe; τέμνω, to cut. *F. laryngotomie*; *I. laryngotomia*; *G. Kehlkopf-*

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schnitt.) The operation of cutting into the larynx from without.

L., complete. The section of the thyroid and cricoid cartilages, and the crico-thyroid membrane.

L., cric'o-thyroid. A cutting into the larynx through the crico-thyroid membrane; originally suggested by Vieq d'Azyr. A vertical incision is made through the skin, and a horizontal or a vertical one through the crico-thyroid membrane.

L., lateral. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Luschka's term for the section of the middle of one or other ala of the thyroid cartilage, which he proposes for the purpose of gaining access to diseases of the ventricles of the larynx.

L., partial. Section of the thyroid cartilage only, or of the crico-thyroid membrane only.

L., sub-hyoid. An incorrect term for *Pharyngotomy, sub-hyoid*.

L., supra-thyroid. (*L. supra*, above.) Same as *Pharyngotomy, sub-hyoid*.

L., thyroïd. Same as *Thyroidotomy*.

Laryngotracheal. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία*, the windpipe. *F. laryngo-trachéal.*) Belonging to the larynx and to the trachea.

L. cartilage. The ring of cartilage in the frog to which the arytenoid cartilages are articulated.

L. chamber. The short cavity in some Amphibia leading from the glottis to the lungs, and not differentiated into larynx and trachea.

L. diphtheria. See *Diphtheria, laryngotracheal*.

Laryngotracheitis. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία*, the windpipe. *F. laryngotracheïte; G. Entzündung des Kehlkopfs und der Luftröhre.*) Inflammation of the larynx and windpipe. Also, a synonym of *Croup*.

Laryngotracheophthisis. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία*, the windpipe; *φθίσις*, a consumption.) Laryngeal phthisis.

Laryngotracheopyra. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία; πυρ*, violent fever.) A term used by Eichenwald for *Croup*.

Laryngotracheotomy. (*Λάρυγξ; τραχεία; τομή*, section.) The operation of opening the larynx by division of the crico-thyroid membrane, the cricoid cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and some of the upper rings of the trachea also.

Laryngotyphus. (*Λάρυγξ; typhus* fever.) A form of typhus fever in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages.

Laryngdrops. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *ὑδρῶν*, dropsy. *F. hydropisie de larynx; G. Wassersucht des Kehlkopfs.*) Oedema of the larynx.

Larynx. (*L. larynx*; from Gr. *λάρυγξ*, the larynx. *F. larynx; I. larynge; S. larynge; G. Luftröhrenkopf, Kehlkopf.*) The upper part of the trachea or windpipe, a cavity composed of three single cartilages, the thyroid or scutiform, the cricoid or annular, and the epiglottis; and three pairs of cartilages, the arytenoid cartilages, and those of Santorini and Wisberg; besides the cartilages of Luschka in the vocal cords. It is lined with a fine and highly sensitive mucous membrane, which forms towards its middle two large lateral duplicatures or folds directed transversely towards the organ, and which present the appearance of a button-hole, and are called *Chordæ vocales*, true vocal cords,

or inferior ligaments of the glottis. Above these are found two other folds similar, and called the superior, or false vocal cords, or false ligaments of the glottis. The cavities formed between the superior and inferior ligaments, have been named ventricles of the larynx. The cleft directed from behind, forwards, and between the chordæ vocales, is called the glottis, and the fibro-cartilaginous tongue-like object fixed by its base below to the root of the tongue, and which covers the glottis as in deglutition, or rises obliquely, as in expiration, is the epiglottis. The larynx is in the general sense the true organ of the voice, although more specially voice or sound is referrible to the glottis.

The larynx, or apparatus for the production of vocal sounds, is situated, in all animals that possess one, in the principal air passage, in order that certain parts may be thrown into vibration by the issuing current of air. In mammals and reptiles the vocal apparatus is at the commencement of the trachea; but in birds it is situated at the inferior extremity of this tube, and is named larynx inferior.

In Mammalia generally, the arrangement of parts resembles that in man, the larynx consisting of several cartilages, which form a solid basis for the attachment of the vocal cords, and are moveable upon each other by means of muscles. There is a constriction near the middle formed by the vocal cords, the edges of which are thrown into vibration during expiration. In the Cetacea, which are voiceless, the vocal cords, as well as the thyroid and cricoid cartilages, are small, whilst the arytenoid cartilages and epiglottis are largely developed and form a kind of projecting snout stretching forwards. In some apes, as for example Mycetes, there are great air sacs representing the ventricle of Morgagni, which act as resonators, and cause the voice to be heard at great distances. The ox has no ventricle of Morgagni, and consequently no false vocal cords, but these parts are present in the llama and camel. There are no false vocal cords in the elephant, and in the hippopotamus the inferior ones, if present, are scarcely visible. The horse, which has well-marked ventricles of Morgagni, has also a third sac, which extends under the root of the epiglottis. The lion has no ventricle of Morgagni, but there is a resonating cavity formed by the over-arching epiglottis.

In Aves, the upper larynx essentially acts in preventing the entrance of food into the respiratory passages, whilst the inferior larynx constitutes the organ of voice. The upper larynx presents a thyroid, a small cricoid, and an epiglottic cartilage, which enclose the chink of the glottis, and move freely. The muscles of the upper larynx are few in number, being reduced to an elevator of the whole organ, and a dilator and constrictor of the opening. The inferior larynx may be situated either in the larynx or in the bronchi, or, as is most commonly the case, partly in the larynx and partly in the bronchi. In the latter case the rings of the trachea are usually approximated to one another, and are sometimes coalesced, forming an expanded part named the tympanum. There is either a single chink of the glottis in the trachea, or two chinks, one at the entrance of each bronchus. When single, there are two elastic vocal cords; when double, there may be one or two vocal folds, membranes, or cords. When

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there are two chinks, a bony rod is found at the point of bifurcation of the trachea, which supports an upward directed fold. Muscles effect the dilatation and contraction of the opening of the inferior larynx. In some birds, as the Merganser, a large bony cyst opens into the lower larynx, and serves as a resonating apparatus.

In Reptilia, the larynx is feebly developed, as the majority are mute. Lizards possess a small pair of vocal cords, and these are larger in geckos and chameleons. In crocodiles the vocal cords are thick folds of membrane, with a cavity below. There are no vocal cords in Chelonians or in serpents. The thyroid and cricoid cartilages, though generally separate in Chelonians, are often found together in Saurians and Ophidians, and in *Crotalus*. The arytenoids also coalesce with the crico-thyroid cartilage.

In Amphibia, the larynx is so feebly developed that it can scarcely be distinguished from the rest of the trachea. In some, as the *Rana esculenta* and *R. hyla*, membranous resonating bags open below the Eustachian tube. In the Perenibranchiata there are two cartilaginous stræ, named the cartilagines laryngo tracheales, in the position of the larynx, which terminate above in two enlargements named the processus arytenoidei.

L., ab'scess of. (F. *abcès du larynx*; I. *ascesso della laringe*; G. *Kehlkopfgeschwür*.) Pus may form within the lumen of the larynx, intralaryngeal abscess; or outside it, peri-laryngeal, or retrolaryngeal abscess. It is seldom primary, but may be caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane or of the cartilages, wounds, tubercle, syphilis, glanders, pyæmia, and infectious fevers. There is pain, hoarseness, or loss of voice, cough, and difficulty of breathing and of swallowing.

L., adeno'ma of. (Ἀδένῃ, a gland.) A glandular tumour of the larynx sometimes consisting of an hypertrophied racemose gland.

L., anæsthe'sia of. (Ἀνασθησία, want of feeling.) Loss of the sensibility of the laryngeal mucous membrane, dependent on lesion of the nerve centres, or of the nerves, or of their terminations. Its chief cause is diphtheria; it also occurs in glosso-labio-pharyngeal paralysis, in hysteria, and in the later stages of such exhaustive diseases as malignant cholera. Death may result from pneumonia caused by the passage of food through the insensitive larynx into the respiratory passages.

L., angelo'ma of. (Ἀγγείωμα, a vessel.) A vascular polypus of the larynx; it is very uncommon, and is like to a blackberry in colour and form.

L., ar'teries of. The *Laryngeal artery*, inferior, the *L. artery*, superior, and the *Cricothyroid artery*.

L., art'ificial. See *Vocal apparatus*, *Gussenbauer's*.

L., bronch'ial. (Βρόγχια, the ramifications by which the windpipe passes into the lungs.) That form of inferior larynx in birds in which the vocal organ is situated entirely in the bronchi, as, for example, in *Crotophaga*, *Steatorius*, and others.

L., bronch'o-trache'al. (Βρόγχια; τραχεία ἀρτηρία, the windpipe.) That type of the inferior larynx in birds in which the vocal organ is partly situated in the trachea and partly in the bronchi. It is the most common type.

L., burns of. Burns of the laryngeal mucous membrane may be caused by the breathing of flame or of highly heated air, as when the clothes are on fire. There is great pain in the throat, alteration or loss of voice, dysphagia, expectoration of carbonaceous matter, and more or less collapse; the inflammation may spread along the respiratory tract; the mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx is also generally affected, livid in colour, and œdematous; the laryngeal membrane is bright red, œdematous, and covered with shreds of lymph; the condition being called *Laryngitis combustionis*.

L., cancer of. Primary malignant disease of the larynx is most usually an epithelioma, but scirrhus, encephaloid, and adenoid cancers have also been observed. As the disease spreads, difficulty of swallowing and of breathing become severe, and the latter may produce suffocation unless the diseased parts be removed or tracheotomy be performed; otherwise acute œdema, or lung complications, may terminate life. It may spread to the neighbouring tissues, and may produce serious perichondritis. Cancer may assail the larynx by extension from the pharynx or œsophagus.

L., can'cer of, ad'enoid. (Ἀδένῃ, a gland; εἶδος, likeness.) A very rare form, which is usually nodulated.

L., can'cer of, enceph'aloïd. (Ἐγκεφαλον, the brain; εἶδος, likeness.) This form usually occurs in isolated nodules, which speedily form an ulcer, from which vegetations sprout.

L., can'cer of, epithe'lial. See *L., epithelioma of*.

L., can'cer of, scirr'hous. (Σκίρπος, hard.) This form begins usually like a smooth papilloma, but its surface and the neighbouring mucous membrane soon become inflamed and subsequently ulcerated.

L., carcino'ma of. See *L., cancer of*.

L., car'tilages of. See under *chief heading*.

L., car'tilages of, disloca'tions of. Displacements of the arytenoid cartilages from cicatricial contraction have been occasionally observed.

L., car'tilages of, frac'ture of. The larger cartilages, especially if they have become somewhat ossified, may be fractured by blows, falls, or the compression of hanging, throttling, or garotting, with or without laceration of the mucous membrane. Emphysema is a frequent accompaniment; there is generally ecchymosis and sometimes crepitation; pain is much complained of, as well as more or less difficulty of breathing from the displacement or from effusion of blood; the voice is hoarse or gone, and there is cough. Sometimes the symptoms are slight.

L., catheterisa'tion of. (Καθετήρ, an instrument for emptying the bladder.) Same as *L., intubation of*.

L., chondri'tis of. (Χόνδρος, cartilage.) Inflammation commencing in the tissues of the laryngeal cartilages; its existence is doubted by many, the disease being believed to originate in the perichondrium, and to be always perichondritis primarily.

L., chore'a of. (Χορεία, a dancing.) The muscles of the larynx are sometimes affected in the course of an ordinary attack of chorea, and, according to Geissler, Lefferts, and others, they may be the sole muscles affected.

L., conges'tion of. (L. *congero*, to bring

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together.) Turgidity of the blood-vessels of the laryngeal mucous membrane. It may arise from cold, or other irritant, from over-exertion of the voice, from an attack of laryngitis, or from some obstruction to the circulation; there is more or less hoarseness, with some discomfort, and a tickling cough.

L., cysto'ma of. (Κύστις, a bag.) Cystic polypus of the larynx. It may be a primary growth, but is generally a degeneration of some other tumour; it is usually rounded and reddish, with dense walls and semifluid sebaceous contents, or a thin, yellowish or brownish colloid fluid.

L., dilata'tion of. The use of a *Laryngeal dilator*.

L., diphthe'ria of. See *Diphtheria, laryngeal*.

L., eechondro'sis of. (Ἐκ, out; χόνδρος, cartilage.) An outgrowth from some part of the laryngeal cartilages; it generally projects into the cavity of the larynx as a broad and flat, or a nodular, polypoid prominence; occasionally it grows on the outer surface of the larynx.

L., enchondro'ma of. (Ἐν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Same as *L., eechondrosis of*.

L., epithelio'ma of. Epithelial cancer of the larynx as a primary disease is not marked by any destructive symptoms; hoarseness is an early sign, and pain and difficulty of breathing and of swallowing exist during the greater part of its course, but their amount varies with the stage and the position of the disease; when ulceration occurs there is factor of the breath and ichorous or bloody expectoration, and in the advanced stage the submaxillary glands may be enlarged. At first there is to be seen an undefined swelling, most commonly on one of the ventricular bands, and when ulceration has occurred marginal vegetations occur.

L., erysip'elas of. See *Laryngitis, erysipelatosus*.

L., excis'ion of. See *Laryngectomy*.

L., extirpa'tion of. (L. *extirpo*, to pluck up by the root.) Same as *Laryngectomy*.

L., fibro'ma of. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) A fibroid polypus of the laryngeal mucous membrane; it is usually solitary, rounded, and smooth, but becoming rough or lobulated as it grows; it may vary in size from a grape seed to a large acorn or larger, and is resistant to pressure, unless distended with a serous fluid. It consists of interlacing bundles of white fibrous tissue, generally growing from the submucous tissue, but sometimes from the perichondrium. It most frequently arises from the vocal cords, and may ulcerate and bleed.

L., fis'tula of. See *Fistula, laryngeal*.

L., follic'ular disease' of. (L. *folliculus*, a little bag.) Same as *Laryngitis, glandular, chronic*.

L., for'eign bod'ies in. Many different things are drawn into the larynx during a deep inspiration or during sleep, and becoming impacted there produce more or less severe symptoms of suffocation, and sometimes speedy death. False teeth, toys, pins, and other things have been found there.

L., frac'tures of. See *L., cartilages of, fracture of*.

L., glands of. The glands of the mucous membrane of the larynx are ordinary muciparous glands, and are found over its whole surface, except on the vocal cords.

L., hydat'id of. (Υδαρίς, a watery vesicle.) An old term for a mucous polypus of the larynx.

True hydatids have been found in the larynx.

L., hyperæsthe'sia of. (Υπερ, above; αἴσθησις, sensation.) Increased sensibility of the mucous membrane of the larynx with marked inflammation or other structural changes, indicated by excessive response to a mild irritation, so that breathing a slightly impure or a rather cold air produces a burning or pricking sensation or an irritable cough, spasm of the laryngeal muscles, or even general convulsions.

L., hyster'ical affec'tions of. The laryngeal developments of hysteria are chiefly aphonia and a short, dry cough.

L., infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The more or less drum-shaped expansion at the bifurcation of the trachea of birds, where there is a glottis, generally furnished with peculiar muscles, which is thus termed, and is the spot where the voice of birds is produced. Also called *Syrinx*.

L., inflamma'tion of. See *Laryngitis*.

L., intuba'tion of. (L. *in*, into; *tubus*, a pipe.) The introduction of a tube into the larynx to dilate a stricture or straighten a distortion; put into practice by O'Dwyer. The tube is inserted through the mouth, and rests entirely in the larynx and trachea, the upper end being completely below the epiglottis; when introduced respiration is made easier.

L., lep'ra of. See *L., leprosy of*.

L., lep'rosy of. (F. *lépre du larynx*; I. *lepra delle larynge*; G. *Kehlkopfsaussatz*.) A local manifestation of *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, consisting of thickening and hardening of the laryngeal tissues, with ulcerating tubercles or non-ulcerated tuberos masses; there is often great distortion produced by cicatricial contraction.

L., lig'a'ments of. (L. *ligamentum*, a band.) The ligaments of the larynx are of three kinds: those which connect the larynx with adjacent parts, the thyro-hyoid and the crico-tracheal ligaments; those which connect the several parts of the larynx to each other, the crico-arytenoid, the crico-thyroid, the superior thyro-arytenoid or false vocal cords, and the inferior thyro-arytenoid or true vocal cords; and those which serve both purposes, the epiglottic ligaments.

L., lipo'ma of. (Λίπος, fat.) A fatty polypus of the larynx. A very rare growth; it is yellowish-white in colour, soft and elastic on pressure; and consists of adipose tissue covered with many layers of stratified epithelium.

L., lu'pus of. An occasional accompaniment of lupus of the skin. It commences as a small, red papule, generally on the epiglottis, which grows to a nodule, and becomes ulcerated and destroys the subjacent tissues, and when cicatrising produces stenosis and distortion.

L., lymphatics of. The lymphatics of the larynx form a thick network in the mucous membrane, and empty themselves into the deep cervical glands by two chief trunks, the upper one receiving the vessels of the epiglottis and the upper two thirds of the larynx, and the lower one receiving the vessels of the lower third.

L., malforma'tions of. The larynx may be absent in lungless monstrosities, or it may be very small or very large, or it and the epiglottis

LARYNX.

may be fissured, or there may be membranous webs in its interior; one or more of the laryngeal cartilages may be defective or absent; the ventricles of the larynx may be very large and may have subsidiary pouches.

L., mucous cyst of. See *L., cystoma of.*

L., mucous membrane of. The delicate, pale-red lining of the larynx, closely applied to the subjacent parts at the epiglottis and the true vocal cords, where its epithelium is of the stratified squamous form, and more loosely in the rest of the organ, where its epithelium is chiefly columnar and ciliated, with many goblet cells, enclosing in its lower layers spindle-shaped and inverted, conical cells; its mucous layer consists of delicate connective tissue, with many lymph corpuscles and mucous glands, and presents minute papillae.

L., muscles of. These are described under their several names.

L., muscles of, paralysis of. See *Laryngeal paralysis.*

L., myxoma of. (Μύξα, mucus.) A mucous polypus of the laryngeal mucous membrane. It is very rare, has a smooth, semi-transparent surface, and consists, according to Bruns, of a gelatinous matrix, with intersecting fibrillae.

L., nerves of. The *Laryngeal nerve*, external, the *L. nerve*, inferior, the *L. nerve*, internal, and the *L. nerve*, superior. The minute twigs form superficial plexuses of non-medullated fibres, from which end-bulbs proceed; some of the branches contain ganglion cells; and taste buds have been found on the epiglottis.

L., neuralgia of. (Νεύρον, a nerve; άλγος, pain.) A rare form of disorder, in which there is great pain in the larynx, shooting up in the direction of the ear, along the course of the superior laryngeal nerve; it is sometimes intermittent and sometimes apparently of an hysterical nature.

L., oedema of, acute. (Οίδημα, a swelling.) Same as *Laryngitis, oedematous.*

L., oedema of, chronic. (Οίδημα; χρόνος, time.) The oedema of the larynx which is slowly developed in connection with some laryngeal disease, such as cancer, tubercle, or syphilis.

L., oedema of, subglottic. (*L. sub*, under; *glottis*.) Sir Duncan Gibb's term for laryngeal oedema confined to the mucous membrane below the vocal cords.

L., papilloma of. (*L. papilla*, a teat.) A warty polypus of the laryngeal mucous membrane. It is generally non-pedunculated, often multiple, whitish or reddish in colour, and varying in size from a mustard seed upwards. It has a filamentous surface, or consists of small warty or bulbous projections, composed largely of epithelium. It increases rapidly and often recurs, especially the red form, which is occasionally replaced after removal by an epithelioma. Its commonest seat is the vocal cords.

L., paræsthesia of. (Παρά, a prefix signifying amiss; αίσθησις, sensation.) A perverted sensibility of the mucous membrane of the larynx, so that there is a feeling as of the presence of some foreign body. It may follow upon, and be produced by, injury to the part, or by a local inflammation which has left a shadow of itself on the nerve, or it may be of an hysterical character.

L., paralysis of. See *Laryngeal paralysis.*

L., perichondritis of. (Περί, around; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Inflammation of the perichondrium of a laryngeal cartilage, occurring as a primary condition, or more frequently as a sequel of tubercular or syphilitic or cancerous disease. There is generally oedema, and caries of the cartilage frequently results. It may be of septicæmic origin.

L., polypus of. (*F. polype du larynx*; *I. polipo della laringe*; *G. Kehlkopfpolyp.*) A non-malignant growth, papillomatous, fibromatous, or other, from the mucous membrane of the larynx and projecting into its cavity.

L., polypus of, fibrous. See *L., fibroma of.*

L., polypus of, mucous. See *L., myxoma of.*

L., resection of. (*L. resco*, to cut off.) A partial laryngectomy.

L., sacculi of. (*L. sacculus*, a little sac.) The *Laryngeal pouch.*

L., sarcoma of. (Σάρξ, flesh.) This form of malignant disease of the larynx is not common. It generally grows very quickly, and partakes of many of the naked-eye characters of papilloma; the spindle-celled is perhaps the most usual form, but the round-celled and the mixed forms occur also. Its most common seat is the false or true vocal cord.

L., scalds of. A condition most frequently seen in young children from attempting to drink from a teapot or tea kettle containing boiling fluid.

L., sinuses of. (*L. sinus*, a gulf.) The *L., ventricles of.*

L., spaces of. See *Laryngeal space.*

L., spasm of. Same as *Glottis, spasm of.*

L., speculum. (*L. speculum*, a mirror.) The *Laryngoscope.*

L., stenosis of. (Στένωσις, a being straitened. *G. Kehlkopfsverengerung.*) Narrowing of the canal of the larynx. It may be produced by pressure from without, as of a tumour or an aneurysm; or by contraction from within, as from a morbid growth or a cicatrix; or by paralysis of the abductor muscles of the glottis.

L., stricture of. (*L. strictura*, a contraction.) Narrowing of the larynx from cicatricial contraction.

L., syphilis of. A local manifestation of constitutional syphilis. In the secondary stage, erythematous or mucous patches, condylomata, and superficial ulcerations occur; in tertiary syphilis, gummatous tubercles, deep, sharp-edged ulcerations, producing destruction of cartilage, and often accompanied by oedema, occur, and when they are healing cicatricial stenosis is not uncommon. The larynx is not often affected in hereditary syphilis, but ulceration, followed by stenosis, has been noticed.

L., trachealis. (*L. trachea*, windpipe.) That form of larynx inferior in which the vocal apparatus is situated wholly in the lower part of the trachea, as in *Thamnophtilus*, *Mycothera* and *Ophiorhynchus.*

L., tube of. Same as *L., intubation of.*

L., ulceration of. Ulceration or erosion of the laryngeal mucous membrane may occur in acute and chronic catarrhal laryngitis, as well as in the other forms, such as the laryngitis of enteric fever, glanders, and smallpox, and is

IAS CRUCES HOT SULPHUR SPRING—LASIOSIPHON.

a marked condition of laryngeal phthisis and laryngeal syphilis.

L., veins of. The *Laryngeal vein*, inferior, the *L. vein*, superior, and the vein accompanying the crico-thyroid artery. They anastomose freely with each other and with the veins of the thyroid gland, of the root of the tongue, and of the trachea.

L., ventricle of. (*L. ventriculus*, the stomach. *F. ventricule du larynx*; *G. Morganische Tasche*.) A hollow space on each side of the larynx, with a narrower mouth, lying between the true and the false vocal cords. Its outer surface is bounded by the upper fibres of the thyro-arytænoid muscle. Same as *Laryngeal pouch*.

L., ventricles of, eversion of. (*L. everso*, to turn out.) A rare condition in which the mucous membrane of the laryngeal ventricles is prolapsed into the laryngeal cavity.

L., ves'tibule of. (*L. vestibulum*, a fore-court.) Same as *Laryngeal space*, upper.

L., wounds of. Wounds of the larynx are generally suicidal and transverse in direction. The danger consists in the trickling of blood into the air-passages, and either suffocating the patient or inducing inflammation of the bronchial tubes or lungs.

Las Cruces hot sulphur spring. United States of America, California, Santa Barbara County. A sulphuretted spring, with a temperature of 90° F. (32-22° C.)

Las Vegas springs. United States of America, New Mexico, San Miguel County. Alkaline saline springs, of a temperature of 75° F.—118° F. (23-88° C.—48° C.)

Also, springs of the same name in Nevada, Lincoln County, having a temperature of 73° F. (22-77° C.), and probably containing lime.

La'saf. The *Capparis spinosa*.

Lasanon. (Λάσανον.) Old term for a chamber-pot or close-stool.

Anciently the Gr. anal. was applied by Hippocrates, *de Superfetat.*, v, 7, to the seat or stool on which the woman in child-bearing was placed.

Las'anum. The same as *Lasanon*.

Lasc'via. (*L. lascivia*, wantonness.) Same as *Satyrasis*.

Lasci'vitas. Same as *Lascivia*.

Lascivus. (*L. lascivus*, unrestrained.) A Paracelsian epithet for *Chorea*, in allusion to the character of the movements.

La'ser. This term was probably anciently applied to two different drugs; one was the substance called Σίλφιον by the Greeks, and *Laserpitium* by the Romans, being the *Thapsia silphion*, Viviani; the other and inferior was in all probability asafetida.

Also, the herb laserwort.

L. cyreni'acum. The *Thapsia silphion*.

La'ser-wort. Common name for the herb *Laser*.

La'serol. C₁₄H₂₂O₄, Feldmann. An amorphous, resinous substance, of peppery taste, obtained, along with angelic acid, by acting on an alcoholic solution of laserpitin with strong potash water.

La'seron. C₂₀H₃₀O₃, Kütz. Probably the same as *Laserol*.

Laserpitin. C₁₅H₂₀O₄. A crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Laserpitium latifolium*. It is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

Laserpitium. (*G. Laserkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifera*.

Also, the ancient Roman name of *Thapsia silphion*.

L. as'perum. (*L. asper*, rough.) The *L. latifolium*.

L. chiro'nium, Linn. (*L. Chiron*, a centaur, distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination.) The *Pastinaca opoponax*.

L. gla'brum, Crantz. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) Probably supplies false turbit.

L. gummif'erum, Desf. One of the plants erroneously supposed to be the ancient *Silphion*.

L. latifo'lium, Jacq. The *L. glabrum*.

L. latifo'lium, Linn. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. *F. laser à larges feuilles*, turbit *des montagnes*.) The white gentian, the root of which is carminative and antihysterie, and was said to have corroborant, deobstruent, and stomachic virtues, and to be used as an active purgative. At one time supposed to be the plant which supplied *Laser*.

Also called *Gentiana alba*.

L. monta'num. (*L. montanus*, pertaining to a mountain.) The *L. siler*.

L. selino'idés, Scop. (Σίλιων, a kind of parsley; εἶδος, likeness.) The *Selinum carvifolia*.

L. si'ler, Linn. (*L. siler*, an ozier. *F. laser officinale*.) The hart-wort or sermountain, the seeds and roots of which have an agreeable smell and a warm aromatic taste. Root used in scrofula, hæmoptysis, and hæmorrhoids, and as a vulnerary; seeds emmenagogue, stomachic, and diuretic. Erroneously supposed to supply *Laser*.

L. trifolia'tum. (*L. tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf.) The *L. siler*.

L. triquetrum, Vent. (*L. triquetrus*, three-cornered.) Hab. Turkey. The stem furnishes, on incision, a milky, viscous juice, which speedily dries into a very aromatic gum-resin.

La'seryl. (*Laser*; Gr. ὕλη, stuff.) Same as *Ferulyl*.

Lasianth'ous. (Λάσιος, hairy; ἄνθος, a flower. *F. lasianthe*.) Having hairy or woolly flowers.

Lasio'carpous. (Λάσιος, hairy; καρπός, fruit. *F. lasiocarpe*; *G. rauhfrüchtig*.) Having hairy fruit.

Lasioceph'alous. (Λάσιος, rough, hairy, hirsute; κεφαλή, the head. *F. lasiocephale*.) Having flowers disposed in hairy capsules. Having a hairy or bristly head.

Las'ion. (Λάσιος, rough or hairy.) Old term, applied by Hippocrates, *Prorrhét.* ii, xii, 7, to the breast of man, as being rough, hispid, or hairy.

Also, used to signify fine linen and lint.

Lasionema. (Λάσιος; νῆμα, a thread.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

L. ro'sea, Don. (*L. roseus*, rosy.) The *Cinchona rosea*.

Lasiop'odous. (Λάσιος, rough or hairy; πούς, a foot. *F. lasiope*.) Having the stipes or the foot hairy.

Lasiop'terous. (Λάσιος, rough or hairy; πτερον, a wing. *F. lasioptère*.) Having hairy wings, as the *Pesertitio lasiopterus*.

Lasiosi'phon, Fresen. (Λάσιος; σίφων, a tube.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Thymelacææ*.

LASIOSPERMOUS—LATENT.

L. speciosum, Fres. (*L. speciosus*, handsome.) Hab. India. Bark tonic.

Lasiospermous. (Λάσιος, rough or hairy; σπέρμα, seed. *F. lasiosperme*.) Having hairy fruit or seed.

Lasiostachys. (Λάσιος, rough or hairy; στάχυς, an ear of corn. *F. lasiostachyé*.) Having flowers disposed in rough hairy ears.

Lasios'toma. (Λάσιος, hairy; στόμα, a mouth.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loganiaceæ*.

L. cirrho'sa, Willd. (Κίρρós, tawny.) The *Rouhamon guyanense*.

L. cura're, Kunth. The *Rouhamon curare*.

L. rouha'mon, Gmel. The *Rouhamon guyanense*.

Lasipes. (Λάσιος, rough and hairy; *L. pes*, a foot. *F. lasipède*.) Having hairy feet.

Lasium. The same as *Lasion*.

Lasiu'rous. (Λάσιος, rough or hairy; οὐρά, a tail. *F. lasiurè*.) Having a hairy tail.

Las'serre. France, département du Lot-et-Garonne. An indifferent mineral water; used in dyspeptic conditions, and in very large quantities in the morning, fasting, as a laxative.

Las'situde. (*F. lassitude*; from *L. lassitudo*; from *lassus*, tired. *I. lassezza*; *S. lasitud*; *G. Müdigkeit, Erschöpfung*.) A sensation of exhaustion and weakness independent of fatigue.

Las'so. (*S. lazo, laso*, a snare; from *L. laqueus*, a snare.) A rope, with a noose at the end, for catching animals.

L. cells. The urticating cells of *Actiniae*.

Last oily. Thudichum's term for the oily matter obtained after the separation of the insoluble matter, white matter, and buttery matter, in his process for the examination of the immediate principles of brain matter. It consists mainly of phosphorised bodies, with little cholesterin and some peculiar, but not yet accurately defined, matters.

Laste'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ochnaceæ*.

L. Michelso'nii. Hab. America. Contains a bitter, resinous, amorphous substance, called by Putegnat *Asnagosin*. Used in intermittent and remittent fevers, and in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Lastræ'a. Same as *Lastrea*.

Lastre'a. (After De *Lastre*, a French botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*.

L. athaman'ticum, Moore. The *Nephrodium athamanticum*.

L. s'ilix-mas. The *Nephrodium filix-mas*.

L. marginalë. The *Aspidium marginale*.

Laszi'na. Austria-Hungary, in Croatia, near Carlstadt. A mineral water, containing sodium sulphate 2·665 grammes, magnesium sulphate 2·26 grammes, with a large quantity of carbonic acid, in a litre. Used in dyspeptic troubles.

Lata. The Malay name under which a form of religious hysteria is known in Java. There is a rapid ejaculation of inarticulate sounds, and a succession of involuntary movements, with temporary loss of consciousness; in the intervals of the paroxysms the mind is unaffected. The disorder is propagated by imitation, and it is not infrequently simulated.

Lata'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaeæ*.

L. borbon'ica, Lamarek. Bourbon-island palm. Seeds bitter and purgative; used, as well as the sap obtained by incision, in scorbutic affections.

Late'bra. (*L. latebra*, a hiding place.) A small spherical mass of white yolk in the centre of the yellow yolk of a fowl's egg. The yolk cavity of Purkinje.

Latency. (*L. latens*, part. of *lateo*, to lie hid. *G. Latenz*.) The state or condition of being *Latent*. A term applied to certain dispositions, powers, capabilities, or faculties, which may lie concealed in a plant, an animal, or a race, and only become manifest when the necessary conditions for their development are supplied. Thus the power of germination may long remain latent in a seed kept dry or cold; but when moisture and heat are supplied development speedily commences, and the same holds for the ova of many of the lower animals. Faculties or organs, and diseases or malformations, sometimes appear in plants or animals which have belonged to remote ancestors, but which have not been apparent in their parents, in whom consequently the disposition to their formation is said to be latent.

Latens in o're. (*L. latens*, lying hid; *os*, the mouth.) The pterygoideus internus muscle.

Latent. (*L. latens*, part. of *lateo*, to lie hid. *F. latent*; *I. latente*; *S. latente*; *G. verborgen*.) Lurking; concealed; lying hid; undeveloped; dormant.

In Medicine, applied to diseases the usual symptoms of which are not manifest; and to symptoms which do not appear under conditions in which they are natural.

L. calo'ric. See *Caloric* and *Heat, latent*.

L. electric'ity. Same as *Electricity*, disguised.

L. enteric fe'ver. A variety of enteric fever in which the disease runs the first part of its course with very mild symptoms, attention being first called to the cause by alarming intestinal hæmorrhage, or even by perforation of the bowel. This variety is also known as insidious typhoid or typhus ambulatorius, from the patient being able to walk about until within a few hours of his death.

L. fracture. See *Spine, fracture of, latent*.

L. heat. The heat which disappears or ceases to be registrable by the thermometer when a substance passes from the solid into the liquid, or from the liquid into the vaporous condition. See *Heat, latent*.

L. pe'riod. (*F. période latente*.) Term for that space of time during which certain diseases lurk in the system before their presence is manifested by symptoms.

Also (*G. Latenzstadium, Stadium der Latenz-energie*), the time which intervenes between the stimulation of a muscle or nerve and the commencement of the muscle contraction. It averages 1-100th of a second in mammalian muscle examined as quickly as possible after removal from the body. In pathological conditions it is in an inverse ratio to the excitability and contractility of the muscles.

In Botany, the period which elapses between the application of a stimulus and the resulting action, as in heliotropism.

L. squint. See *Strabismus*, *latent*.

Lateral. (L. *latus*, the side.) Barclay's term signifying to the side of, or towards the lateral aspect of.

Lateral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; from *latus*, the side. F. *latéral*; I. *laterale*; S. *lateral*; G. *seitenständig*.) Of, or belonging to, the side; situated at, or proceeding from, the side.

L. aspect. (L. *aspectus*, look.) The aspect looking towards the side from the middle.

L. basilar processes. The two outermost of the three processes of the pyramidal ganglion cells of the cortex cerebri which run centrally.

L. boundary layer. (G. *seitliche Grenzschicht*.) Flechsig's term for the anterior and inner part of the lateral pyramidal tract of the spinal cord, separating it from the base of the cornu and the intermediate grey substance; its connections are unknown.

L. columns of spinal cord. See *Spinal cord*, *columns of*.

L. curvature. See *Spinal curvature*, *lateral*.

L. disc. The clear portions of the fibrillæ of striated muscle, so called because they are situated upon each side of the darker contractile disc.

L. discharge. A term applied to the excess of free electricity which remains on the surface of a Leyden jar which has just been discharged, and which will give a small spark to a body in connection with the earth.

L. folds of blastoderm. Two straight folds of the blastoderm, one on each side, which stretch between the head-fold and the tail-fold, and, developing along with them, tend to unite in the middle point of the extension.

L. hermaphroditism. See *Hermaphroditism*, *lateral*.

L. limiting layer. Same as *L. boundary layer*.

L. line. A horizontal row of peculiarly modified scales lodging sensory tubes, containing a gelatinous substance, found in fish. It passes from the tail forward, a little above the middle line of the body, and becomes indistinct on the head. The nerves which supply the canals in the head are derived from the fifth pair; the trunk canals are supplied by the lateral nerve of the vagus.

Also, a longitudinal region on each side of all nematode worms, with the exception of *Gordius*, which contains no muscular tissue, but is formed of a finely granular nuclear matter, and encloses a clear vessel containing granules, which opens with its fellow into the vascular pore.

L. lithotomy. See *Lithotomy*, *lateral*.

L. mass of atlas. (*Atlas*, the vertebra of that name. G. *Seitenmasse des Trägers*.) The portions of the atlas situated at the sides of the ring. They bear the articular processes above and below, and extend outwards into the transverse processes.

L. mass of ethmoid. (Ἠθμός, a sieve; εἶδος, likeness. G. *Seitenmasse des Siebbeins*.) The ethmoturbinals. The spongy cellular portions of the ethmoid situated on either side of the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.

L. mass of sacrum. (L. *sacer*, sacred. G. *Seitenmasse des Kreuzbeins*.) The part of the sacrum external to the foramina.

L. nerve. The lateral branch of the vagus

nerve of fishes which supplies the sense organs of the lateral line.

L. nucleus. See *Nucleus*, *lateral*.

L. operation. (F. *opération latérale*.) One of the operations of lithotomy, being that performed on the left side of the perinaeum. See *Lithotomy*, *lateral*.

L. plates of embryo. The part of the laminae ventrales of the mesoblast lying on the outer side of the vertebral plate.

L. plates of mesoblast. (Μέσος, middle; βλαστός, a sprout.) Same as *L. plates of embryo*.

L. recess. A pointed prolongation of the widest part of the fourth ventricle on each side, between the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata.

L. sclerosis. See *Sclerosis*, *lateral*.

L. sinus. See *Sinus*, *lateral*.

L. tract of medulla oblongata. See *Medulla oblongata*, *lateral tract of*.

L. ventricle. See *Ventricle*, *lateral*.

Lateralis. (L. *lateralis*.) Same as *Lateral*.

L. morbus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) An old term for *Pleurisy*.

L. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) See *Nasal artery*, *lateral*.

L. ster'ni mus'cle. (*Sternum*.) A muscle of Solipeds and other animals, arising from the sternum and fourth sternal cartilage, and inserted into the external surface of the first rib. It is an auxiliary muscle of respiration.

Lateral'ity. (L. *lateralis*. F. *latéralité*.) The character of that which is performed on one side and the other alternately.

Lateralif'oral. (L. *latus*, the side; *flos*, a flower. F. *latériflore*.) Having at the side flowers.

Lateralifolious. (L. *latus*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *latérifolié*; G. *seitenblättrig*, *blatt-seitenständig*.) Applied by Mirbel to flowers that grow at the side of leaves, not opposite them.

Lateraligrade. (L. *latus*; *gradus*, a step. F. *lateraligrade*.) Walking sideways.

Lateriner'vous. (L. *latus*; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *laterinervé*; G. *seitennervig*, *seitenrippig*, *randnervig*.) Applied to leaves in which the nervures diverge from the middle and are directed either horizontally or obliquely towards the summit.

Laterit'ious. (L. *latericius*, made of brick; from *later*, a brick. F. *briqueté*; G. *ziegelartig*, *ziegelroth*.) Brick-like in colour.

L. sediment. (L. *sedimentum*, a settling.) A sediment like brick-dust sometimes found in the urine, consisting of urates.

Lat'ero-cerv'ical. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *cervix*, the neck.) Relating to a side and a neck, or to the side of the neck.

In Midwifery, a term applied by Barnes to a placenta which is partly implanted on the middle zone and partly on the cervical zone of the uterus.

Lat'ero-dors'al. (L. *lateralis*; *dorsum*, the back.) Situated on the side of the back.

Lateraloflex'ion. (L. *lateralis*; *flexus*, part. of *flecto*, to bend.) A bending to one side.

Lateralopul'sion. (L. *lateralis*; *pulso*, to push. F. *lateralopulsion*.) An involuntary impulse towards one or other side.

LATEROVERSION—LATISSIMUS.

Laterover'sion. (L. *lateralis*; *verto*, to turn.) A deviation to one side.

Latescen'tis chordæ mus'cu-lus. (L. *lutescens*, part. of *lutesco*, to lie hid; *chorda*, a string; *musculus*, a muscle.) The palmaris longus muscle.

La'tex. (L. *latex*, any liquid. F. *jus laiteux*; G. *Feuchtigkeit, Flüssigkeit, Milchsaft*.) The fluid contained in the laticiferous vessels and cells of plants. It contains proteids, carbohydrates, and mineral substances in solution, and is often milky, from the presence of fatty matters, resins, and undissolved proteids and starch.

L. ni'veus. (L. *niveus*, snowy.) Milk.

L. sacs. Term proposed by Sachs to include both laticiferous vessels and laticiferous cells.

Lathræ'a. (Λαθραῖος, secret. G. *Schuppenwurzel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orobanchaceæ*.

L. squama'ria. Linn. (L. *squama*, a scale.) Tooth wort. On roots of trees. Used in hernia and for wounds.

Lathyrin. (Λάθυρος, the vetch.) An amorphous, yellow, bitter substance obtained by Reinsch from the species of the Genus *Lathyrus*. It is soluble in water and in alcohol.

Lath'yris. (Λαθύρις, a kind of spurge.) The *Euphorbia lathyris*.

Lathyrism. The condition produced by the use of the seeds of *Lathyrus cicera*, Linn., and other species, as food. The symptoms are formication, tremors, convulsive movements, and paraplegia; the reflexes are unaltered, or even increased, but faradic and galvanic contractility is diminished. The symptoms closely resemble those of lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord. The circumstances connected with the poisonous action of the seeds of the species of *Lathyrus* are obscure. It may depend on the cooking, or on some accidental change in the composition of the meal, such as the presence of a fungus.

Lath'yrus. (Λάθυρος, a species of the pea or vetch plant. F. *vesce*; G. *Platterbse*.) The vetch. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

L. aph'aca. Linn. (Ἀφάκη, a kind of vetch. F. *gesse aphaca*.) Yellow vetchling. Seeds narcotic when ripe; seeds and pods esculent when young.

L. cic'era. Linn. (L. *cicer*, the chick pea. F. *gesse chiche, jarosse*.) Hab. Spain. Seeds said to be poisonous, although they are used as food.

L. lens. Petermann. The *Lens esculenta*.

L. sati'vus. Linn. (L. *sativus*, that is sown. Beng. *khesari*. F. *gesse cultivée, lentille d'Espagne*.) Chick pea. Seeds nutritive; their prolonged use is said sometimes to produce paralysis of the lower limbs, or *Lathyrism*.

L. spectab'ilis. Forsk. (L. *spectabilis*, notable.) The *Clitoria ternatea*.

L. tubero'sus. Linn. (F. *gesse tubéreuse*; G. *Erdnuss, Erbschel*.) Tubers yield a starch, which is used as food; they are sometimes substituted for those of *Cyclamen europæum*.

Latibulise. (L. *latibulum*, a hiding place.) To retire into a cave to hybernate.

Latibulum. (L. *latibulum*, a hiding place; from *lateo*, to lie hid. F. *chaufrage*; G. *Heerd*.) Old term for the fomes or febrile matter lurking in any member of the body which excites febrile ebullition and paroxysms.

Lat'ica. (L. *lateo*.) Old term, *febris* being understood, for a quotidian fever, or phlegmatic fever, when no symptoms of apyrexia or intermission appear.

Laticapitate. (L. *latus*, broad; *caput*, the head. F. *laticapité*.) Having a broad head.

Laticau'date. (L. *latus*, broad; *cauda*, a tail. F. *laticaudé*.) Having a broad tail.

Latices. Nominative plural of *Latex*.

L. lac'tei. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) The *Receptaculum chyli*.

Laticif'erous. (L. *latex*, any liquid; *fero*, to bear. F. *laticifère*.) Applied by Schultz to the vessels which contain the latex, or milky juice of latescent plants.

L. cells. (G. *Milchzellen*.) David's term for long, and often branched, cells, containing a milky juice, and not communicating with each other, found in *Euphorbia*, *Ficus*, *Asclepias*, and other plants.

L. tis'sue. The plant tissue which consists of *L. vessels*.

L. ves'sels. (G. *Milchgefäße, Milchsaftbehälter*.) Long tubes formed by the removal of the septa between longitudinally contiguous cells and containing latex; they are frequently connected with each other by lateral branches.

Laticollis. (L. *latus*, broad; *collum*, the neck. F. *laticolle*.) Having the neck or corselet broad.

Laticos'tate. (L. *latus*, broad; *costa*, a rib. F. *laticosté*.) That which is marked by broad ribs.

Latident'ate. (L. *latus*, broad; *dens*, a tooth. F. *latidenté*.) Having broad teeth.

Latifo'ral. (L. *latus*, broad; *flos*, a flower. F. *latiflore*.) Having broad flowers.

Latifoliate. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. F. *latifolié*; G. *breitblättrig*.) Having broad leaves; broad-leaved.

Latifolious. (L. *latus*; *folium*.) Same as *Latifoliate*.

Latiman'ous. (L. *latus*, broad; *manus*, the hand. F. *latimane*.) Having the hands or claws broad.

Latiros'trate. (L. *latus*; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *latirostre*.) Having a broad beak.

Latisept'ate. (L. *latus*; *septum*, a fence. G. *breitkammerig*.) Having broad septa or divisions.

In Botany, applied to those cruciferous plants which have the dissepiment broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

Latissimus. (L. superlative of *latus*, broad.) The broadest.

L. col'li. (L. *collum*, the neck. G. *breite Halsmuskel*.) The *Platysma myoides*.

L. dorsi. ((L. *dorsum*, the back. F. *grand dorsal*; G. *breiter Rückenmuskel*.) A very large muscle of the lower posterior and lateral parts of the trunk. It arises from the spinous processes of the lower six or seven dorsal vertebrae and of all the lumbar vertebrae, from the sacral spines, and from the posterior third of the crest of the ilium by a triangular aponeurosis, and by muscular slips from the last three or four ribs, and generally by one from the scapula; the fibres converge to a flat tendon, which is inserted along with, but a little higher than, that of the *teres major*, to which it is adherent at the lower border, in the floor of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It is supplied by the *scapularis longus*

LATITANCY—LAUDANUM.

nerve from the brachial plexus. It draws the elevated arm downwards and backwards, and somewhat rotates it inwards.

In apes it sends a slip to the olecranon; and in Echidna, one to the flexor carpi ulnaris; in a few snakes it unites with the trapezius, and in some animals it is altogether wanting. In man it may be inserted into the tendons of the pectoralis major, coraco-brachialis, or biceps muscles; or a slip may pass to the long head of the triceps muscle, or to the intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. dor'si, paral'ysis of. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Loss of power in the latissimus dorsi from injury or disease of the scapularis longus nerve or its origin; it is of not infrequent occurrence in the course of progressive muscular atrophy, but seldom occurs alone.

Latitancy. (L. *latito*, to lurk.) The state of lying concealed.

A term expressive of the hypothesis that the ovum and the spermatozoa lie in wait for each other, as it were, after insemination; it is supposed that this period may last several days, the ovum remaining in the Fallopian tube until the spermatozoa have reached it.

Latitude. (F. *latitude*; from *latitudo*, breadth; from *latus*, broad. I. *latitudine*; S. *latitud*; G. *geographische Breite*.) Extent sideways. In Geography, the distance of a place from the equator measured on its meridian.

Latitudo humeri. (L. *latitudo*, breadth; *humerus*, the arm.) The scapula.

Lato'nia springs. United States of America, Kentucky, Kenton County. Sulphuretted, saline waters.

Lator. (L. *lator*, a bearer; from *latus*, part. of *fero*, to bear.) Old term for the *Atlas*, or first vertebra.

Latrine. (F. *latrine*, a privy; from L. *latrina*, contr. from *lavatrina*, a bath; from *lavo*, to wash. I. *latrina*; G. *Abtritt*.) A form of trough closet in which a series of closets communicates with a long trough or trench partially filled with water situated beneath and behind the seats. The trough receives the excreta from each closet in the series. This form of closet is used on field service and in public conveniences in large cities.

Latro'dectus. (Λάτρις, a slave; δέκτης, a biter.) A Genus of the Tribe *Retetelariae*, Sub-order *Dipneumonones*, Order *Arancida*, of which many of the species are poisonous.

L. katipo. Powell. See *Katipo*.

L. lugu'bris. Motschulsky. (L. *lugubris*, mournful.) A spider of the Kirghis Steppes, the bite of which is said by Nike to be fatally poisonous to men and animals, by reason of a bright yellow fluid, which is instilled at the same time. The burning pain of the wound speedily spreads over the whole body, followed by cold sweats, giddiness, anxiety, oppression of the chest, and after awhile vomiting, blueness of countenance, sometimes cramps, and suppression of urine occur, and often a typhoid condition precedes death.

L. malmigna'thus. Walekenär. (F. *malmignatte*.) Hab. Corsica, Italy, Algeria. Bite said to be dangerous, producing in two or three hours shivering, cold sweats, mental anguish, and sometimes delirium; yellow skin, great weakness and neuralgic pains may result.

L. sce'llo. Morrell. The *L. katipo*.

L. tredecimgutta'tus. Rossi. (L. *tre-*

decim, thirteen; *gutta*, a drop.) Hab. Southern Europe. Bite said to be poisonous.

Lat'tice. (Mid. E. *latis*, *latys*; from F. *lattis*, lath work; from *latte*, a lath; from G. *Latte*, a lath; from Aryan root *rad*, to split. I. *ingratticiata*; S. *enrejado*; G. *Gitter*.) A framework of crossed laths.

L. cells. (G. *Gitterzellen*.) In Botany, Mohl's term for cells whose walls are irregularly thickened in such a manner as to form a kind of network sculptured in relief. If the unthickened portion of the walls becomes absorbed sieve tubes are formed; if such absorption does not take place the cells are known as sieve, lattice, or elathrate cells.

L. leaf. The *Ouvirandra fenestralis* of Madagascar. The plant is so called from the cellular tissue of its leaves being so reduced that open spaces occur between the veins.

L. work. Same as *Cancelli*.

Lat'ticed. Having the form of a *Lattice*.

La'tus. (L. *latus*, broad; for *slatus*; from *σπορ*, root of Gr. *σπορέννυμι*, to spread.) Broad.

L. ani. The *Levator ani*.

Latus'cula. (L. *latus*, a side. F. *latuscule*.) Applied by Hoffmann to the lateral facet by which are joined the two pericarps which form the fruit of the Umbelliferae.

Laucania. (Λαυκανία, the throat. F. *laucanie*.) An old term, the same as *Gula*, or the throat, and as *Œsophagus*.

Also used by some for *Mentum*, or the chin.

Lauch'stadt. Prussia, in Saxony. A weak, chalybeate spring, having a temperature of 10.5° C. (50.9° F.), and containing small quantities of sulphates of sodium, potassium, magnesium, and lime, with carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia. Used especially in neuroses.

Laud'able. (L. *laus*, praise.) Praiseworthy; healthy.

L. pus. See *Pus*, *laudable*.

Lauda'nia. Same as *Laudanin*.

Laud'anin. $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. An alkaloid obtained by Hesse from opium. It forms colourless, hexagonal prisms, sparingly soluble in ether and cold alcohol, soluble in benzol, chloroform, and alkalies, and fusing at 166° C. (331° F.); with ferric chloride, it forms an emerald green, and with nitric acid an orange-red, and with sulphuric acid containing iron a rose-red, solution, the latter changes to violet on heating. It is isomeric with codamine; and has probably the same properties as codeia.

Laud'anised. Charged or mixed with *Laudanum*.

Laudano'sia. Same as *Laudanosin*.

Laudano'sin. $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$. An alkaloid obtained by Hesse from opium. It forms colourless prisms, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, and warm benzol, and fuses at 89° C. (192.2° F.) Sulphuric acid colours it rose-red, when mixed with a ferric salt brown-red, changing to green and deep violet on heating.

Laud'anum. (Originally *ladanum*, being transferred from the resin of that name. F. *laudanum*; I. *laudano*; S. *laudano*; G. *Laudanum*, *Opiumtinktur*.) The *Tinctura opii*, or tincture of opium.

L. Abba'tis Rous'seau. The *L. secundum Rousseau*, Fr. Codex.

L. deod'orised. The *Tinctura opii deodorata*.

L., Dutch'man's. The *Murucuja ocellata*.

LAUDERDALE—LAURENCIA.

Also, a term for a narcotic tincture made from the flowers of *Passiflora rubra*.

L., Ford's. The *Vinum opii*.

L., liq'uid. The *Tinctura opii*.

L. liq'uidum Hoffman'ni. The *Vinum opii*.

L. liq'uidum Sydenha'mi. The *Vinum opii*.

L. opia'tum. The *Extractum opii*.

L., Rous'seau's. The *L. secundum Rousseau*, Fr. Codex.

L. secundum Rous'seau, Fr. Codex. (*L. secundum*, after. *F. laudanum de Rousseau*.) Opium 200 grammes is dissolved, along with white honey 600 grammes, in distilled water 3 litres at 30°—40° C. (86°—104° F.); fresh yeast 40 grammes is added, and the whole placed in a vessel exposed to a constant temperature of 25°—30° C. (77°—86° F.) until fermentation is completed; the liquor is then filtered and evaporated to 600 grammes; on cooling, 200 grammes of alcohol are added, and in twenty-four hours it is filtered again. Four grammes is equivalent to one grain of opium.

L. secundum Syd'enham, Fr. Codex. See *Vinum opii compositum*, Fr. Codex.

L. simplex. (*L. simplex*, simple.) The *Extractum opii*.

L., Syd'enham's. (*Sydenham*.) The *Vinum opii*.

Lauderdale springs. United States of America, Mississippi, Lauderdale County. A sulphated, chalybeate water.

Laudinæ. Old term for certain pills of *Petrus Poterius*, which contained opium.

Laugenberg. Russia, in the Caucasus, between Piätigorsk and Kislawodsk. An alkaline, saline, chalybeate water, from several sources.

Laugh. (Mid. E. *laughen*; Sax. *hleghan*, *hlihan*; G. *lachen*; from Teut. base *hlah*, to make a noise; from Aryan root *kar*, to call. F. *rire*; I. *ridere*; S. *reir*.) To make the noise indicating mirth; the noise itself.

L., sardoniac. See *Risus sardoniacus*.

Laugh'ing. Participle of *Laugh*.

The act of laughing consists of short, spasmodic expirations, the glottis being open, and the vocal cords vibrating.

L. gas. A name of nitrous oxide gas; so called from the phenomena attendant upon its inhalation by the human subject when mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air.

Laugh'ter. (E. *laugh*. F. *rire*; I. *riso*; S. *risa*; G. *Gelächter*.) The act or result of *Laughing*.

L., immod'erate. See *Cackinnation*.

Laugier, Stanislas. A French surgeon, born in Paris in 1799, died in 1872.

L.'s hernia. See *Hernia, Laugier's*.

Laumonier. A French anatomist of the present century.

L.'s ganglion. The *Ganglion caroticum superius*.

Laura'cæ. (*L. laurus*, a laurel. F. *lauracées*; G. *Lorbeergewächse*.) A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens of the Alliance *Daphnales*, being aromatic trees or shrubs with monochlamydeous flowers, perigynous stamens, adnate anthers bursting by recurved valves, and baccate or drupaceous, naked fruit.

Laural'dehyde. C₁₂H₂₄O. A white, crystalline substance obtained by distilling calcium laurate and formate.

Lau'rate. A salt of *Lauric acid*.

L. of glyceryl. Same as *Laurostearin*.

Laur'el. (F. *laurier*; from *L. laurus*, a laurel tree. S. *laurel*; G. *Lorbeerbaum*.) The plants of the Genus *Laurus*.

Also, the *Kalmia latifolia*.

Also, the *Magnolia macrophylla*.

L., Alexan'drian. Common name for *Prunus laurocerasus*; also for the *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

L., ben'zoin. The *Styrax benzoin*.

L., broad-lea'ved. The *Kalmia latifolia*.

L. cam'phor. (G. *Laurineencampher*.) Same as *Camphora*.

L., cher'ry. The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

L., com'mon. The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

L., dwarf. The *Kalmia angustifolia*.

L. fat. Same as *L.*, oil of.

L., great. The *Rhododendron maximum*.

L., ground. The *Epigæa repens*.

L.-lea'ved antides'ma. The *Antidesma alexiteria*.

L.-lea'ved canella. The *Canella alba*.

L., moun'tain. The *Kalmia latifolia*.

Also, the *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*.

L., nar'row-lea'ved. The *Kalmia angustifolia*.

L., oil of. (F. *huile de laurier*.) A solid fat obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*, consisting chiefly of *Laurostearin*.

L., pale. The *Kalmia glauca*.

L., poi'son. The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

L., Portu'gal. The *Prunus Lusitanica*.

L., Ro'man. The *Laurus nobilis*.

L., rose. The *Kalmia latifolia*.

Also (F. *laurier rose*), the *Nerium oleander*.

L., sheep. The *Kalmia angustifolia*.

L., spurge. (F. *lauréele*; G. *Kellerhals*.) The *Daphne laurcola*.

Also (F. *laurier épurge*), the *Daphne gnidium*.

L., spurge, ev'ergreen. The *Daphne laurcola*.

L., St. Antho'ny's. The *Epilobium angustifolium*.

L., swam'p. The *Kalmia glauca*.

L., sweet. The *Illicium floridanum*.

L. wa'ter. The water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the cherry laurel. It contains about a quarter per cent. of prussic acid. See *Aqua laurocerasi*.

L., white. The *Magnolia glauca*.

Laure'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Atherospermaceæ*.

L. aromati'ca. Poir. Hab. South America. Bark stimulant and aromatic; fruit like nutmeg, and used in the same manner.

L. crena'ta. Pöpp. (*L. crena*, a notch.) The *L. aromatica*.

L. No'væ-zealandi'æ. A. Cunningham. An aromatic.

L. sempervi'rens. Tul. (*L. semper*, always; *vireo*, to be green.) The *L. aromatica*.

L. serra'ta. Bert. (*L. serratus*, saw-like.) The *L. aromatica*.

Laurelic acid. An acid obtained, according to Grosourd, from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

Lauren'cia. A Genus of the Family *Rhodomeleæ*, Order *Florideæ*.

L. obtu'sa. Lamour. Forms a large part of what is now sold as *Corsican moss*, according to Berkeley.

L. papillo'sa. Grev. (*L. papilla*, a teat.)

LAURENE—LAURUS.

Employed in China and Japan in the preparation of a gelatinous substance called Zang-Tasi.

L. pinnatifida, Lamour. (*L. pinna*, a feather; *fido*, to cleave.) The pepper dulse. It is eaten in Scotland and Ireland.

Laurene. $C_6H_5 < \begin{smallmatrix} (CH_3)_2 \\ C_3H_7 \end{smallmatrix}$. Propyl-dimethyl-benzene, obtained by distilling camphor, between 185° C. and 188° C. (365° F. and 370° F.), with zinc chloride.

Laurent-les-Bains. See *St. Laurent*.
Laurentian. (*St. Lawrence*, a river in Canada.) A term applied to the stratified and crystalline rocks consisting of gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, serpentine, and limestone, lying north of the St. Lawrence in Canada. The *Eozoon canadense* is the only fossil found in the series.

Laurenzenbad. Switzerland, Canton Aargau, near Aarau. An indifferent mineral water, having a temperature of 18° C. (64° F.) Used in neuroses.

Laureola. (*L. dim.* of *laurus*, the laurel; from its resemblance. *F. laurcole*; *G. Kellerhals*, *Siedelbast*.) Spurge laurel. The *Daphne laureola*.

L. daphnoides. (*F. laurcole*; *G. Kellerhals*.) A name for the *Daphne laureola*, or spurge laurel.

L. foeminea. (*L. foemineus*, female.) The *Daphne mezereum*.

Laurer, Johann Friedrich. A German pharmacologist, born at Bindlach, near Bayreuth, in 1798, was Professor of Materia Medica at Greifswald, and died in 1873.

L., canal of. The vagina of the trematode worms which opens on the dorsal surface; it was formerly supposed to be a third vas deferens.

Laurestinus. The *Viburnum tinus*.

Lauretin. A fatty body obtained from laurel berries.

Lauri. Genitive singular of *Laurus*.

L. baccae. (*L. bacca*, a berry.) See *Fructus lauri*.

L. folia. (*L. folium*, a leaf.) The leaves of *Laurus nobilis*.

L. fructus. See *Fructus lauri*.

Lauric. (*L. laurus*, the laurel.) Relating to the *Laurel*.

L. acid. (*F. acide laurique*; *G. Laurinsäure*.) $C_{12}H_{24}O_2 = C_{11}H_{23} \cdot CO_2H$. An acid obtained by Marsson from the oil of the berries of *Laurus nobilis*; it is also contained in Pichurim beans, cocoa-nut oil, Dika bread, and axin; and in small quantities in other fats. After fusion it forms a scaly, crystalline mass. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol, from which latter it crystallises in white, silky needles, which melt at 43° C. (109° F.)

Laurin. (*L. laurus*, the laurel. *F. laurine*.) $C_{22}H_{36}O_3$. A peculiar crystalline substance obtained by Bonastre from the oil of the berries of the *Laurus nobilis*. It forms white prisms, inodorous, and tasteless, soluble in alcohol and in ether, but insoluble in water. Also called *Bay-berry camphor*.

Laurineæ. (*L. laurus*.) An Order of the Cohort *Daphnales*, having hermaphrodite or polygamous cyclic flowers, a simple sepaloïd perianth, twelve stamens in four whorls, glandular appendages to filaments, and trimerous, unilocular ovary, with one suspended ovule.

The same as *Cassythaceæ*.

Laurion. Greece, in Allica, near Keratix. A hot salt spring.

Lauro-cerasi folia, B. Ph. (*L. laurus*, the laurel; *cerasus*, the cherry tree; *folium*, a leaf. *F. feuilles de laurier-cerise*; *I. foglia di lauro-ceraso*; *G. Kirschlorbeerblätter*.) The fresh leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. They contain a peculiar oil and hydrocyanic acid.

Laurocerasin. (*L. laurus*; *cerasus*, the cherry tree.) $C_{80}H_{134}N_2O_{60} = 2C_{40}H_{53}N O_{23} + 14H_2O$. Lehmann's term for an amorphous, hygroscopic amygdalin found in the leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus* and *P. padus*, which forms prussic acid with the emulsin of the leaves; it is bitter, lævogyrous, soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It appears to be intermediate in composition between amygdalin and amygdalic acid.

Lauro-cerasus. (*L. laurus*, the laurel; *cerasus*, the cherry tree. *F. lauro-cerise*; *G. Kirschlorbeer*.) The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

Laurol. Same as *Laurene*.

Laurone. $(C_{11}H_{23})_2CO$. Dihendecatyl ketone. A crystalline substance obtained by distilling calcium laurate.

Laurosis. (Mount *Laurus*, where there were silver mines.) Old term for the spodium of silver.

Laurostearic acid. Marsson's first name for *Lauric acid*.

Laurostearin. $C_{27}H_{50}O_4$, or according to Schiff, $C_2H_5(O \cdot C_{12}H_{23}O_3)_3$. A fatty body, melting at 45° C. (113° F.), found in the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

Laurostearone. Same as *Laurone*.

Laurostearyl. $C_{24}H_{49}$. The hypothetical radical of *Laurostearic acid*.

Laurus. (*L. laurus*, the bay tree. *F. laurier*; *G. Lorbeerbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

L. æstivalis. The *Benzoin odoriferum*.

L. alexandrina. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

L. alexandrina angustifolia. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

L. benzoin, Linn. The *Benzoin odoriferum*; formerly, but erroneously, supposed to be the source of *Benzoin*.

L. camphora, Linn. The *Camphora officinarum*.

L. canella. The *Cinnamomum cassia*.

L. caryophyllus, Lour. The *Cinnamomum rubrum*.

L. casia, Linn. The *Cinnamomum cassia*.

Also, the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and the *Laurus myrrha*.

L. cinnamomoides, H. B. and K. The *Nectandra cinnamomoides*.

L. cinnamomum, Linn. The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*.

L. cinnamomum, Lour. The *Cinnamomum Loureirii*.

The name has also been given to the *Cinnamomum cassia*.

L. cubeba, Lour. A Chinese tree, the fruit of which is used as a nervine, and is frequently confounded with true *Cubebs*. The *Daphnidium cubeba*, Nees v. Esen.

L. culilawan, Linn. The *Cinnamomum culilawan*.

LAURYL—LAVENDER.

L. cupula'ris, Lamb. The *Oreodaphne cupularis*.

L. fœ'tens, Willd. (*L. fœtens*, part. of *fœtco*, to stink.) Bark acrid.

L. glau'ca, Thg. The *Litsæa glauca*.

L. malabath'rica, Roxb. The *Cinnamomum nitidum*.

L. malabath'rum. The *Cinnamomum lavoicium*.

L. myrr'ha, Lour. The *Litsæa myrrha*.

L. nob'ilis, Linn. (*L. nobilis*, famous. *F. laurier d'Apollon*; *I. alloro, lauro*; *S. laurel*; *G. Lorbeer*.) Berries aromatic, stimulant, and emmenagogue; they yield an aromatic and stimulant oil on pressure. Used in paralysis, deafness, and bruises. Leaves aromatic and emmenagogue, in large quantities emetic.

L. parthenoxylon, Jack. The *Sassafras parthenoxylon*.

L. per'sea, Linn. The *Persea gratissima*.

L. pichu'rim, Richard. The *Nectandra puchury*.

L. piper'ita. (*L. piperitus*, peppered.) Berries carminative.

L. porrec'ta, Roxb. (*L. porrectus*, stretched out.) The *Sassafras parthenoxylon*.

L. pseu'do-ben'zoin, Michaux. (*Ψευδής*, false.) The *Benzoin odoriferum*.

L. pseu'do-sas'safras, Blume. (*Ψευδής*.) The *Sassafras parthenoxylon*.

L. quix'os, Lamb. The *Mespilodaphne pretiosa*.

L. sas'safras, Linn. The *Sassafras officinale*.

Lau'ryl. Same as *Laurostearyl*.

Lau'rylene. The terpene from the oil of laurel.

Lau'sigk. Same as *Hermannsbad*.

Lau'terbach. Switzerland, Canton Aargau. A mild sulphur water.

Lau'teret. France, département des Hautes-Alpes. A sulphur water having a temperature of 44° C. (111.2° F.)

Lauth, Thom'as. A German anatomist, born at Strassburg in 1758, died in 1826.

L., trans'verse occip'ital ligament of. (*L. transversus*, across; *occiput*, the back of the head.) The *Ligament, transverse, of atlas*.

Lautis'sima vi'na. (*L. lautus*, splendid; *vinum*, wine.) An ancient name said to have been applied to wines strongly impregnated with myrrh.

La'va. (*I. lava*, a stream of water suddenly caused by rain; from *L. lavo*, to wash. *F. lave*; *G. Lava*.) A generic term for all mineral substances which, having been melted by the action of volcanic fire, are cast from the earth and spread upon its surface in the form of burning streams.

La'va springs. United States of America, Arizona, Mohave County. Thermal waters of a temperature of 89° F. (31.66° C.)

Lava'crum. (*L. lavacrum*; from *lavo*, to wash. *F. bain*; *G. Bad*.) Old name for a bath.

L. ophthal'micum. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye.) An eye lotion.

Laval. France, département de l'Isère. A mineral water, containing magnesium sulphate 1.127 gramme, and sodium sulphate 1.048 in 1000, with some hydrogen sulphide. It is an aperient, and is employed in atonic dyspepsia and the humid forms of skin disease.

Lava'men. Same as *Lavamentum*.

Lavamen'tum. (*L. lavo*, to wash. *F. clystère, lavement*; *G. Klystier, Klyster*.) A clyster or injection.

Lavan'dula. (Low *L. lavendula*; from *I. lavanda*; from *L. lavo*, to wash; because it was used to perfume baths. *F. lavande*; *G. Lavendel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiacæ*.

The pharmacopœial name, U.S. Ph. (*F. fleurs de lavande*; *G. Lavendelblüthen*), for the flowers of the *Lavandula vera*, which are used as an errhine when dry.

L. angustifolia, Mönch. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *L. vera*.

L. latifolia, Vill. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*.) The *L. spica*, De Cand.

L. officina'lis, Chaix. (*L. officina*, a workshop.) The *L. vera*.

L. spica, De Cand. (*L. spica*, an ear of corn. *F. lavande spic, aspic*; *G. Spiklavandel*.) French lavender. Yields oil of spike, which is used in artist's varnishes, and has been employed as an embrocation in paralysis.

L. spi'ca, α, Linn. The *L. vera*, De Cand.

L. spi'ca, β, Linn. The *L. spica*, De Cand.

L. spi'ca, Lois. The *L. vera*, De Cand.

L. stœ'chas, Linn. (Στοιχάς, in rows one behind another. *G. Schopflavandel*.) French lavender. Expectorant, antispasmodic, and diuretic.

L. ve'ra, De Cand. (*L. verus*, true. *F. lavande vraie, l. officinale*.) The species which supplies the *Oleum lavandule*, B. Ph., and the *Lavandula*, U.S. Ph.

L. vulga'ris, α, Lamarek. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *L. vera*.

L. vulga'ris, β, Lamarek. The *L. spica*, De Cand.

Lavar'dens. France, département du Gers. An indifferent mineral water, having a temperature of 19.4° C. (66.92° F.)

Lavate'ra. (After *Lavater*, a physician of Zürich. *F. lavatère*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*.

L. arbor'ea, Linn. (*L. arboreus*, tree-like.) The tree mallow. Emollient and pectoral.

L. thuringi'aca, Linn. Hab. Germany. Emollient and pectoral.

L. trilo'ba, Linn. (Τρεῖς, three; λόβος, a lobe.) Hab. Spain. Emollient and pectoral.

Lava'tio. (*L. lavatio*, a washing. *F. bain, lavation*; *G. Bad*.) Old term for *Lotio*, or a wash; also for *Balneum*, or a bath.

Lave'ment. (*F. lavement*, washing.) A French term for an *Enema*.

Lavender. (Mid. E. *lavendre*; from *F. lavande*; from *I. lavanda*; from *L. lavo*, to wash; so called because it was used in baths, and to put with newly-washed linen. *S. lavandula*; *G. Lavendel*.) The *Lavandula vera* and other species of the genus.

L. bind'weed. The *Convolvulus cantabrica*.

L., com'mon. The *Lavandula vera*.

L. cot'ton. The *Santolina chamaecyparissus*.

L. drops. The *Tinctura lavandulæ composita*.

L., fe'male. (*F. lavande femelle*.) The *Lavandula vera*.

LAVENDULA—LAXIFLOUS.

L. flowers. The *Lavandula*, U.S. Ph.
L. flowers, oil of. See *Oleum lavandule florum*, U.S. Ph.

L., French. The *Lavandula spica*; also the *L. stœchas*.

L. leaf poly. The *Teucrium montanum*.

L., male. (F. *lavande mâle*.) The *Lavandula spica*.

L., oil of. See *Oleum lavandulæ*.

L., sea. The *Statice limonium*, and the *S. caroliniana*.

L., spike. The *Lavandula spica*.

L., spirit of. See *Spiritus lavandulæ*.

L., thick-leaved. The *Anisochilus carnosum*.

L., tincture of, compound. The *Tinctura lavandulæ composita*.

L. water. A well known perfume made by dissolving oil of lavender in alcohol, along with other odorous substances.

Lavendula. (Low *L. lavendula*; from *I. lavanda*, a washing.) Same as *Lavandula*.

Laver. (L. *lavo*, to wash.) The name given to the *Porphyra lacinata* and *P. vulgaris*, and to other genera of Algæ, such as *Ulva* and *Sargassum*, which when boiled are used as food, and are said to be useful in strumous affections.

L. bread. A food made from the *Ulva latissima*, and other Algæ.

L., broad green. The *Ulva latissima*.

L. germanicum. A name for the *Vernonia beccabunga*.

L., laciniated purple. The *Porphyra lacinata*.

L., lettuce green. The *Ulva lactuca*.

L. odoratum. (L. *odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) The *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

L., oyster green. The *Ulva lactuca*.

L., shield. The *Porphyra lacinata*.

L. veteranum. A name for the *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

La'vey. Switzerland, Canton Vaud, on the right bank of the Rhone. It contains small quantities of the chlorides of potassium, sodium, lithium, calcium, and magnesium, of sulphates of sodium, magnesium, calcium, and strontium, with carbonic acid, hydrogen sulphide, and much nitrogen; the temperature is about 46° C. (114.8° F.). It is used as baths and for drinking, and is sometimes mixed with the bromo-iodurated water of Bex. It is employed in rheumatism, diseases of the skin, mucous catarrhs, uterine diseases, and scrofula.

La'ville. A French medical man of the present century.

L's liquid. A French secret remedy much used for the cure of gout. It is supposed to contain the active principle of colocynth, quinine, and cinchonin, with some lime salts.

L's pills. They are said to consist of physalin mixed with silicate of soda and powdered chamædrys.

Lavipe'dium. (L. *lavo*, to wash; *pes*, a foot. F. *pediluve*; G. *Fussbad*.) Old term the same as *Pediluvium*.

Lavo'sium. (After *Lavoisier*, the French chemist.) Prat's name for a silver-white, malleable, fusible metal, found by him in iron pyrites and other minerals.

Lawn-tennis arm. A painful strain of the pronator radii teres, produced in the playing of the game.

L. leg. Laceration of the tendon of the

plantaris or of some muscular fibres in the calf of the leg, produced by playing the game.

Lawrence springs. United States of America, Georgia, Chattooga County. Chalybeate waters.

Lawrence's chalybeate spring. United States of America, North Carolina, Hertford County. An iron water.

Lawsonia. (Dr. Isaac Lawson.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ*.

L. alba, Lamarck. (L. *albus*, white.) The *L. inermis*.

L. inermis, Linn. (L. *inermis*, unarmed. Beng. *mendi*.) Hab. North Africa. Leaves supply the dye called *Henna*, and are used locally in the disease called burning of the feet, and in bruises and sprains. The root is astringent, and it, as well as an extract of the leaves and flowers, is used in leprosy and skid diseases.

Lax. (L. *laxus*, wide; from L. base *lag*, to be weak. F. *lache*; G. *schlaff*, *weiltätig*.) Loose; not firm or tense; spread out; diffused; not crowded together.

Laxa chimolæ'a. A Paracelsian term for a purging medicine for venereal disease; said to be a salt growing on stones, such as the *Anatron*, or *Usnea lapidea orientalis*.

Laxantia medicament'a. (L. *laxans*, loosening; *medicamentum*, a drug.) Laxatives.

Laxa'tio. (L. *lazo*, to loosen. F. *laxation*; G. *Erschlaffung*, *Laxiren*.) A loosening or purgation.

Lax'ative. (Mid. E. *laxatif*; from L. *laxativus*, loosening; from *lazo*, to loosen. F. *laxatif*; I. *lassativo*; S. *laxativo*; G. *laxirend*.) Applied to a slightly purgative medicine which simply unloads the bowels.

L. powder, St. Germain. Senna leaves exhausted with spirit 4 oz., elder flowers 2.5 oz., fennel seeds 10 drachms, anise seeds 10 drachms, bruised and mixed, and purified cream of tartar 6 drachms, added at the time of dispensing.

Laxati'vus. Same as *Laxative*.

L. indicus. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) Gam-boge.

Laxa'tor. (L. *lazo*, to loosen, to expand.) A relaxer.

L. au'ris inter'nus. (L. *auris*, the ear; *internus*, inner.) The *L. tympani*.

L. tym'pani. The *L. tympani major*.

L. tym'pani maj'or. (L. *major*, greater. G. *grosser Erschlaffer des Trommelfelles*.) Sömmerring's term for a muscle arising from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and from the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube, and traversing the Glaserian fissure to be inserted into the neck of the malleus. It is now generally supposed to be part of the anterior ligament of the malleus, and not muscular.

L. tym'pani mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less. G. *kleiner Erschlaffer des Trommelfelles*.) Sömmerring's term for a muscle arising from the upper and back part of the meatus auditorius externus, and inserted into the handle of the malleus and the processus brevis. It is now supposed to be ligamentous, and is called *Ligamentum mallei externum*.

Laxiflo'rous. (L. *laxus*, loose; *flos*, a flower. F. *laxiflore*; G. *offenblütig*, *lockerblütig*.) Having flowers which are distinct one from the other.

Laxifoliate. (L. *laxus*, loose; *folium*, a leaf. F. *laxifolié*.) Having solitary or distinct leaves.

Laxitas. (L. *laxitas*; from *laxo*, to loosen. F. *laxité*; G. *Erschlaffung*, *Schleppheit*.) The quality or condition of looseness, or want of tone.

L. al'vi. (L. *alvus*, the bowel.) Diarrhœa.

L. ingestorum. (L. *ingestus*, part. of *ingero*, to put into.) Lientery.

L. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) Lientery.

L. scro'ti. (L. *scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) A relaxed condition of the scrotum.

L. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Debility of the stomach.

Laxity. (F. *laxité*; from *laxitas*, roominess. L. *lassita*; S. *aflojamiento*; G. *Lockerheit*, *Schleppheit*.) The condition of being *Lax*.

Laxum. (L. *laxus*.) A term formerly employed to designate the condition of actual or supposed diminution of the natural energy of the actions of the body which was supposed to be the cause of dropsy, paralysis, and other such defects.

Lay's springs. United States of America, Alabama, Etowah County. A sulphuretted chalybeate water.

Layer. (Probably a variant of *lair*; from Sax. *leger*, a couch; from *liegan*, to lie down. F. *couche*; I. *strato*; S. *lecho*; G. *Schichte*.) A bed; a stratum.

L., an'imal. The outer layer of the *Blastoderm*, or the *Epiblast*.

L., cor'neal. (L. *cornu*, horn.) The *Epiblast*.

L., Hux'ley's. See *Huxley's layer*.

L., mu'cous. Same as L., *vegetative*.

L., out'er. The *Epiblast*.

L., senso'rial. The *Epiblast*.

L., se'rous. Same as L., *animal*.

L., still. See *Poiseuille, still layer of*.

L., vas'cular. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) The middle layer of the *blastoderm*; the *Mesoblast*.

L., veg'etative. (L. *vegeo*, to quicken.) The inner layer of the *blastoderm*; the *Hypoblast*.

Laz'ar. (F. *lazare*; from L. *Lazarus*; from Gr. *Adzapos*, the name of the beggar in the parable in Holy Scripture; from *El'adzár*, he whom God helps.) A leper; a person suffering from a pestilential disease.

Lazaret'to. (Ital. *lazaretto*, a plague hospital. F. *lazaret*; S. *lazareto*; G. *Lazareth*.) An establishment at quarantine stations, for the purpose of treating the diseased, or confining, under the laws of quarantine, those suspected of infection, and for purifying goods under the same predicament.

Laz'ari malum. (L. *Lazarus*; *malum*, an evil.) An old term for *Leprosy*; the evil or affliction of *Lazarus*.

L. mor'bus. Old epithet of *Elephantiasis græcorum*, the disease of *Lazarus*.

Laz'uli, la'pis. See *Lapis lazuli*.

Lazulite. (S. *azul*, blue.) A blue mineral composed of phosphate of aluminum and magnesium coloured by basic phosphate of iron.

Lazurinus pul'vis. (L. *pulvis*, powder.) Old term for the *Crocus lunæ*, or saffron of silver.

Lazurium argen'ti. (L. *argentum*, silver.) The same as *Lazurinus pulvis*.

Lazurius. (Arab. *azul*, azure. F. *bleu*; G. *Blau*.) Old term, the same as *Cæruleus*.

This colour, *Lazurius color*, was held to be the worst sign in *Leprosy* by Paracelsus; but it is caused by cold, and may amount even to blackness.

Le Bach'et. See *Bachet*.

Le Bou'lou. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales, near the Spanish frontier. There are several sources, varying in temperature from 15° 6' to 20° 8' C. (60° 08' to 69° 44' F.); the most important, Source St. Martin, containing sodium bicarbonate 5·978 grammes, potassium bicarbonate ·208, calcium bicarbonate ·944, magnesium bicarbonate ·305, and ferrous bicarbonate ·006 gramme, in a litre, with free carbonic acid. Used in chronic affections of the liver, kidneys, and bladder, in atonic dyspepsia, in anæmia, in chlorosis, and in malarial cachexia.

Le Cayla. See *Cayla*.

Le Crol. France, département de l'Aveyron. A cold chalybeate water, containing ferrous sulphate ·54 gramme, ferric sulphate ·285, manganese sulphate ·33, and magnesium sulphate ·3 gramme in 1000, with free carbonic acid. Used in anæmic conditions.

Le Dran. See *Ledran*.

L'Épinay. France, département de la Seine-Inférieure, near Fécamp. A chalybeate water.

L'Étivay. A cold sulphurous spring in the Canton Vaud, Switzerland. It is situated 3250 feet above the sea.

Le Fort, Léon. A French surgeon, born at Lille in 1829, and now Professor of Operative Surgery in Paris.

Le F.'s amputation. A modification of *Pirogoff's amputation*, in which the upper part of the os calcis is removed by the saw from behind forwards, beginning at the insertion of the tendo Achillis; by this means the os calcis is retained in a more natural condition, and the thick skin of the heel is more effectually kept in its place at the bottom of the stump.

Le Mones'tier de Bri'ançon. See *Monestier de Briançon*.

Le Mones'tier de Cler'mont. See *Monestier de Clermont*.

Le Plan. France, département de la Haute Garonne. A cold chalybeate water.

Le Prese. Switzerland, by the lake of Poschiavo, on the Italian side of the Bernina Pass, 3100 feet above sea-level. A mineral water, containing free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide, with some hyposulphites of calcium and magnesium, bicarbonate of magnesia, and a little iron.

Le Roy springs. United States of America, Wyoming, Uinta County. Carbonated saline waters.

Le Ver'net. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme. See *Vernet*.

Le Ver'net. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales. A winter resort, 620 metres above sea-level, at the foot of Mont Canigou. Climate mild. Thermal sulphur waters, from many sources, varying from 34° C. to 57° C. (93° 2' F. to 134° 6' F.), and containing sodium sulphide. They are used as baths, douches, inhalations, and for drinking, in diseases of the skin and mucous membranes, in the various rheumatic affections, in chronic gout, in menstrual disturbances, and in old wounds and ulcers.

Leach. See *Leech*.

Leach'craft. See *Leechcraft*.

Leachman. See *Leechman*.

Lead. (Mid. E. *leed*, *led*; Sax. *leād*. F. *plomb*; from L. *plumbum*, from same root as Gr. *μόλυβος*, lead; I. *piombo*; S. *plomo*; G. *Blei*.) Symbol Pb. Atomic weight 206.4. Sp. gr. 11.254. Crystalline form a regular octohedron. The most common ore is the sulphide; it is less frequently found native as metallic lead, the red and yellow oxides, and the carbonate. Its symbol among the alchemists was that of Saturn, ♄. It is of bright lustre when freshly cut and of grey colour, but soon tarnishes on exposure to air. It is soft and tough, can be cut with a knife, and leaves a mark upon paper. It can easily be rolled into foil, but is not ductile. It melts at 327° C. (621° F.), and boils between 1600° C. (2912° F.) and 1800° C. (3272° F.). The spectrum presents many lines between the orange and violet, the most conspicuous of which is of violet colour. There is a somewhat less bright one in the green, and a fainter one near D. It forms five oxides, which have the formulæ Pb_3O_2 , PbO , Pb_2O_3 , Pb_3O_4 , and PbO_2 , and are named respectively the suboxide, protoxide, red oxide or minium, sesquioxide, and dioxide or peroxide.

L., acetate of. See *Acetate of lead*, *Plumbi acetas*, and *P. subacetas*.

L., acetate of, ointment of. See *Unquenum plumbi acetas*.

L., action of water on. A soluble oxide is formed when metallic lead is exposed to water containing oxygen. The solution absorbs oxycarbonic acid from the air and oxycarbonate of lead is deposited in the form of silky scales. A fresh portion of oxide is formed, and fresh crystals are deposited so long as the lead is exposed to the action of the air and water. It is thus rapidly corroded. Soft water and rain water collected in pure localities corrode lead in this way, whilst rain water collected in large towns, from the impurities which it contains, has no such power of corrosion.

Water containing chlorides and nitrates promotes corrosion, but that which contains sulphates, carbonates, or phosphates, prevents any change of this nature, unless free carbonic acid be present.

L. anæmia. ('*Anaemia*, want of blood.) The anæmia which is one of the early symptoms of chronic lead poisoning; the red corpuscles are diminished in number in the proportion of the diminution in the quantity of hæmoglobin.

L. anæsthesia. ('*Anaesthesia*, want of feeling.) Loss of sensation in some nerve, usually the optic nerve, the result of plumbism. It may occur very rapidly, and ends in atrophy of the nerve.

L. and opium, pill of. See *Pilula plumbi cum opio*.

L., binoxide of. Same as *L. dioxide*.

L., black. Same as *Graphite*.

L. cachexia. (*Kaxeia*, a bad habit of body.) A term applied to that condition of ill-health produced by chronic lead poisoning, in which the complexion is pale, the hair lustreless and dry, and the body emaciated.

L. carbonate. $PbCO_3$. Occurs native as cerussite. See *Plumbi carbonas* and *L., white*.

L., carbonate of, basic. Same as *L., white*.

L., carbonate of, ointment of. See *Unquenum plumbi carbonatis*.

L. chloride. (F. *bichlorure de plomb*.)

$PbCl_2$. Obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on the solution of a lead salt. It crystallises in rhombic, white, silky needles, fuses when heated, and cools to a horny mass.

L., chromate of. $PbCrO_4$. Chrome yellow. Obtained by precipitating a solution of a lead salt with potassium chromate.

L. colic. See *Colic, lead*, and *Colica pictorum*.

See also, *Lead poisoning*.

L. cyanate. $Pb(CNO)_2$. Obtained by mixing a solution of a cyanate with one of a lead salt. It forms slender needles, soluble in boiling water. Employed in the preparation of artificial urea.

L., diacetate of, solution of. See *Liquor plumbi diacetatis*.

L. dioxide. (F. *peroxyde de plomb*; G. *Bleihyperoxyd*.) PbO_2 . A substance obtained by acting upon red lead with dilute nitric acid. It crystallises in black six-sided prisms. Sp. gr. 8.9–9.2.

L. encephalopathy. ('*Ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain; *πάθος*, disease.) Tanqueril's term for the symptoms referable to the brain produced by chronic lead poisoning. In the slighter cases headache, giddiness, tremulousness, and irritability of disposition are found; in the severer cases, local or general convulsions, tonic or clonic, stupor and coma, mania or melancholia may occur.

L., extract of, Gou'lard's. See *Gou'lard's extract*.

L. glance. (G. *Bleiglanz*.) Same as *Galena*.

L., glycerole of. See *Glycerole of lead*.

L. group of metals. A group consisting of *Lead* and *Thallium*. They are characterised by having black sulphides which are insoluble in water, whilst their chlorides are sparingly soluble.

L. hydroxide, basic. $Pb_2O(OH)_2$. A white precipitate formed by the action of air and water, free from carbonic acid, upon the metal.

L. hyperæsthesia. ('*ἵπρ*, above; *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses.) An exalted condition of the sensory nerves in chronic lead poisoning, resulting in dull or acute paroxysmal pains in the extremities and the trunk, but chiefly affecting the flexures of the joints, and often accompanied by spasm or fibrillary contractions of the muscles.

L. iodide. (F. *iodure de plomb*.) PbI_2 . Sp. gr. 6.1. Obtained by dissolving lead in hydriodic acid. It forms beautiful yellow crystals. See *Plumbi iodidum*.

L., iodide of, ointment of. See *Unquenum plumbi iodidi*.

L., iodide of, plaster of. See *Emplastrum plumbi iodidi*.

L. line. See *Gums, blue line of*.

L. lotion. A synonym for *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*; also called *Gou'lard lotion*.

L. mania. (*Μανία*, madness.) One of the forms of *L. encephalopathy*.

L. miners, diseases of. Paralysis, colic, and other symptoms of lead poisoning. Of 2000 miners in Saxony, Hirt found 1745 were poisoned, and almost all had the blue line on the gums.

L. monoxide. (*Μόνος*, single.) PbO . A lemon- or reddish-yellow substance obtained by heating lead in the air. See *Litharge*.

L. neuralgia. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Pain in one or more of the cerebro-

LEAD.

spinal nerves is of not infrequent occurrence in chronic lead poisoning; it has been attributed to the direct action of the lead and also to the anæmia which it causes.

L., ni'trate of. See *Plumbi nitrates*.

L. ni'trite. $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_2)_2$. Obtained by decomposing silver nitrite by lead chloride. It occurs in yellow prisms or plates.

L., nitrosac'charate of. See *Plumbi nitrosaccharas*.

L. o'leate. $(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2)_2\text{Pb}$. See *Oleatum plumbi*.

L. ox'ide. See *Plumbi oxidum*.

L., ox'ide of, hydrated. See *Plumbi oxidum hydratum*.

L., ox'ide of, puce. Same as *L. dioxide*.

L., oxide of, semivitrified. See *Plumbi oxidum semivitreum*.

L. ox'ide, red. Pb_3O_4 . Minium. A scarlet, crystalline, granular, heavy powder. It is prepared by carefully heating very finely divided pure massicot or white lead. On heating, it becomes violet, and then black, but resumes its original tint on cooling. Its sp. gr. is 8.6–9.1.

L. pals'y. One of the forms of chronic lead poisoning. It may terminate a single attack of lead colic, but more frequently results from repeated attacks. The paralysis usually affects the muscles of the arm which are supplied by the musculo-spiral nerve, except the supinator longus, so that when the arm is raised the hand drops, hence the term applied to it of *Wrist-drop*. The paralysis is usually preceded by tremors in the affected muscles, which become less sensitive to both voltaic and faradaic currents. The paralysis may affect the muscles of the lower extremity, or very rarely the laryngeal muscles giving rise to aphonia, or the respiratory muscles causing an early death, or there may be delirium, violent headache, blindness, or epileptic attacks.

See also, *L. poisoning*.

L. paralysis. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Same as *L. palsy*.

L. perchlo'ride. PbCl_4 . Obtained by dissolving peroxide of lead in strong hydrochloric acid.

L. perox'ide. Same as *L. dioxide*.

L. plas'ter. See *Emplastrum plumbi*.

L. poi'soning. This may be acute or chronic. In acute lead poisoning the symptoms are those which usually characterise irritant poisons.

Chronic lead poisoning is the result generally of the ingestion of lead into the alimentary canal for a considerable period, but it may also be absorbed through the skin from hair-washes, and through the mucous membrane of the nose from a lead-containing snuff. It is characterised by the occurrence of anæmia, followed by colic or pain in the abdomen from tetanic contraction of the bowel, constipation, loss of appetite, thirst, emaciation, of a blue line around the edge of the gums caused by a deposition of lead sulphide, neuro-muscular weakness indicated by local palsy, such as wrist-drop, tremors, pains in the limbs, cramps, epileptic fits, and general or partial palsy, convulsions, delirium, and coma. Gout is a frequent accompaniment.

L. protox'ide. (Πρώτος, first.) Same as *L. monoxide*.

L., red. See *L. oxide, red*.

L. rheu'matism. Same as *Arthralgia saturnina*.

L. salts, ac'tion of. The soluble salts of lead, when applied to a sore or a mucous surface, unite with the albumin of the secretion to form an albuminate of lead; they are astringents of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane; and when absorbed into the blood they affect the central nervous system, and especially its motor area, and the voluntary and the involuntary muscles, producing painful cramps, and afterwards paralysis. Lead is excreted by the liver and kidneys, and perhaps by the intestinal mucous membrane.

See also, *L. poisoning*.

L. salts, tests for. Hydrogen sulphide and ammonium sulphide give a black precipitate; caustic potash and soda give a white precipitate soluble in excess; ammonia gives a white precipitate insoluble in excess; potassium, sodium, and ammonium carbonates give white precipitate insoluble in excess; sulphuric acid and sulphates give a white precipitate insoluble in nitric acid; iodide of potassium a yellow insoluble precipitate in nitric acid.

L. sesquiox'ide. Pb_2O_3 . A reddish-yellow ammonious powder formed when a solution of red lead in acetic acid is precipitated by very dilute ammonia.

L., subac'etate of. See *Plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subac'etate of, ce'rate of. See *Ceratum plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subac'etate of, glyc'erine of. See *Glycerinum plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subac'etate of, lin'im'ent of. See *Linimentum plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subac'etate of, oint'm'ent of. See *Unguentum plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subac'etate of, solu'tion of. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

L., subac'etate of, solu'tion of, dilu'ted. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

L., subcar'bonate of. Same as *L., white*.

L. subox'ide. Pb_2O . A black powder formed when oxalate of lead is heated in an atmosphere free from oxygen.

L., sug'ar of. Acetate of lead, so called from its sweetness.

L. sul'phate. PbSO_4 . Occurs native in rhombic crystals, and is obtained as a white powder by adding sulphuric acid or a soluble sulphate to a solution of a lead salt.

L. sul'phide. PbS . Occurs native in cubic crystals, as galena; and is formed when sulphur vapour is passed over metallic lead, or when hydrogen sulphide is put through a solution of lead nitrate.

L., superac'etate of. Same as *L., acetate of*.

L. suppos'itories, com'pound. See *Suppositoria plumbi composita*.

L., tan'nate of. A powder, at first white, then becoming brown, obtained by dropping a solution of tannin into one of acetate of lead. Used in bedsores, and in the treatment of gonorrhœa.

L. wa'ter. (G. Bleiwasser.) $2\text{PbCO}_3 + \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$. The *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.

L., white. (Ψευδιον.) Cerussa, or carbonate of lead. A white, earthy, heavy, amorphous powder, formed of round transparent globules 0.00001 to 0.00004 of an inch in diameter, consisting, when pure, of lead carbonate and lead hydroxide. It is much used as a paint.

L.-wort. The *Plumbago europæa*.

L.-wort, rose-coloured. The *Plumbago rosea*.

L.-worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Plumbaginaceæ*.

Leaden. Containing, consisting of, or resembling, *Lead*.

L. lactar. The *Lactarius plumbeus*.

L. puff ball. The *Bovista plumbea*, esculent while young.

Lea'der. The popular name for a tendon. Also, the name given to the primary or axial shoot of a plant.

Lead'worts. The plants belonging to the Nat. Order *Plumbaginaceæ*.

Leæ'na. (*Λαινα*, a lioness.) Old name of a plaster believed utterly to extirpate any existing disease. It was applied for *Sciatica* and *Hæmorrhæia*.

Leaf. (Mid. E. *leaf*, *lef*; Sax. *leaf*; G. *laub*, foliage, from Teut. root *lauba*, a leaf. F. *feuille*; I. *foglia*; S. *hoja*; G. *Blatt*.) The flat, variously formed, and almost universally green-coloured product which constitutes the respiratory organ of a plant, being an expansion of the fibres of the stem at particular points into a network, which is filled up by cellular tissue continuous with the herbaceous integument of the stem, the whole covered by the cuticle. It consists of the lamina or blade, and the petiolus, petiole, or leaf-stalk.

Leaves are continuous in their formation with that of the stem, and always originate below the growing apex of the stem as lateral outgrowths, and the nearer to the apex the younger the leaf. Leaves also always originate as exogenous formations from the primary meristem of the punctum vegetationis.

L. arrangement. See *Phyllotaxis*.

L. blade. (G. *Blattspreite*.) The flat, extended, simple, or branched portion of a leaf; the *Lamina*.

L.-branch'ing. The bifurcations resulting from true dichotomy which occur in the leaves of some ferns; the branching which produces the pinnate, divided and other forms of leaves in Angiosperms, is originally monopodial.

L. bud. (F. *bourgeon foliifère*, *bourgeon à bois*; G. *Blattknospe*.) A bud which develops into a leaf-bearing branch or into a continuation of the stem or of a branch. A leaf-bud is an outgrowth from, or a continuation of, the central parenchyma around which the other tissues of the plant are developed.

L.s, cataphyllary. See *Cataphyllary leaves*.

L. cushion. (G. *Blattkissen*.) Same as *Pulvinus*.

L. deas. The animals of the Family *Psyllidæ* which live on plants, and produce deformities of their leaves and flowers by puncturing them with their proboscides.

L., fo'liage. The kind of leaf which is described under the chief heading.

L. gold. Same as *Gold-leaf*.

L. green. (G. *Blattgrün*.) Same as *Chlorophyll*.

L. in'sects. The *Mantidæ*, from their resemblance to the leaves of trees.

L. lice. The *Aphides*, which live on the leaves of plants.

L. lichens. The *Parmeliaceæ*.

L. nerves. (G. *Blattnerven*.) The net-

work or framework of fibro-cellular tissue forming the skeleton of the blade of a leaf.

L. red. Same as *Erythrophyll*.

L. rust. A mould which attacks and destroys fruit trees. It is a fungus, the æcidium form of species of *Gymnosporangium* formerly constituting a genus called *Roestelia*.

L., San'ta Mari'a. The *Piper umbellatum*.

L., scale. Same as *Cataphyllary leaves*.

L. scar. (G. *Blattnarbe*.) The cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the petiole and the consequent fall of a leaf.

L. sheath. (G. *Blattscheide*.) The expanded structure at the base of the petiole of some leaves which embraces the stem.

Also, an appendage to leaf-bearing shoots in *Equisetaceæ*.

L., sim'ple. A leaf in which the lamina is undivided.

L., sour. The *Andromeda arborea*.

L. spines. (G. *Blattdornen*.) Long, conical, pointed, woody spines, single or compound, which have developed from leaves, as in the *Berberis vulgaris*.

L.-stalk. (F. *pétiole*; G. *Blattstiel*.) The petiole or foot-stalk of a leaf. See *Petiole*.

L.-ten'drils. (G. *Blattranken*.) Leaves, or parts of leaves, which have become filiform and possess the power of winding round slender bodies, and thus of serving as climbing organs.

L. thorns. Leaves which have developed into long, conical, pointed, hard, woody bodies.

L.-trace. (G. *Blattspur*.) Hanstein's term for that part of the common fibro-vascular bundles of a Phanerogam which is derived from the leaf and runs down into the stem.

L.-trace, in'ner. Same as *L.-trace*.

L. veins. The fibro-vascular bundles in the lamina or blade of a leaf.

L. yellow. Same as *Xanthophyll*.

Leaf'let. (Dim. of leaf. F. *foliole*; I. *foglietta*; S. *hojilla*; G. *Blättchen*.) A little leaf; a blade or separate division of a compound leaf; being a branch of a leaf which has become developed separately.

Leaf trace. See *Leaf-trace*.

Leaf'y. (E. leaf. F. *foliacé*, *feuillu*; I. *fogliato*, *frondoso*; S. *frondoso*; G. *blattartig*.) Having many leaves, full of leaves. See *Folia-ccous*.

L. bracts. Large green bracts, such as occur in the white dead nettle, which resemble in many respects the ordinary leaves of the plant.

L. fruit. Those fruits in which the pericarp clearly indicates its analogy to the lamina by remaining in a condition not very dissimilar to a leaf folded inwards and united by its margins, as in the bladder senna, *Colutea arborescens*.

Leam'ington. England, a pleasantly situated town in Warwickshire. There are several kinds of springs: saline, sulphuretted, and chalybeate, mean temperature 48° F. (8·8° C.) The two latter are unimportant. The saline springs are cold, sparkling, and transparent. They contain in each imperial pint 28—40 grains of sodium sulphate, 40—60 grains of sodium chloride, 20 grains of calcium chloride, and from 3—12 grains of magnesium chloride, with about 1 grain of iron, and traces of bromine and iodine, and 2—3 cubic inches of carbon dioxide. All the springs contain a trace of sulphuretted

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hydrogen. The waters are found most useful in dyspepsia, hepatic, portal, or uterine congestions, in sciatica, in bronchocele, tabes dorsalis, strumous and scrofulous affections.

Lean. (Mid. E. *lene*; Sax. *hlêne*. F. *maigre*; I. *magro*; S. *flaco*, *magro*; G. *mager*.) Thin, not fat.

Lean'ness. (E. *lean*. F. *maigreux*; I. *magrezza*; S. *flaqueza*, *magrura*; G. *Magerkeit*.) This may be natural, and may consist with perfect health, or it may be symptomatic of disease, as in phthisis, atrophy, and acute fevers.

Leap. (Mid. E. *lepen*; Sax. *hledpan*; G. *laufen*; from Teut. base *hlaupan*, to leap. F. *sauter*; I. *saltare*; S. *salta*re.) To bound; to spring up.

Leap'ery. Same as *Lepra*.

Leaping. (*Leap*.) The act of springing in which both feet are lifted off the ground by an effort of the muscles of the legs. It is practised in military exercises.

L. a'gue. A variety of the *Dancing mania*, observed some time since in Scotland.

Lea'ed, Ar'thur. An English physician who died in 1879.

L.'s stethom'eter. See *Stethometer*, *Leared's*.

L.'s steth'o'scope. See *Stethoscope*, *binaural*, *Leared's*.

Leath'er. (Mid. E. *lether*; Sax. *lēðer*; G. *Leder*; from Teut. base *lethra*. F. *cuir*; from L. *corium*, skin; I. *cuojo*; S. *cuero*.) The skin of an animal prepared by means of tanning.

L. dres'sers, disea'ses of. Leather dressers are liable to sores and fissures on their hands, and when a mixture of lime and orpiment is used there may be arsenical eruptions. In the manufacture of patent leather lead is used, and lead poisoning may result. Malignant pustule occasionally occurs.

L. felt splints. They are made of felt lined with wash-leather. The splint is stiffened by soaking it in a patent solution.

L. flow'er. The *Clematis viorna*, Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*; from its leathery sepals.

L.-like. Same as *Coriaceous*.

L., moun'tain. A felted variety of *Asbestos*.

L., oak. The *Dematium giganteum*.

L. splints. Splints made from well-tanned, thick leather, such as is used for shoe soles. After it has been soaked in hot water and vinegar it can be moulded like gutta pereba. Such splints are especially useful in cases of chronic joint disease.

Leath'erwood. The *Dirca palustris*.

Leath'ery. Of the consistence of leather; tough; coriaceous.

Lea'ven. (Mid. E. *leuain*, *leuein*; from F. *levain*; from L. *levamen*, that which raises; from *levo*, to raise. I. *lievito*; S. *levadura*; G. *Sauerteig*.) A substance which produces fermentation; especially sour dough, containing *Saccharomyces*, used in the manufacture of bread.

Leaves. Plural of *Leaf*, which see.

L., ac'onite. See *Aconiti folia*.

L., bear'berry. See *Uva ursi folia*.

L., belladonna. See *Belladonnae folia*.

L., bu'chu. See *Buchu folia*.

L., cher'ry laurel. See *Laurocerasi folia*.

L., cover'ing. (G. *Deckblätter*.) A term applied to such structures as bud-scales and bracts because they cover other parts of the plant.

L., hem'lock. See *Conii folia*.

L., hen'bane. See *Hyoscyami folia*.

L., mati'co. See *Matica folia*.

L., park. The *Androsæmum officinale*.

Lebanon thermal spring. United States of North America. A thermal spring at Lebanon, twenty-six miles east of Albany, New York. It has a temperature of 75° F. (23.88° C.), and contains sodium carbonate 2.41 grains, calcium carbonate 4.04, and organic matter 10.21 grains, in a gallon.

L. man'na. The product of *Cedrus libanotica*.

L. white sul'phur springs. United States of America, Virginia, Augusta County. A sulphuretted mineral water.

Leb'edos. Turkey; a place near Smyrna where there is a highly saline and bitter spring; temperature 35° C. (95° F.) The bath has a large cross sculptured on the floor, and was probably constructed by the Byzantine emperors. It is in high repute in cases of engorgement of the liver and spleen.

Leb'es. (Λίβης, a kettle.) Old term for a pot or vessel in which anything is poured for boiling.

Lebetzo'ba. Greece, in the Morea. A mineral water containing sodium and calcium sulphides, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Le'canë. (Λεκάνη, a dish. F. *bassin*; G. *Becken*.) Old term for the pelvis.

Le'can'ic. (Λεκάνη. F. *lécanique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Lecane*, or pelvis.

Lecanoceph'alus. (Λεκάνη, a dish; κεφαλή, the head.) A genus of sexually mature nematode worms, chiefly inhabiting the alimentary canal of fishes.

L. annula'tus, Molin. (L. *annulus*, a ring.) A species found in the stomach of *Labrax lupus*.

L. Kolla'ri, Molin. A species found in the stomach of *Chrysophrys aurata*.

L. spinulo'sus, Disting. (L. *spinula*; dim. of *spina*, a thorn.) A species found in the stomach of *Vastres Cuvieri*.

Lecan'omancy. (Λεκάνη, a dish; μαντεία, divination.) Divination by observation of the noise made, or the images formed, by the falling of a stone or other body into a basin full of water.

Lecano'ra. (Λεκάνη.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lichenes*. Thallus crustaceous, flat, uniform; shields orbicular, planoconcave, thick, sessile, bordered by a rim formed out of the crust.

L. affinis, Eversmann. (L. *affinis*, bordering.) Used as *L. esculenta*; probably the same species.

L. desertorum. (L. *deserta*, waste places.) Kreinpellhuber's term for all the esculent species of *Lecanora*.

L. esculen'ta, Eversmann. (L. *esculentus*, edible. G. *Mannaflechte*.) Hab. Caucasus, Algeria. Grows in small, flattened or spherical, mamillated bodies, earthy coloured on the outside, white and farinaceous within, and of a mucilaginous taste; they cover the grounds sometimes several inches deep. Said by Dr. O'Rourke to be the manna with which the Israelites were fed in the desert. It is much used as an article of food in Algeria, Persia, Armenia, and Tartary.

L. pare'lla, Ach. The *Ochrolechia parella*, Mars.

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L. tartar'ea, Ach. (G. *Schwedisches Moos*.) Tartarean moss. The *Ochrolechia tartarea*, Körb.

L. tincto'ria, Feé. A cinnabar-coloured species which grows on the bark of trees in Brazil, and furnishes a beautiful violet dye.

Lecanoreæ. A Family of gymnocarpous Lichens.

Lecanoric acid. (G. *Lecanorsäure*.) $C_{16}H_{14}O_7 + H_2O$. An acid discovered by Schunk, in 1842, in *Roccella tinctoria*; it also occurs in *Lecanora*, *Variolaria*, *Roccella evernia*, and other genera of Lichens. It forms white stellate crystals without smell or taste. They dissolve in 2500 parts of cold water. It melts at $153^{\circ} C$. ($307^{\circ} F$.) and then decomposes.

Lecanor'in. Same as *Lecanoric acid*.

Lecat, Claude Nic'olas. A French surgeon born at Blérancourt in 1700, died at Rouen in 1762.

L., gulf of. (F. *golfe de Lecat*.) The dilated bulbous portion of the urethra.

Lec'ca gum. (*Lecca*, a district in South Italy.) A reddish gum which exudes from the bark of old olive trees; it was formerly used as a cicatrissant and vulnerary.

L. oil. An impure olive oil containing oil of turpentine.

Lec'cia. Italy, the province of Florence, in the Val di Cornio. A weak chalybeate water, with free carbonic acid; its temperature is $35^{\circ} C$. ($95^{\circ} F$.)

Lechegua'na. The *Nectarinia lecheguana*.

L. hon'ey. A poisonous honey said to be obtained from *Paulinia australis* and *Serjania lethalis* by the *Nectarinia lecheguana*.

Lech'o. (Λεχώ.) Old term for a woman in the puerperal state.

Lechopy'ra. (Λεχώ, a woman in child-bed; πυρ, fire. F. *léchopyre*; G. *Kindbettfeber*.) Term for *Puerperal fever*.

Lechriodon'ta. (Λεχριος, oblique; δότος, tooth.) A Family of the Suborder *Salamandrina*, Order *Urodela*, named from the oblique position of the two rows of teeth they possess, which approximate each other posteriorly.

Lecid'ea. A Genus of gymnocarpous Lichens.

L. pustula'ta, Ach. The *Umbilicaria pustulata*.

Lecid'ea. A Family of gymnocarpous Lichens.

Lec'ithic. (F. *lécithique*.) Relating to *Lecithin*.

Lecithig'inous. (Λέκιθος, the yolk of egg; γινάω, to produce. F. *lécithigène*.) Producing the yolk or vitellus.

Lecithin. (Λέκιθος, the yolk of egg. F. *lécithine*; I. *lecitina*; S. *lecitina*; G. *Lecithin*, *Eidottergelb*.) $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9 + H_2O$. A complex nitrogenous and phosphoretted fat, first found by Vauquelin in the brain; and subsequently obtained by Gobley, who gave it this name, from the eggs of the carp. It has been obtained also from legumes and cereals, the seeds of cruciferae, and from walnuts, from the ova of fish and fowls, from spermatozoa, from red and white blood corpuscles, and from most of the organs and tissues of the human body, from urine, bile of the pig, saliva, and from gastric and pancreatic secretions. Three kinds of lecithin are now admitted: distearinlecithin, $C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$; dipalmitinlecithin, $C_{46}H_{92}NPO_9$; and dioleinlecithin, $C_{45}H_{83}N$

PO_9 . Lecithin does not crystallise well; when pure it is a yellowish-white, silky-looking, waxy, hygroscopic substance. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, in chloroform and carbon sulphide, in benzole and in fat oils. In water it swells to form a starch, paste-like mass, which under the microscope forms oily drops and threads. It unites with bases; when boiled with baryta water it decomposes into neurin, glycerophosphoric acid, palmitic and other fatty acids.

Lecithoid. (Λεκιδώδης, from Λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg; εἶδος, likeness. F. *lécitheux*; G. *dotterähnlich*.) Containing, or resembling, the yolk of egg; yellowish or yellow coloured.

Lec'ithos. (Λέκιθος.) The same as *Lecithus*.

Lecithous. (Λέκιθος.) Same as *Lecithoid*.

Lecithozym'ose. (Λέκιθος; ζύμη, ferment.) An albuminous substance obtained by Béchamp from the yolk of egg. It is precipitated by alcohol and can be redissolved by water.

Lec'ithus. (ή Λέκιθος. F. *jaune d'œuf*; G. *Eigelb*.) The yolk of an egg.

In Botany (δ Λέκιθος. F. *lentille décortiquée*; G. *geschälte Linse*), a term for decorticated pulse.

Lecithy'men. (Λέκιθος; ὑμῆν, a thin skin.) The vitelline membrane.

Leclanch'é. A French physicist, born in 1839, died in 1882.

L's bat'tery. An electric battery, composed of one or more elements, consisting of a rod of carbon placed in a porous pot, which is then packed with a mixture of peroxide of manganese (pyrolusite) and coke. The porous jar is placed in an outer vessel which contains zinc. The exciting liquid is a saturated solution of ammonium chloride. It is much used as a galvanic battery for medical purposes. In a later modification the carbon is made into a plate, and is placed between two other plates made by compressing 55 parts of graphite, 40 parts of pyrolusite, and 5 parts of shell lac, in a steel mould, at a temperature of $100^{\circ} C$. ($212^{\circ} F$.), and under a pressure of 300 atmospheres.

Le'co. (Ληκώ.) The penis.

Lecont'ia. (After Major Leconte.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ*.

L. virgin'ica. The *Peltandra virginica*.

Lecothecie'æ. (Λέκος, a dish;θήκη, a case.) A Family of gelatinous Lichens.

Lectister'nium. (L. *lectisternium*; from *lectus*, a bed or couch; *sterno*, to spread out.) A feast offered by the Romans to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches before tables covered with rich fare.

Also, applied to the various arrangements of beds held to be necessary for different diseases.

Lectua'lis. (L. *lectus*, a bed or couch. F. *lectual*.) Of, or belonging to, a bed or couch.

Applied formerly to diseases which confined the patient to bed and detained him there for some time.

Also, to patients themselves, *Lectuales*, who laboured under a lengthened though moderate degree of weakness.

Lectulus. (L. *lectulus*, dim. of *lectus*, a bed. G. *Bettchen*.) A little bed. A couch stuffed with substances supposed to be beneficial to the person lying on it.

L. medica'tus. (L. *medicatus*, healing.) A dry fomentation.

L. stramineus. (*L. stramineus*, made of straw. *G. Strohladen*.) A support made of a quadrangular piece of cloth or other material, into two opposite sides of which straws are sewn in, so that it is strengthened to constitute a support to a limb in cases of fracture or disease.

Lectus. (*L. lectus*, a couch. *F. couche*; *G. Bett*.) A bed or couch.

Lecus. (*Λέκος*, a plate. *G. Zwiebelkuchen*.) The flattened disc at the base of a bulb which bears the scales, and from which the roots proceed.

Lecythidaceæ. (*Λήκυθος*, an oil-flask.) A Nat. Order of epigynous, calycifloral Exogens of the Cohort *Myrtales*, having polypetalous flowers, valvate or imbricated calyx, indefinite stamens, in part collected into a fleshy hood, oblong anthers, and ovary with more than one cell.

Lecythidææ. (*Λήκυθος*.) Richard's term for a Tribe of the Order *Myrtaceæ*, having large, woody fruit, dehiscing with a lid or indehiscent, scattered leaves without oil-glands, and indefinite stamens.

Lecythis. (*Λήκυθος*, an oil-flask. *F. lecythide*; *G. Balsambüchse*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*. Some of the species yield esculent nuts; others bitter seeds.

L. amara, Aubl. (*L. amarus*, bitter.) Hab. Guiana. Seeds bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

L. grandiflora, Aubl. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Brazil. Emulsion of seeds used in bronchial catarrh.

L. ollaria, Linn. Hab. Brazil. Seeds, called *Sapucaya nuts*, eatable.

L. tannic acid. A form of tannic acid analogous to that obtained from the oak.

L. zabucajo, Aubl. Seeds, *Sapucaya nuts*, eatable; they have been also called Brazil nuts, but this name is properly given to the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

Ledebouria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

L. hyacinthina, Roth. (*Υάκινθος*, the hyacinth.) East Indian squills. Hab. India. Used in stragury and fevers of horses. The bulb has been employed as a substitute for squills, but with doubtful profit.

Ledesma. Spain, province of Salamanca. Mild sulphur waters from several sources, varying in temperature from 32° C. to 52° C. (89-6° F. to 125-6° F.), feebly mineralised, but containing, as well as hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid gas, a considerable quantity of nitrogen. Used in cutaneous diseases, rheumatic disorders, paralysis, chronic catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes, and old wounds.

Leditannic acid. $C_{28}H_{15}O_{15}$, Willigk, or $C_{12}H_5O_6$, Thal. The tannic acid of the *Ledum palustre*.

Ledixanthin. (*Ξανθός*, yellow.) $C_{30}H_3O_{13}$, Willigk; or $C_{30}H_{24}O_{13}$, Thal. A substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on leditannic acid.

Ledocarpææ. Klotsch's term for *Oxalidaceæ*.

Ledoyen. A French pharmacist of the present century.

L's disinfecting fluid. A solution of one part of nitrate of lead dissolved in eight parts of water. It was used as a deodorant by means of its decomposition of hydrogen sulphide; and also as an application to foul sores.

Ledran, Henri François. A French surgeon, born in 1685, died in 1770.

L's suture. See *Suture*, *Ledran's*.

Ledum. (*Λήδον*, a kind of cistus. *G. Porst*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

L. camphor. $C_{28}H_{48}O$, Trapp. A stearopten contained in the volatile oil of *L. palustre*. It forms silky needles, which melt at 101° C. (213-8° F.), and boil at 174° C. (345-2° F.); it can be sublimed.

L. granlandicum, Retz. The *L. latifolium*.

L. latifolium, Aiton. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. *F. thé du Labrador*.) Labrador tea. A plant inhabiting the North of Europe and America, the leaves of which contain tannin and a volatile oil; they are used for tea in the same way as those of *L. palustre*, and also for the same medicinal purposes.

L. oil. A yellow, viscid, pungent, aromatic, volatile oil obtained from *L. palustre*; when exposed to the air it throws down a crystalline mass, *L. camphor*.

L. palustre, Linn. (*L. palustris*, marshy. *F. ledon des marais*, *romarin sauvage*; *G. Porsch*, *Sumpfsgras*, *wilder Rosmarin*, *Sumpfporst*.) Marsh cistus, wild rosemary. The *Cistus ledon* of the shops, having a bitter, aromatic, slightly astringent taste. It was formerly used in Switzerland for the *Humulus lupulus*, or hop. On the Continent it is employed in whooping-cough, sore-throat, dysentery, exanthematous diseases, and cutaneous disorders. It is also employed in agues, and is said to render beer heady. The leaves contain a volatile oil, a camphor, erycinol, and leditannic acid, and are used as a substitute for tea.

Also called *Rosmarinus sylvestris*.

L. palustre latifolium, Michx. The *L. latifolium*.

Ledyson, powder of. It contains slaked lime, sal ammoniac, powdered charcoal, powdered cinnamon, and powdered cloves, with Armenian bole.

Lee, Henry. An English surgeon now living.

L's amputation. A modification of Teale's mode of amputation, in which the long flap is taken from the back of the leg, and includes only the skin and superficial muscles.

Lee's springs. United States of America, Tennessee. Mineral waters, of which two are sulphur springs and one is chalybeate.

Leea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Vitaceæ*.

L. sambucina, Willd. (*L. sambucus*, the elder tree.) Hab. India. Root employed in colic.

L. macrophylla, Roxb. (*Μακρός*, large; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Root astringent and mucilaginous; used in ringworm.

Leea ceæ. Bartling's term for *Vitaceæ*.

Leea. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Vitaceæ*, having the petals united at the base, monodelphous stamens, solitary ovules, and no tendrils.

Leech. (*Mid. E. leche*; *Sax. lēce*; connected with *lencian*, to heal.) A practitioner of medicine.

Also (same etymon, *F. sangsue*; *I. sanguisuga*; *S. sanguisuga*; *G. Blutegel*, or *Blutigel*), the name of the animals of the Subclass *Hirudinea*, and especially applied to the *Sanguisuga medicinalis* and the *S. officinalis*.

L., American. The *Hirudo decora*.

L., artificial, Heurteoup's. A form of cupping-instrument, in which the glass is small, cylindrical, and provided with an exhausting piston, and a special knife in the form

LEECHCRAFT—LEGITIMACY.

of a rotating trephine or cylindrical drill is used to puncture the skin.

L., French, green. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, Risso.

L., German. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*.

L., glass. A glass tube to contain a leech when it is wished to apply it within a cavity, or to a specially limited spot.

L., green. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., grey. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., Ham'burg, green. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*.

L., Ham'burg, grey. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., horse. The *Hæmopsis vorax*, Moquin-Tandon.

Also, a veterinary surgeon.

L., Hung'arian. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., In'dian. The genera and species of the leeches used in India are uncertain; some are like the *Bdella nilotica*, Sav.; others approach to *Hirudo granulosa*, Sav. (Waring.)

L., liver. The *Distoma hepaticum* and the *Distoma lanceolatum*.

L., mechan'ical. Same as *L., artificial*.

L., Morocco. The *Sanguisuga interrupta*, Moq. Tand.

L., Russian. The *Sanguisuga officinalis*.

L., speck'led. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*.

L., Swe'dish. The *Sanguisuga medicinalis*.

Leech'craft. The art of Medicine.

Leech'dom. Medicine.

Lee'chee. See *Litchi*.

Leech'ing. (*Leech*.) The application of leeches to the skin, or other part, for the purpose of extracting blood; each will draw directly about two drachms of blood, which may be increased after it has dropped off by warm, moist applications. Before application leeches are removed from the water for an hour, and the part to which they are applied is well cleansed, and, if needed, moistened with milk, or slightly pricked, to induce them to bite. They are applied by holding them to the place, by putting them into a wine-glass or other vessel and inverting it over the spot, or by means of a leech-glass or roll of cardboard.

Leech'man. (*Leech*.) A practitioner of Medicine.

Leek. (Sax. *ledc*; G. *Lauch*; from Teut. base *lauka*, a leek. F. *poireau*, *porreau*; I. *porro*; S. *puerro*; G. *Lauch*; Beng. *Puroo*; Arab. *Koornas*; Per. *Gundena*; *πάροςον* of Theophrastus and Dioscorides, *Allium capitatum* of Pliny.) The *Allium porrum*.

L., fern. Common name for the *Asplenium adnigrum*, or black maidenhair.

L., house. The *Sempervivum tectorum*.

L., sand. The *Allium scorodoprasum*.

L., vine. The *Allium scorodoprasum*.

L., wild. The *Allium porrum*.

Lees. (Mid. E. *lees*, *lyes*; from F. *lie*, dregs. I. *fondigliolo*, *fecchia*; S. *heces*; G. *Bodensatz*.) The solid matter which settles to the bottom of a liquid; the dregs of wine consisting of many organic matters with the debris of ferment and impure cream of tartar.

L., soap. A synonym of *Liquor potassæ*.

Leeuwenhoek, Antoine de. A Dutch physiologist and microscopist, born 1632 at Delft, died 1723 at the same place.

Lef'fas. (Arab.) Old term for a hidden juice of the earth by which plants grow. (Rusland, and Johnson.)

Leg. (Icel. *leggr*. F. *jambe*; I. *gamba*; S. *pierna*; G. *Bein*.) The limb by means of which an animal walks.

In Human Anatomy, the whole lower limb is called leg, but the term is specially applied to that part of it extending from the knee to the ankle.

L.s, amb'ulatory. (*L. ambulo*, to walk about.) The five posterior pairs of thoracic appendages in the crayfish and lobster by means of which the animal walks.

L., amputa'tion of. The removal of the leg may be effected by the circular method at the lower part, or by the flap method at the upper or middle part. The lower the amputation the less is the mortality.

L., black. The local name of the form of scurvy which occurs in the lumbermen of Ottawa, Canada.

L., bow'ed. See *Bow-leg*.

L. cen'tre. See *Centre*, *leg-movement*, and also *Motor centres*.

L., Coch'in. The same as *Elephantiasis arabum*.

L.s, cros'sed. Same as *L.s, scissor-*.

L., fas'cia of. See *Fascia of leg*.

L., frac'ture of. Both bones of the leg may be broken by direct or indirect violence, and occasionally by muscular action; the seat of fracture is seldom at the same level in both bones, but it is most frequently at or below the middle. See also *Fibula, fracture of*, and *Tibia, fracture of*.

L.s, scis'sor-. A peculiar deformity of the lower limbs resulting from ankylosis of the hip-joints, in which there is extreme adduction of both limbs, so that one leg is crossed over the other, the left foot being on the right side of the right foot and the toes turned in.

L., weep'ing. A term for *Eczema rubrum*.

L., white. The same as *Phlegmasia dolens*.

Legal. (F. *legal*; from L. *legalis*; from *lex*, law; from European base *lagh*, to lie. I. *legale*; S. *legal*; G. *gerichtlich*, *gesetzlich*.) Relating to the law.

L. medicine. See *Medicine, legal*.

Legg's springs. United States of America, Georgia, Jackson County, near Jefferson. A chalybeate water.

Legit'imacy. (Low. L. *legitimus*. F. *légitimité*; I. *legittimità*; S. *legitimidad*; G. *Legitimität*.) The state of being *Legitimate*.

By the English law all children born in wedlock, or within a period of the death of the husband included within the time of natural gestation, are *prima facie* legitimate, unless impossibility of access or impossibility of intercourse can be proved. The questions which arise upon this point have been arranged by Woodman and Tidy, and are to the following effect. First, as to the limits or range of fruitfulness in both sexes, which is given at from 9—60 for the female, and an indefinite period in the male. Secondly, as to the normal duration of pregnancy, which is 278 or 280 days, though it may extend to 309 days. Thirdly, the period of viability of the child, which may be placed at 180 days. Fourthly, the diseases, accidents, or conditions which cause sterility or impotence.

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Fifthly, the relation between the development of the child and the period of gestation stated to be present. Sixthly, the question of super-fetation. And lastly, the question of the resemblance of children to their parents.

Legitimate. (Low. *L. legitimatus*; p.p. of *legitimo*, to declare to be lawful; from *legitimus*, pertaining to law; from *legi*, crude form of *lex*, law. *F. légitime*; *I. legittimo*; *S. legitimo*; *G. legitim*, *rechtmässig*.) According to law; lawfully born.

L. disease'. (*F. maladie légitime*.) A disease which pursues its normal course.

L. fertilisation. Darwin's term for the fertilisation of flowers exhibiting *Heterostylism*, when the style of one flower is impregnated with pollen from a stamen of another flower having a style of different length; and the reverse condition he describes as illegitimate fertilisation.

Some botanists, as Bentley, explain these terms in a directly opposite sense; for which see *Illegitimate fertilisation*.

Legna. (*Λέγνα*, plural of *λέγνον*, the coloured edge of a garment.) The orifice of the vagina.

Also, the lips of the os uteri.

Leg'non. Same as *Legna*.

Legnotidææ. Bartling's term for an Order of plants now included in *Rhizophoracææ*.

Legnum. Same as *Legna*.

Legume. (*F. légume*; from *L. legumen*, any poded plant which may be gathered; from *lego*, to gather. *I. legume*; *S. legumbre*; *G. Hülse*, *Hülsenfrucht*.) A pod. A pericarp of two oblong valves in which the seeds are ranged along the ventral suture only; it splits into two halves along the dorsal and the ventral sutures, as in the *Pisum*.

Legumen. (*L. legumen*.) Same as *Legume*.

L. lomenta'ceum. A *Lomentum*.

Legumic acid. (*L. legumen*. *F. acide légumique*.) A substance formed by the decomposition of legumin. It is a mixture of aspartic and glutamic acids.

Legumin. (*L. legumen*. *F. légumine*; *I. legumina*; *S. legumina*; *G. Legumin*, *Pflanzenkäsestoff*.) Braconnot's term for the plant-casine found in the seeds of leguminous plants.

Legumina'ceous. (*L. legumen*. *G. hülsenartig*.) Like to a plant of, or belonging to, the Nat. Order *Leguminosææ*.

Leguminar. (*L. legumen*. *F. léguminaire*.) Applied by L. C. Richard to the dehiscence of pericarps when it occurs by a marginal suture, as in the *Leguminosææ*.

Legumin'iform. (*L. legumen*; *forma*, likeness. *F. léguminiforme*.) Having the form of a legume, as the *camara* of the *Delphinium léguminiforme*.

Leguminodium. (*L. legumen*. *F. léguminode*; *G. Hüsenkranz*.) Applied by Agardh to a fruit composed of many legumes attached to the same base on the same flower.

Legumino'sæ. (*L. legumen*. *F. leguminosæ*; *I. leguminosi*; *S. leguminosas*; *G. Hülsengewächse*.) A Nat. Order of perigynous, calycifloral Endogens; or an Order of the Cohort *Rosales*. Flowers always lateral, pentamerous, hypo- or peri-gynous, with calyx and corolla; stamens ten or more; ovary of a single anterior carpel; ovules borne on the ventral suture; fruit a legume or a lomentum; leaves nearly always compound.

Leguminous. (*L. legumen*. *F. légumineux*; *G. hülsenartig*.) Of, or belonging to, a legume; full of, or having, legumes.

L. plants. The *Leguminosææ*.

Leguminum. Same as *Legumin*.

Leiantherous. (*Λείος*, smooth; *άνθηρός*, having flowers. *F. léianthère*.) Having smooth flowers or smooth anthers.

Leichen. Same as *Lichen*.

Leid'enfrost, Jo'hann Gottlob. A German physician, physicist and chemist, born at Ortenberg in 1715, died in 1794 at Duisburg.

L's phenom'enon. The spheroidal state assumed by a liquid which is allowed to fall on a metallic surface heated above its boiling point; being the result of its separation from the heated surface by a layer of its own vapour.

Leienceph'alon. (*Λείος*, smooth; *έγκέφαλος*, the brain.) A smooth brain without convolutions.

Leienteria. See *Lienteria*.

Leimanth'ium. (*Λειμών*, a meadow; *άνθος*, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melanthaceææ*.

L. virgin'icum. The *Melanthium virginicum*.

Leiocar'pous. (*Λείος*, smooth; *καρπός*, fruit. *F. léiocarpe*.) Having smooth fruit.

Leioceph'ali. (*Λείος*, smooth; *κεφαλή*, the head.) People who have smooth heads of straight or of wavy hair.

Leioceph'alous. (*Λείος*, smooth; *κεφαλή*, the head. *F. léiocephale*.) Having a smooth head or a smooth pileus.

Lei'ocome. (*Λείος*; *κόμμη*, gum.) A synonym of *Dextrin*.

Leiodermatous. (*Λείος*, smooth; *δέρμα*, the skin. *F. leiodermé*.) Applied by Bory to a Family of the *Ophidií*, comprehending such of those reptiles as have the skin naked and without scales.

Leiomy'oma. (*Λείος*, smooth; *μῦς*, a muscle.) The form of myoma which is composed of unstriated muscular fibre. It occurs in the uterus, forming many of the tumours called uterine fibroid, in the prostate gland, and also in the walls of the alimentary canal, and in the corium.

Leiophyll'ous. (*Λείος*, smooth; *φύλλον*, a leaf. *F. léiophylle*.) Having smooth leaves, as the *Galium leiophyllum*.

Leiophyll'um. (*Λείος*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericacææ*.

L. buxifol'ium. Elliot. (*L. buxus*, the box tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. United States. Leaves used as an adulteration of *uva ursi* leaves.

Leiop'ilous. (*Λείος*, smooth; *πίλος*, a hat. *F. leiopile*.) Having a smooth and glabrous hat or pileus.

Leiop'odes. (*Λείος*, flat; *πούς*, a foot. *F. léiopode*.) Old term (*Gr. λείοποδες*) applied by Galen, *de Artic.* iii. 92, to those who were flat-footed; splay, or broad-footed; having the middle of the foot below and on the inner part not hollow, but flat or plain.

Leiop'ous. (*Λείος*, smooth; *πούς*, a foot. *F. leiope*.) Having a splay foot.

Leiosperm'ous. (*Λείος*, smooth; *σπέρμα*, a seed. *F. léiosperme*; *G. glattsamig*.) Having smooth seeds.

Leiostach'yous. (*Λείος*, smooth; *σταχύς*, an ear of corn. *F. léiostachyé*.) Having the glumes which compose the ears smooth and glabrous.

Leiotrichi. (Λείος; θρίξ, gen. τριχός, hair.) One of Huxley's two divisions of human-kind, being those with smooth hair; it includes the Australoid, the Mongoloid, the Xanthochroic, and the Melanochroic groups.

Leiotrichous. (Λείος, smooth; θρίξ, hair. F. *léiotrique*; G. *glatthaarig*, *kraushaarig*.) Having smooth hair.

Leiphæmia. (Λειφαμίω, to lack blood.) Poverty or deficiency of blood.

Leiphæmos. (Λείπω, to be deficient; αἷμα, blood. F. *léiphème*; G. *blutarm*.) Old term (Gr. λειφαμος) applied by Hippocrates, *l. 2, de Morb. Mul.* xii, 20; xvii, 11, to those having a deficiency of blood.

Leiphæmus. Same as *Leiphæmos*.

Leipodermatous. Same as *Leipodermos*.

Leipodermos. (Λείπω, to be deficient; δέρμα, the skin. F. *leipoderme*; G. *Beschnitte*.) A loss of skin, or cuticle. Formerly applied to one in whom the prepuce was wanting from disease or amputation.

Leipomeria. See *Lipomeria*.

Leipopsychia. (Λείπω, to leave; ψύχη, life. F. *leipopsychie*; G. *Ohnmacht*.) Old term (Gr. λειποψυχία) used by Hippocrates for *Syncope*, or a swoon.

Leipothymia. (Λειποθυμία; from λείπω, to relinquish; θυμός, the mind. F. *leipothymie*; G. *Ohnmacht*.) A term used by Sauvages for the sensation of sinking, or fainting.

Leipyriasis. (Λείπω, to leave; πῦρ, fire, or heat.) Old epithet (λειπυρίας πυρετός) of a very malignant continued fever, combined with erysipelatos inflammation of the viscera, in which the internal parts suffer from much heat, while the external are cold; mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* ii, xvi, 12, &c.

Leitron. (Λείτριον, a lily.) The *Lilium candidum*.

Leislingen. Switzerland, Canton Bern. A sulphuretted water, from three sources, now little used.

Leit'er's tubes. Tubes of soft metal which can readily be adapted to the head or any part of the body; through the tubes flows a constant supply of cold water, by means of which the heat of the part may be reduced.

Le'ma. Same as *Leme*.

Lema'leous. (Λήμν, sordes of the eyes. G. *triefaugig*, *blödsichtig*.) Having or pertaining to weeping or watery eyes; having a running of the eyes.

Also, having weak vision.

Lem'bert, An'toine. A French surgeon, born at Nancy in 1802, died in 1851.

L's suture. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) A method of stitching together the serous coats of the hollow viscera in order to make them unite after punctured or other wounds. The threaded needle is introduced on one side about three and a half lines from the edge of the wound, pushed on as far as the submucous coat and then turned back through the serous coat about two lines from the edge of the wound; it is then introduced on the other in the reverse direction; such a number of sutures is introduced as to leave them a little less than a line apart; when all are applied they are each tied, the result being that the edge of the wound is inverted and the serous surfaces are brought together.

Lemë. (Λήμν. G. *Augenbutter*.) Old

term for sordes of the eyes; the secretion which gathers in the corners of the eyes.

Lémery, Nic'olas. A French chymist, born at Rouen in 1645, died in Paris in 1715.

L's powder. (F. *poudre impériale de Lémery*.) It contains cinnamon, ginger, cloves, raisins, nutmeg, mace, and musk. It is a stimulant and digestive.

L's salt. (F. *sel admirable de Lémery*.) A name of sulphate of magnesium.

L's white precipitate. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniacum*.

Lemithocor'ton. A name for the *Fucus helminthocorton*.

Lem'ma. (Λέμμα, husk; from λείπω, to peel.) Term for *Cortex*, or bark; the coat or covering of plants.

Also (G. *Augenbutter*), the secretion of the Meibomian follicles which gathers in the corners of the eyes.

Also (Gr. λείμμα, from λείπω, to leave. F. *residu*; G. *Uebrig*, *Rest*), term for the residue of a thing or sediment.

Lemmsteosclero'sis. (Λέμμα, bark; ὀστέον, a bone; σκληρός, hard. F. *lemmostéoscélrose*, *ostéoscélrose corticale*; G. *Rindenostéoscélrose*.) Osseous hardening or thickening of the covering of bones; cortical osteosclerosis.

Lem'na. (Λέμνα, the duckweed. G. *Wasserlinse*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lemnaceæ*.

L. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *L. polyrrhiza*.

L. mi'nor. Linn. (L. *minor*, less.) The lesser duckweed. Used locally as a refrigerant.

L. polyrrh'iza. (Πολύς, many; ῥίζα, a root.) Greater duckweed. Used locally as a refrigerant.

L. trisu'ca. Linn. (L. *tres*, three; *sulcus*, a furrow.) Ivy-leaved duckweed. Used locally as a refrigerant.

Lemna'ceæ. (Λέμνα. G. *Wasserlinsen*.) The duck weeds. A Nat. Order of diclinous, petaloid Monocotyledones, of the Alliance *Lemnates*, or an Order of the Cohort *Arales*. Water plants; stem leafless; each inflorescence consists of two male and one female flower borne on a lateral prominence of the stem. The male flowers consist of a single stamen, and the female flowers of one ovary.

Lem'nads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Lemnaceæ*.

Lem'nia terra. (L. *lemnius*, belonging to Lemnos, an island of the Ægean Sea; *terra*, earth.) An earth found in the island of Lemnos, light, fatty, of a red colour, and having astringent virtues; said to be similar to the Armenian hole, the yellowish brown kind being the best. It results from the decomposition of felspathic rocks. It occurs also in Bohemia, Russia, and India.

Lem'nian. Belonging to Lemnos.

L. bole. Same as *Lemnia terra*.

L. earth. See *Lemnia terra*.

Lemnis'cate. (Λημνίσκος, a woollen fillet.) In Geometry, a curve of the form of the figure 8 having both sections symmetrical.

Lemnis'cus. (Λημνίσκος, a woollen fillet.) A term used by Celsus for a bandage folded upon itself employed in the treatment of wounds.

Also, an old name for a tent which is placed in a wound.

Also, applied formerly to a pessary.

LEMNOS—LENGTH.

Also, in Anatomy, the same as *Fillet*.

Also, the small, ribbon-shaped appendages of the genital pores of Echinodermata.

Also, the two small organs situated at the side of the hooked proboscis of the *Acanthocephala*, and projecting into the abdominal cavity; they are provided with a rich, vascular network, which opens into a circular vessel of the integument, and only communicate with the cephalic vessels; they are supposed to be organs of excretion.

Lem'nos. Turkey. An island in the Greek Archipelago renowned for its ferruginous clay, termed by the Turks *Kütermeni*, and by the ancients *Lemnia terra*. Here are two springs; one of which is strongly impregnated with iron and the other with hydrogen sulphide.

Lemodip'oda. See *Laemodipoda*.

Lem'on. (Mid. E. *limon*; from F. *limon*; from Pers. *limin*, *limūd*. F. *citron*; I. *limone*; S. *limon*; G. *Citrone*.) The fruit of the *Citrus limonum*.

L.s, ac'id of. (F. *acide citrique*; G. *Citronsäure*.) Common name for citric acid.

L. balm. The *Melissa officinalis*.

L.-coloured. Pale-yellow.

L., com'mon. The *Citrus limonum*, Risso.

L., decoc'tion of. A fresh lemon, cut in slices, with three teacupfuls of water boiled down to one teacupful; allowed to stand in the open air during the night, strained, and drunk early in the morning in intermittent fever and typhomalarial fevers.

L., es'sence of. The *Spiritus limonis*.

L. grass. The *Andropogon citratus*, and other species.

L. grass, oil of. The distilled oil of *Andropogon citratus*. It is of a pale-sherry colour, transparent, pungent to the taste, and lemon-scented. Used in flatulent colic, in obstinate vomiting, and in malignant cholera; externally in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, myalgia, and sprains. The *Oleum andropogoni citrati*.

L., ground. The *Podophyllum montanum*.

L. juice. (G. *Citronsaft*.) See *Limonis succus*.

L., oil of. See *Oleum limonis*.

L. peel. (F. *ecorce de citron*; G. *Citronenschalen*.) See *Limonis cortex*.

L.s, salt of. A common name for bin-oxalate of potash, either alone or mixed with half its weight of cream of tartar. Used to remove ink spots.

L. scur'vy-grass. (F. *herbe aux cuillers*; G. *gemeines Löffelkraut*.) The *Cochlearia officinalis*.

L., spir'it of. See *Spiritus limonis*.

L., sweet. The *Citrus lumia*, Risso. Cultivated in the south of Europe.

L., syr'up of. See *Syrupus limonis*.

L.-thyme. The *Thymus citriodorus*; probably a variety of *T. serpyllum*.

L. tree. (F. *citronier*; I. *limone*; G. *Citronenbaum*.) The *Citrus limonum*, Risso.

L., wild. The *Podophyllum montanum*.

Lem'on springs. United States of America, North Carolina, Moore County. Chalybeate waters, having a temperature of 59° F. (15° C.)

Lem'onade. An infusion of sliced lemons sweetened. A cooling drink.

L., sulphuric acid. A sweetened water, containing sulphuric acid, used as a drink in some white lead manufactories to preserve the workers from the deleterious effects of the lead,

by forming an insoluble compound of sulphate of lead.

Lemos'ity. (Λίμνη, the secretion which gathers in the corners of the eyes. F. *lémosité*.) The state of eyes having sordes.

Lemotes. (Λησότης.) The same as *Lippitudo*, or soreness of the eyes.

Lemp'nias. Old term for *Terra sigillata*.

L. cal'cis. (L. *calx*, lime.) Old term for scales of brass, produced by beating the metal with a hammer.

L. lemp'nia. (F. *orpiment*; G. *Auripigmentum*, *Operment*.) Old term for *Auripigmentum*, or orpiment.

Lem'ur. (L. *lemures*, ghosts of the dead.) The animals of the Family *Lemuridae*, Suborder *Prosimia*, Order *Quadrumana*. So called from their quiet step and nocturnal habits.

Lem'ures. (L. *lemures*.) A term applied by Paracelsus to the astral bodies of those who die by their own hands or accidentally, before their natural time of life is over, until which time they remain in possession of their earthly desires and passions, and are attracted to living persons of similar passions.

Lemuria. (*Lemur*.) Sc Slater's term for a large continent supposed formerly to have existed in the Indian Ocean, of which Madagascar, the Maldives and Laccadive islands, Ceylon, and perhaps Celebes on the east, and some portions of East Africa on the west, are the only remaining parts not submerged. So called because it includes the entire range of the Lemurs.

Len-a-pee magnetic springs. United States of America, Ohio, Delaware County. Two springs, one containing magnesium bicarbonate 15.21 grains, calcium bicarbonate 27.42, calcium sulphate 6.2, potassium sulphate 1.34, and iron oxide .54 grain, in a gallon; the other is very like it, but the bicarbonates are replaced by carbonates. The temperature is 47° F. (8.33° C.)

Lendershausen. Germany, in Bavaria. A mineral water, containing sodium sulphate 30 grains, sodium chloride 15, magnesium sulphate 8, and ferrous carbonate 8 grains, in five quarts.

Lendigerous. (L. *lens*, gen. *lendis*, a nit; *gero*, to bear. F. *lendigère*.) Applied to a plant or to a polype, which presents on its surface small tubercles or vascular swellings.

Length. (Mid. E. *lengthé*; Sax. *lengð*; formed with suffix *ð*; from *lang*, long. F. *longeur*; I. *lunghezza*; S. *largura*; G. *Länge*.) Linear extent; the quality of being long.

L., meas'ures of. The English measure is the standard yard bar kept in the offices of the Exchequer, which, at a temperature of 62° F., is divided into three feet, each foot being again divided into twelve inches.

The French measure, with which those of other Continental nations are consonant, is the meter, which was considered to be the ten millionth of the quadrant of the circumference of the earth, though it is in reality a little less. The meter is divided into decimeters, or 1-10th; centimeters, or 100th; and millimeters, or 1000th of a metre; and, of late years, in microscopical measurements, micromillimeters have been admitted, or 1,000,000th of a metre.

L., unit of. In England and America the unit of length is the *Yard* = .914401 metre; or sometimes its third part, a *Foot* = 30.47972651 centimetres.

LENICEPS—LENS.

In France and many other countries the unit of length is the *Mètre* = 1.093612 yard; or sometimes its hundredth part, a *Centimètre* = .3937043196 inch.

Leniceps. (L. *lene*, softly; *capio*, to seize.) A form of uterine forceps, having the handle capable of being fixed by a transverse bar so that the pressure on the fetal head may not be excessive.

Leniens. (L. *leniens*, part. of *lenio*, to make soft. F. *lénitif*; G. *lendernd*.) Abating irritation; soothing.

Lenimen. (L. *lenimen*, a soothing application; from *lenio*, to make soft.) A liniment.

Lenimentum. Same as *Lenimen*.

Lenis. (L. *lenis*, soft.) Light; gentle; soft; lenitive.

Lenitive. (L. *lenis*, soft, gentle. F. *lénitif*; I. *lenitivo*; S. *lenitivo*; G. *lindernd*, *mildernd*.) Assuaging; gently palliating.

L. electuary. A name for the *Confectio sennæ composita*.

Lenk. Switzerland, Canton Bern. Cold mineral waters, from three sources, containing calcium sulphate and iron. Used in anemia and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes.

Lenos. (Ἀνώς, a hollowed-out cavity.) Anciently applied to the *Torcular Herophilii*.

Also, an old name for the channel or trough for the limb in some machines for reducing a fracture.

Lens. (I. *lens*, gen. *lentis*, a lentil.) The *Ervum lens*.

Also (F. *lentille*; G. *Linse*), the lentil seed.

Also (F. *lentille*; G. *Linsenglas*), a convex or concave piece of glass, or other transparent substance, which refracts the rays of light.

Also, the smallest Roman weight; equivalent to .76 troy grains.

Also, see *Crystalline lens*.

Also (L. *lens*, gen. *lendis*, a louse's egg. F. *lente*; I. *lendine*; S. *liendre*; G. *Niss*), the egg of the common louse; a nit.

L., achromatic. See *Achromatic lens*.

L., applanatic. See *Aplanatic lens*.

L., associated. (F. *lentilles associées*.) Term applied to a succession of lenses placed one behind the other and forming a central system. Wundt enunciates the following law in respect to them: the refractive power of a system of several associated lenses is equal to the algebraic sum of the refractive powers of the several lenses of which the system is composed.

L., average index of refraction of. The average index of refraction of the ordinary glass used in the construction of lenses has been ascertained by Landolt to be 1.53. Hence the focal distance of the lens No. 36 is not 36 inches, but 34 inches. That of flint glass is 1.6, of rock crystal 1.56, crown glass 1.5.

L., biconcave. (L. *bis*, twice; *concaus*, hollow.) The same as *L., concave, double*.

L., biconvex. (L. *bis*, twice; *convexus*, convex.) The same as *L., convex, double*.

L., bicylindrical. A lens with both surfaces cylindrical, but with crossed axes.

L., spherical. (L. *bis*, twice; *sphæra*, a globe. G. *sphärisch-geschliffene Brillenglas*.) A lens both surfaces of which are segments of a sphere. A biconvex lens.

L., cap'sule of. See *Capsule of lens*.

L., Coddington. (Coddington.) A lens consisting of a sphere of glass divided by a deep circular groove, which is filled with opaque matter, so as to form a diaphragm.

L., collect'ing. (G. *collectiv Glas*.) The same as *L., convex*, or *L., thin-edged*.

L., concave. (L. *concaus*, hollow. F. *verre concave*; G. *concau Glas*.) A lens one or both surfaces of which is concave.

L., concave, double. (L. *concaus*, hollow.) A lens bounded by two concave spherical surfaces, the centres of which are on opposite sides of the lens.

L., conca'vo-con'vex. (L. *concaus*, hollow; *convexus*, arched.) A lens bounded by a concave and a convex surface, but their two surfaces do not meet if continued. The effect of a concavo-convex lens is the same as that of a convex lens of the same focal distance.

L., convergent. (L. *con*, together; *vergo*, to turn.) Any lens which is thicker at the centre than at the sides; it may, therefore, be biconvex, plano-convex, or convexo-concave; parallel rays of light falling on either of these lenses converge after transmission upon a real focus.

L., conv'vex. (L. *convexus*, arched. F. *verre* or *lentille convexe*; G. *Convexglas*.) A lens having one surface convex and the other plane, or one having both surfaces convex.

L., convex, double. A lens bounded by two convex spherical surfaces, the centres of which are on opposite sides of the lens. It is equally convex when the radii of both surfaces, that is the distances from the centres to the circumferences of the circle to which they belong, are equal, and unequally convex when their radii or distances are unequal.

L., convexo-plane. The same as *L., plano-convex*.

L., cor'neal. The collection of hexagonal and other facets which form the compound eye of Arthropoda.

L., crys'talline. See *Crystalline lens*.

L., crys'talline, cap'sule of. See *Capsule of lens*.

L., crys'talline, devel'opment of. See under *Eye, development of*.

L., crys'talline, disloca'tion of. (L. *dis*, apart; *loco*, to place.) Shifting of the lens from its natural position. It is usually the result of a blow, but may occur in the course of certain operations, such as iridectomy. It indicates partial or complete rupture of the suspensory ligament. In the former case the iris is pressed forward in some part of its area. In the latter the lens may fall back or down into the vitreous, or may slip through the pupil into the anterior chamber. The dislocated lens may long remain transparent, but often becomes opaque. In cases of dislocation of the lens into the vitreous the iris is usually tremulous and the vision is always impaired. There is sometimes diplopia, and pain is often experienced. Iritis and iridochoroiditis may follow dislocation.

L., crys'talline, f'bres of. See under *Crystalline lens*.

L., crys'talline, lacu'næ of. (L. *lacuna*, a hole.) The clefts or channels in the cement substance which lies between the lamellæ of the lens, and which transmit a nutrient fluid.

L., crys'talline, rays of. Same as *L., crystalline, sutures of*.

L., crys'talline, stars of. Same as *L., crystalline, stellæ of*.

L., crys'talline, stel'læ of. (L. *stella*, a star.) See under *Crystalline lens*.

L., crys'talline, suspens'ory lig'a-ment of. The *Zonula of Zinn*.

LENS

L., crys'talline, sutures of. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The rays of the stella of the crystalline lens. They are three in number, simple in the infant, but possessing secondary rays in the adult; they contain an albuminous cement substance.

L., Cus'co's ophthalmoscop'ic. (Ὁφθαλμός, the eye; σκοπέω, to observe.) A flexible lens, consisting of two pieces of thin microscopic coverglass fixed in a frame, the space between the two pieces of glass is filled with water, and the curvature can be altered by forcing more water into the cavity.

L., cylin'drical. (Κύλινδρος, a cylinder or roller. F. *verre or lentille cylindrique*; G. *cylindrische Brillenglas*.) A lens which presents a plane surface in one axis, and a curved surface, either convex or concave, in the opposite axis. Such lenses are ground on a cylindrical surface.

L., decen'tered. (L. *de*, from; *centrum*, a centre. F. *lentille décentrée*; G. *sphärisch-prismatische Glas, decentrirte Brille*.) A lens which is so constructed that the excentric portion is placed in front of the optical centre of the eye.

L., diver'gent. (L. *de*, from; *vergo*, to turn.) Any lens which is thinner in the centre than at the edge. It may, therefore, be concave, plano-concave, or concavo-convex, the hollow of the concavity being greater than the prominence of the convexity. Parallel rays after transmission diverge, so that they appear to come from a vertical focus on the same side of the lens as that from which it proceeds.

L., e'chelon. (F. *échelon*, a step; from *échelle*, a ladder; from L. *scala*, a flight of steps.) A large, built-up lens having a plano-convex lens in the centre and a series of concentric segments around, each having a plane surface in harmony with the central lens, and the other surface so curved that the foci of all coincide in the same point.

L., excen'tric. (L. *ex*, out of; *centrum*, a centre.) Same as L., *decentered*.

L., field. (F. *lentille de champ*.) Same as *Field glass*.

L., flex'ible. (L. *flexilis*, pliable.) A lens the curvature of which is capable of slight variation; as in Cusco's ophthalmoscopic lens, which consists of two pieces of thin microscopic coverglass, fixed in a frame and separated by water, the amount of which may be varied at will.

L., flu'id. Such a lens as L., *flexible*.

L., fo'cal length of. (L. *longueur focale principale*.) The distance of the principal focus from the centre of a lens.

L., hyperbol'ic. (Υπερβολή, a throwing beyond. F. *lentille hyperbolique*.) A form adopted by Rählmann to correct an hyperbolic condition of the cornea; one face of the lens is plane, the other is an hyperboloid.

L., menis'cus. A L., *concavo-convex*.

L., metre- (F. *lentille métrique*; G. *Meter-Linse*, or *ML*.) A lens having a focal distance of one metre or 36.39 inches. The same as *Dioptr*.

L., multi'plying. A lens one side of which is plane and the other convex, but made up of a number of plane faces at different inclinations, each of which presents a separate image of the object viewed through it, so that the object is, as it were, multiplied.

L., neg'ative. (L. *negō*, to deny or refuse. F. *verre négatif*; G. *negativ Glas*.)

The same as L., *concave*, L., *divergent*, or L., *thick-edged*.

L., op'tical cen'tre of. A point on the axis of a lens every line drawn through which makes equal angles with both faces of the lens. If the lens be equiconvex or equiconcave, it is the middle point of the thickness. If the lens be plano-convex or plano-concave, it lies upon the convex or the concave surface, and if the lens be a meniscus it lies outside the lens.

L., pantoscop'ic. (Πάνς, all; σκόπεω, to see.) This term is applied to a spectacle glass in which either the halves of two lenses of different focal distance are cemented together in the horizontal plane, or in which a different curvature is given to the upper and lower halves of the lens by grinding. It is intended to enable the wearer to see near and remote objects distinctly without changing the frame.

L., periscop'ic. (Περί, around; σκόπεω, to see. G. *periskopische Brillenglas*.) A lens the opposite surfaces of which are of different or unequal curvature. The object is to correct spherical aberration, and it is therefore chiefly used in the stronger lenses.

L., pla'no-con'cave. (L. *planus*, flat; *concavus*, hollow.) A lens bounded by a plane surface on one side and by a concave one upon the other.

L., pla'no-con'vex. (L. *planus*, flat; *convexus*, arched.) A lens bounded by a plane surface on one side and by a convex one upon the other.

L., pla'no-cylin'drical. (L. *planus*, flat; G. *κύλινδρος*, a roller. G. *plan-cylindrische Glas*.) A lens one surface of which is flat, whilst the other is ground upon a cylinder.

L., polyzo'nal. (Πόλς, many; ζώνη, a zone.) A lens composed of many zones or belts. They are used in the construction of lighthouses.

L., pos'itive. (L. *positivus*, positive.) The same as L., *convex*, L., *convergent*, or L., *thin-edged*.

L., prismat'ic. (Πρίσμα, a prism. G. *prismatische Brille*.) A lens in which one part of the edge is thicker than the other.

L., Snell'en's. See *Snellen's lens*.

L., spher'ical. (Σφαίρα, a sphere.) A sphere or lens every point in the surface of which is equally distant from a common centre.

Also, a lens formed of a segment of a sphere in opposition to a cylindrical lens.

L., sphe'ro-cylin'drical. (Σφαίρα, a sphere. F. *verre sphéro-cylindrique*.) A lens one surface of which is formed by the segment of a circle, whilst the other surface is a segment of a cylinder.

L., Stan'hope. A lens of small diameter with two unequally convex surfaces enclosed in a metal tube.

L., Stokes's. See *Stokes's lens*.

L., thick-ed'ed. A lens that is thinnest in the centre. It may be biconcave, plano-concave, or concavo-convex, with a deep concavity. Parallel rays of light, after transmission, diverge so as to seem to come from a vertical focus on the same side of the lens as the source of light itself.

L., thin-ed'ed. A lens that is thick in the centre. It may either be convex on both sides, or plano-convex or concavo-convex, with a shallow concavity. Parallel rays of light falling upon such a lens converge upon a real focus at the opposite side of the lens.

LENS—LENTICULO-OPTIC ARTERIES.

L.s., tri'al. (F. *verres* or *lunettes d'essai*.) A series of lenses either concave, convex, or cylindrical, arranged in order of strength, and intended to test the refraction of the eye.

L., ura'nium. A lens, suggested by Argilagos, composed of uranium glass, intended to arrest heat rays whilst permitting the passage of those of light.

Lens. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) A Genus of the Nat. Order Leguminosæ.

L. esculenta, Mönch. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) The *Ervum lens*.

L. palus'tris. (L. *paluster*, belonging to a marsh.) The *Lemma minor*.

L. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Lentil*.

Lent. (Mid. E. *lenten*, *lente*, lent; Sax. *lenten*, the spring; possibly from *lang*, long; because in spring the days lengthen. F. *carême*; I. *quaresima*; S. *cuaresma*; G. *Fasten*, *Fastenzeit*.) The time of forty days' fast, a season of the Church.

L. lily. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

L. rose. Same as *L. lily*.

Lentibula'ria. (L. *lens*, a lentil; *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a pipe. G. *Blasenkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lentibulariaceæ*.

Also, the *Achillea millefolium*.

Lentibularia'ceæ. (L. *lens*, a lentil; *tubulus*, a small tube; from the tubular form of the sacs in Utricularia. G. *Wasserhelme-wächse*.) Butterworts. A Nat. Order of epipetalous, corollifloral Exogens, of the Alliance *Bigoniales*; or an Order of the Cohort *Personeales*. Small herbs, examples of which occur in *Pinguicula* and *Utricularia*, growing in water or moist places, and sometimes epiphytic, as in the case of the Brazilian *Utricularia nelumbifolia*. The stems are either one-flowered scapes or a raceme. The flowers are often large and coloured. They inhabit the moist, warm, and temperate regions of both hemispheres.

Lenticel. (Dim. of *lens*, the lentil. F. *lenticelle*; I. *lenticella*; S. *lenticela*; G. *Rinden-höckerchen*.) Ruddy, oval prominences seen upon the young bark of the branches of plants. They are projections of the cork layer, or epiphloem, of the bark, the cells of which are loosely packed so as to admit of the passage of gases, but only in the spring and summer; in the autumn the cork-layer beneath the lenticel ceases to produce the loose tissue, but develops the denser cork tissue; in the spring lenticel tissue is again produced, which ruptures by pressure the cork tissue above it, and the lenticel is again pervious. These points were called *glandes lenticulaires* by Guettard, and *pores corticaux* by Dupetit-Thouars.

Also, a small lenticular gland on the under surface of some leaves.

Also, in Anatomy, a lenticular gland.

Lenticellate. (F. *lenticellé*; G. *rinden-höckerig*.) Having lenticels.

Lenticulous. (L. *lens*; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *lenticole*.) Inhabiting the crystalline lens; as the *Monostoma lentis*.

Lenticula. (L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, a lentil.) A smaller kind of lentil.

Also, a term formerly used for *Ephelis*, or freckle.

Also, used in the same sense as *Lentigo*.

Also, for a peculiar kind of malignant contagious fever, the same as *Petechnialis*, with spots of the size of lentil seeds.

Also, the instrument called *Lenticular*.

Also, in Optics, a small lens.

Also, the same as *Lenticel*.

L. mari'na. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) A name for the sea lentil, *Sargassum vulgare*.

L. palus'tris. (L. *paluster*, of a marsh.) The *Lemma minor*.

L. palus'tris major. (L. *paluster*; *major*, greater.) The *Lemma trisulea*.

Lenticulæ. (Nominative plural of *Lenticula*.) A term applied to the eruption of a very fatal epidemic fever occurring in Italy in the early part of the sixteenth century, and described by Fracastorius; it was probably typhus fever with petechiæ.

Lenticular. (L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, a lentil. F. *lenticulaire*; I. *lenticolare*; S. *lenticolar*; G. *linsenförmig*.) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, a lens or lentil.

Also (F. *couteau lenticulaire*), an instrument for removing the irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine; it consists of a short steel stem fixed in a handle and expanded into a stout blade, with one cutting edge, ground convex on one side and concave on the other, and having a little shallow cup on the end of the blade, with its concavity towards the handle, for receiving the little pieces of bone when detached.

L. bone. (F. *os lenticulaire*.) The *Orbicular bone*.

L. fe'ver. See *Fever, lenticular*.

L. follicles. Isolated lymph follicles found in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

L. gan'gion. (F. *ganglion lenticulaire*; G. *Augenknötchen*.) The *Ganglion, ophthalmic*.

L. glands. See *Glands, lenticular*, and *Glandulæ lenticulares*.

Also, in Botany, a synonym of *Lenticel*.

L. loop. Those fibres of the fillet or lenticulus which pass transversely outwards, beneath the optic thalamus, through the internal capsule, to the lenticular nucleus.

L. nu'cleus. See *Nucleus, lenticular*.

L. nu'cleus, loop of. See *L. loop*.

L. papillæ. See *Papilla, lenticular*.

L. rose spots. (F. *taches roses lenticulaires*.) The rounded, well-defined, and elevated spots, of a pink colour, occurring in successive crops, upon the chest, abdomen, or back of patients suffering from *Enteric fever*.

L. syph'ilide. The large papular syphilitic consisting of sharply-defined hard nodules, as large as a hemp seed. The nodules fade and leave pits, at first pigmented, but at a later period glistening and white. Such degenerated papules occurring on the palms and soles constitute palmar or plantar syphilitic psoriasis.

Lenticulate. (L. *lenticula*. F. *lenticulé*; G. *linsenformig*.) Shaped like a lentil or a small lens.

Lenticule. (L. *lenticula*.) The crystalline lens.

Also, the individual facets of the corneal lens of Arthropoda.

Also, the same as *Lenticula*.

Lenticu'liform. (L. *lenticula*; *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a small lens or lentil.

Lenticulo-optic arteries. The posterior set of branches of the middle cerebral artery which supply part of the lenticular nucleus and the optic thalamus except its inner and hinder portions.

LENTICULO-STRIATE ARTERIES—LEONTODON.

Lentic'ulo-stri'ate ar'teries. The anterior set of branches of the middle cerebral artery which supply part of the lenticular nucleus and the caudate nucleus with the exception of its head.

Lentic'ulus. (L. *lenticula*, a small lentil; dim. of *lens*.) The *Orbicular bone*.

Lentiform. (L. *lens*, a lens; *forma*, likeness. F. *lentiforme*; G. *linsenförmig*.) Formed or shaped like a lens or lentil.

Lentig'enous. (L. *lens*; from root *gen*, in *gigno*, to beget.) Covered with minute lentil-shaped dots or freckles.

Lentig'erous. (L. *lens*, the lentil; *gero*, to carry. F. *lentigère*.) Having, or carrying, lentils.

Lentig'inose. (L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot.) Lens- or lentil-like.

In Botany, dusted over with minute dots.

Lentigo. (L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot; from *lens*, a lentil. F. *éphélide*; I. *lentigine*; G. *Sommersprosse*, *Sonnensflecken*, *Linsenfleck*.) A pimple or speckle on the face; a freckle on the skin.

A cutaneous affection chiefly of the face, in which there are spots of the colour and size of the lentil seed, occurring mostly on the face, breast, arms, and hands of women, or on parts exposed to the air, or to the rays of the sun, without pain. They are caused by an excess of pigment.

Some authors restrict the term lentigo to those pigment-spots which are not produced by the sun's rays, and give the term freckle to those which are so produced.

Lentil. (F. *lentille*; from L. *lenticula*, a small lens, a lentil. I. *lente*; S. *lenteja*; G. *Erve*; Sansk. *Mussoora*; Egypt. *Adz*; Gr. *φακός* of Hippocrates and Galen.) Common name for the plants of the Genus *Ervum*; and also for their seeds, which are used as food. Lentil flour contains, on an average, water 12.51, nitrogenous substances 24.81, fat 1.85, starch and like matters 54.78, cellulose 3.58, and ash 2.47 per cent. The ash contains potash 34.76, soda 13.5, lime 6.34, magnesia 2.47, iron oxide 2, phosphoric acid 36.3, and chlorine 4.63 per cent.

L. sea. The *Sargassum vulgare*.

Lent'inus. (L. *lentus*, pliant.) A Genus of the Family *Agaricini*.

L. tigr'inus, Fr. The tiger-spot or tiger-tuft. Pileus thin, yellowish-white, with blackish scales; gills attenuated, decurrent, white, then yellowish. Edible.

Lentiscin'um vin'um. (L. *lentiscinus*, of the mastich tree; *vinum*, wine.) Wine impregnated with mastich.

Lentis'cus. (F. *pistache*, *lentisque*; G. *Pistacie*, *Mastixstrauch*.) The mastich-tree, *Pistacia lentiscus*.

L. vulga'ris, Cup. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Lentisk. The *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Lentitia. (L. *lentitia*, stickiness. G. *Zähigkeit*.) Same as *Lentor*.

Lenti'tis. (F. *lenticite*.) An inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Lentitu'do. (L. *lentitudo*, slowness.) Inactivity.

Also, the same as *Lentor*.

Lentor. (L. *lentor*; from *lentus*, adhesive. F. *viscosité*; G. *Zähigkeit*, *Klebrigkeit*.) Viscidity, or gluey consistence of a fluid.

L. of the blood. Boerhaave's term for

viscidosity of the blood, which he believed to be the cause of fever; the hypothesis of its action being based on Leuwenhoeck's statement that the corpuscles of the blood have a regular gradation in size, each different size consisting of different principles, and each circulating only in a peculiar set of vessels. Boerhaave conceived that, by an *error loci*, the bigger corpuscles got obstructed in minute vessels which they were unfitted by size and by the viscidosity of the fluid to traverse.

Lentous. (L. *lentus*, tenacious. G. *zähe*, *dickflüssig*.) Viscid; tenacious.

Len'um. (Αρνός, anything shaped like a tub.) The *Torcular herophiti*.

Lenz's law. In all cases of electromagnetic induction the induced currents have such a direction that their reaction tends to stop the motion which produces them. (Silvanus Thompson.)

Leon'oland spring. United States of America, Texas, Bell County. A calicheate spring.

Leono'tis. (Λέων, a lion; ὄψ, the ear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatae*.

L. leonurus. (Λέων; ὄψ, a tail.) Hab. South Africa. It is smoked by the Hottentots like tobacco. Its leaves when infused act as a cathartic and emmenagogue, and are also employed in skin diseases.

L. nepetifolia, Brown. (L. *nepeta*, the Italian catnip; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India, South America. Used in Brazil in baths for rheumatism. Ashes of the flowering tops used in ringworm.

L. ova'ta. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. The crown parsnip; it has the same properties as *L. leonurus*.

Leontapet'alon. The *Leontice leontopetalum*.

Leonti'asis. (L. *leo*, a lion. F. *léontiasie*; I. *liontiasi*.) The same as *Elephantiasis leontina*.

L. os'sea. (L. *osseus*, bony.) Virchow's term for *Osteitis deformans* when occurring in the bones of the face and head, which become hugely thickened, porous, and reticulate, encroaching on the cavities of the face and the skull, and slowly producing death. The disease commences in early life.

Leontic'é. (Λεοντική. G. *Löwenblatt*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ*.

L. chrysog'onum, Linn. (Χρυσόγονος, begotten of gold.) Red turnip. Hab. South Europe. Root stomachic. Probably the *Λεοντική* of Dioscorides.

L. leontopet'alum, Linn. (Λέων, a lion; πέταλον, a leaf.) Black turnip. Hab. Europe. Root stomachic. Used in the East in the treatment of itch.

L. thaliotroides, Linn. The *Caulophyllum thaliotroides*.

L. veter'um. (L. *veteres*, the ancients.) A name for the *Cacalia alpina*, or strange colt's-foot.

Leon'tion. Same as *Leontiasis*.

Leon'todon. (Λέων, the lion; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *dent de lion*; G. *Löwenzahn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. autumnal'e, Linn. The *Oporinia autumnalis*.

L. hispidus, Linn. (L. *hispidus*, bristly.) Hab. Europe. Roots sometimes used as an adulteration of those of *Turaxacum officinale*.

LEONTODONIUM—LEPIDIUM

L. officinale, With. The *Taraxacum officinale*.

L. taraxacum, Linn. (F. *dent de lion*; G. *Löwenzahn*.) The *Taraxacum officinale*.

L. vulgare, Lamk. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Taraxacum officinale*.

Leontodonium. (Λέων, a lion; ὄδος, a foot; from its likeness. G. *Löwenfuss*.) The lion's foot, *Filago leontopodium*.

L. alpinum, Cass. (L. *alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) Hab. Europe. Roots astringent and discutient.

Leonu'rus. (Λέων, a lion; οὐρά, a tail; from its likeness. F. *léonure*; G. *Löwenschweif*, *Wolfstrapp*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatae*.

L. cardi'aca, Linn. (Καρδιακός, of the heart. F. *agripaume*, *cardiaire*; G. *Herzgespann*, *Wolfstrapp*.) The mother-wort, or wild palm, the leaves of which were formerly used in stomach disorders of children, in hysteria, to promote the catamenia, to restore the suppressed lochia, and to allay palpitation of the heart. Used in Russia in rabies.

L. lana'tus. The *Ballota lanata*.

L. marrubias'trum, Willd. (L. *marrubium*, horehound.) Bastard horehound. Hab. Europe. Used as an emmenagogue, antihysterie, expectorant, and vermifuge.

L. sinen'sis. (Mod. L. *sinensis*, Chinese.) Hab. China. Used to restore suppressed menstruation.

Leopard. (F. *léopard*; from L. *leopardus*; from Gr. *λεοπαρδος*; from Λέων, a lion; πάρδος, a male panther; being supposed to be a hybrid. I. *leopardo*; S. *leopardo*; G. *Leopard*.) The *Felis leopardus*.

L.'s bane. (F. *arnique des montagnes*; G. *Wolverlei*, *Gemswurz*.) The *Arnica montana*.

L.'s bane, creep'ing. The *Aronicum scorpioides*.

L.'s bane, Ger'man. The *Arnica montana*.

L.'s bane, great. The *Doronicum pardalianches*.

L.'s bane, plant'ain-lea'ved. The *Doronicum plantagineum*.

L.'s bane, Ro'man. The *Doronicum pardalianches*.

L.'s bane, small. The *Doronicum plantagineum*.

Leopoldin'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

L. piassa'ba, Wallace. Supplies a fibre, used for brooms, called *Para piassaba*.

Leot'ia. A Genus of the Family *Elvelaceæ*.

L. lu'brica, Pers. (L. *lubricus*, slippery.) The lizard tuft. Pileus swollen, soft, gelatinous, greenish-yellow. Esculent.

Lepadid'æ. (Λεπας, a limpet; so called because it clings to λεπας, a bare rock.) Barnacles with fleshy and contractile peduncles. They belong to the Subkingdom *Arthropoda*, Class *Crustacea*, Order *Cirripedia*.

Lep'al. (F. *lépale*; from Gr. *λεπίς*, a scale.) Applied by Dunal to the scales seen on the base of the male organs of certain plants, and the col-

lection of which constitutes the *Lepisma*, which see. They are sterile stamens, and occur in many flowers, originating in the same whorl as the stamens or between the true stamens and the pistil, and assuming the form of glands or of petaloid scales.

Lepan'to. Greece. Two cold mineral springs are found in the neighbourhood; one a sulphur water, the other containing sodium sulphate, with very little sulphide. Otherwise called *Naupaktus*.

Lep'er. (Originally the word signified the disease, and not the person suffering from it. F. *lepre*, a leprosy; from L. *lepra*; from Gr. *λέπρα*, from *λεπρός*, for *λεπερός*, scaly; from *λέπος*, rind. I. *un lebbroso*; S. *un leproso*; G. *Aussätziger*.) A person suffering from *Leprosy*.

Lep'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crucifere*.

L. campest'ris. The *Thlaspi campestre*.

L. sativa. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown.) The *Lepidium iberies*.

Lepicaun'é. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. spinulo'sa, Lapèyr. (L. *spinulosus*, spiny.) The *Sonchus arvensis*.

Lep'icene. (Λέπος, a husk; κένος, empty. F. *lépicène*; S. *lepicona*; G. *Schuppen dicke*.) L. C. Richard's term for the glume of the grasses.

Lepidacanth'ous. (Λεπίς, a scale; ἀκανθα, a thorn.) Having prickles on the scales.

Lepidanth'eous. (Λεπίς, a scale; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *lépidanthé*; G. *schuppenblüthig*.) Applied by Marquis to designate plants that are squamiflorous.

Lepidanth'ous. The same as *Lepidanth'eous*.

Lep'idene. $C_{25}H_{30}O$. A crystallisable substance obtained by Zinin when benzoin is heated with fuming hydrochloric acid.

Lep'idin. (L. *lepidium*. F. *lépidine*; I. *lepidina*; G. *Lépidine*.) Term for a peculiar bitter substance obtained by Leroux and Dr. Cagnon from the *Lepidium iberies*; of doubtful existence.

Also, $C_{10}H_9N$, a liquid, oily base obtained, along with others, in the distillation of quinine, cinchonin, and other alkaloids; it boils at 266° C.— 270° C. (510° – 518° F.)

Also, the same as *Lepidene*.

Lepidiopt'eros. Same as *Lepidopterous*.

Lepidium. (Λεπίδιον, a Syrian plant used in scurvy; from *λεπίς*, a scale. G. *Kresse*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crucifere*.

L. campest're, Brown. (L. *campester*, belonging to a plain. F. *thlaspi officinal*.) Bastard cress. Seeds yield a volatile, sulphuretted oil. Used as a salad. Seeds acrid, detergent, and astringent.

L. gramin'eum, Lam. (L. *gramineus*, of grass.) The *L. latifolium*.

L. ibe'ris, Linu. (L. *Iberia*, Spain. F. *passerage ibérie*; G. *Iberiskresse*, *Pfefferkraut*.) The sciatia cresses, or pepper grass. Hab. South Europe. Used as antiscrobutic, antiseptic, and stomachic; and, as a poultice with curd, in sciatia.

L. latifo'lium, Linn. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. F. *petite passerage*, *chasseraie*, *nasitert sauvage*.) Dittander. Hab. Europe.

LEPIDO- —LEPOCYTE.

Acrid and sialogogue. Infused in beer, used to expedite labour; and, as a poultice, used in sciatica.

L. olera'ceum, Forst. (L. *oleraceus*, herb-like.) An antiscorbutic.

L. piscid'ium, Forst. Hab. Sandwich Islands. Used in syphilis and as an alexipharmic.

L. rudera'lë, Linn. (L. *rudus*, rubbish. F. *passerage*.) Said to kill, or to keep away, bugs when put into a bed.

L. sativum, Linn. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown. F. *cresson des jardins*, c. *alënois*, *nasitort*; G. *Gartenkresse*; Beng. *aleverie*; Arab. *half*.) The garden cress. Hab. Persia. Used by the poor as antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic. Supplies an oil.

L. squama'tum. (L. *squama*, a scale.) The *Senebiera coronopus*.

Lepido-. (Λεπίς, gen. λεπίδος, a scale.) In composition, signifies scale or scaly.

Lepidocarpous. (Λεπίς, a scale; καρπός, fruit. G. *feinfrüchtig*.) Having scale-like fruit.

Lepidoc'erous. (Λεπίς, a scale; κέρα, a horn. F. *lépidocère*.) Having antennæ covered with short leaves in form of small scales.

Lepidoden'dræ. (Λεπίς, a scale; δένδρον, a tree.) An Order of the Class *Lycopodiæ*. Fossil plants growing to a large size in the carboniferous period.

Lepido'des. (Λεπίς, a scale; εἶδος, likeness. F. *lépideux*; G. *schuppig*.) Having, or full of, scales; scaly.

Lepidoganoi'dei. (Λεπίς; γένος, brightness; εἶδος, likeness.) A Division of the Order *Ganoidæ*, Class *Pisces*, being those which are covered with scales.

Lepidoid. (Λεπίς; εἶδος. F. *lépidoïde*; I. *lepidoides*; G. *schuppenförmig*, *schuppig*.) Resembling a scale.

L. bone. The squamous portion of the temporal bone.

L. suture. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The temporo-parietal suture.

Lepidolite. (Λεπίς.) A mineral which contains silicate of lithium.

Lepidoph'orous. (Λεπίς; φορέω, to bear. F. *lépidophore*.) Furnished with, or bearing, scales.

Lepidophyllous. (Λεπίς, a scale; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *lépidophyllé*.) Having leaves in the form, or nearly in the form, of scales.

Lepidoplastic. (Λεπίς, a scale; πλάσσω, to form. F. *lépidoplaste*.) Forming scales.

Lepidoptera. (Λεπίς, a scale; πτέρον, a wing.) An Order of the Class *Insecta*, which includes the butterflies and moths. They have four extended wings, covered with minute scales on each side; the mouth is suctorial, having a spirally rolled-up proboscis, and the metamorphosis is complete.

Lepidopteral. Same as *Lepidopterous*.
Lepidopterology. (Λεπίδοπτερά; λόγος, a discourse. F. *lépidoptérologie*.) The account of the *Lepidoptera*.

Lepidopterous. (Λεπίς, a scale; πτέρον, a wing. F. *lépidoptère*.) Belonging to the *Lepidoptera*.

Lepidosarco'ma. (Λεπίς, a scale; σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour.) Severin's term for a fleshy tumour covered with irregular scales, found by him in the mouth.

Lepidosaur'ia. (Λεπίς, a scale; σαύρα, a lizard.) A Subclass of the Class *Reptilia*, which includes the snakes and lizards, so called from the scaly character of their integument. Same as *Plagiotremata*.

Lepidosin. (Λεπίς.) The homogeneous, hyaline, non-cellular substance composing the scales of fish.

Lepidosiren. (Λεπίς; Σειρήν, a Siren.) A Genus of the Order *Dipnoi*, Class *Pisces*.

L. paradoxa, Natterer. (Παράδοξος, contrary to received opinion.) Mud fish. Used as food; it is rich and oily.

Lepidosis. (Λεπίς, a scale. F. *lépideuse*; G. *Kleinausschlag*.) Good's term for scaliness of the skin.

A synonym of *Ichthyosis*.

Also, a synonym of *Lepra*.

L. ichthy'asis. Same as *Ichthyosis*.

L. ichthy'asis cornig'era. (L. *cornu*, horn; *gero*, to carry.) A term for horny excrescences of the skin.

L. lepri'asis. (F. *lèpre*; G. *Aussatz*, *Schuppenkrankheit*.) The systematic name given by Mason Good to leprosy.

L. pityri'asis. Same as *Pityriasis*.

L. psori'asis. Same as *Psoriasis*.

Lepido'ta. (Λεπιδωτός, scaly.) A synonym of *Dipnoi*.

Lepidote. (Λεπιδωτός, scaly. F. *lépide*; G. *schuppig*, *schülferig*.) Furnished with small, scurfy scales, as the leaves of the *Hibbertia lepidota*, or the body of the *Tabanus lepidotus*.

Lepidoted. Same as *Lepidote*.

Lepidotis. (Λεπιδωτός, scaly.) A Genus of the Order *Lycopodiaceæ*.

L. clava'ta. The *Lycopodium clavatum*.

Lep'idous. (Λεπίς, a scale.) Same as *Lepidote*.

Lep'ira. Same as *Lepra*.

Lep'is. (Λεπίς.) A scale.

In Botany (G. *Schuppe*, *Schülfer*), a flat membranous scale, with a lacerated margin, and attached by its middle.

Lepis'ma. (Λέπισμα, that which is peeled off. F. *lépisme*.) Applied by De Candelto to the mass of membranous or slightly fleshy scales, or *Lepals*, found on the base of ovaries in the *Aquilegia*, and which appears to consist of either aborted stamens or expansions of the torus.

Lepis'ta. A Genus of the Family *Agaricini*.

L. nu'da, Bull. (L. *nudus*, naked.) Wood blewit. Pileus fleshy, pale lilac, discoloured, smooth, moist; gills crowded, narrow, violet becoming stained with reddish-brown. Esculent.

L. persona'ta, Fr. (L. *personatus*, marked.) The blewit. Pileus convex then plane, even, moist; gills crowded, broad, dirty white. Esculent.

Lepocol'la. (Λέπος, a scale; κόλλα, glue.) Eklund's term for a species of fungus.

L. re'pens, Eklund. (L. *repens*, creeping.) A name given by Eklund to a fungus found by Lang in the scales of psoriasis. It originates in the walls of the capillaries, and consists of smooth, transparent mycelium and conidia, or large, isolated, round, hyaline spores lying near to it, which, when cultivated in broth, furnish mycelial threads with endogenous spores. Its existence has been doubted.

Lep'ocyte. (Λέπος, rind; κύτος, a hollow.) A nucleated cell provided with walls.

LEPOCYTODE—LEPRA.

Lepocy'tode. (Λέπος, rind; κύτος, a hollow. F. *lépocyto'de*.) Häckel's term for a cytode, or non-nucleated cell, which is provided with walls; this is especially a vegetable form.

Lepoi'des. (Λέπος, rind; είδος, like.) A name given by Dr. Warren to the warty growth covered with a brown crust occurring upon the face of elderly persons, and which often precedes the formation of an epitheliomatous ulcer. The name is derived from the dark and dry crust of epithelium which frequently covers the surface.

Lepomone'ra. (Λέπος; μονήρης, single.) A Division of the Order *Monera*, including those which are encysted in a structureless membrane during a quiescent stage, and then break up into spores, which may or may not at first resemble the parent.

Leporide. (F. *léporide*; from *L. lepus*, a hare.) A hybrid between a rabbit and a hare; the sexes are fecund between themselves for several generations.

Leporine. (*L. lepus*, a hare. F. *léporin*.) Hare-like; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare.

Lepori'num lab'ium. (*L. leporinus*, of, or like to, a hare; *labium*, a lip.) The malformation or defect called hare-lip.

L. ros'trum. (*L. rostrum*, a beak.) Same as *L. labium*.

Leporinus ocul'us. (*L. leporinus*; *oculus*, the eye.) Same as *Lagophthalmia*.

Leposteophyton. Same as *Leposteophytum*.

Leposteoph'ytum. (Λεπίς, a scale; ὀστέον, a bone; φυτόν, a plant. F. *lépostéophyte*.) A morbid growth of bone in the form of a scale.

Lepothrix. (Λέπος, a husk; θρίξ, a hair.) A hair with a husk around or upon it, produced by the partial separation of the scales of its cuticle. The hairs of the armpit and scrotum often become affected in this way from their frequent soaking in sweat.

Lep'ra. (Λέπρα, leprosy; from λεπρός, scaly, for λεπρός; from λεπρός, rind.) A term used by Herodotus and Hippocrates to signify a disease of the skin characterised by scalliness; the varieties of which were described by later writers as Ἀλφός, Δεύκη, and Μέλας. It is very doubtful if any form of true leprosy, *Elephantiasis græcorum*, was included in any of these terms, unless it were the form now known as *L. maculata*; the diseases being chiefly forms of leucoderma and of psoriasis.

Also, the generic term, used by Willan and others, for many of the varieties of *Psoriasis*.

Also, a synonym of both *Elephantiasis arabum* and *E. græcorum*.

L. alphi'des. (Ἀλφός, a dull, white leprosy; είδος, likeness. F. *lépre blanche*; G. *weisser Aussatz*.) An old term for the form of *Psoriasis* in which each diseased part is a small disc, more or less circular, and covered with white scales.

L. alphos. Same as *L. alphioides*.

Also, see under chief heading, and *Alphos*.

L. anæsthet'ica. See *Elephantiasis anæsthetica*.

L. ar'abum. (*L. Arabs*, Arabian.) The leprosy described by the Arabian writers, being the *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L. astu'rica. (*L. Asturias*, a province of the north of Spain.) See *Mal de la Rosa*.

L. borea'lis. (*L. boreas*, the north wind.) A synonym of *Radzyge*.

L. circina'ta. (*L. circino*, to make round.) Same as *L. vulgaris*.

L. diffu'sa. (*L. diffusus*, spread out.) The form of *Psoriasis* in which the patches are large and irregular, from the running together of smaller patches.

L. elephan'tia. The *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L. fungiform'ia. (*L. fungus*, a mushroom; *forma*, shape.) A synonym of *Frambæsia*.

L. gangræno'sa. (Γάγγραινα, gangrene.) Arthur Thompson's term for *Ngerengere*, the leprosy of New Zealand.

L. græcorum. (F. *lépre des Grecs*.) A synonym of *Elephantiasis arabum*.

Also, see *Leprosy*.

Also, the disease now called *Psoriasis*.

L. gutta'ta. (*L. gutta*, a drop.) The form of psoriasis in which spots are similar to, but larger than, those of *L. punctata*.

L. gyra'ta. (Γύρος, a circle.) An old term for the form of *Psoriasis* in which the diseased patches have the form of segments of rings which have coalesced with each other.

L. hebraeo'rum. (*L. Hebraeus*, belonging to the Hebrews.) Same as *L. judæica*.

L. ichthy'o'sis. Same as *Ichthyosis*.

L. invetera'ta. (*L. inveteratus*, of long-standing.) A severe and extended form of *L. diffusa*.

L. ita'lica. A synonym of *Pellagra*.

L. juda'ica. (F. *lépre des Juifs*.) The Jewish leprosy or *tsara'ath*, of which three kinds are mentioned by Moses; the *bohaq*, believed by Mason Good to be identical with the *L. alphos* of the Greeks; the *bahéreth kehah*, the *beras asved* of the Arabians, and *L. melas* of the Greeks; and the *bahéreth l'ghanah*, the *beras bejas* of the Arabians, and *L. leuce* of the Greeks. This interpretation is not accepted by some; but there is little doubt that the term *tsara'ath* included, like the Greek *lepra*, chiefly forms of leucoderma and psoriasis but perhaps also cases of true leprosy.

L., le'onine. Same as *Leontiasis*.

L., le'ontine. Same as *Leontiasis*.

L. leu'cè. Same as *Leuce*.

L. lombard'ica. (Lombardy, an Italian province.) Same as *Pellagra*.

L. maculo'sa. (*L. macula*, a spot. F. *lépre tachetée*; G. *fleckenförmiger Aussatz*, *Pigment-Lep'ra*.) A term applied to the early stage of those cases of either tubercular or anæsthetic leprosy which begin with the deposit of pigment spots on the skin.

Also, applied to *Morphæa* and *Vitiligo gravior*.

L. maculo'sa alba. (*L. macula*; *albus*, white.) The form in which the patches are whitish in colour.

L. maculo'sa ni'gra. (*L. macula*, *niger*, black.) The form in which the patches are blackish in colour.

L. mediolan'is. (*L. Mediolanum*, Milan.) A synonym of *Pellagra*.

L. mel'as. (Μέλας, black.) Same as *L. maculosa nigra*.

L. mercuria'lis. A scaly eruption on the skin produced in some persons by the administration of mercury; being Moriarty's term for *Eczema mercuriale*.

LEPRÆ VERÆ—LEPTANDRIN

L., moist. (*F. lepre humide.*) A synonym of *Impetigo*.

L. mosa'ica. (*Moses*, the Hebrew law-giver.) Same as *L. judaica*.

L. mu'tilans. (*L. mutilo*, to injure. *F. lepre mutilante.*) Stendone's term for *Elephantiasis mutilans*.

L. nervo'rum. (*L. nervus*, a nerve.) A diseased condition of the nerves seen in *Elephantiasis græcorum*. It consists of a diffuse, somewhat spindle-shaped, swelling of a nerve, consisting of granulation tissue.

L. nigricans. Same as *L. maculosa nigra*.

L. norveg'ica. (*Norway.*) A synonym of *Radzyge*.

L. nummula'ris. (*L. nummulus*, a piece of money.) The form of *Psoriasis* in which the patches are the shape and size of a shilling.

L. of Wil'ian. The disease now called *Psoriasis*.

L. puncta'ta. (*L. punctum*, a point.) The form of *Psoriasis* consisting of minute spots of whitish epidermic scales.

L. squamo'sa. (*L. squama*, a scale.) A synonym of *Impetigo*.

L. tau'rica. (*L. tauricus*, belonging to the Tauri, a people living in the peninsula now called the Crimea. *F. mal de Crimée.*) The form of leprosy seen in the Crimea.

L. tuberculo'sa. (*F. lepre tuberculeuse.*) Same as *Elephantiasis, tuberculated*.

L. tuberculo'sa elephant'ina. (*L. tuberculum*, a small hump; *elephas*, an elephant. *F. lepre tuberculeuse elephantine* of Alibert.) The *Elephantiasis arabum*.

L. tubero'sa. (*L. tuberosus*, full of swellings. *F. lepre tubéreuse.*) Same as *Elephantiasis, tuberculated*.

L. vera. (*L. verus*, true.) A synonym of *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L. vulga'ris. (*F. lepre vulgaire.*) The form of *Psoriasis* in which the diseased patches are round in figure.

Lepræ veræ. Same as *Lepra vera*.

Lepr'iasis. (*Λέπρα*, the leprosy. *F. lepriase.*) The specific name given by Mason Good to leprosy, which he terms *Lepidosis lepriasis*.

Lepr'ic. (*Λέπρα*, the leprosy. *F. lépriqué.*) Of, or belonging to, *Leprosy*.

Lepro'des. The same as *Leprosy*.

Leprophthal'mus. (*Λέπρα*, the leprosy; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. *F. léprophthalme*; *G. das Aussätz-Auge.*) Term for the eye affected by leprophthalmy; also applied to the patient labouring under that affection.

Leprophthal'my. (*Λέπρα*, the leprosy; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. *F. léprophthalmie*; *G. die Lepra-Augenkrankheit.*) Term for leprosy ophthalmia.

Leptosar'ium. (*Λέπρα*, the leprosy. *F. leprosarie.*) A hospital for leprosy.

Leprose. Same as *Leprosy*.

Lepro'sis. (*Λέπρα*, the leprosy. *F. léprosc.*) Term for the progress of leprosy.

Lepros'itas. (*Λέπρα*, the leprosy.)

Leprosy. (*Old F. lepreux*; from *L. leprosus*, leprosy; from *Gr. λέπρα*, the leprosy. *F. lepre*; *I. lebbra*; *S. lepra*; *G. Aussätz.*) Same as *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Also, the same as *Lepra*.

L., anæsthetic. Same as *Elephantiasis, anæsthetic*.

L., bacil'lus of. See *Elephantiasis*

græcorum, bacillus of. It is the *Bacillus lepræ* of Hensen.

L., black. A term applied to *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Also, the same as *Elephantiasis nigra*.

L., dry. A disease of hot climates, in which there is muscular atrophy of the inner side of the palm from affection of the ulnar nerve.

L., Eas'tern. Same as *Lepra judaica*.

L., Ital'ian. A synonym of *Pellagra*.

L., larynge'al. See *Larynx, leprosy of*.

L., Lombard'ian. (*Lombardy.*) A synonym of *Pellagra*.

L., nod'ular. (*L. nodus*, a knot.) Same as *Elephantiasis, tuberculated*.

L., Norweg'ian. Same as *Radzyge*.

L., red. Same as *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L., true. The *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

L., tubercular. Same as *Elephantiasis, tuberculated*.

L., white. An old term which included cases of psoriasis with white scales, and also cases of local leucoderma.

Also, the same as *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Leprot'ic. Relating to *Leprosy*.

L. fe'ver. The elevation of temperature occurring in the acute forms of leprosy.

Leprous. (*F. lépreux. I. lebbroso*; *S. leproso*; *G. räudig, aussätzig.*) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, the disease lepra.

Also, applied to the scaly or mealy appearance on crustaceous lichens.

Leprurethrorrhœ'a. (*Λέπρα*, the leprosy; *ὀυρήθρα*, the urethra; *ροία*, a flow. *F. F. léprurétrorrhée*; *G. Aussätz-Tripper.*) A urethral discharge caused by, or accompanying, leprosy.

Lep'sis. (*Λήψις*, a seizing; from *λαμβάνω*, to take. *F. lepsis*; *G. Anfall, Fängen, Nehmen.*) Term for a seizure or an attack.

Leptacanth'ous. (*Λεπτός*, slender; *ἀκανθα*, a spine. *F. leptacanthé.*) Having slender spines.

Leptandra. (*Λεπτός*, slender; *ἄνθη*, a male, and meaning anther.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Also, *U.S. Ph.*, the rhizome and rootlets of *L. virginica*. It has a feeble odour, and a bitterish, somewhat acrid, disagreeable taste; it contains a volatile oil, tannin, gum, resin, mannite, and *Leptandrin*, to the latter of which it owes its properties. The recent root is an active cathartic and sometimes an emetic; the dried root is less active; it is supposed to act specially on the mucous follicles of the small intestines, and to have some, probably slight, action on the liver. Dose of the powder, 20 to 60 grains (1·3 to 3·9 grammes).

L., extract of. See *Extractum leptandrae*.

L., fluid extract of. See *Extractum leptandrae fluidum*.

L. purpurea. Rafinesque. (*L. purpureus*, purple.) Probably a variety of *L. virginica*; it has purple flowers.

L. virginica. Nuttall. Culver's root. Hab. United States of America, east of the Mississippi. Supplies *Leptandra*, *U.S. Ph.*

Leptandrin. A glucoside, obtained by Wayne, from the root of *Leptandra virginica*. It crystallises in needles, which have a bitter taste; and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is probably the active principle of the drug, but has not yet been employed in its pure state.

LEPTANTHUS—LEPTOMENINGITIS.

Also, a resinous substance precipitated by water from a tincture of leptandra, used as a cholagogue. It is probable that it derives its activity from the presence of the above-described substance, and that the resin is inert.

Leptanthus. (Λεπτός, peeled, slender; άνθος, a flower.) Having small, slender flowers.

Leptymenia. (Λεπτός, thin; ύμην, thin skin. F. *leptyménie*; G. Zartheit der Membranen.) Term for softness, thinness, or slenderness of the membranes.

Leptymenic. Of, or belonging to, *Leptymenia*.

Leptocardii. (Λεπτός, thin; καρδιά, the heart. G. *Röhrenherzen*.) An Order of the Class *Pisces*. They have no skull or brain. Skeleton consists only of an unsegmented chorda, destitute of paired fins, no heart, but the vessels pulsate, blood colourless; represented by *Amphioxus*. A term proposed by Müller; also called *Pharyngobranchii*.

Leptocarpous. (Λεπτός, slender; καρπός, fruit. F. *leptocarpe*.) Having long and slender fruit.

Leptocauline. (Λεπτός, slender; κανός, a stem. F. *leptocaulé*.) Having a slender stem.

Leptocephalia. (Λεπτός; κεφαλή, the head.) A monstrosity consisting in extreme smallness of the head.

Leptocephalic. (Λεπτός, slender; κεφαλή, the head.) Having the head very small. The same as *Dolichocephalic*.

Leptocephalous. (Λεπτός, slender; κεφαλή, the head. F. *leptocephale*.) Having a small head.

Leptoceros. (Λεπτός; κέρας, a horn.) Having slender antennæ.

Leptochroa. (Λεπτός, thin or soft; χροά, the colour of the skin. F. *leptochros*.) Fineness and softness of skin.

Leptochroous. (Λεπτός, slender; χροά, the colour of skin. F. *leptochroë*.) Having a fine, soft, or delicate skin.

Leptochros. Same as *Leptochroa*.

Leptochymia. (Λεπτός, thin; χυμός, juice. F. *leptochymie*.) Term for a morbid thinness or deterioration of the juices.

Leptocladous. (Λεπτός; κλάδος, a young shoot.) Having thin shoots or twigs.

Leptodactylous. (Λεπτός, slender; δάκτυλος, a finger or toe. F. *leptodactyle*.) Having very slender fingers and toes.

Leptodera. (Λεπτός, thin; δέρη, the neck.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

L. anglostoma. Duj. (Άγγειον, a vessel; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in *Limax agrestis*.

L. appendicula'ta. Schn. (L. *appendix*, an appendage.) Found in *Arion empiriorum*.

L. elonga'ta. Baird. (L. *elongatus*; from *elongo*, to lengthen.) Found in the stomach of *Siredon mexicanus*.

L. flexilis. Duj. (L. *flexilis*, pliant.) Found in *Limax cinereus*.

L. intestinalis. Bayay. Found under the same circumstances as *L. stercoralis*; it is about twice as long. It is uncertain whether it is a distinct or a dimorphic form.

L. membrano'sa. Schneider. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) Found in the intestines of a species of Brazilian frog.

L. nicothoæ. Pagenstecher. Found in the abdomen of a species of *Nicothoe*.

L. oxoph'ila. Fr. Müll. (Όξος, vinegar; φιλέω, to love.) The *Anguillula aceti*.

L. stercoralis. Bayay. (G. *Kothälchen des Menschen*.) It is a small, smooth, simple worm, 1-25th of an inch long, and 1-625th of an inch broad; it occurs in enormous numbers in the intestines of those suffering from *Cochin China diarrhœa*.

Also called *Anguillula stercoralis*.

Leptoder'mous. (Λεπτός; δέρμα, the skin. G. *dünnhäutig*.) Having delicate, thin skin.

Leptodont'ous. (Λεπτός, slender; δόους, a tooth. F. *leptodonte*.) Having very small teeth.

Leptogastri'ous. (Λεπτός; γαστήρ, the belly.) Having the belly thin or flattened.

Leptoglossa. (Λεπτός; γλώσσα, the tongue.) Wiegmann's term for those *Sauria* which have a slender tongue.

Leptohymenia. See *Leptymenia*.

Leptology. (Λεπτός, slender; λόγος, a discourse. F. *leptologie*; G. *Kleinigkeitkrämerei*.) Hair-splitting; the consideration of trifling and unimportant things.

Leptomeningitis. (Λεπτός, thin; μνίγξ, a membrane. F. *leptoméningite*.) Inflammation of the immediate delicate coverings of the brain and spinal cord, being the pia mater and the visceral layer of the arachnoid.

L. acu'ta tuberculo'sa cer'ebro-spinal'is. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *tubercle*; *cerebrum*, the brain; *spina*, the spine.) A synonym of *Meningitis, basilar*.

L. cerebra'lis acu'ta. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *acutus*, sharp.) An acute inflammation of the cerebral pia mater usually affecting the convexity of one anterior lobe. It may be caused by exposure to cold and wet or to a hot sun, or it may occur in the course of pneumonia or fever, or it may be a development of pyæmia or syphilis, or, and more frequently, it may be an extension of inflammation of the dura mater, or be set up by disease or injury of the bones of the skull. It may start with fever or with non-febrile delirium, or in children with a convulsion; there is severe headache, stiffness of the neck, great hyperæsthesia, paralysis of the muscles, with contraction of those of the face, a quick, hard pulse, vomiting and high temperature; then there is muttering delirium, convulsions, coma, and death, preceded by low temperature and slow pulse. After death the pia mater is found hyperæmic, with turbid, purulent-looking effusion into the subarachnoid space, especially over the anfractuosités, containing many granules and leucocytes, with softening of the cerebral cortex and anæmia of the medullary matter, but no ventricular effusion.

L. cerebra'lis chron'ica. (L. *cerebrum*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) The form in which the symptoms are less severe and the progress more lasting than in the acute form, either succeeding to it or assuming the inactive features from the beginning. After death the pia mater is found thickened and adherent to the parietal membranes and to the cerebrum, the cerebral cortex wasted from pressure of the muddy, copious, subarachnoid effusion, and the ventricles distended with fluid.

L. cerebra'lis infantum. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *infans*, a child.) Non-tuber-

LEPTOMENINX—LEPTOPHONIC.

cular inflammation of the pia mater of the brain in a child, accompanied by effusion into the ventricles. The symptoms are very similar to those of tubercular meningitis; fever, headache, convulsive twitchings, tremors, sensitiveness to external impressions, giddiness, and vomiting may, any or all, exist for two or three days, when the child is generally seized with convulsions, followed by squinting, rolling of the head, and usually dilated pupils; to this, if death does not occur in a fit, stupor may succeed, high temperature, rapid emaciation, and tetanic spasms; a rapid, irregular, or intermittent pulse, and generally lowering of the temperature precede death, which often takes place in ten days or a fortnight; recovery may happen. The ventricles of the brain are distended with fluid, which flattens the convolutions and compresses the brain substance; there is no peripheral effusion; but sometimes softening of the ventricular parietes.

L. infantum. (L. *infans*, an infant.) The same as *L. cerebri* *infantum*.

L. spinalis acuta. (L. *spina*, the spine; *acutus*, sharp.) Acute inflammation of the pia mater of the spinal cord; it may occur from external violence, from extension of a similar disease of the cerebral pia mater, or of a neighbouring inflammation, or it may occur during the progress of some other disease, as acute rheumatism and fevers. It commences with a rigor and fever, and is accompanied by severe, deep-seated pain in the region affected, darting in shoots, as a girdle pain round the trunk, and into the extremities; the muscles of the back become rigid, those of the extremities also, or they are subject to painful twitchings; hyperæsthesia of the nerves proceeding from the affected part is common; reflex excitability is at first increased then diminished, and the breathing may become very difficult, or urinary troubles may occur, according to the seat of the disease; paralysis then supervenes, bedsores and cystitis occur, and the patients die in a few days. When recovery takes place, except in mild cases, some anæsthesia or paralysis remains. After death in an early stage the pia mater is hyperæmic and dotted with extravasations of blood, the neighbouring part of the cord and the parietal arachnoid are also congested, and there is serous effusion and turbidity of the cerebro-spinal fluid; afterwards the effusion is purulent, the membranes become opaque and gelatinous, and the cord softened; and subsequently sclerosis of the cord and hydrorrhæbis may occur.

L. spinalis chronica. (L. *spina*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Term applied by Erb to a non-febrile inflammation of the soft membranes of the cord, running either an originally chronic course, or becoming chronic after being previously acute. The causes of this affection are obscure, but exposure to cold, insufficient food, injury, inflammation of contiguous organs or parts, abuse of alcohol and of tobacco, are amongst the most probable. After death, examination of the parts affected shows opacity and thickening of the pia mater and arachnoid, adhesion of these membranes to each other and to the dura mater, and an abundance of spinal fluid, which may be clear, or turbid, or bloody. Some myelomeningitis is generally present, and the nerve roots are usually atrophied. The symptoms are pain and heaviness in the lower limbs and pain and stiffness in the back, passing into paraplegia, dulness of sensation in these

parts, and bedsores and cystitis are common secondary affections. It may last for years; partial or even complete recovery is occasionally observed.

Leptomeninx. (Λεπτός, thin; μήνιγξ, a membrane.) The *Uvea*.

Leptomere. (Λεπτός; μέρος, a part. F. *leptomère*.) A term applied to the very smallest parts of the economy.

Leptomeria. (Λεπτός, slender; μέρος, a part or portion. F. *leptomérie*.) A delicate quality, disposition, or diathesis; delicacy of build.

Leptomerosus. (Λεπτός; μέρος. F. *leptomère*.) Having small or slender limbs or parts.

Leptomitus, Agardh. (Λεπτόμιτος, of fine threads.) A Genus of the Family *Saprolegniaceæ*.

L. cerevisiæ, Duby. The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*.

L. epidermidis, Küch. (Ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, the skin.) A species found by Gubler on the skin of the hand of a man which had been wounded by a bullet, and treated for some time with continuous irrigation. It grew in small, white masses, consisting of silk-like filaments, articulated, and branching with adhering sporidia. It produced intolerable itching.

L. Hannoverii, Ch. Robin. An entophyte described by Hannover as occurring in a pulpy mass, which lined the commencement of the œsophagus where there were excoriations, and also in cases of typhus fever, phthisis, and diabetes. It consists of straight, slender, transparent, branching filaments with swollen ends.

L. muci uterini, Küch. (L. *mucus*, slime; *uterinus*, belonging to the womb.) A species found by Wilkinson in a muco-puriform secretion of the uterus, in which no pus globules were found. It consists of filaments and ovoid corpuscles.

L. oculi, Küch. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A species found by Helmbrecht in the posterior chamber of the eye. It consists of filiform, branched, cylindrical threads, with necklace-like spores.

L. urophilus, Mont. (Ούρον, urine; φιλέω, to love.) A filamentous alga found, along with hairs, in the urine of a sick person. It consists of small, hemispherical, gelatinous tufts, consisting of hyaline, branching filaments.

L. uteri, Küch. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A species found by Lebert on some granulations of the mucous lining of the cervix uteri. It consists of pale, ramifying filaments and granular spores.

L. utericiola, Ch. Robin. (L. *uterus*; *colo*, to inhabit.) The *L. uteri*.

Leptonitic. A misspelling of *Leptyntic*.

Leptopetalous. (Λεπτός; πέταλον, a petal. F. *leptopétale*.) Having narrow petals.

Leptophloeous. (Λεπτός; φλοιός, bark. G. *dünnrindig*, *dünnschalig*.) Having a thin bark, or rind, or outer covering.

Leptophonia. (Λεπτόφωνος; from λεπτός; φωνή, the voice. F. *leptophonie*.) A soft, gentle voice.

Also, a small, weak voice.

Also, incorrectly applied to a rough, screeching voice.

Leptophon'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Leptophonia*.

LEPTOPHYLLOUS—LEPTUROUS.

Leptophyllous. (Λεπτός, fine; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *leptophylle*; G. *kleinblättrig*.) Having slender and narrow leaves.

Also, having small petioles.
Also, having leaves divided into very slender lobes.

Leptopyron. (Λεπτός; πίτυρον, bran, scurf.) Fine, furfuraceous exfoliation of the skin.

Leptop'odous. (Λεπτός, slender; πούς, a foot. F. *leptopode*.) Having a slender stipes or a slender foot.

Leptopterous. (Λεπτός, fine; πτέρων, a wing. F. *leptoptère*.) Having small, fine wings.

Leptor'chidous. (Λεπτός; ὄρχις, a testicle. F. *leptorchide*.) Having small testicles.

Leptorramphous. (Λεπτός, strait, or narrow; ῥάμφος, a beak. F. *leptorramphe*.) Term applied to birds which have the beak long and narrow.

Leptorrhine. (Λεπτός, slight; ρίς, the nose. F. *leptorrhine*.) Applied to animals having simple and narrow nostrils.

L. races. (F. *races leptorrhiniennes*.) The races of men having the nasal bones long and slender; the index being from 42 to 47; they are the white races.

Leptorrhinia. (Λεπτός; ρίς. F. *leptorrhinie*.) The condition of being *Leptorrhine*.

Leptorrhizous. (Λεπτός, slender; ῥίζα, a root. F. *leptorrhize*.) Having slender roots.

Leptorrhynchus. (Λεπτός, narrow; ῥύγχος, a beak. F. *leptorrhynque*.) Having a narrow slender beak.

Leptos. The same as *Leptus*.

Leptosepalous. (Λεπτός, strait, or narrow; sepal. F. *leptosepale*.) Having narrow and linear sepals.

Leptosomatous. (Λεπτός, slender; σῶμα, the body. F. *leptosome*.) Applied to animals which have the body compressed and very slender.

Leptosomous. The same as *Leptosomatous*.

Leptosper'meæ. (Λεπτός, small; σπέρμα, seed.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*, or a Tribe of the Order *Lythraricæ*, having capsular fruit, and indefinite stamens in bundles.

Leptosper'mous. (Λεπτός; σπέρμα. F. *leptosperme*; G. *feinsamig*.) Having very small seeds.

Leptospermum. (Λεπτός, small; σπέρμα, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

L. leucaden'drum. Forst. (Λευκός, white; δένδρον, a tree.) The *Melaleuca leucodendron*.

L. scopar'ium. Smith. (L. *scoparius*, a sweeper.) Hab. Australia. Used as a substitute for tea.

L. the'a. (Thea.) Hab. Australia. Used as a substitute for tea.

Leptosporangia'ta. (Λεπτός; sporangium.) Göbel's term for those vascular Cryptogams in which the sporangium is developed from a single epidermic cell; the archesporium being a single cell, and the tapetum being derived from it. The division consists of Filices and Rhizocarpeæ.

Leptostach'yous. (Λεπτός, strait, or narrow; στάχυς, an ear of corn. F. *leptostachyé*; G. *feinährig*.) Having slender ears.

Leptostom'atous. (Λεπτός; στόμα, the mouth. F. *leptostome*.) Having a small mouth.

Leptostylous. (Λεπτός, slender; στύλος, a style. F. *leptostylé*.) Having a filiform style.

Leptote'na. (Λεπτότης, thinness.) A Genus of pupiparous *Diptera*, with rudimentary wings.

L. cervi. Merq. (L. *cervus*, a stag.) Lives on deer and goats.

Leptothrix. Ktz. (Λεπτός, slender; θρίξ, hair. L. *leptotrice*.) A fungus belonging to the Order *Schizomycetes*, consisting of very thin and long, indistinctly segmented, straight threads; successive subdivisions of cells not continuous; cells sulphureous.

Also, one who has a morbid thinness, or falling off, of the hair.

L. bucca'lis. Robin. (L. *bucca*, the cheek.) A fungus found in the mouth and in the intestinal canal generally; it has also been seen in the lacrimal passages. It consists of thin, colourless threads, 7—1 μ broad, and of considerable length, often felted, and composed of long rods, short rods and cocci, with masses of cocci interspersed; the threads may break up into spiral filaments, vibrios, and spirochaeta-forms, the latter being known as *Spirochaeta vulgaris*. It is supposed to have some influence on the progress of dental caries, the various forms having been found in the dental canals under these circumstances.

L. gigante'a. Miller. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) Threads increasing in diameter from base to apex, and consisting of long and short rods and cocci, and screw-threads of several forms. Found in diseased teeth of dogs, cats, sheep, and other animals. Probably a variety of *L. buccalis*.

L. ochra'cea. (Όχρα, a yellow-coloured earth.) The threads of *Cladothrix dichotoma* when coloured by iron.

L. parasit'ica. (Παράσιτος, one who lives at the expense of another.) The early stage of the threads of *Cladothrix dichotoma*.

L. pulmona'lis. Leyden. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) A fungus found in the expectoration of cases of gangrene of the lung; probably the same as *L. buccalis*.

L. vagina'lis. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) A fungus found in the vagina, and a cause, it is said, of pruritus vulvæ. It is the same as *L. buccalis*.

Leptotrich'ia. (Λεπτός, fine, or thin; θρίξ, the hair. F. *leptotrichie*; G. *Feinhaarigkeit*, *Dünnhaarigkeit*.) Term for fineness, or thinness, of the hair.

Leptotrich'iaë. (Λεπτός; θρίξ.) One of Zopf's four divisions of the *Schizomycetes*; they possess cocci, rods, and thread-forms; apex of latter straight or spiral. It includes *Leptothrix*, *Beggiatoa*, *Crenothrix*, and *Phragmidiothrix*.

Leptotrophy. (Λεπτός, thin, or soft; τροφή, food. F. *leptotrophie*.) The use of fine soft aliment, or food.

Leptozo'a. (Λεπτός; ζῷον, an animal.) Milne-Edwards' term for *Trematoda*.

Lepturous. (Λεπτός, slender; οὐρά, a tail. F. *lepture*.) Having a slender tail.

Leptus. (Λεπτός. F. *lepte*.) The larval form, originally supposed to be a Genus, of *Trombidium*.

L. america'nus. An American species allied to *L. autumnalis*.

L. autumnalis. (*L. autumnalis*, autumnal. G. *Erntegrasmilbe*, *Herbstgrasmilbe*.) The harvest mite; it is the larval form of *Trombidium holosericeum*, according to Megnin, or a *Tetrarhynchus*, according to others. See *Bug*, harvest.

L. irritans. (*L. irritans*, to stimulate.) An American species allied to the preceding form.

Leptyn'sis. (Λεπτύνω, to make thin, or slender. F. *leptynsis*; G. *Verdünnen*, *Zartmachen*.) Term for attenuation, or emaciation.

Leptyntic. (Λεπτύνω, to make thin. F. *leptyntique*; G. *verdünne*.) Old term employed in the same manner as *Attenuant*.

Leptynticos. The same as *Leptyntic*.

Leptysmus. (Λεπτυσμός, a thinning. F. *émaciation*; G. *Abmagerung*, *Dünnerwerden*, *Hagerwerden*.) Old term for emaciation.

Leptystic. Of, or belonging to, *Leptynsis*.

Lepuran'dra. (Λεπυρός, in a husk; ἄνυρ, a male.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Artocarpaceæ*.

L. saccid'ora. Nimmo. The *Antiaris saccid'ora*.

Lepus. (*L. lepus*, a hare. F. *lièvre*; G. *Hase*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Duplicidentati*, Order *Rodentia*.

L. cuniculus. Linn. (*L. cuniculus*, a rabbit. F. *lapin*; G. *Kaninchen*.) The rabbit. Used as food. The fat was one of the simples of the London Pharmacopœia of 1618.

L. marinus. (*L. marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The sea hare, *Aplysia depilans*.

L. timidus. Linn. (*L. timidus*, fearful. F. *lièvre*; G. *Hase*.) The hare. Used as food. Formerly employed in medicine; the brain when rubbed on the gums of children being supposed to help teething; the bones of the fore-feet, when pulverised, were mixed with wine and used as a diuretic; and the fat was one of the simples of the London Pharmacopœia of 1618.

Lepyram'ylon. Same as *Lepyramylum*.

Lepyramylum. (Λεπυρον, a shell; ἄνυλον, fine meal. F. *amidine legumentaire*; G. *Hülseamyllum*.) A term for the insoluble part of starch.

Lepyrium. Same as *Lepyrium*.

Lepyrium. (Λεπυρον, a shell. F. *écorce*; G. *Rinde*.) Former term for the bark of plants. Also (F. *coque d'œuf*; G. *Eierschale*), the shell of an egg.

Lepyron. Same as *Lepyrium*.

Lepyrophyte. (Λεπυρός, in a husk; φυτόν, a plant. F. *lepyrophyte*.) Applied by Necker to plants of which the conical fruit is formed of scales, or to the *Coniferae*.

Lepyrum. (Λεπυρον, a rind. G. *Haut*, *Rinde*, *Schale*.) Term for the skin, rind, shell, scale, or covering of a thing.

Lere'ma. (Λήρημα, silly talk. F. *lère*; G. *Geschwätz*.) The silly talk of second childhood, or dotage.

Leresis. (Λήρησις, silly talking.) The talking of nonsense; garrulous imbecility.

Lernæ'idæ. (Λερναίος, belonging to Λέρνα, the abode of the Hydra; εἶδος, likeness.) A Family of parasitic *Eucopépoda*, or an Order of the Subclass *Epizoa*, having simple, tegu-

mentary, non-articulated projections serving as limbs, and a rudimentary abdomen; the females are vermiform, and attach themselves to fishes, burying in them the anterior part of the body.

Lernæopoda. (Λερναίος; πούς, a foot.) A Family of parasitic *Eucopépoda* which live on fishes.

Leros. (Λήρος, silly talk.) Old term for a slight delirium.

Lerp. The native name in Australia for a kind of manna, used as food, found on the young leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa*, and said to be produced by an insect, the *Psylla eucalypti*. It consists of white threads united by a thick syrup; the threads consist of *Lerp-amylum*.

Lerp-amylum. (*L. amyllum*, starch.) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. The substance of which the threads of *Lerp* are composed when freed from sugar by washing. It is nearly insoluble in cold and in boiling water, but soluble when heated to 135° C. (275° F.) with 30 parts of water in a sealed tube; on cooling it is deposited in flocks; it is coloured blue by iodine, is laevorotatory, and when treated with dilute sulphuric acid forms a crystallisable carbo-hydrate, having the same properties as dextrin.

Lés. Spain, province of Lerida, not far from Bagnères de Luchon. Mineral waters, from several sources, varying in temperature from 19.5°–32° C. (67.1°–89.6° F.), and containing sodium sulphide.

Les Andelys. See *Andelys*.

Les Guiberts. See *Guibertes*, *Les*.

Les Roches. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme, near Clermond-Ferrand. A cold mineral water, containing sodium chloride, ferrous bicarbonate, and much free carbonic acid. Used in anæmia, atonic, dyspeptic, and intestinal troubles, and where a diuretic is indicated.

Les Ternes. France, in the seventeenth arrondissement of Paris. An indifferent water, having no medicinal properties.

Les'ba. Bulgaria. A place in the south of Bulgaria, a few miles from the town of Kalkandeli. A cold spring, containing a large amount of carbonic acid gas; said to be useful in diseases of the chest, and especially in phthisis. Here is a large bath, 144 feet long and four feet deep.

Les'bian love. A synonym of *Tri-badism*.

Les'bos. See *Mytilene*.

Les'chè. (Λέσχη, gossip.) Same as *Leschenoma*.

Lesché'ma. (Λέσχημα, idle talk.) Same as *Leschenoma*.

Leschenel'a. (Λεσχηνεία, gossip.) Same as *Leschenoma*.

Lescheno'ma. (Λέσχη, gossip. F. *babille*; G. *Geschwätz*, *Geschwätzigkeit*.) Term for garrulity, or loquacity; idle or useless talkativeness; often symptomatic of disease, as of *Hysteria*.

Les'eoli mor'bus. (F. *ictère*; G. *Gelbsucht*.) An old epithet of *Icterus*, or the jaundice, used by Paracelsus.

Les'colus. A Paracelsian name of a perfectly transparent salt which cured the jaundice.

Lesicol'late. (*L. læsus*, wounded; *collum*, the neck. F. *lésicollé*.) Having the neck or corselet deeply furrowed.

Le'sion. (F. *lésion*; from *L. læsio*, an

LESKIA—LETTUCE.

injury; from *læsus*, part. of *lædo*, to hurt. I. *lesione*; S. *lesion*; G. *Verletzung*.) An injury, hurt, or wound.

In Pathology, a morbid change, structural or functional.

L.s, heteromorph'ous. (Ἑτερος, different; μορφή, form.) Morbid alterations of structure consisting of elements not naturally present in the body, as cancer and tubercle.

L.s, homeomorph'ous. (Ὅμοιος, like; μορφή.) Morbid alterations of structure consisting of elements normally present in the body.

L. of continu'ity. (L. *continuus*, holding together.) An injury producing a division of a part naturally continuous.

L., organ'ic. Same as *Disease, organic*.

Les'kia. A Genus of *Musci*.

L. seric'eum, Hedw. The *Hypnum sericeum*.

Les'lie magnet'ic springs. United States of America, Michigan, Ingham County. Mineral waters, containing sodium bicarbonate 5·27 grains, potassium bicarbonate 4·55, calcium bicarbonate 30·62, magnesium bicarbonate 10·53, iron bicarbonate 2·27, calcium sulphate 7·04, and silica 2·08 grains, in a gallon, with free carbonic acid 13·5 cubic inches.

Les'ser. (E. *less*, smaller; Mid. E. *lessè*; from Sax. *læssa*, less; a comparative form from a base *las*, feeble.) A double comparative of *Little*.

L. cat's tail. The *Typha angustifolia*.

L. evil. The same as *Epilepsia mitior*.

L. galang'al. See *Galanga*, smaller.

L. melaleuca. The *Melaleuca minor*.

Lesto. A hot, dry, east-south-east wind of Madeira, which generally blows three or four times a year; it is very strong, lasts three or four days, and is succeeded by rain; it is said to owe its unpleasant characteristics to its passage over the African Desert. It dries up the skin and mouth, inflames the eyes, and irritates the bronchial mucous membrane.

Leta. Alchemical term for a red heat.

Letan'tus. Greece, in the island Eubœa. A mineral water, temperature 55° C. (131° F.), containing sodium bicarbonate 2·4 grains, magnesium chloride 7·5, sodium chloride 43, calcium chloride 2·4, sodium sulphate 3, magnesium sulphate 17·2, and magnesium bromide ·8 grain in 16 ounces. Used in paralysis and chronic rheumatic conditions.

Le'thal. (F. *lethal*; from L. *lethalis*, or *letalis*, mortal; from *letum*, death. F. *mortel*, fatal; G. *tödlich*.) Of, or belonging to, death; deadly.

Also, C₁₂H₂₆O, an unisolated alcohol, the ether of which exists in spermaceti.

L. cham'ber. Richardson's term for a chamber filled with carbonic acid gas mixed with chloroform and carbon bisulphide whereby animals, such as dogs, may be speedily and painlessly put to death.

Lethal'bumen. (L. *lethalis*, deadly; *albumen*.) Green's term for a form of albumen brought by him in the extractives of healthy urine.

Lethality. (F. *léthalité*; from L. *lethalis*, deadly. I. *letalità*; S. *letalidad*; G. *Tödlichkeit*.) The quality of anything deadly or fatal.

Letharg'ic. (Λιθαργικός, drowsy. F. *létargique*; G. *lethargisch*, *schlafsuchtig*.) Of, or belonging to, a state of *Lethargy*.

L. stu'por. (L. *stupor*, insensibility) A term for *Trance*.

Letharg'os. (Λιθαργος.) An Hippocratic term for a remittent fever characterised by drowsiness.

Lethargy. (Mid. E. *letarge*; from F. *lèthargie*; from L. *lethargia*; from Gr. *ληθαργία*, drowsiness; from *ληθαργός*, forgetful; from *λήθη*, a forgetting. I. *letargo*, *letargia*; S. *le-targo*; G. *Schlafsucht*.) A state of marked drowsiness or sleep which cannot be driven off.

L., ne'gro. (F. *maladie du sommeil*; I. *somnolenza*.) A disorder peculiar to the negroes of the West Coast of Africa, first observed, early in the century, by Winterbotham, characterised by attacks of somnolence, and ending fatally in most instances in three to twelve months. Its cause is unknown, but glandular swellings in the neck usually, if not invariably, precede the special manifestations of the disease. After a time of weakness and low spirits, headache and giddiness, there is an overpowering desire to sleep, sometimes allowing the patient to walk about in a somnolent reverie, sometimes compelling him to lie down in a deep lethargy; there is generally evening fever and a quick pulse; the mental faculties are little altered when the patient is awake, but there is more or less anæsthesia, with some convulsive or choreic movements. As the somnolence becomes more pronounced wasting occurs, the pulse gets smaller and slower, there is oedema, the sleep grows into coma, and death may occur from asthenia or in convulsions. The nature of the morbid change is unknown; the brain has been found both anæmic and congested, sometimes there is turbidity of the cerebral fluids, and occasionally opacity of the membranes has been noticed, but nothing definite is known.

Lethè. (Λήθη, a forgetting. F. *oubli*; G. *Absterben*, *Vergessen*.) Oblivion, or total loss of memory.

Léthea. (Λήθη, a forgetting. F. *pavot des jardins*; G. *Gartenmohn*, *schlafmachender Mohn*.) An old name for the *Papaver somniferum*, or white poppy, from its narcotic powers.

Le'theon. (Λήθη, a forgetting.) A name given to sulphuric ether when its narcotising properties were first demonstrated.

Letheonise. (Λήθη.) To put under the influence of *Letheon*; to render unconscious.

Lethif'erous. (F. *létifère*; from L. *lethum*, for *letum*, death; *fero*, to bear. I. *letifero*; S. *letal*, *letifero*; G. *todbringend*.) Deadly.

Lethum. Same as *Letum*.

Letters, dental. See *Consonants*, *dental*.

Letts'o'mia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ*.

L. nervo'sa, Roxb. (L. *nervus*, a sinew.) The *Argyrea speciosa*.

Lettuce. (Mid. E. *letuce*; according to Skeat, from Old F. *laictuce*, *laituce*; from L. *lactuca*, lettuce; from *lac*, milk; in reference to its milky juice. F. *laitue*; G. *Lattich*, *Salat*; I. *lattuga*; S. *lechuga*.) The plants of the Genus *Lactuca*.

L., ac'rid. (L. *acer*, sharp.) The *Lactuca virosa*.

L., blue. The *Mulgedium acuminatum*.

L., cab'bage. (I. *lattuga capuccià*.) A variety of *Lactuca sativa*.

L., Cos. See *Cos lettuce*.

L., false. The *Mulgedium floridanum*.

LETUM—LEUCIN.

L., garden. (F. *laitue cultivée*; G. *Gartensalat.*) The *Lactuca sativa*.

L., green la'ver. The *Uva lactuca*.

L., hare's. The smooth variety of *Sonchus oleraceus*.

L., In'dian. The *Frazera Walteri*.

L., Ital'ian. The *Lactuca scariola*.

L., lamb s. The *Valerianella olitoria*; also, the *Plantago media*.

L., o'pium. (F. *laitue sauvage*; G. *Gift-salat.*) The *Lactuca virosa*.

L. o'pium. Same as *Lactucarium*.

L., strong scented. The *Lactuca virosa*.

L., white. The *Prenanthes alba*.

L., wild. The *Lactuca elongata*.

L., wild, prick'ly. The *Lactuca scariola*.

L., wild, strong-scent'ed. The *Lactuca virosa*.

Letum. (L. *letum*; perhaps from *le*, in *deleo*, to blot out.) Death.

Leu'bè, Wilhelm Olivier. A German physician, born at Ulm in 1842, and now Professor in the University of Würzburg.

L.'s nutrient enema. Fresh lean meat, sliced very thin and chopped in small pieces, is mixed to a paste by means of lukewarm water with half its quantity of pancreas equally treated. It may be injected into the rectum by means of an ordinary enema syringe with a wide nozzle.

Leucacantha. (Λευκός, white; ἀκανθα, a thorn.) White thorn; a name for the *Onopordium acanthium*, or cotton thistle.

Leucades. (Λευκός, white.) The subconjunctival portion of the sclerotic.

Leucæmia. (Λευκός; αἷμα, blood. F. *leucémie.*) See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leucæmic. Relating to *Leucæmia*.

Leucæthiopia. (Λευκός, white; αἰθίοψ, a negro. F. *leucéthiopie*; I. *leucetiopia*; S. *leucetiopia*) The state in which the skin or epidermoid appendices which cover it are of a white colour in an animal of a species in which this is unusual. The same as *Albinism*.

Leucæthiops. (Λευκός, white; αἰθίοψ, a man of Ethiopia. F. *albinos*; G. *Weissmohr.*) An *Albino*; a white Ethiopian.

Leucæmic acid. Same as *Leucin*.

Leucania. (Λευκανίη.) Same as *Lau-cania*.

Leucanilin. $C_{20}H_{21}N_3$. One of the anilin group formed by the action of nascent hydrogen upon rosaniline. It is colourless.

Leucantha. (Λευκός, white; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. veterum. (L. *veteres*, the ancients.) The *Centaurea calcitrapa*.

Leucanthemous. (Λευκός, white; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *leucanthème*; G. *weissblumig, weissblüthig.*) Having white flowers.

Leucanthemum. (Λευκός, white; ἄνθος, a flower; from its white florets.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

Also, the great ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Also, the *Anthemis nobilis*.

Also, the *Matricaria chamomilla*.

L. vulgare. Lamk. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Leucantherous. (Λευκός, white; ἀνθή, F. *leucanthère.*) Having white anthers.

Leucanth'ous. (Λευκός, white; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *leucanthe*; G. *weissblumig, weissblüthig.*) Having white flowers.

Leucas. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiate*.

L. as'pera. Sprengel. (L. *asper*, rough.) Hab. India. Used as a remedy for snake bites. Juice employed locally in some skin diseases.

L. linifolia. Sprengel. (L. *linum*, flax; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Juice used in headaches and colds; also given in snake bites, along with the bruised leaves used as snuff.

L. martinicensis. Used in baths for rheumatism.

Leucas'mus. (Λευκός, white.) Whiteness. A synonym of *Leucoderma*.

L. cutis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) A synonym of *Leucoderma*.

L. figura'tus. (L. *figuratus*, shaped.) A synonym of *Leucoderma*.

L. universa'lis. (L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole.) Same as *Albinism*.

Leucè. (Λεύκη, from λευκός, white.) A term applied by the Greeks to a disease of the skin characterised by white, shining spots of the same nature as *Alphos*, but penetrating deeper into the skin. It included several forms of disease; in most cases, probably, being *Vitiligo*; but in some perhaps it was the form of *Elephantiasis græcorum* which is characterised by smooth, shining patches on the skin, the hairs on which grow silky and white, and the skin and parts beneath losing their sensibility.

Leucin. $C_6H_{11}NO_2$. Term applied by Schutzenberger to the amido-acids of the composition $C_nH_{2n-1}NO_2$, obtained by the decomposition of albumen, horn, gelatin, and chondrin.

Leucelectrum. (Λευκός, white; ἤλεκτρον, amber. F. *ambre blanc*; G. *weisser Börnstein.*) White amber.

Leucenter'ic. (Λευκός, white; κέντρον, a centre.) Term applied by Gaskill (*Proc. Physiol. Soc.*, fig. 14, 1885) to inhibitory or white visceral nerve fibres.

Leuchæmia. (Λευκός, white; αἷμα, the blood.) Same as *Leucocythæmia*.

Leuchæmorrhois. (Λευκός, white; αἱμορροίς, a pile. F. *leuchémorrois*; G. *Schleimhämorrhoids, weisse Hämorrhöide.*) Term for mucous hæmorrhoids, or piles which secrete mucus.

Leucic acid. (Λευκός. F. *acide leucique.*) $C_6H_{12}O_3 = CH_3(CH_2)_3.CH(CH).CO_2H$. A diatomic fatty acid, obtained by treating leucin with nitrous acid; it occurs in colourless needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

L. ether. $C_6H_5O_3$. Sp. gr. 9613; boiling point $175^{\circ} C.$ ($347^{\circ} F.$); vapour density 5.241. A colourless, transparent, oily liquid, obtained by the action of zinc-ethyl on oxalic ether; it is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol.

Leu'cimide. Same as *Leucinitril*.

Leu'cin. (Λευκός, white. F. *leucine*; I. *leucina*; S. *leucina*; G. *Leucin*.) $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, or $C_6H_{10}(NH_2).CO_2H$. Amidocaproic acid, one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter. It is found in the pancreas, spleen, thymus gland, salivary glands, lungs and brain, and is formed normally during tryptic (pancreatic) digestion. It forms thin, white, glittering, flat crystals, which sublime, without fusing, on heating with a characteristic odour of

LEUCINDIGIN—LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

amylamin. In the putrefactive fermentation which occurs in the large intestine, leucin decomposes into valerianic acid and ammonia.

It occurs in the urine, and in a crystalline condition in the veins, in acute yellow atrophy of the liver, and in acute phosphorus poisoning, typhus fever, and smallpox; and may be deposited spontaneously or precipitated on evaporating an alcoholic extract of the urine, in spherical masses, having a radial striation and concentric lines, or in fine spikes.

Leucin'digin. (Λευκός. F. *leucindigine*.) Same as *Indigo-white*.

Leucin'imide. Same as *Leucinitril*.

Leucini'tril. $C_6H_7NO = C_4H_5CH_3.CO.$



Occurs among the decomposition products obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on albuminous substances. It crystallises in white, rhombic needles, microscopic in size, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water and in ether, soluble in alcohol. According to Erlenmeyer, the true leucinitril is a colourless oil, of agreeable odour, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

Leucino'sis. (Λευκός.) Wood's term for acute yellow atrophy of the liver, from the presence of leucin in this disease.

Leucis'cus. (Λευκίσκος, a species of *Mugil*, or mullet. F. *mulle*; G. *Weissfisch*.) A Genus of the Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

L. rutilus, Linn. (*L. rutilus*, red. F. *garçon commun*; G. *Pflöze*.) The roach; an edible freshwater fish.

L. vulga'ris, Günther. The Dace.

Leucis'mus. (Λευκός, white. F. *leucisme*.) The same as *Albinism*.

Leuc'ite. (Λευκός.) Van Tieghem's term for the uncoloured masses of protoplasm, or leucoplastides, from which the chlorophyll and other coloured bodies of plants are developed.

Leuc'itis. (Λευκός, white. F. *leucite*.) The same as *Sclerotitis*.

Also, a term for inflammation of the sclerotic conjunctiva.

Leuck'art, Karl Ge'org Fried'-rich Ru'dolph. Born 1823, at Helmsedt. Still living. Professor of Zoology at Leipsic.

Leucoangel'itis. Same as *Angio-leucitis*.

Leucobleph'arous. (Λευκός, white; β ἑφάρων, the eyelid. F. *leucoblepharé*.) Having white eyelids.

Leucocar'pous. (Λευκός, white; καρπός, fruit. F. *leucocarpe*.) Having white fruit.

Leucoceph'alous. (Λευκός, white; κεφαλή, the head. F. *leucocephale*.) Applied to birds and animals having white heads.

In Botany, applied to plants with heads of white flowers.

Leucoc'erous. (Λευκός, white; κέρα, a horn. F. *leucocère*.) Having white antennæ.

Leucochlorid'ium. (Λευκός, white; χλωρός, yellowish green.) A larval form of a trematode worm.

L. paradox'um, Carus. (*L. paradoxus*, strange.) The sporocyst of *Distomum macrostomum*.

Leucoch'rus. (Λευκός, white; χροά, colour.) White; of a white colour; a term anciently applied to a factitious wine made from raisins first pounded and macerated in sea-water, then thrown into new white wine.

Leu'cocyte. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow. F. *leucocyte*.) A name given by Littré and Robin to certain anatomical elements having the form of finely granular, sarcoid spheroids, capable in their fresh state of amoeboid movements, and containing nuclei, which are rendered visible by the action of acetic acid. They are found in a state of health wherever the red blood-discs are present, constituting the white corpuscles of the blood; in adenoid tissue and lymph and in chyle constituting the lymph and chyle corpuscles; they occur in the amniotic and the allantoic fluids, in the cerebro-spinal fluid, in synovia, in the fluids of the serous cavities, in the vitreous humour, at least in fetal and early infantile life, and in the first milk, constituting the colostrum corpuscles. Their presence is doubtful, according to some, in the secretion of a perfectly healthy mucous membrane, but on the least irritation they occur in great numbers; they are found in the serum of blisters, and as pus-corpuscles form the chief element of pus. In many morbid conditions they are encountered as wandering or migratory cells in the connective tissues, as a constituent of certain tumours and tubercular masses, and in great numbers in the tissue of inflamed parts. By virtue of their capacity for effecting protrusions and contractions of their protoplasm they can change their position, and perhaps escape from their containing vessels; while the same property enables them to carry into their substance small particles which they may encounter, and there accomplish their disintegration. The place and mode of origin of the leucocytes is unknown, as well as the manner of their decease. Their main function in health is thought to be connected with the formation of the red blood-discs.

Leucocythæ'mia. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow; αἷμα, the blood. F. *leucocythémie*; I. *leucocitemia*; G. *Leukocythämie*, *Weissblütigkeit*.) Hughes Bennett's term for a disease which is characterised by a considerable increase of the number of the leucocytes of the blood, and some disease of the spleen, the lymphatic glands, or the medulla of the bones. It was recorded in 1845 by Hughes Bennett, and a month after by Virchow, Bennett being of opinion that the white corpuscles were pus-cells, and Virchow rightly announcing that they were the ordinary white corpuscles of the blood. Most generally the spleen is much enlarged, very often the lymphatic glands also, and occasionally the medulla of the bones has undergone changes. The splenic change consists of thickening of its fibrous stroma with a very large increase of the leucocytes, sometimes there is a pale, wedge-shaped infarctus, or several, produced by diapedesis of leucocytes, and probably their subsequent increase by fission; the capsule presents white, thickened patches, and is sometimes adherent to neighbouring parts. The change in the lymphatic glands is similarly an hypertrophy. The follicles of the pharynx and the intestines are increased by lymphoid growth. The medulla of the bones is fluidified, of a greenish-yellow colour, and loaded with leucocytes and red blood discs. The liver is often enlarged and fatty, and in the kidneys may be seen whitish striae, the urine being not infrequently albuminous. There is a marked tendency to hæmorrhage and to petechiæ of the skin during life and after death; patches of effused blood may be found on

LEUCOCYTHÆMIC—LEUCOMAINES.

any of the serous membranes and in the substance of the brain, while pale, creamy masses may be found on the terminal branches of the pulmonary and systemic vessels, and grumous, pus-like clots in the cardiac cavities. Linear retinal hæmorrhages may be detected during life. As the disease progresses the blood becomes paler and thinner, and the leucocytes become almost or even quite as numerous as the red discs. The disease is more frequent in males than in females, and terminates fatally in from one to three years.

According to Scherer, the blood of leucocythæmia contains lactic, formic, and acetic acids, and hypoxanthin, with a gelatinous substance; Ludwig found peptone, which does not exist in healthy blood, but no gelatin; and Salkowsky has found peptone in leucocythæmic spleens and livers.

L., gan'gionar. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin. F. *leucocythémie ganglionnaire*.) Same as *L., lymphatic*.

L., gland'erous. The increase of leucocytes in the blood which occurs in *Glanders*.

L., intesti'nal. (F. *leucocythémie intestinale*.) Béhier's term for a form which depends on catarrhal enteritis, producing hyperplasia and irritation of the follicles and Peyer's patches, with lymphatic degeneration.

L., lymphatic. (G. *lymphatische Leukämie*.) The form caused chiefly by disease of the lymphatic glands. The leucocytes are small, with one nucleus and little protoplasm.

L., myelogen'ic. (Μυελός, marrow; γεννάω, to produce.) An excess of white corpuscles in the blood caused by changes in the marrow of the bones.

L., splen'ic. (Σπλήν, the spleen. F. *leucocythémie splénique*; G. *lienale Leukämie*.) The form in which the spleen is the organ primarily affected. The leucocytes are large, and contain more than one nucleus.

Leucocythæ'mic. (F. *leucocythémique*.) Relating to *Leucocythæmia*.

Leucocythemia. See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leucocytogen'esis. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow; γένεσις, creation.) The formation of white blood corpuscles.

Leucocyto'mata. (Λευκός; κύτος, a hollow.) A generic term for the tumours containing, or originating in, cells similar to the leucocytes of the blood, as tubercle, syphiloma, lupus, and lepra.

Leucocyto'sis. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow.) See *Leucocytosis*.

Leucocytotic. Relating to *Leucocytosis*.

Leucoden'dron. (Λευκός, white; δένδρον, a tree. F. *metaleuke*; G. *Weissbaum*.) The *Melaleuca leucodendron*.

Leucoder'matous. (Λευκός, white; δέρμα, the skin. F. *leucoderme*.) Having a white skin.

Leucoder'mia. See *Leukoderma*.

Leucodont'ous. (Λευκός, white; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *leucodonte*.) Having white teeth.

Leucœ'nus. (Λευκός, white; οἶνος, wine. F. *vin blanc*; G. *Weisswein*.) A name for white wine.

Leucoë'thiops. See *Leucæthiops*.

Leucogaster. (Λευκός, white; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *leucogastre*.) Having a white belly.

Leucogene. (Λευκός; γεννάω, to produce.) Chaudet's term for sodium bisulphite, in reference to its bleaching properties.

Leucogram'mous. (Λευκός, white; γράμμα, a line. F. *leucogramme*.) Having white lines or rays upon the body.

Leucographic. (Λευκός, white; γράφω, to write. F. *leucographie*.) Having leaves marked with white lines which imitate written characters.

Leucohæ'mia. Same as *Leucæmia*.

Leucohæ'mic. Relating to *Leucohæmia*.

Leucoïon. Same as *Leucōium*.

Also, the *Matthiola annua*.

Leuco'ium. (Λευκῖον, a name given to several plants, the wallflower and the snowflake, from λευκός, white; ἶον, the violet.) The snowflake, *Leucoum vernum*.

Leucojum. (Λευκῖον.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ*.

L. al'bum. An old term for the *Matthiola incana*.

L. lu'teum. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) An old term for the wallflower, *Cheiranthus cheiri*.

L. ver'num. Linn. (L. *vernus*, belonging to spring.) The snowflake. Bulb emetic.

Leu'col. (Λευκός, white. F. *leucol*; I. *leucolina*; G. *Leukol*.) Same as *Leucolin*.

Leucolach'anum. (Λευκός, white; λάχανον, a pot-herb.) A term for the *Valeriana officinalis*.

Leucolēin. Same as *Leucolin*.

Leucolin. C₂H₂N. An isomer of cholin obtained from coal-tar oil; it boils at 220° C. (428° F.)

Leucolo'mous. (Λευκός, white; λῶμα, a fringe. F. *leucolome*.) Bordered with white.

Leucoly'tes. (Λευκός, white; λύω, to dissolve. F. *leucolyte*.) Applied by Ampère to a class of simple bodies; by Beudant to a class of mineral substances comprehending bodies which, on being dissolved in colourless acids, give solutions without colour.

Leuco'ma. (Λεύκωμα, whiteness; from λευκός, white. F. *leucome*; G. *weisser Hornhautfleck*.) A milky opacity of the cornea, consisting of a firm, callous cicatrix in the tissue of the cornea, the effect of an ulcer or wound, with loss of substance. Also called the pin and web.

Also, Hutchinson's term for *Leukoplakia*. Also, a synonym of *Albumin*.

L. adhæ'rens. (L. *adhæreo*, to stick to.) Term applied to a leucoma to which the iris is attached.

L. gerontotox'on. (Γέρον, an old man; τόξον, a bow.) A name for the *Arcus senilis*.

L. margaritæ'um. (L. *margarita*, a pearl.) A leucoma having a pearl-like appearance.

L. nephel'ium. (Νεφέλη, a cloud.) Sauvages' term for a very thin cloudiness of the cornea which makes things look misty.

L., par'tial. One which is confined to a portion only of the cornea.

L., tot'al. One which implicates the whole surface of the cornea.

Leu'comaines. (Λεύκωμα, whiteness.) Gautier's name for a class of alkaloids produced in the normal metabolism of the albuminous tissues of animals, independently of any bacterial agency. The term was devised by him to differentiate them from the alkaloids of putrefaction of tissue or ptomaines, and to indicate their origin from substances allied to white of egg. He has described xanthocreatinin, crusocreatin, amphiereatin, pseudoxanthin, and two

LEUCOMATOID—LEUCOPLASIA.

other bases. These alkaloïds are poisonous, producing somnolence, lassitude, and sometimes vomiting and diarrhœa, but they are less active than the ptomaines; and when their elimination by the secretions of the skin, kidneys, or intestinal mucous membrane is defective, they may become the causes of disease.

Leuco'matoid. (Λεύκωμα, a white opacity of the eye. F. *leucomatoïde*.) Resembling *Leucoma*.

Leucomatorrhœ'a. (Λεύκωμα, whiteness; ροία, a flow. F. *leucomatorrhée*; G. *Weissfluss*.) A white discharge; a term applied to salivary and urinary discharges under disease.

Leucomato'sis. (Λεύκωμα.) A synonym of *Amyloid*, or lardaceous degeneration.

Leucomatous. (Λεύκωμα, a white opacity of the eye. F. *leucomateux*.) Having *Leucoma*.

Leucomel'anic. (Λευκός, white; μέλας, black. F. *leucomèle*.) Of a colour composed of a mixture of white and black.

Leucomel'ous. Same as *Leucomelanic*.

Leucoma. (Λευκός, white; ὄμμα, the eye. F. *leucomme*.) A white opacity of the cornea. Same as *Leucoma*.

Leucoma'ria. (Λευκός, white, wan; μωρία, folly. F. *leucomorie*; G. *unruhiger Wahnsinn, unruhige Melancholie*.) Term for restless madness; restless melancholy.

Leucomyeli'tis. (Λευκός; μυελός, marrow.) Inflammation of the white or medullary nerve-substance of the spinal cord.

L. posterior chron'ica. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Erb's term for *Ataxy, locomotor*, or *Tubes dorsalis*.

Leuconecro'sis. See *Leuconecrosis*.

Leucon'ic acid. Will's term for *Oxy-croconic acid*.

Leuconos'toc. (Λευκός; *nostoc*.) A Genus of the Group *Bacteriaceæ*.

L. mesenteroi'des, Cienkowski. (Μεσεντέριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached; εἶδος, likeness. F. *gomme de sucrerie*; G. *Froschleichpitz*.) Frog-spawn fungus. Consists of cells, singly, in chains, and in zooglœa, with a thick, gelatinous envelope. It occurs in beet-root juice and in molasses, and speedily converts them into a gelatinous mass.

Leucono'tous. (Λευκός, white; νῶτος, the back. F. *leuconote*.) Applied to a plant whose leaves are white on the under surface.

Also, applied to an animal which has a white back.

Leuconymphæ'a. (Λευκός, white; νυμφαία, the water-lily. F. *nénuphar blanc*.) The *Nymphæa alba*.

Leucopath'ia. (Λευκός, white; πάθος, disease. F. *leucopathie*.) Same as *Albinism*. Also, a synonym of *Chlorosis*.

L. gen'eral. Same as *Albinism*.

L. partialis acquis'ita. (Low. L. *partialis*; from L. *pars*, a part; *acquisitus*, part. of *acquirere*, to add to.) A synonym of *Leukoderma*.

Leucopath'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Leucopathia*.

Leucophæ'ous. (Λευκός, white; φαῖός, dusky or dun. F. *leucophe*; G. *aschgrau*.) Of a mixed colour between black and white, like that of the hood of the Franciscan monks; dusky grey.

Leucopha'gium. (Λευκός, white; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Old name for an internal me-

dicine made from almonds macerated in rose-water, with the flesh of a capon, or a partridge, boiled, pounded, and put through a sieve; it was used in phthisis.

Leucophlegma'sia. (Λευκοφλεγματία, the beginning of the dropsy; from λευκός, white; φλέγμα, phlegm. F. *leucophlegmasie*; I. *leucophlemmasia*; S. *leucophlemmasia*; G. *Leucophlegmasie*.) A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body and œdematous condition of the whole body.

Also, a term for the solid œdema, or pale, swollen, tense, unpitting condition of the skin and subcutaneous tissue produced by obstruction of the lymphatic vessels.

Also, a term which has been applied to subcutaneous emphysema.

L. do'lens puerpera'rum. (L. *dolens*, painful; *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) A synonym of *Phlegmasia dolens*.

Leucophlegma'tia. Same as *Leucophlegmasia*.

L. ethio'pum. (L. *æthiops*, any black man.) Same as *Cachexia aquosa*.

Leucophlegma'tic. (F. *leucophlegmatique*; G. *leucophlegmatisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the habit of body termed *Leucophlegmasia*.

L. temper'ament. See *Temperament, leucophlegmatic*.

Leucophlegmato'des. (Λευκοφλεγματοδής. F. *leucophlegmateux*.) Having *Leucophlegmasia*.

Leucophlegmato'i'des. (Λευκοφλεγματοειδής. F. *leucophlegmatoïde*.) Resembling *Leucophlegmasia*.

Leucoph'rys. (Λευκός, white; ὄφρυς, the eyebrow. F. *leucophrye*.) Having white eyebrows.

Leucophthal'mous. (Λευκός, white; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *leucophthalme*.) Having white eyes.

Leucophyll. (Λευκός; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *leucophylle*.) The colourless state of *Chlorophyll* which occurs in the white leaves of an etiolated plant.

Leucophyll'ate. The same as *Leucophyllous*.

Leucophyll'on. The same as *Leucophyllum*.

Leucophyll'ous. (Λευκός, white; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *leucophylle*.) Having white leaves; applied to plants that have their leaves covered with a white down.

Also, to animals which have bands and spots of a white colour.

Leucophyllum. (Λευκός, white; φύλλον, a leaf.) Ancient name of a dry unguent or perfume for the neck and axillæ, made of storax, malabathrum, opobalsamum, Samian earth, and the juice of roses.

Leucopil'ous. (Λευκός, white; πιλῆος, the cap given to Roman slaves when freed. F. *leucopile*.) Having a white pileus; applied to agaries.

Leucop'iper. (Λευκός, white; πίπερι, pepper. F. *poivre blanc*; G. *weisser Pfeffer*.) The *Piper album*, or white pepper.

Leucoplak'ia. (Λευκός; πλάξ, gen. πλακός, anything flat and broad.) See *Leukoplakia*.

Leucopla'sia. (Λευκός, white; πλασία, formation. F. *leucoplasie*.) The formation of white spots or plates on the epidermis or epithelium.

LEUCOPLASTIDE—LEUCORRHŒIC.

L., lin'gual. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Same as *Leukoplakia*.

Leucoplas'tide. (Λευκός; πλάσσω, to form.) Bodies resembling chlorophyll corpuscles but colourless, found in the young tissues of plants as an early condition of chlorophyll corpuscles, and in old tissues as starch granules.

Leucoplax'ia. Same as *Leucoplakia*.
Leucopleu'rous. (Λευκός, white; πλευρόν, the side. F. *leucopleure*.) Having white sides.

Leucopod'ious. (Λευκός, white; πούς, a foot. F. *leucopode*.) Applied to mushrooms which have white stipes, and to plants which have white petioles.

Also, applied to birds having white feet.

Leucop'odous. Same as *Leucopodious*.
Leucopog'on. (Λευκός, white; πώγων, the beard.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Epacridaceæ*.

L. Rich'el. Hab. New Holland. Berries small, white; they have been used as food.

Leucopo'gous. (Λευκός, white; πώγων, the beard. F. *leucopogee*.) Having the beard, or chin, of a white colour.

Leucopous. (Λευκός, white; πούς, a foot. F. *leucopoe*.) Having white feet.

Leucoproc'tous. (Λευκός, white; προκτός, behind. F. *leucoprocte*.) Applied to an insect which has the extremity of the abdomen white.

Leucoprym'nous. (Λευκός, white; πρύμνα, the stern. F. *leucopymne*.) Having the buttocks or the skin of the thigh of a white colour.

Leuc'ops. (Λευκός, white; ὄψ, the eye. F. *leucops*.) Having the eyes white or surrounded with white.

Leucop'terous. (Λευκός, white; πτέρον, a wing. F. *leucoptère*.) Applied to plants that have the wings of their fruit white. Also, applied to insects or birds having white wings.

Leucopy'gous. (Λευκός, white; πυγή, the buttock. F. *leucopyge*.) Applied to an insect which has the extremity of the abdomen white.

Leucopyr'ia. (Λευκός; πῦρ, fever heat.) Hectic fever.

Leucopy'rous. (Λευκός, white; πυρός, wheat. F. *leucopyre*.) Having white fruit.

Leucopyr'rhus. (Λευκός, white; πυρρός, red. F. *leucopyrrhe*.) Of a colour composed of a mixture of white and red.

Leucorrhag'ia. A synonym of *Leucorrhæa*.

Leucorrham'phous. (Λευκός, white; ῥάμφος, a beak. F. *leucorrhamphe*.) Having the muzzle or snout white.

Leucorri'hizous. (Λευκός, white; ῥίζα, a root. F. *leucorrhize*; G. *weisswurzellig*.) Having white roots.

Leucorrhæ'a. (Λευκός, white; ῥοία, a flow. F. *leucorrhée*; I. *leucorrea*; S. *leucorrea*; G. *weisser Fluss*.) A mucous or mucopurulent discharge from some part of the female genital canal, generally produced by a more or less severe catarrhal inflammation. The discharge may contain the *Trichomonas vaginalis* and the *Leptothrix buccalis*.

L. anal'is. (L. *anus*, the fundament.) A whitish mucous discharge from the anus which sometimes accompanies piles.

L., cervi'cal. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) A

transparent, tenacious, alkaline secretion from the canal of the cervix uteri, which may become yellowish, or greenish, or reddish; as it escapes into the vagina it is rendered cloudy by the action of its acid secretion. It contains large quantities of the ciliated, columnar cells of the epithelium of the cervix, generally deprived of their cilia, some leucocytes, and red blood discs when of this colour.

L. commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) Ordinary leucorrhæa.

L., epidem'ic. (Ἐπιδήμιος, among the people.) Wide-spread epidemics of leucorrhæa have been described by various authors.

L., in'fantile. (L. *infantilis*, belonging to little children.) The leucorrhæa of young children; it is almost always of the vulvar variety, is of a serous or sero-purulent character, and depends on want of cleanliness, ascariides, and on a strumous habit.

L., in'tra-uterine. (L. *intra*, within, *uterus*, the womb.) The form which is derived from the lining membrane of the uterus; it is often an extension of the cervical variety. The discharge may be transparent and alkaline, or it may be turbid with pus-globules, or reddish from blood-discs; it contains shed ciliated epithelium, leucocytes from the uterine follicles, and pus cells; each of these may undergo fatty degeneration, and, breaking up, supply free fat granules to the liquid.

L., mens'trual. (L. *menstrualis*, monthly.) The pale mucous discharge from the uterine walls which sometimes takes the place of the true menstrual discharge in cases of amenorrhæa.

L. Naboth'i. (Naboth.) The mucous discharge streaked with blood which immediately precedes the occurrence of labour; also called the *Show*.

L., occult. (L. *occultus*, hidden.) Barnes's term for the form in which the discharge is unnoticed by the woman, either from carelessness or because it is discharged only during defecation.

L. of pregn'ancy. The creamy mucous discharge from the vagina which occurs in pregnancy, the result of the attendant hyperæmia.

L., post-mens'trual. (L. *post*, after; *menstrualis*, monthly.) The pale mucous discharge which often immediately follows the true menstrual flow.

L. senescen'tium. (L. *senescens*, growing old.) An old term for a thin, acid, and frequently fetid discharge from the vagina of elderly persons; probably generally caused by malignant or other disease of the uterus.

L., tub'al. (L. *tubus*, a pipe.) The form in which the discharge is secreted in the Fallopian tubes.

L., u'terine. Same as *L., intra-uterine*.

L., vagin'al. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) The white, acid secretion from the walls of the vagina, containing much scaly epithelium, undergoing fatty degeneration; it may also be yellow, from the presence of pus cells, when there is found a granular condition of the mucous membrane.

L., vul'var. (Vulva.) Mucous discharge from the orifice of the vagina and the neighbouring parts.

Leucorrhæ'ic. (F. *leucorrhéique*; I. *leucorreico*; S. *leucorreica*.) Of, or belonging to, *Leucorrhæa*.

LEUCORRHOIC—LEUKODERMA.

Leucorrhœic. Same as *Leucorrhœic*.

Leucorrhœis. See *Leuchamorrhœis*.

Leucorrhœous. (Λευκός, white; ῥόος, a stream. F. *leucorrhée*.) In animals, having the rump and lower parts of the body of a white colour.

Leucorrhynchous. (Λευκός, white; ῥύγχος, the beak. F. *leucorrhynque*.) Having a white beak.

Leucosês. (Λεύκωσις, whiteness.) Alibert's term for the diseases of the lymphatic system.

Also, Fuchs' term for anæmic diseases.

Leucosia. (Λεύκωσις, whiteness. F. *leucosie*.) Whiteness of the hair.

Also, the same as *Albinism*.

Leucosinapis. (Λευκός, white; σινάπι, mustard.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferae*.

L. al'ba, Spach. The *Sinapis alba*.

Leucosis. (Λεύκωσις, whiteness. F. *leucose*.) Paleness; whiteness of the skin.

Also, the formation or gradual progress of *Leucoma*.

Leucospermatus. (Λευκός, white; σπέρμα, seed. F. *leucosperme*.) Having white fruit or seed.

Leucospilous. (Λευκός, white; σπῖλος, a spot or blemish. F. *leucospile*.) Having white spots.

Leucosporei. (Λευκός; σπορά, seed.) A division of *Agarics*, according to Fries, having white or whitish spores.

Leucosporeous. (Λευκός; σπορά, seed. F. *leucospore*.) Having colourless seeds or spores.

Leucostictous. (Λευκός, white; στικτός, punctured. F. *leucosticte*.) Scattered or strewn over with white spots or points.

Leucostomous. (Λευκός, white; στόμα, a mouth. F. *leucostome*.) Applied to a moss that has a white peristome.

Also, applied to shells the opening of which is white.

Also, applied to an insect having a white mouth.

Leucotan'nin. (Λευκός, white.) Colourless tannin.

Leucoth'oë. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Eriaceæ*.

L. Kotagherren'sis, De Cand. The *Andromeda Leschenaultii*.

L. maria'na, De Cand. The *Andromeda mariana*.

Leucot'ic. (F. *leucotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Leucoma*.

Leu'cotin. (Λευκός, white.) $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$, or $C_{24}H_{22}O_{10}$. A tasteless principle contained in *Coto bark*.

Leuco'tis. (Λευκός, white; οὖς, the ear. F. *leucote*.) Having white ears.

Leucotrichous. (Λευκός, white; θρίξ, hair. F. *leucotrique*.) Having, or belonging to, white hairs.

Leucot'ric acid. Schlieper's term for *Oxalantin*.

Leu'cous. (Λευκός, white.) Having a fair complexion and yellow or reddish hair.

Leucoxy'lous. (Λευκός, white; ξύλον, wood.) Belonging to, or having, white wood.

Leu'cyl. $C_6H_{10}O$. The radical of the leucic series.

Leuk, baths of. See *Leukerbad*.

Leukæ'mia. (Λευκός, white; αἷμα, the

blood. F. *leukémie*; G. *Leukämie*.) Virchow's term for the disease described as *Leucocythæmia*.

L. cut'is. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) A very rare form of skin disease occurring in persons suffering from leucocythæmia, and consisting of rounded, sometimes umbilicated, yellowish or reddish-brown nodules in the true skin, of the size of a pin's head to that of a hazel nut, and consisting of lymphoid tissue.

L. liena'le. (L. *lien*, the spleen.) Leukæmia proceeding from disease of the spleen.

L., lymphat'ic. (Lymph.) Virchow's term for leukæmia associated with disease of the lymphatic glands.

L., splen'ic. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) Virchow's term for leukæmia proceeding from disease of the spleen.

Leukæ'mic. Relating to *Leukæmia*.

L. lymphadenoma. See *Lymphadenoma*.

L. lym'phoma. See *Lymphadenoma*.

Leukas'mus. See *Leucasmus*.

Leukè. See *Leuce*.

Leuk'en. Same as *Leukerbad*.

Leuk'erbad. Switzerland, Canton Valais, on the southern declivity of the Gemmi, at a height of 4600 feet. Mineral waters from about twenty sources, varying from 29° C. to 50° C. (84·2° F. to 122° F.) in temperature. The Lorenz, or Saint Laurent, spring contains calcium sulphate 1·52 gramme, magnesium sulphate ·3084 gramme in 1000, with much smaller quantities of sodium, potassium, and strontium sulphates, and carbonate of iron ·0103 gramme; a litre contains also oxygen 1·05 c.c., carbonic acid 2·38 c.c., and nitrogen 11·54 c.c. The other sources are weaker in the same substances. The water is used for drinking, but chiefly for prolonged baths, lasting at first half to one hour, but soon increased to two to three hours in the morning, and one to two hours in the afternoon. About the beginning of the second week an eruption (F. *poussée*) of red papules and pustules occurs, which generally disappears during the third or fourth week, when the time of immersion is gradually shortened. Skin diseases, especially of the moist type, such as eczema and impetigo, are successfully treated, as also rheumatic affections, atonic gout, neuralgia, scrofula, and malarial troubles.

Leukhæ'mia. Same as *Leucocythæmia*.

Leukhæ'mic. Same as *Leucocythæmic*.

Leukocyte. See *Leucocyte*.

Leukocyto'sis. (Λευκός, white; κύτος, a hollow.) A term given by Virchow to a transient increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood, resulting from morbid conditions affecting the lymphatic glands, and occurring in pregnancy and in fevers.

Also, the production and generation of leucocytes.

Leukoder'ma. (Λευκός, white; δέρμα, the skin.) A deficiency of pigment in a part of the skin without other structural alteration; a disease which chiefly occurs in those who have lived in the tropics; the surrounding skin is generally darker than natural, from excess of pigment. It is not uncommon in the dark races of mankind, making them piebald. It may be due to nerve paresis, as when it occurs in the course of trigeminal neuralgia.

L. acquis'itum. (L. *acquisitus*, part. of *acquirere*, to add to. G. *erworbenc Leukodermie*.) The disease described under the chief heading.

LEUKOKYTHÆMIA—LEVATOR.

L., congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, born together with. G. *angeborene Leucodermie*.) A synonym of *Albinism*.

L., neurotic. (Νεύρον, a nerve.) A pigment-atrophy of the skin produced by disturbed nervous influence.

L. syphiliticum. White patches of skin supposed to be caused by constitutional syphilis.

Leukokythæmia. See *Leucocythæmia*.

Leu'kol. Same as *Leucol*.

Leukolein. Same as *Leucolin*.

Leukoleinum. Same as *Leucolin*.

Leukolyte. See *Leucolyte*.

Leuko'ma. See *Leucoma*.

Leukomyelitis. See *Leucomyelitis*.

Leu'kon. (Λευκός, white.) A hydrated oxide of silicon.

Leukonecro'sis. (Λευκός, white; νέκρωσις, death.) A form of dry gangrene in which the mortified parts do not assume the usual dark colour.

Leukopath'ia. (Λευκός, white; πάθος, sickness.) Atrophy of the pigment of the skin, either congenital, when it is termed *Albinism*, or acquired, as in *Leukoderma*.

Leukophlegma'tia. See *Leucophlegmatia*.

Leukoplak'ia. (Λευκός, white; πλάξ, a flat surface.) Schimmer's term for the milky white patches seen on the dorsum of the tongue and the mucous membrane of the cheeks and the lower lip. As a result of a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane an excessive growth of epithelium takes place over the swollen papillæ of the eorium, which undergoes infiltration and cell-proliferation. The superficial layers of cells become horny and opaque; neighbouring spots coalesce and white patches of considerable size are thus formed. They readily take on other morbid processes, and especially favour the development of epithelioma, as pointed out by Hülke.

L. bucca'lis. (L. *bucca*, the cheeks.) The form which occurs on the mucous membrane of the cheeks.

Leukorrhœ'a. See *Leucorrhœa*.

Leuko'sis. See *Leucosis*.

Leutstetten. Germany, in Bavaria. An indifferent mineral water.

Leva'men. (L. *levamen*, an alleviation. G. *Erleichterungsmittel*.) A means of relief.

Leva'na. Italy, in the province of Florence. Two cold mineral springs, containing alkaline and earthy bicarbonates, with some iron, one of which is noted in the treatment of rickets.

Levant'. The maritime parts of the countries lying on the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea and its contiguous waters.

L. galbanum. The product of *Galbanum officinale*.

L. nut. The *Cocculus indicus*.

L. soap-root. The *Gypsophila struthium*.

L. worm'seed. The *Artemisia maritima*, var. *Stechmanniana*. The unexpanded flower heads are employed in medicine. It comes to England from Turkestan through Russia. Its alkaloid is santonin.

Levante'. See under *Canary islands*.

Levantine. Belonging to the *Levant*.

L. plague. See *Plague*.

Levanto'. The name of the sirocco in Sicily and Naples.

Leva'tor. (L. *levator*; from *levo*, to lift up.) A raiser; an elevator.

L. a'læ na'rium poste'rior. (L. *ala*, a wing; *nares*, the nostrils; *posterior*, comp. of *posterus*, that is behind.) A synonym of *L. alæ nasi*.

L. a'læ na'si. (L. *ala*; *nasus*, the nose. G. *Aufheber des Nasenflügels*.) The median portion of the levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

L. anguli o'ris. (L. *angulus*, a corner; *os*, the mouth. F. *muscle canin, elevateur de l'angle des lèvres, petit sus-maxillo-labial* of Chaussier; G. *Mundwinkelheber*.) A muscle arising in the canine fossa of the superior maxillary bone immediately below the infraorbital foramen, and inserted into the angle of the mouth; it is supplied by the facial nerve, and elevates the angle of the month.

L. anguli scap'ulæ. (L. *angulus*, a corner; *scapula*, the blade-bone. F. *angulaire de l'omoplate, trachélo-scapulaire* of Chaussier; G. *Schulterheber*.) A muscle arising from the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the four or five uppermost cervical vertebrae, and inserted into the base of the scapula from the origin of its spine to its superior angle; it is supplied by the third, fourth, and sometimes the fifth cervical nerves; it raises the hinder edge of the scapula. Occasionally it is connected by muscular slips with the occipital bone, the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, or the trapezius, serrati, or sealeni muscles. It is morphologically a part of the serratus magnus muscle.

L. a'ni. (L. *anus*, the fundament. F. *releveur de l'anus, sous-pubio-coccygien* of Chaussier; G. *Afterheber*.) A thin muscle with membranous interspaces arising from the internal surface of the spine of the ischium, from the inner surface of the os pubis and its symphysis, and between these points from the pelvic fascia at the springing of the recto-vesical fascia; the posterior fibres are inserted into the lateral part of the point of the coccyx and into the ano-coccygeal raphe, and the anterior fibres meet below the prostate with those of the opposite side, and with fibres of the constrictor urethræ and the external sphincter of the anus. It supports the floor of the pelvis, and compresses the lower part of the rectum; it is supplied by the fourth sacral nerve and the perineal nerve.

L. a'ni parvus. (L. *parvus*, small.) The lesser elevator of the anus. The *Transversus peronei*.

L. arcu'um. (L. *arcus*, a bow.) A muscle, found in some Urodela, which suspends each side of the branchial arch from the parts above it.

L. auris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) The *Attollens auren*.

L. cau'dæ exter'nus. (L. *cauda*, a tail; *externus*, outward.) A muscle of many tailed animals. It is a continuation of the longissimus dorsi, arising from the transverse processes of the lumbar and sacral vertebrae, and inserted by long, slender tendons into the metaphyses of the caudal vertebrae.

L. cau'dæ inter'nus. (L. *cauda*; *internus*, within.) A muscle of many tailed animals. It is a continuation of the semi-spinalis muscle, and consists of fleshy and tendinous slips connecting the dorsal and lateral parts of the caudal vertebrae.

L. claviculæ. (Clavicle.) A muscle of

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many Mammalia, and some Reptilia, arising from the transverse process of the atlas, or from the occiput, and inserted into the outer end of the clavicle.

It is sometimes represented in man by a slip passing from the transverse processes of one or two of the upper cervical vertebrae to the outer end of the clavicle.

L. coccygis. (*Coccyx*.) The *Coccygeus*.

L. epiglottidis. (*Ἐπιγλωττίς*, the epiglottis.) Term applied to a few of the posterior or inferior horizontal fibres of the genio-glossus which are inserted into the inferior pointed part of the epiglottis.

L. glandulæ thyroideæ. (*F. releveur de la glande thyroïde*.) An occasional muscle arising from the hyoid bone or from the thyroid cartilage, and inserted into the isthmus of the thyroid.

L. humeri. (*L. humerus*, the upper arm bone.) A synonym of the *Deltoid muscle*.

L. humeri internus. (*L. humerus*; *internus*, inner.) The *Coraco-brachialis* muscle.

L. intestini recti. (*L. intestinum*, an intestine; *rectus*, straight.) A synonym of the *L. ani*.

L. labii inferioris. (*L. labium*, a lip; *inferior*, lower. *F. releveur du menton, houppe du menton*; *G. Kinnheber*.) A muscle arising from the incisor fossa of the lower jaw by a narrow head, and ending by a broader insertion into the integuments of the chin; it is supplied by the facial nerve, and raises the lower lip while wrinkling the chin. It forms a part of Chaussier's mento-labial muscle.

L. labii superioris alæque nasi. (*L. labium*; *superior*, upper; *ala*, a wing; *que*, and; *nasus*, the nose. *F. grand sus-maxillo-labial* of Chaussier, *releveur profond de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*; *G. gemeinschaftlicher Heber der Oberlippe und der Nase, Aufheber der Oberlippe und des Nasenrückels*.) A muscle arising from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, and inserted by a small fasciculus into the ala nasi, and by a larger one into the skin of the upper lip; it is supplied by the facial nerve, dilates the nostril, and elevates the upper lip.

L. labii superioris major. (*L. labium*; *superior*; *major*, greater.) The same as *L. labii superioris proprius*.

L. labii superioris minor. (*L. labium*; *superior*; *minor*, less.) Term applied to the lateral or external portion of the *L. labii superioris alæque nasi* muscle. The fibres are inserted into the skin and substance of the upper lip.

L. labii superioris proprius. (*L. labium*; *superior*; *proprius*, one's own. *F. releveur superficiel de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure*; *G. eigener Heber der Oberlippe*.) A muscle arising from the superior maxillary bone immediately below the infraorbital foramen and from the neighbouring part of the malar bone, and becoming inserted into the skin of the upper lip and the orbicularis muscle and by some of its inner fibres into the ala nasi; it is supplied by the facial nerve, and elevates the upper lip.

L. labiorum communis. (*L. labium*; *communis*, common.) The *L. anguli oris*.

L. menti. (*L. mentum*, the chin.) The *L. labii superioris proprius*.

L. oculi. (*L. oculus*, the eye.) The *Rectus superior oculi*.

L. œsophagi. (*Οισοφάγος*, the gullet.) Term applied to the upper set of muscular fibres of the œsophagus which are situated in the median line, and arise from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage.

L. palati. (*L. palatum*, the roof of the mouth. *F. petrostaphylin interne*; *G. Gaumenheber*.) A muscle arising by a tendon from the inferior surface of petrous portion of the temporal bone in front of the carotid canal, and from the inferior border of the cartilage of the Eustachian tube; it is inserted into the aponeurosis of the palate, and joins its fellow under the azygos uvulae; it elevates the palate, and is supplied by the petrosal branch of the Vidian nerve.

L. palati mollis. (*L. palatum*; *mollis*, soft.) The *L. palati*.

L. palpebræ superioris. (*L. palpebra*, the eyelid; *superior*, upper. *F. releveur de la paupière supérieur, orbito-palpébral* of Chaussier; *G. Augenlidheber*.) A muscle arising from the upper part of the optic foramen and the sheath of the optic nerve, and inserted by a membranous expansion into the tarsal cartilage of the upper lid; it is supplied by the third nerve, and raises the upper eyelid.

L. penis. The *Erector penis*.

L. perinaei. (*Περιναϊον*, the space between the anus and the vulva.) A duckbill vaginal speculum.

L. pharyngis. The *Stylopharyngeus* muscle.

L. proprius alæ nasi anterior. (*L. proprius*, one's own; *ala*, a wing; *nasus*, the nose; *anterior*, in front.) The *Dilatator naris anterior*.

L. proprius alæ nasi posterior. (*L. proprius*; *ala*; *nasus*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *Dilatator naris posterior*.

L. proprius angularis. (*L. angulus*, a corner.) The *L. anguli scapulae*.

L. prostatae. (*F. releveur de la prostate*.) The elevator of the prostate gland; a name given by Santorini to the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, which surround the prostate as with a sling.

L. scapulae. Same as *L. anguli scapulae*.

L. scapulae proprius. (*L. proprius*, one's own.) The *L. anguli scapulae*.

L. scroti. (*L. scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) A muscle arising in the skin about the root of the tail in many carnivora, and becoming spread over the surface of the scrotum in the male, or the pudendum in the female. It has a connection with the external sphincter of the anus.

L. urethrae. (*F. releveur de l'urèthre*.) A name given by Santorini to a portion of the *Transversus perinaei*; being the anterior median fasciculi of the levator ani. It extends from the pubo-prostatic ligament, and is inserted into the membranous portion of the urethra.

L. uvulae. The *Azygos uvulae*.

L. veli palatini. (*L. velum*, a veil; *palatum*, the palate.) A synonym of the *L. palati*.

Levatores. Nominative plural of *Levator*.

L. costarum. (*L. costa*, a rib. *F. surcostaux*; *G. Rippenheber*.) Twelve triangular muscles on each side of the chest, arising from the tips of the transverse processes of the last cervical and eleven dorsal vertebrae, and passing downwards and outwards to the upper surface of

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the ribs below, between the tubercle and the angle. They raise the ribs, and are supplied by the posterior branches of the thoracic nerves.

L. costarum brevis. (*L. costa*; *brevis*, short. *G. kurze Rippenheber.*) The *L. costarum*.

L. costarum longiores. (*L. costa*; *longus*, long. *F. longs sur-costaux*; *G. lange Rippenheber.*) Three or four elongated triangular slips, arising from the transverse processes of the lower dorsal vertebrae, and, after covering the short elevators of the ribs, inserted, more externally than they, into the second rib below their own origin.

L. supra-costales. (*L. supra*, above; *costa*.) The *L. costarum*.

Le'ven. Same as *Leaven*.

Leven bark. The root of *Hydrangea arborescens*.

Lever. (*Mid. E. leuour*; from *F. leueur*, a lifter; from *L. levator*; from *levo*, to raise; from *levis*, light. *F. levier*; *I. lieva*; *S. palanca*; *G. Hebel.*) A lifter; a means of raising a thing.

In Dentistry and in Surgery, a term for the *Elevator*.

In Mechanics, a rigid bar resting on a point, the *Fulcrum* (*F. point d'appui*; *G. Stützpunkt*), on which it moves by the application to another point of the *Power* (*F. puissance*; *G. Kraft*), lifting at a third point the *Weight* (*F. résistance*; *G. Gewicht*). Levers are of three different orders, according to the relative position of these three points; in one of the first order (*F. levier intermobile*), the fulcrum is between the weight and the power; in one of the second order (*F. levier interressistant*), the weight is between the fulcrum and the power; and in one of the third order (*F. levier interpuissant*), the power is between the fulcrum and the weight. In all levers the power is to the weight in the inverse ratio of their respective arms.

In Midwifery, a term for the *Vectis*.

L., arms of. (*F. bras de levier*; *G. Hebelarm.*) The parts of the lever of the first order on each side of the fulcrum.

Leverage. (*G. Hebekraft.*) The action of, or the power gained by using, a *Lever*.

Levern. Prussia, in Westphalia. Mineral waters from two springs, containing carbonates of lime and iron.

Leviathan. (Late *L. leviathan*; from *Heb. livyathan*, a sea-monster or a snake; from *Heb. root lavah*, to cleave; with perhaps the original sense of to bend.) An aquatic animal mentioned in Holy Scripture, which may be a crocodile, or a serpent, or perhaps some large aquatic animal, as a whale.

L. penis. (*L. penis*, the male organ.) The penis of the whale; formerly used in powder as a remedy for dysentery and leucorrhœa.

Levico. Italy, in a beautiful valley of the Tyrol, 500 metres above sea-level. The Source du Vitriol contains ferric sulphate 5.12852 grammes, copper sulphate .05343, aluminium sulphate .6483, arsenious acid .00905 gramme, in 1000; is used only as baths, and locally in skin diseases, rheumatic thickening, paralysis, neuralgia, and palpitation of the heart. The Source de l'Oere possesses the same constituents in much smaller quantities; it is used in anæmia, chlorosis, atonic dyspepsia, and malarial cachexia.

Levigate. (*L. levigo*, to make smooth. *F. leviger*; *G. lävigaren.*) To perform the pharmaceutical operation of *Levigation*.

Levigat'ion. (*L. levigatus*, part. of *levigo*. *F. levigation*; *I. levigazione*; *S. levigacion*; *G. Lävigirung, Zerreibung.*) The trituration or rubbing down of a substance in a mortar or on a slab, with sufficient moisture to make it soft.

Leviros'trate. (*L. levis*, light; *rostrum*, a beak.) Having a slender beak.

Leviros'tres. (*L. levis*; *rostrum.*) A Tribe of the Order *Passeres*, having a large, light beak, short, weak legs, and feet adapted for clinging to branches. It includes the hornbills, kingfishers, bee-eaters, and rollers.

Levis's reduction appara'tus. Used for dislocations of the phalanges. It is a thin strip of wood about ten inches in length and one inch broad. One end is perforated with holes, whilst the other is formed into a handle. A piece of tape is passed through the holes, and by it the phalanx is bound to the board; by traction the dislocation is reduced.

Levist'icum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifere*. The *Ligustrum levisticum*.

L. officina'le, Koch. The *L. paludapifolium*.

L. paludapifolium, Aseherson. (*F. vivèche, ache des montagnes*; *G. Liebstöckel.*) Hab. Central Europe. Root, leaves, and fruit aromatic, stomachic, and diaphoretic; stem yields English opoponax.

Levog'yrous. See *Lavogyrous*.

Levulin. See *Lavulin*.

Levulos'an. See *Levulosan*.

Levulose. See *Lævulose*.

Lewis's spring. United States of America, Missouri, Howard County. Mineral waters, containing calcium carbonate 23.71 grains, magnesium carbonate 73.12, calcium sulphate 122.91, sodium chloride 951.3, and calcium chloride 37.29 grains, in a gallon.

Lewisham well. The same, probably, as the disused mineral spring at *Dulwich*.

Lewis'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Mesembryaceæ*.

L. redivi'va, Pursh. (*L. redivivus*, renewed.) Tohacco root, so called on account of its smell. Hab. North America. Used as food in Canada and Maine under the name of *Spatulum*.

Lex progres'sus. (*L. lex*, a law; *progressus*, an advance.) A name given by Valentin to the hypothesis that cerebro-spinal fibres join a main sympathetic nerve trunk, run through its ganglion, and leave it at a point lower than that at which they entered.

Lex'ias. A variety of raisin, so called from their being dipped into a lixivium of wood ashes and olive oil before being dried; this process disposes them to shrink and wrinkle, the alkaline solution removing the waxy coat which hinders the drying.

Lexington min'er'al well. United States of America, Kentucky. A saline, sulphuretted water.

Lexiphar'macus. Same as *Alexipharmic*.

Lexipyret'ic. (*Ἀἵσις*, cessation; from *λύγω*, to stay, to abate; *πῦρ*, fiery heat.) A febrifuge.

Ley. Same as *Lye*.

Leyden. A town of Holland.

L. bat'tery. A set of Leyden jars placed in a trough lined with tin-foil by which their outer surfaces are connected with each other,

and joined by rods which connect their inner surfaces.

L. jar. A wide-mouthed, thin, glass jar, coated on the outside with tinfoil to within a few inches of the top, and either similarly coated on the inside or filled with thin leaves of copper or gold; it is closed with a wooden stopper or a cork through which a metallic rod passes, which terminates on the outer side in a knob, and which is kept in contact with the tinfoil at the bottom of the inside of the jar by means of a piece of wire or chain. When the outside of the jar is connected with the earth, and the knob approached to the conductors of an electric machine in action, the jar becomes charged on the inner surface with positive, and on the outer surface with negative, electricity; when the knob and the outer surface are connected by a discharge, a bright spark results, accompanied by a loud report.

L. phi'al. Same as *L. jar*.

Leyden, Ernst. A Berlin physician, now living, born in Dantzig in 1832.

L's crystals. Colourless, slender, pointed, octahedral crystals found in the sputa of bronchial asthma and exudative bronchitis by Leyden and others, and believed by him to be connected with the development of the paroxysms. They probably consist of a substance containing mucin, and by some are thought to be identical with Charcot's crystals.

Leydig, Franz von. A German anatomist, born at Rothenburg in 1821, and now Professor in Bonn.

L's cells. Cells, of the character and mode of formation of goblet-cells, found in the epidermis of aquatic vertebrata, such as fishes and the larvæ of reptiles; they are also described as unicellular glands.

L's duct. The same as *Wolffian duct*.

Leyssera. (Fr. W. von Leysser, of Halle.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. gnaphaloides. (Γνάφαλιον, the tealz; εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used as an emollient in catarrh, bronchitis, and phthisis.

Li. The symbol of *Lithium*.

Lia'na. (*S. liar*, to bind together. F. *liane*.) The woody stem of certain dicotyledonous climbing plants in tropical countries; they often ascend to the tops of lofty trees, and extend to great distances.

Lias. (F. *lias*, originally *liais*, or *liois*; perhaps of Celtic origin. I. *liais*; G. *Lias*.) The group of strata consisting principally of thin layers of limestone separated by similar layers of blue argillaceous clay, and lying between the thicker limestones of the oolite above, and the trias or upper new red sandstone below. It is full of fossils, ammonites, belemnites, fishes, and large reptiles, such as ichthyosaurus; plant remains are not uncommon. The water derived from it generally contains much mineral matter.

Liatris. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. odoratis'sima. Willd. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) Wild vanilla. Hab. North America. Root diuretic; used as *L. squarrosa*. Leaves, which contain coumarin, are used to give flavour to cigars and tobacco.

L. scario'sa. Willd. Throat wort. Hab. United States of America. Used as *L. squarrosa*.

L. spica'ta. Willd. (*L. spica* an ear of

corn.) Button snake-root. Hab. United States of America. Root diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, and antisyphilitic. Used in snake bites as a local application, and internally in decoction with milk; also in flatulent colic and in urinary disorders.

L. squarro'sa. Willd. (Mid. L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.) Rattlesnake's master. Hab. United States of America. Root diuretic. Used both externally and internally in bites of the rattlesnake, and in syphilis and gonorrhœa.

Libad'ium. (Λιβάδιον, from λιβάς, a wet place. F. *centaurée petite*; G. *Tausendgüldenkraut*.) A name for the *Chironia centaurium*, or lesser centaury; because it grows in watery places.

Liban'ion. (Λιβανος, the frankincense tree.) Ancient name for a collyrium containing olibanum.

Liban'ium. Same as *Libanion*.

Libanomancy. (Λιβανος, the frankincense tree; μαντεία, divination. F. *libanomancie*; I. *libanomancia*; S. *libanomancia*; G. *Weihrauchbeschwörung*.) Divination by observing the wreaths of smoke arising from burning incense. A kind of pyromancy.

Libanoph'orous. (Λιβανος; φορέω, to bear.) Producing frankincense; applied to countries where the frankincense tree grows.

Libano'tis. (Λιβανωτίς, rosemary.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

The name has been applied to a large number of species, especially umbelliferous plants, such as *Laserpitium*, *Ferula*, *Seseli*, *Thapsia*, *Rosmannus*, and others.

L. an'nu. (*L. annuus*, lasting a year.) The *Athamanta cretensis*.

L. corona'ria. (*L. coronarius*, pertaining to a wreath.) The *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

L. creten'sis. Scop. The *Athamanta cretensis*.

L. hirsu'ta. Linn. (*L. hirsutus*, shaggy.) The *Athamanta cretensis*.

L. vulga'ris. De Cand. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *Seseli libanotis*.

Libano'tus. (Λιβανωτός, the gum of the λιβανος, the frankincense tree. F. *libanote*.) Old term for frankincense.

Lib'anus. (Λιβανος, the frankincense tree.) The *Juniperus lycia*.

Also, an old name for the *Pinus cedrus*, or cedar of Lebanon.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ*.

L. thurif'era. Colebrooke. (*L. thus*, frankincense; *fero*, to bear.) The *Boswellia serrata*.

Liba'vius, An'dreas. A German physician, born at Halle in 1546, died at Coburg in 1616. He was Professor of History and Poetry in the University of Jena, and director of the gymnasium at Coburg.

L. fu'ming liq'uor of. An old name for anhydrous bichloride of tin, made by heating one part of powdered tin with three parts of mercuric chloride in a glass retort till a fuming colourless liquid passes over into the receiver.

Libec'cio. The Italian name of the south-west wind; in the Riviera it is usually tempestuous.

Libella. (*L. libella*, a level; dim. of *libra*, a balance. G. *Wasserwage*.) A water level.

Liber. (*L. liber*, the inner rind or bark of a tree. F. *liber*; I. *libro*; S. *liber*; G. *Bast*.)

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The inner bark, phloem, or endophloem of dicotyledonous plants. It is composed of elongated and thick-walled cells, cambiform tissue, sieve-tubes, and frequently laticiferous vessels, and is situated usually outside the cambium layer, but it may also occur in the interior of the fibrovascular bundles, or in the medullary sheath. It is increased yearly during the life of the tree by additions from the cambium layer.

L.-cells. (*F. cellulæ libériennes.*) The cells forming liber. They present two forms: cribriform or sieve cells, and bast cells, in addition to ordinary parenchyma, both of the fibrous or vascular kind. The cribriform cells present slits in their walls, by which they communicate with each other, and form a kind of duct. The bast cells are long, flexible, and thick-walled, and give to liber its toughness and capacity to form cordage, linen, and textile fabrics.

L. fibres. The bast cells described under *L.-cells*.

L., soft. (*F. liber mou.*) The part of the liber which is composed of cambiform tissue and sieve-tubes.

Liberated. (*L. liberatus*, part. of *libero*, to set free.) Released from bonds.

In Botany, applied to a structure which is in part adherent to another and in part free.

Liberating. (*L. liberatus*, part. of *libero*, to set free.) Setting free.

L. chains. A term given by Hermann to the conducting portions of the nervous system. He considers the nerves to consist of a series of elementary parts, of which each possesses a certain amount of potential energy. These parts are so closely connected with each other that the energy liberated in one part serves to liberate the energy of the adjoining elementary parts.

L. force. A force which leads to the conversion of a certain amount of potential into kinetic energy.

Lib'rian. Relating to Liberia, a republic of South America.

L. coffee. The *Coffea liberica*.

Lib'rian. Relating to Liber.

L. cells. Same as *Liber-cells*.

Liberisquamous. (*L. liber*, free; *squama*, a scale. *F. libérisquame.*) Cassini's name for the periclinium of the *Compositæ* when the scales are free.

Libero-motor. (*L. libero*, to set free; *motus*, motion.) Setting free the nerve influence which produces motion.

Lib'erty-cap. The *Agaricus semilanceatus*.

Liberty hot springs. United States of America, Colorado, Rio Grande County. Saline waters, varying in temperature from 140° F. to 148° F. (60° C. to 64.4° C.) One spring contains sodium carbonate 144.5 parts, calcium and magnesium carbonates together 22.42, sodium sulphate 13.76, sodium chloride 33.34, and silica 4.75 parts in 100,000; the others contain similar constituents in different proportions.

Libi-di'bi. The same as *Divi-divi*.

Libidinis sedes. (*L. libido*, desire; *sedes*, a seat.) The clitoris.

Libidinous. (*F. libidineux*, from *L. libidinosus*, lustful. *G. wollüstig.*) Having strong sexual desire.

Libido. (*L. libido*, desire; from *libet*, it pleases. *F. lasciveté, sensualité*; *G. Wollust.*) Term signifying venereal desire.

It was also (*F. instigation*; *G. Verlangen*) formerly used to express any strong inclination, as to empty the bowels or bladder, or to scratch in some itchy diseases of the skin.

Liblah. A pulse widely cultivated in India. Hab. Egypt.

Libocedrus. (*Λιβός*, anything that drops; *κέδρος*, the cedar tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Coniferae*.

L. decurrens. Torrey. (*L. decurro*, to run down.) Furnishes a manna.

Lib'os. (*Λιβός*, anything that drops.) Epiphora, or overflow of tears.

Libra. (*L. libra*, a weight of twelve ounces. *F. livre*; *G. Pfund.*) A pound weight, consisting of twelve ounces.

Librament. (*L. libramentum*, a counterpoise.) The balancing organs of *Diptera*.

Libriform. (*L. liber*, the inner rind of a tree; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of fibrous bark or *Liber*.

L. fibres. (*L. fibra*, a thread.) Sanio's term for those prosenchymatous cell-forms of the xylem which have no septa, and are unpitted or have small slit-like pits.

Libro-vascular. (*L. liber*, the inner rind of a tree; *vasculum*, a small vessel.) That which belongs to the liber and to the vessels of plants.

Liburnum. (*Liburnia*, an Illyrian province.) Name for the *Viburnum lantana*, or mealy-tree, perhaps from its place of growth.

Libyanon. An old term used by Gorræus as *Libanion*, and also applied to any collyrium.

Libyanum. Same as *Libyanon*.

Licanaea. A Genus of the Suborder *Chrysobalanee*, Order *Rosacea*.

L. inca'na. Aubl. (*L. incanus*, hoary.) Hab. Guiana. Fruit esculent.

Lica'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauracea*.

L. gulanensis. Aubl. Hab. Brazil. Bark peppery in taste, and clove-like in smell; said to be an excellent tonic. The *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*.

Lice. Plural of *Louse*. Those which live on the human subject are, *Phthirus inguinalis*, the crab louse; *Pediculus capitis*, the head louse; *Pediculus palpebrarum*, the eyelid louse; *Pediculus vestimenti*, the body louse or clothes louse; and the *Pediculus tabescentium*, or the distemper louse.

L. seeds. Cevadilla. The fruit of *Schænocaulon officinale*.

Licentiate. (Mid. E. *licentiat*, from Low Lat. *licentiatus*, part. of *licentio*, to license.) One who practices a profession by virtue of holding a license from a corporate body.

Lichanos. (*Λιχάνος*, from *λείχω*, to lick. *G. Leckfinger.*) Old term for the index finger, or fore-finger, from its use in licking up.

Lichanus. Same as *Lichanos*.

Lich'as. (*Λιχάς*, the lesser span. *F. empan*; *G. die kleine Spanne.*) Term for a span, or space between the thumb and fore-finger when fully extended.

Liche, la. See *La Liche*.

Lichen. (*L. lichen*; from Gr. *λείχην*, a tree moss. *F. lichen*; *I. lichene*; *S. liquen*; *G. Flechte.*) A plant of the Order *Lichenes*.

L. absinthifolius. Lam. (*L. absinthium*, wormwood; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Evernia furfuracea*.

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L. aphthosus. (L. *aphthosus*; from Gr. *ἀφθαί*, small ulcers of the mouth. F. *lichen aphtheus*.) The *Peltigera aphthosa*, Hoffm. It is said to be cathartic and anthelminthic.

L. aquilus. Ach. (L. *aquilus*, dark-coloured.) The *Parmelia aquila*.

L. arboreus. (L. *arboreus*, pertaining to a tree.) The *Usnea barbata*.

L. arboreus pullus. (L. *arboreus*, pertaining to a tree; *pullus*, dusky. F. *lichen olivaire*.) The *Parmelia aquila* and *P. olivacea*.

L. arborum. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) The *Sticta pulmonacea*.

L. barbatus. Linn. (L. *barbatus*, bearded.) The *Usnea barbata*.

L. caninus. (L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog. F. *lichen canin*, L. *des chiens*.) The *Peltigera canina*. It was once highly extolled as a remedy against hydrophobia.

L. carageen. The *Chondrus crispus*.

L. cetraria. The *Cetraria Islandica*.

L. cinereus terrestris. (L. *cinereus*, ash grey; *terrestris*, earthy. F. *lichen canin*.) The *Peltigera canina*.

L. cocciferus. Linn. (L. *coccum*, a berry; *fero*, to bear.) The *Cladonia coccifera*.

L. coccineus. (L. *coccineus*, of a scarlet colour.) The *Cladonia pyxidata*.

L. cornucopiosus. Lightfoot. (L. *cornu*, a horn; *copia*, abundance; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) The *Cladonia coccifera*.

L. s. crustaceus. (L. *crusta*, a crust or rind. F. *lichens crustacés*.) Lichens in which the thallus is usually indefinite in outline, scarcely distinguishable from the substratum, the fructification being alone conspicuous. Ex. *Lecanora*, *Pertusaria*.

L., cup. The *Cladonia pyxidata*.

L., cup, scarlet. The *Cladonia coccifera*.

L. discoideus. Ach. (*Δισκοειδής*, quoit-shaped.) The *Pertusaria communis*.

L. eryngifolius. (L. *eryngium*, a species of thistle; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Cetraria islandica*.

L. esculentus. Pallas. The *Lecanora esculenta*.

L. fagineus. Linn. (L. *fagineus*, of beech.) The *Pertusaria communis*.

L. floridus hirtus. (L. *floridus*, flowery; *hirtus*, shaggy.) The *Usnea barbata*.

L., foliaceus. (L. *folium*, leaf. F. *lichens foliacés*.) Lichens in which the thallus is flattened with, in general, a lobed margin, and adheres to the substratum. The gonidia are green, and form a single layer beneath the upper surface. Ex. *Parmelia*, *Sticta*.

L. fruticose. (L. *fruticosus*, bushy. F. *lichens fruticuleux*.) Lichens in which the thallus grows erect in a shrub-like manner. The structure is uniformly cellular. The gonidial layer forms a hollow cylinder. Ex. *Usnea*, *Roccella*, *Cetraria*.

L. fungi. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom.) The ascomycetous fungi which by parasitism on algæ form, according to Schwendener, the plants of the Order *Lichenes*.

L. furfuraceus. Linn. The *Evernia furfuracea*.

L. s. gelatinous. Those which are slimy in composition, and form cushion-like masses with an undulated surface.

L. s. heterom'erous. (Έτερος, other ;

μείρος, a part.) Wallroth's term for those lichens in which the thallus tissue has become stratified; the gonidia or algæ being arranged in definite layers in the mycelium of the invading fungus.

L. hirtus. (L. *hirtus*, shaggy.) The *Usnea barbata*.

L., homoiom'erous. (Όμοιος, like; μέρος, a part.) Wallroth's term for those lichens the gonidia or algæ of which are more or less evenly intermingled with the mycelium of the invading fungus; the thallus is lobed, dark coloured, and gelatinous or filamentous; the gonidia belong to the *Phycchromaceæ*.

L. implexus. Lam. (L. *implexus*, part. of *implecto*, to plait.) The *Usnea plicata*, Hoffm.

L. islandicus. Linn. (Mod. L. *Islandia*, Iceland. F. *lichen d'Islande*; G. *islandische Moos*, i. *Flechte*.) The *Cetraria Islandica*, or Iceland moss.

L. islandicus ab amarit'ie libera'tus. (L. *ab*, from; *amarities*, bitterness; *liberatus*, freed from. G. *entbittertes Isländisches Moos*.) Five parts of cut Iceland moss macerated for three hours in 30 parts of tepid water, with one part of potassium carbonate, strained off and well washed in cold water.

L. lacinia'tus. (L. *lacinia'tus*, fringed.) The *Imbricaria saxatilis*.

L. marinus. (L. *marinus*, pertaining to the sea. F. *lichen marin*.) A name for the *Ulva lactuca*, or oyster-green laver.

L. niva'lis. Linn. The *Cetraria nivalis*.

L. oliva'rius. (L. *oliva*, the olive. F. *lichen olivaire*.) Name of the tree liverwort, an infusion of which, considered strengthening to the lungs, is used in hæmorrhages and for old coughs. The *Parmelia olivacea*, Ach.

L. parell'us. Linn. The *Ochrolechia parella*.

L. parieti'nus. The *Physcia parietina*.

L. pertu'sus. Linn. (L. *pertusus*, that has a hole.) The *Pertusaria communis*.

L. plica'tus. Linn. (L. *plicatus*, part. of *plico*, to fold. F. *lichen plié*.) The *Usnea barbata*. Used by the Laplanders for excoarations from a long journey; it is slightly astringent.

L. proboscideus. The *Gyrophora proboscidea*.

L. prunas'tri. (L. *pruna*, a live coal; or *prunum*, a plum tree.) The *Evernia prunastri*. It is slightly astringent, and used to strengthen the lungs.

L. pul'us. (L. *pullus*, dusky.) The *Parmelia aquila*.

L. pulmona'rius. Linn. (L. *pulmo*, the lung. F. *lichen pulmonaire*.) The free lungwort, hazel crotches, oak lungs, or pectoral moss, *Sticta pulmonacea*. It was once much esteemed in asthma, catarrh, and in coughs; its virtues are the same as those of the *Cetraria islandica*; also called *Muscus pulmonarius quercinus*, and *Pulmonaria arborea*.

L. pustula'tus. The *Umbilicaria pustulata*.

L. pyxida'tus. Linn. (L. *pyxis*, a box. F. *lichen pyxidé*.) The cup-moss, *Cladonia pyxidata*. Used by the poor for hooping-cough, in decoction.

L. rangiferi'nus. Linn. (F. *lichen des rennes*.) The *Cladonia rangiferina*.

L. reticula'tus. (L. *reticulatus*, made like a net.) The *Sticta pulmonacea*.

LICHEN.

L. roccella, Linn. The herb from which the chemical test litmus is obtained, the *Roccella tinctoria*. Used to allay coughs in phthisis, and hysterical coughs.

L.s., rock. The species of the Genus *Gyrophora*.

L. rotunda'tus, Rottl. (*L. rotundus*, round.) The *Parmelia perforata*, Ach.

L. saxa'tilis. (*L. saxatilis*, found amongst rocks. *F. lichen saxatile*.) The *Imbricaria saxatilis*, also called *Musculus cranii humanii*, or moss which grows on the human skull; formerly much esteemed.

L. spur'ius. (*L. spurius*, false.) The *Peltigera canina*.

L. starch. Same as *Lichenin*.

L. stella'tus. (*L. stellatus*, set with stars.) The *Marchantia polymorpha*.

L. tartar'eus, Linn. The *Ochrolechia tartarea*.

L. terres'tris. (*L. terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) A name for the *Peltigera canina*.

L. tincto'reus. (*L. tinctor*, a dyer.) The *Imbricaria saxatilis*.

L. vell'eus, Hudson. (*L. vellus*, a fleece.) The *Gyrophora peltita*.

L. vermicula'ris, Swartz. The *Thamnotia vermicularis*.

L., wall, yell'ow. The *Physcia parietina*.

Li'chen. (*Λιχάν*, a lichen-like eruption on the skin of animals. *F. lichen*; *I. lichene*; *S. liquen*; *G. Schwindflechte*, *Knotenflechte*.) A non-contagious inflammation of the skin characterised by the presence of reddish, discrete or clustered, solid papules over a more or less limited surface, and attended with itching. In acute cases the eruption is usually preceded by malaise, aching in the back, headache, loss of appetite, and some fever; in the more chronic forms there is little constitutional disturbance.

Many authors regard lichen, strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease.

L., acne'ic. (*Acne*.) Same as *L. circinatus*.

L. aggrega'tus, Wilson. (*L. aggregatus*, gathered together.) A stage in the development of *L. planus*, in which the papules are grouped into plaques, which are elevated, and of a violet or bluish colour.

L. a'grius. (*Agrios*, wild.) The form thus described by Willan is now considered to be papular eczema. It is acute in its onset, accompanied by febrile symptoms and characterised by many small vesicles containing a straw-coloured fluid. There is much heat, tingling, and itching.

L. annula'tus. (*L. annulatus*, furnished with a ring.) The form in which the papule enlarges at its periphery and becomes ring-like.

L. circina'tus. (*L. circino*, to make round. *F. lichen acnéique*.) A cutaneous disease in which papules form that correspond to the hair-follicles, and are small, pointed, of dull red colour, and generally covered with a yellowish crust. These are irregularly grouped in arcs or circles. Besides these are somewhat elevated red discs. They commonly affect the sternal and interscapular region. The ætiological factor is unknown, but by some the disease is regarded as an abnormal pityriasis versicolor, by others as a steatorrhœa.

L. circumscrip'tus. (*L. circumscribo*, to draw a line round. *F. lichen circonscrit*.) Applied to a form of *Tinea tonsurans* in which the circumference of the affected patch is red, elevated, and papular.

L. discre'tus. (*L. discretus*, part of discern, to separate.) The form or stage of *L. planus* in which the nodules are still distinct and separate.

L. dissemina'tus. (*L. dissemino*, to scatter seed.) A term applied to the scattered papules otherwise called *Eczema papulosum*.

Also, a term for *Strophulus* when occurring in adults.

L. eczem'atoides. See *Eczema papulosum*.

L. eczemato'sus. (*Eczem*.) A synonym of *L. agrius*.

L. exsudati'vus ru'ber. (*L. exsudo*, to sweat out.) Same as *L. ruber*.

L. febril'e. (*L. febris*, fever.) The form of lichen which is accompanied by feverish symptoms.

L. fer'us. (*L. ferus*, wild.) A synonym of *L. agrius*.

L. gyra'tus. (*L. gyro*, to turn round in a circle.) A variety, so named by Bielt, in which the papulæ are arranged in a spiral form.

L. hæmorrhag'icus. (*L. hæmorrhagia*, a bloody flux.) A synonym for *Purpura papulosa*. A hæmorrhage in the skin giving rise to a nodular or papular irregularity.

L., herpet'ic. (*Ἑρπης*, a vesicular skin eruption which creeps round the body.) Bazin's term to include *L. agrius* and *L. simplex*.

L., hypertroph'ic. (*ὑπέρ*, above; *τροφή*, nourishment. *F. lichen hypertrophique*.) Hardy's term for a skin disease characterised by ulcerating, fungous vegetations of the skin, and flattened masses chiefly on the legs.

L. invetera'tus. (*L. inveteratus*, long-standing. *F. lichen invétéré*.) Hardy's term for the form which is long-lasting, producing much thickening of the skin and consequent impediment to the movements of the limbs.

L. livi'dus. (*L. lividus*, bluish. *F. lichen livide*.) A variety of lichen, according to Willan, in which the papulæ are of a dark red or livid hue, and somewhat more permanent than in the other species of lichen, appearing chiefly on the arms and legs, but sometimes on other parts of the body of old people. It is the same as *Purpura papulosa*.

L. margina'tus. (*L. marginatus*, bordered.) The form of *L. annulatus* in which the ring extends only by one part of its periphery.

L., net'tle. The same as *L. urticatus*.

L. pila'ris. (*L. pilus*, a hair. *F. lichen pileaire*.) Willan's term for the disease now called *Keratosis pilaris*.

L. pla'ris, inflam'matory. A term which has been applied to a rare form of inflammation of the hair-follicles generally accompanying other skin diseases, but sometimes occurring alone.

L. pla'nus. (*L. planus*, flat. *F. lichen plan*.) Erasmus Wilson's term for the form in which the spots, at first separate, form groups of minute, flat, slightly yellowish papules, which do not increase in size, but become confluent by the growth of new ones, forming variously shaped patches; they are of a deep purple-red colour, and present generally a slight excavation on the

LICHENALES—LICHENIC ACID.

surface. The groups often form a segment of a circle, or follow the lines of the skin, or the distribution of nerves. The larger plaques are covered with a few scales. The disease is chronic, generally symmetrical, with much itching at first, and ending in dark pigmentation. It usually occurs between the ages of twenty and fifty. The infiltrating inflammation commences in the hair sacs and their sebaceous glands, which in time become atrophied, and the neighbouring corium becomes indurated.

L. pruriginosus. (*L. prurigo*, an itching.) A synonym of *Strophulus*.

L.-psoriasis. (*Ψωρίασις*, a skin disease.) Hutchinson's term for *L. planus*, as indicating its close relationship to psoriasis.

L. ruber. (*L. ruber*, red. *G. rothe Schwindflechte*.) Hebra's term for a skin disease which most writers regard as a severe form of *L. planus*. The papules rapidly increase and form patches of greater or less size; the skin is indurated, dull red, and covered with loosish, greyish, thin scales; the nails become thickened, brownish, and brittle; the whole surface of the body may be assailed, and then there is loss of flesh and strength, and ultimately death.

Lassar has found in one case small rod-shaped organisms in the lymphatic spaces of the skin.

L. ruber acuminatus. (*L. ruber*, red; *acuminatus*, pointed. *F. lichen acuminé*.) A variety of *L. planus*, in which the skin presents hard, red, conical papules, scaly on the surface, and having no disposition to form groups. It is sometimes fatal.

L. ruber, generalised. Same as *L. ruber*.

L. ruber, localised. Same as *L. planus*.

L. ruber planus. (*L. ruber*, red.) Same as *L. planus*.

L. scrofulosus. (*Scrofula*.) A form of lichen, described by Hebra, in which the eruption consists of small, pale, pink, flattened papules, the size of millet seeds, each having in its centre a little exuvial plug. The papules generally assume a more or less annular form, and sometimes are large and red. In all cases there is little or no itching. The disease is confined to scrofulous persons. According to Kaposi, it is essentially an inflammatory infiltration about a hair-follicle.

L. serpiginosus. (*L. serpo*, to creep.) The form in which many rings of the annular variety have joined in spreading.

L. simplex. (*L. simplex*, simple. *F. lichen simple*.) A form beginning with headache, flushed face, loss of appetite, general languor and increased quickness of pulse; the papules are chiefly developed on the back and the outer surfaces of the limbs, and when magnified are often seen to be tipped with a small vesicle. They are accompanied with an unpleasant tingling, which is aggravated at night. The eruption is common in children, and where there is excessive sweating.

L. solitarius. (*L. solitarius*, alone.) The annular form when there is only one patch on the whole body.

L. syphiliticus. (*Syphilis*.) The small papular or miliary syphilide, which consists of small, hard, copper-coloured nodules of about the size of a pin's head, arranged in clusters or rings. As the eruption fades, desquamation takes place, and shallow pits remain in the skin.

L. tropicus. (*L. tropicus*, tropical. *F. lichen tropique*; *G. rother Hund*.) The prickly heat, a papulous eruption almost universally affecting Europeans settled in tropical climates; it appears without previous constitutional disorder, and consists of numerous papulæ of a vivid red colour, about the size of a small pin's head, and elevated so as to produce a considerable roughness on the skin; two or three unite together to form an amorphous patch, but no inflammation extends to the interstices between the single or united papulæ. It chiefly affects the abdomen, buttocks, and thighs. According to Tilbury Fox it is an inflammation of the sudoriparous glands.

L. urticatus. (*L. urtica*, a nettle.) A species appearing first in irregular, inflamed wheals, so closely resembling the elevation caused by the bites of bugs or gnats as to be mistaken for them; the inflammation subsides in a day or two, leaving small, itebing, raised papulæ; it is also like nettle-stings, and is peculiar to children. It is usually considered to be a form of urticaria, or a papular erythema combined with urticaria.

L. vac'cine. (*L. vacca*, a cow.) See *Vaccine lichen*.

L., wild. The same as *L. agrius*.

Lichena'les. (*Λειχίν*, a tree moss.) Lindley's term for an Alliance of Thallogens; being cellular flowerless plants living in air, propagated by spores usually enclosed in asci, and having green gonidia in their thallus.

Liche'nato. (*Λειχίν*. *F. lichénate*; *G. lichensauer Salz*.) Term for a salt of lichenic acid.

Liche'nes. (*Λειχίν*. *F. lichens*; *I. licheni*; *S. liguens*; *G. Flechten*.) An Order of the Division *Thallophyta*. Cryptogamous plants, intermediate between algæ and fungi, composed of cells, perennial, and presenting a nutritive and vegetative system in the form of a membrane or crest termed the thallus, which contains gonidia, and a reproductive system borne upon the thallus in the form of apothecia, spermogones, and occasionally of pycnidia. The thallus in the higher forms is stratified, and presents an external cortical, a middle gonidial, and deep medullary layer, to which in some a hypothalline layer is added; in the lower forms it is unstratified. By Schwendener they are believed to be the result of the parasitism of Ascomycetes on algæ, which become entirely enclosed in the fungi, forming the gonidia.

L. angiocar'pi. (*Άγγείον*, a vessel; *καρπός*, fruit.) Thallus never gelatinous; apothecia spherical, enclosed in the thallus.

L. byssa'cel. (*Βύσσος*, a fine yellow flax.) Thallus not gelatinous, homoimerous, covered with filamentous hyphæ.

L. gelatino'si. (*Gelatin*.) Thallus gelatinous and homoimerous.

L. gymnocar'pi. (*Γυμνός*, naked; *καρπός*, fruit.) Thallus never gelatinous, apothecia shield-shaped, resting on the thallus.

Licheni'asis. The condition of having the disease *Lichen*.

L. adulto'rum. (*L. adultus*, full-grown.) The disease *Lichen*.

L. strophulus. Same as *Strophulus*.

Lichenic acid. (*Λειχίν*, a tree moss. *F. acide lichénique*.) $C_4H_2O_3$. An acid shown by Schödlér to be identical with fumaric acid; it was first obtained by Pfaff in Iceland moss in combination with lime.

LICHENICOLOUS—LIEBENSTEIN.

Lichenic'olous. (Λειχήν; *L. colo*, to inhabit.) Growing or living upon lichens.

Licheniform. (Λειχήν; *L. forma*, likeness. *F. licheniforme*.) Having the form or appearance of a lichen.

Lichenin. (Λειχήν. *F. lichenin*; *I. lichenina*; *G. Flechtenstärke*.) $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$. A starch-like substance found in various lichens, as in *Cetraria*, *Ramalina*, *Usnea*, *Parmelia*, and in *Cladonia*; also in the moss *Dellesseria pinata*, and in Corsican worm powder, which is composed of various algæ. It is a colourless or faint yellow translucent substance, with vitreous fracture, destitute of taste and smell, and reduced to powder with difficulty. It swells, without dissolving, in cold water, and becomes slimy in hot; the solution gelatinising on cooling. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, gelatinises on the addition of fuming muriatic acid, and is coloured yellow, green, or blue with iodine. Dilute sulphuric acid converts it into glucose; nitric acid into oxalic acid. It is not contained in the interior of the plant-cell as other starches, but is collected around the cell walls. This substance is by some said to consist of two distinct proximate principles: the *Lichenin* proper, which is soluble in hot water and only tinged by iodine, and *Lichenoid*.

Lichenivorous. (*Lichen*, a genus of plants; *L. voro*, to devour. *F. lichenivore*.) Lichen-eating.

Lichenoërythrin. (Λειχήν, a tree moss; ἑρυθρός, red.) A red colouring matter obtained from some lichens.

Lichenography. (Λειχήν; γράφω, to write.) A description of lichens.

Lichenoid. (Λειχήν, a tree moss; εἶδος, likeness.) In Botany, irregularly lobed, so as to resemble a *Lichen*.

Also, one of the substances said to form *Lichenin*. It is light and friable, insoluble in alcohol and ether, partly soluble in cold water, and coloured blue by iodine.

Also (Λειχήν, a lichen-like eruption on the skin of animals), resembling the disease *Lichen*.

L. of tongue. A name given by Gubler to a peculiar wandering rash, characterised by the appearance upon the tongue of small crescentic bands of a light-coloured efflorescence, which rapidly spread over the organ. It does not appear to be due to a parasite. It is chronic.

Lichenoides. Same as *Lichenoid*.

L. islandicum. The *Cetraria islandica*.

Lichenology. (Λειχήν, a tree moss; λόγος, a discourse. *F. lichenologie*.) The part of Botany which treats of the classification and the description of lichens.

Lichenostearic acid. (Λειχήν; στεάρον, fat. *F. acide lichenostearique*; *G. Lichenstearinsäure, Lichesterinsäure*.) $C_{11}H_{21}O_3$. An acid substance forming salts with alkalis, crystallising in laminae, without smell, but with peculiar taste, found in *Cetraria islandica*. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils.

Lichenous. (Λειχήν, a skin disease.) Relating to, or resembling, the disease *Lichen*.

Lichenoxanthin. (Λειχήν, a tree moss; ξανθός, yellow.) The yellow colouring matter found in lichens and some higher plants; it is insoluble in water, but soluble in absolute alcohol.

Lichens. See *Lichenes*.

Lichi. See *Litchi*.

Lichtenberg, Georg'ius Christoph'erus. A German physicist who lived at Göttingen in the eighteenth century.

L's figures. The pattern resulting from the following manœuvre: a Leyden jar charged with positive electricity is held in the hand, and lines or figures are drawn by means of its knob on a cake of resin or vulcanite; the jar is then placed on an insulator, held by the knob, and another series of lines or figures is drawn on the cake by means of its outer coating; a mixture of red lead and flowers of sulphur is then dusted on the plate when the sulphur attaches itself to the positive, the red lead to the negative lines.

Lichtensteinia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

L. pyrethrifolia. (*L. pyrethrum*, the pellitory; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. South Africa. An intoxicating beverage is prepared from it by the Hottentots.

Lichtenthal. Germany, near to Baden. A cold chalybeate spring used as an after-cure to the treatment at Baden Baden, and as a tonic in anæmic conditions. It contains 1.25 grains of carbonate of iron in 16 ounces, according to Költreuter.

Lich'wale. (Mod. *L. licho*, a pebble, from Gr. λίθος, a stone; *wale*, from Old F. *waule*, from Breton, *gwalen*, a switch.) The *Lithospermum officinale*. (Prior.)

Lich'wort. (Mod. *L. licho*; *wort*.) The *Parietaria officinalis*; so called from its growing on stones. (Prior.)

Licin'ipede. (*L. licinium*; dim. of *licium*, the end of a weaver's thread; *pes*, a foot.) In Botany, applied to the stipes of a fungus when it is furnished with filaments.

Licin'ium. (*L. licinium*, from *licium*, the thrum of a web.) Old term for a tent made of the detached threads of linen cloth, or of tow, well dressed, and introduced into wounds and ulcers.

Lick springs. Same as *Tuscan springs*.

Lic'orice. The same as *Liquorice*.

Licuala. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaeacee*.

L. spinosa, Thunb. (*L. spinosus*, thorny.) Leaves employed to wrap up dragon's blood.

Liculmen. An old term for *Garum*.

Lid. (Sax. *hlid*, from *hliden*, part. of *hlidan*, to cover. *F. couverte*; *I. coperechio*; *S. tapa*; *G. Deckel*.) A cover.

Same as *Eyelid*.

Same as *Operculum*.

Ls. gran'ular. Same as *Trachoma*.

Lid'ja. Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia; a village in which there are feebly mineralised thermal springs, of a temperature of 59° C. (138.2° F.); known also as the baths of Agamennon.

Liebau. Russia, in Courland. A water containing hydrogen sulphide and calcium sulphate; used in skin diseases, scrofula, and chronic diarrhœa.

Lieben's test. (*Lieben*, a German chemist.) A test for acetone in weak aqueous solution. It consists in adding solution of iodine, dissolved with the aid of potassic iodide, and then caustic soda; an amorphous or crystalline precipitate of iodoform occurs.

Liebenstein. Germany, in the Duchy of Saxe Meiningen; at the foot of the Thuringerswald, 312 metres above sea-level. The waters contain calcium bicarbonate 7863

gramme, magnesium bicarbonate ·233, ferrous bicarbonate ·0812, magnesium sulphate ·1825, in a litre, with small quantities of chlorides. Used in anæmic conditions.

Liebenzell. Germany, in Würtemberg, in the Black Forest, 286 metres above sea-level. Weak mineral waters, containing some common salt and a very little iron. Temperature 22° C.—25° C. (72° F.—77° F.) Used in neuroses, skin diseases, chlorosis, functional disturbances of the reproductive organs, and sterility, whence its name *Frauenbad*.

Lieber's consumption herbs. A nostrum chiefly composed of *Galeopsis ochroleuca*, *G. grandiflora*, marshmallow root, and liquorice.

Lieberkühn, Jo'hann Nathan'-iel. A German physician and naturalist, born in Berlin 1711, died 1756. His memoir on the small intestines was published at Leyden in 1745.

L's ampulla. (L. *ampulla*, a flask.) A dilatation of the lacteals of the small intestine at the basis of each villus as they are emerging from it.

L's condens'er. (L. *condenso*, to press close together.) The same as *L's reflector*.

L's crypts. The same as *L's glands*.

L's follicles. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) The same as *L's glands*.

L's glands. (F. *glandes de Lieberkuhn*. G. *Lieberkühn'sche Drüsen*, L. *Krypten*.) A series of small crypts closely distributed over the whole extent of the mucous membrane of the large and small intestines. They resemble the fingers of a glove, and are lined by columnar epithelium.

L's jelly. A stiff jelly, made by adding strong solution of potash to white of egg.

L's reflector. (L. *reflecto*, to turn back.) A concave annular mirror attached to the end of the object-glass of a microscope, its curvature so adapted to the focus of the glass that light rays reflected on it from the mirror below are made to converge on the object to be observed.

L's speculum. (L. *speculum*, a mirror.) Same as *L's reflector*.

Liebermann, Leo. A Hungarian physician, born at Debreczin in 1852 and now living.

L's reaction. A test for albumin. Finely powdered albumin is washed first with alcohol, and then with cold ether; on the addition of boiling concentrated hydrochloric acid, a deep violet blue colour appears.

Also, the brown colour changing to green and then blue, produced when carbohic acid is added to nitric acid containing nitrous acid, or to a solution of potassium nitrite in strong sulphuric acid.

Liebig, Jus'tus von. A German chemist, born in 1803 at Darmstadt, died at Munich in 1873.

L's beef-tea. A pound of lean beef, free from fat, is cut small and allowed to stand in a pint of cold water to which thirty minims of hydrochloric acid and forty grains of common salt have been added; it is then strained and strongly expressed. Other flesh may be used in like manner. It should not be warmed above 120° F. (48·88° C.)

L's condens'er. See *Condenser*, *Liebig's*.

L's extractum car'nis. (L. *extractus*,

part. of *extraho*, to draw out; *caro*, flesh.) A preparation of meat which is free from albumin, gelatin, and fat; it contains the salts of the meat with various extractive principles, and it is rich in the flavouring matter, osmazome. From thirty-four pounds of meat is obtained one pound of the extract, which, when analysed, is found to contain water 19·33, organic substances 57·52, salts 23·25. It is a stimulant.

L's food for in'fants. This preparation contains wheat flour, malt, cow's milk, water, and a little bicarbonate of potash. It may be made by mixing half an ounce of wheat flour, half an ounce of malt flour, and seven grains and a quarter of bicarbonate of potash, dissolved in an ounce of water, and then adding five ounces of cow's milk, warming over a slow fire till it becomes thick, then removing it and stirring till it becomes thin, and finally boiling.

Liebwerda. Austria, in Bohemia, on the borders of Silesia, in the valley of the Riesengebirge. The springs contain much carbonic acid, and but few salts, amongst them being a small quantity of iron. Used in anæmic conditions.

Lien. (L. *lien*, the milt. F. *rate*; G. *Milz*.) The Spleen.

L. accessor'ius. (L. *accessio*, the thing added.) An accessory spleen.

L. ingens. (L. *ingens*, of immoderate size.) An enlarged spleen.

L. mo'bilis. (L. *mobilis*, movable.) See *Spleen*, *movable*.

L. sina'rurum. A name for the *Nymphaea nelumbo*, or Egyptian bean.

L. succenturia'tus. (L. *succenturio*, to receive as a recruit. G. *Neben-Milz*.) An accessory spleen.

Lien'al. (L. *lien*, the spleen. F. *liéнал*.) Relating to the spleen.

Liencephala. See *Leiencephalon*.

Lien'culus. (L. dim. of *lien*, the spleen.) An accessory spleen.

Lienic. (L. *lien*, the spleen. F. *liénique*.) Relating to the Spleen.

Lienic'uli. (L. dim. of *lien*, the spleen.) Detached, roundish nodules, occasionally found in the neighbourhood of the spleen. They consist of spleen tissue, and are often known as spleniculi, accessory or supplementary spleens.

Lien'in. (L. *lien*, the spleen. F. *liénine*; I. *lienina*; G. *Lienin*.) Scherer's term for a crystalline, nitrogenous substance found by him in the spleen; it contains no sulphur.

Lien'itis. (L. *lien*. F. *liénite*.) Inflammation of the spleen. Same as *Splenitis*.

Lien'occele. (L. *lien*; Gr. *κλή*, a rupture. G. *Milzbruch*.) A hernia containing spleen.

Lieno-intest'inal vein. (L. *lien*, *intestinum*, a gut.) The vein which in some animals, as in the frog, joins with the gastric to fill the vena portæ, bringing back blood from the spleen and intestines.

Lienomala'cia. (L. *lien*, the milt or spleen; Gr. *μαλακία*, a softening. F. *liénomalacie*; G. *Milzweichung*.) Morbid softening of the spleen.

Lien'ose. (L. *lien*.) Relating to the spleen. Same as *Splenic*.

Lienteria. Same as *Lientery*.

Lienteric. (Λιεντερία, *lientery*. F. *lientérique*; I. *lientérico*; S. *lientérico*; G. *lienterisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Lientery*.

LIENTERY—LIGAMENT.

Li'entery. (*Λιεντερία*, from *λεῖος*, smooth; *έντερον*, an intestine. F. *lienterie*; I. *lienteria*; S. *lienteria*; G. *Magenrühr.*) A species of diarrhoea, or looseness, in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels undigested, and nearly in the same condition as it was when taken into the stomach. The disorder is so called because the food seems to have slipped over a smooth-lined intestine.

Li'enzmühl. Austria, near Wolfsberg. A mineral water containing sodium carbonate 21.51 grains, calcium carbonate 18.31, iron carbonate 1.04, and magnesium chloride 3.73 grains, in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid.

Liergámes. Spain, province of Santander, where are springs containing hydrogen sulphide, and some lime sulphate. Temperature 20° C. (68° F.) Used in skin diseases and chronic rheumatic conditions.

Li'ernur, Capt. A Dutch engineer of the present time.

L.'s system of sewage remo'val. The sewage is collected in air-tight iron tubes, situated under the seats of closets. The tubes are connected by iron pipes with the closets in the houses, and are emptied by air-pumps.

Lie-tea. A substance used to adulterate tea in China. It is composed of foreign leaves, sometimes the dust of tea leaves, sand, quartz, and magnetic oxide of iron, made up into the resemblance of different kinds of tea by means of a solution of starch, and either unfaced or faced with plumbago, Prussian blue, turmeric, China clay, or other substance.

Lieu'taud, Joseph. A French anatomist, born at Aix in 1703; died in Paris in 1780.

L.'s u'vula. The *Uvula vesicae*.

Life. (Mid. E. *lif*, *lyf*; from Sax. *lif*; from Teut. base *liba*, life; from Teut. base *lib*, to remain. F. *vie*; I. *vita*; S. *vida*; G. *Leben.*) The peculiar condition or mode of existence of living beings, according to the organization proper to each.

L., change of. The menstrual climacteric or *Menopause*.

L., duration of, mean. It is found by adding the actual age to the mean expectation of life at that age.

L., duration of, prob'able. It is the age at which a given number of children born into the world will be reduced one half, so that there is an equal chance of their dying before or after that age.

L. everlast'ing. The *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*.

L. everlast'ing, plantain. The *Antennaria plantaginifolia*.

L. everlast'ing, sweet-scent'ed. The *Gnaphalium polycephalum*.

L., expectation of, mean. The mean number of years which, at any given age, the members of a community, taken one with another, may expect to live. Willich's rule for calculating the probable further duration of life of a person, aged from five to sixty years, is to estimate it at two thirds of the difference between the actual age and eighty.

L. his'tory. An account of the development and sequence of changes which a living organism undergoes during its existence.

The term has been especially applied to those animals which undergo metamorphosis, such as many Vermes, Crustacea, and Insecta.

The term has also been applied to the changes

and developments which some minerals undergo.

L. knot. A term applied to the neck, or point between the root and stem of plants, because if this part in a young plant be seriously injured it will die, whereas the root or stem may be removed without detriment.

L. root. The *Senecio aureus*.

Lif'sey's warm spring. United States of America, Georgia, Pike County. A thermal water, temperature 74° F. (23.3° C.), not yet analysed.

Lift. (Mid. E. *liffen*; Icel. *lyfta*, pronounced *lyfta*, to raise aloft; from *loft*, the air. F. *lever*; I. *levare*; S. *alzar*; G. *heben.*) To raise.

Also (F. *action de lever*; I. *sforzo*; S. *alza*; G. *Hub*), the act of raising.

L. of mus'cle. The mechanical work which is performed by the shortening of muscle when it contracts. It may be expressed by the product of the load into the height through which it is lifted.

L.-pump. See *Pump*, *lift*.

Lig'ament. (F. *ligament*; from L. *ligamentum*, a band; from *ligo*, to tie; perhaps cognate with Gr. *λύγος*, the withy. I. *ligamento*, *legamento*; S. *ligamento*; G. *Band*, *Binde*, *Verband.*) A tie or bond.

In Anatomy, a tough flexible band or layer of fibrous tissue which serves to connect the joint-ends of bones, generally composed of white fibrous tissue, but sometimes consisting chiefly of yellow elastic tissue; these are the true ligaments. False ligaments are folds of some serous membrane which serve to support the viscera.

Ligaments contain blood-vessels and nerves, but the presence of lymphatics has not been demonstrated.

According to Sutton, many ligaments are parts of muscles proper to lower animals which have become modified by disuse or change of function.

See also *Ligamentum* and *Ligamenta*.

L., access'ory, of shoulder joint. The *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L., acro'mio-clavic'ular. (*Ἀκρωτια*, the point of the shoulder; L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key. F. *ligament supérieur et inférieur de l'articulation acromio-claviculaire*; G. *Schlüsselbein-Schulterblattgelenk Fuser-capsel.*) According to Krause, a capsular ligament surrounding the acromio-clavicular articulation; others recognise only two ligaments, a superior and an inferior ligament.

L., acro'mio-clavic'ular, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) Thinner than the superior, and joining with it to form a capsule for the shoulder joint.

L., acro'mio-clavic'ular, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) A broad, quadrilateral band interlacing with the aponeurosis of the trapezius and deltoid.

L., ad'ipose. See *Adipose ligament*.

L., alar-odon'toid. See *L.s, odontoid, alar*.

L., al'ar, of knee. (L. *ala*, a wing. F. *ligaments alaires.*) See *Alar ligaments*.

L., Al'en Burns's. See *Burns's ligament*.

L., an'nular, of ank'le, ante'rior. See *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L., an'nular, of ank'le, exte'rnal. See *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

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L., an'nular, of ank'le, inter'nal. See *Annular ligaments of ankle.*

L., an'nular, of ra'dius. See *Annular ligament of radius.*

L., an'nular, of sta'pes. See *Ligamentum annulare basos stapedis.*

L., an'nular, of wrist, ante'rior. See *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L., an'nular, of wrist, poste'rior. See *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L.s., arch'ed, of di'aphragm. The *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*, and the *L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum.*

L.s., ar'cuatē. The *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*, and the *L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum.*

L., arterial. (*F. ligament artériel.*) The fibrous band which follows the obliteration of an artery.

Also, the obliterated *Ductus arteriosus.*

L.s., artic'ular. (*L. articulus*, a joint. *F. ligaments articulaires*; *G. Gelenkbänder.*) Ligaments which connect the bones forming a joint.

L., aryta'no-epiglott'ic. The *Aryteno-epiglottidean fold.*

L., astrag'alo-calca'neal, exter'nal. See under *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments.*

L., astrag'alo-calca'neal, interos'seous. See under *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments.*

L., astrag'alo-calca'neal, poste'rior. See under *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments.*

L., astrag'alo-navic'ular. The same as *L., astragalo-scap'hoïd.*

L., astrag'alo-sca'phoid. See *Astragalo-scap'hoïd ligament.*

L.,atlan'to-ax'ial, ac'cessory. (*Atlas*; *axis*; *L. accessus*, an approach.) A band of fibres which strengthens the capsular ligament of the atlanto-axial articulation on its inner and hinder part.

L.,atlan'to-ax'ial, ante'rior. (*L. atlas*; *axis*; *anterior*, in front. *F. ligament atloïdo-axoïdien antérieur.*) A thin band of fibres, extending from the anterior arch of the atlas to the body of the axis. It is a continuation of the anterior common ligament of the vertebrae.

L.,atlan'to-ax'ial, poste'rior. (*L. atlas*; *axis*; *posterior*, hinder. *F. ligament atloïdo-axoïdien postérieur.*) A band of fibres connecting the neural arch of the atlas with that of the axis. The representative of the ligamenta subflava of the other vertebrae.

L.,atlan'to-occip'ital. See *L.,occipito-atlantal.*

L.,at'lo-ax'oïd. Same as *L.,atlanto-axial.*

L.s.,auxiliary. (*L. auxiliarius*, helping. *F. ligaments auxiliaires.*) Those periarthicular or interosseous bands of fibrous tissue which are not capsular ligaments.

L.,Bertin's. (*Bertin.*) The same as *Ilio-femoral ligament.*

L.,Big'elow's. (*Bigelow*, an American surgeon.) The *Ilio-femoral ligament*; so called because Bigelow has drawn special attention to the part it plays in dislocation of the hip.

L.,broad, of liv'er. The *L. of liver, falciform.*

L.,broad, of lung. See *Ligamentum latum pulmonis.*

L.,broad, of u'terus. See *Ligamentum uteri latum.*

L.,Burns's. See *Burns's ligament.*

L.s.,calca'neo-astrag'aloid. The *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments.*

L.s.,calca'neo-cu'boïd. See *Calca'neo-cuboid ligaments.*

L.,calca'neo-cu'boïd, long. The *Ligamentum plantæ longum.*

L.s.,calca'neo-cu'boïd,supe'rior. See *Calca'neo-cuboid ligaments.*

L.s.,calca'neo-navic'ular. (*L. navicula*, a small boat.) Same as *Calca'neo-scap'hoïd ligaments.*

L.s.,calca'neo-sca'phoid. See *Calca'neo-scap'hoïd ligaments.*

L.,Camper's. See *Camper's ligament.*

L.s.,cap'sular. (*L. capsula*, a little chest. *F. ligaments capsulaires*; *G. Kapselbänder.*) Thin expansions of ligamentous tissue which surround or invest joints, and are lined by synovial membrane. They are often strengthened at particular points by bands of fibres, which have received special names.

L.,car'bolised. Same as *Ligature, carbolised.*

L.,Car'cassonne's. (*Bernard Gauderic Carcassonne*, a French surgeon, born at Perpignan in 1728.) The deep perineal fascia.

L.s.,car'pal. See *Carpal ligaments.*

L.,car'pal, ante'rior. Same as *Carpus, annular ligament of, anterior.*

L.,car'pal, poste'rior. Same as *Carpus, annular ligament of, posterior.*

L.s.,car'po-metacar'pal, dor'sal. See *Ligamenta carpo-metacarpea dorsalia.*

L.,car'po-metacar'pal, interos'seous. See *Ligamentum carpo-metacarpeum interosseum.*

L.s.,car'po-metacar'pal, pal'mar. (*L. palma*, the palm of the hand.) The *Ligamenta carpo-metacarpea volaria.*

L.,cat-gut. Same as *Ligature, cat-gut.*

L.,cau'dal. (*L. cauda*, the tail. *F. ligament caudal.*) The same as *L.,central, of spinal cord.*

Also, see *Ligamentum caudale.*

L.,central, of spinal cord. (*F. ligament caudal, l. coccygien.*) A name given to the filum terminale of the spinal cord, because it descends through the centre of the cauda equina, and blending with the sheath of dura mater forms a support to the cord.

L.,cerv'ical, elas'tic. (*L. cervix*, the neck.) The *Ligamentum nuchæ.*

L.,cerv'ical,supraspinal. (*L. cervix*; *supra*, above; *spina*, the spine.) The *Ligamentum nuchæ.*

L.s.,cheek. The same as *L.s.,odontoid, alar.*

L.,cil'iary. See *Ciliary ligament.*

L.,coccyge'al. (*Coccyx.* *F. ligament coccygien.*) The *L.,central, of spinal cord.*

L.,Colles's. (*Abraham Colles.*) The *Ligamentum triangulare femoris.*

L.,com'mon vertebral, ante'rior. The same as *Ligamentum commune vertebrae anticum.*

L.,com'mon vertebral, poste'rior. The same as *Ligamentum commune vertebrae posticum.*

L.,co'noid. (*Κῶνος*, a pine-cone; *εἶδος*, likeness.) See *Conoid ligament.*

L.,Coo'per's suspens'ory, of mam'ma. See *L. of mamma.*

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L., cor'aco-acro'mial. See *Coraco-acromial ligament*.

L., cor'aco-clavic'ular. See *Coraco-clavicular ligament*.

L., cor'aco-hu'meral. See *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L., cor'acoid. See *Coracoid ligament*.

L., cor'onary, of foot. See *Coronary ligament of foot*.

L.s., cor'onary, of knee joint. See *Coronary ligament of knee*.

L., cor'onary, of liv'er. See *Coronary ligament of liver*.

L., cor'onary, of ra'dius. See *Coronary ligament of radius*.

L., cos'to-cent'ral, ante'rior. Same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior*.

L., cos'to-clavic'ular. See *Costo-clavicular ligament*.

L., cos'to-col'ic. (*L. costa*, a rib.) See *Costo-colic ligament*.

L., cos'to-cor'acoid. The same as *Costo-coracoid membrane*.

L.s., cos'to-pericar'diac. (*L. costa*, a rib.) The *L.*, suspensory, of pericardium.

L.s., cos'to-ster'nal. See *Costo-sternal ligament, anterior*, and *C. ligament, posterior*.

L., cos'to-trans'verse. See *Costo-transverse ligament, anterior*, *C. ligament, middle*, and *C. ligament, posterior*.

L., cos'to-ver'tebral. See *Costo-vertebral ligaments*.

L., cos'to-xiph'oid. See *Costo-xiphoid ligament*.

L., cot'yloid. See *Cotyloid ligament*.

L., Cow'per's. (William Cowper.) Same as *L., pubic*.

L.s., cric'o-arytæ'noïd. See *Crico-arytenoid ligament, capsular*, and *C. ligament, posterior*.

L.s., cric'o-thyr'oid. See *Ligamentum crico-thyroideum antierius*, and *L. crico-thyroideum capsulare*.

L.s., cru'cial, of fin'gers. See *Ligamenta cruciata digitorum manus*.

L.s., cru'cial, of knee. (*L. crux*, a cross. *F. ligaments croisées*.) Same as *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L.s., cru'cial, of knee, exter'nal. (*L. crux*, a cross; *externus*, outward.) See under *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L.s., cru'cial, of knee, inter'nal. (*L. crux*; *internus*, within.) See under *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L., cru'ciform. (*L. crux*, a cross; *forma*, form.) Same as *Crucial ligament of atlas*.

L.s., cu'bo-cu'neiform. Same as *Cuneocuboid ligaments*.

L., del'toid. See *Deltoid ligament*.

L., dentic'ulate. See *Ligamentum denticulatum*.

L., diaphragmatic, of prim'itive kid'ney. (*F. ligament diaphragmatique du rein primitive*; *G. Zwercchfellsband der Urniere*.) Kölliker's term for a fold of peritonæum extending from upper end of the Wolffian body to the diaphragm.

L.s., disea'ses of. Primary diseases of ligaments are very rare, except simple inflammation resulting from strain; but the ligaments undergo destructive changes from extension of disease of bone, or of cartilage, or of synovial membrane. They are also affected with gouty infiltrations and rheumatic thickenings.

L., Doug'las's. (*Douglas*, James.) Same as *Douglas's fold*.

L.s., elas'tic. The *Ligamenta subflava*.

L., elas'tic, of bi'valves. (*L. bis*, twice; *valva*, a valve.) A part of the hinge of the bivalve shells of lamellibranchiate Mollusca, which serves, in the absence of contraction of the adductor muscle, to keep the valves apart.

L.s., elas'tic, of the alar feath'ers. Four ligaments connecting the follicles of the alar feathers in birds. One of these is elastic in the outer half, and fibrous in the inner half, and connects the follicles of the quill feathers; a second is parallel to the first, and is elastic throughout its whole length. It connects the secondary feathers, both of these proceed from the olecranon region to the end of the wing; a third is broad and flattened, partly elastic, partly tendinous, connects the follicles of the alar rectrices; the fourth, or dentated ligament, is flat, and is also partly fibrous and partly elastic, adheres to the periosteum, and extends from the olecranon to the metacarpal bones, and even to the phalanges. Its dentations extend to the follicles of the primary quill feathers.

L.s., elas'tic, of the rec'trices. Bands of yellow, elastic fibres found in birds; they are arranged in two layers, a superior and an inferior, which meet in the middle line; the superior connect the follicles of the corresponding primary rectrices, the inferior those of the secondary rectrices.

L.s., eth'mo-pal'atine. See *Ethmo-palatine ligament*.

L., exter'nal, of an'kle. The same as *Ligamentum annulare externum malleoli*.

L., fal'ciform. (*L. falx*, a sickle; *forma*, shape.) Same as *Falciform expansion of fascia lata*.

Also, the *L. of liver, falciform*.

Also, a median vertical sheet of peritonæum found in some birds, as the pigeon, connecting the dorsal surface of the sternum with the subjacent viscera. It is continuous in front with the pericardium, and behind with the omentum.

Also, the structure in the eye of fishes called *Processus falciformis*.

L.s., Fallo'pian. See *Fallopian ligament*.

L.s., false. Folds of serous membrane which serve to support some viscus.

L., fem'oral. (*L. femur*, the thigh bone.) See *Hey's ligament*.

L.s., fib'ular, ante'rior supe'rior. (*Fibula*; *L. anterior*, in front; *superior*, upper.) The band of fibres which runs downwards and outwards from the head of the tibia to the head of the fibula, in front of the tibio-fibular articulation.

L., fib'ular, poste'rior supe'rior. (*Fibula*; *L. posterior*, hinder; *superior*.) A band of fibres passing downwards and outwards from the tibia to the fibula behind the superior tibio-fibular articulation.

L., gas'tro-phren'ic. See *Gastro-phrenic ligament*.

L., gas'tro-splen'ic. Same as *Omentum, gastro-splenic*.

L., Ger'dy's. (*Gerdy*, a French anatomist, born in 1797, died in 1855. *F. suspensur de l'aisselle*.) A membrane of triangular form, extending from the coracoid process to the skin surrounding the hollow of the axilla.

L., Gim'bernats's. See *Gimbernats's ligament*.

L.s., gle'no-hu'meral. (Γλήνη, the

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socket of a joint; *L. humerus*, the arm bone.) The anterior fibres of the coraco-humeral ligament, which are inserted into the upper end of the bicipital groove.

L., glenoid. See *Glenoid ligament of scapula*, and *G. ligament of phalanges*.

L.s., glos'so-epiglott'ic. Same as *Glosso-epiglottic folds*.

L., hep'ato-col'ic. See *Hepato-colic ligament*.

L., hep'ato-re'nal. See *Hepato-renal ligament*.

L., Hey's. See *Hey's ligament*.

L., hy'o-epiglott'ic. See *Hyo-epiglottic ligament*.

L., il'io-fem'oral. See *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L., il'io-lum'bar. See *Ilio-lumbar ligament*.

L., il'io-trochanter'ic. Same as *Ilio-trochanteric band*.

L., infra'pubic. (*L. infra*, beneath; *os pubis*, the pubes.) The *L., sub-pubic*.

L., ingui'nal. (*L. inguen*, the groin.) Same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L.s., interartic'ular. (*L. inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint.) Ligaments which connect two osseous surfaces within a joint.

L., interartic'ular, of hip. The same as *Ligamentum teres*.

L., interartic'ular, of rib. (*L. inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint. *F. ligament inter-articulaire*.) A flat band of yellowish fibres which extends from the head of each rib, from the second to the tenth inclusive, to the intervertebral cartilage.

L., interclavic'ular. See *Interclavicular ligament*.

L.s., intercos'tal. See *Intercostal ligaments*.

L.s., intermetacar'pal. See *Intermetacarpal ligaments*.

L.s., intermetatar'sal. See *Intermetatarsal ligaments*.

L.s., interos'seous. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone. *F. ligaments interosseuses*; *G. Zwischenknochenbänder*.) Ligaments which connect bones but do not assist in forming a joint, as those between the tibia and fibula, and the radius and ulna. Also those between the sacrum and ilium and the two pubic bones.

L.s., interos'seous, of foot. See *Interosseous ligaments of foot*.

L.s., interos'seous, of fore-arm. See *Interosseous ligaments of fore-arm*.

L.s., interos'seous, of hand. See *Interosseous ligaments of hand*.

L.s., interos'seous, of knee. Same as *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L., interos'seous, of leg. See *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

L., interos'seous, super'ior. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *superior*, upper.) The *L., Weitbrecht's*.

L.s., interspi'nal. See *Interspinal ligaments*.

L.s., interspi'nous. The same as *Interspinal ligaments*.

L.s., intertrans'verse. See *Intertransverse ligaments*.

L.s., interver'tebral. The *Intervertebral discs*.

L., is'chio-cap'sular. See *Ischio-cap'sular ligament*.

L.s., lat'eral. (*L. lateralis*, lateral. *F. ligaments laterales*.) Those situated at the sides of a joint, as of the knee and wrist.

L.s., lat'eral, of liv'er. See *L.s. of liver*, *lateral*.

L., longitu'dinal, of liv'er. The *L. of liver, falciform*.

L., lum'bo-il'iac. The *Ilio-lumbar ligament*.

L., lum'bo-sa'cral. (*L. lumbus*, the loin; *sacrum*.) A short, thick, triangular ligament connecting the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra with the lateral surface of the base of the sacrum.

L., metacar'pal, trans'verse. (*Metacarpus*; *L. transversus*, turned across.) A band of fibres extending between the metacarpophalangeal ligaments, and binding together the distal extremities of the four inner metacarpal bones.

L., metacar'po-phalange'al, ante'rior. (*Metacarpus*; *phalanx*; *L. anterior*, in front.) The thick, dense, fibro-cartilaginous plate which lies on the palmar aspect of each metacarpophalangeal articulation between the lateral metacarpophalangeal ligaments. The palmar surface is intimately connected with the transverse metacarpal ligament, and their deep surface is lined with synovial membrane.

L.s., metacar'po-phalange'al, lat'e'ral. (*Metacarpus*; *phalanx*; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Strong rounded bands of fibres attached to the tubercle and depression on the sides of the head of each metacarpal bone, and to the adjacent parts of the first phalanx of each finger.

L., metacar'po-phalange'al, poste'rior. (*Metacarpus*; *phalanx*; *L. posterior*, hinder.) A ligament on the dorsal aspect of the metacarpophalangeal articulation supplied by an extension of the extensor tendon of the finger.

L., metatar'sal, trans'verse. (*Metatarsus*; *L. transversus*, turned across.) A transverse band of fibres attached to the heads of all the metatarsal bones.

L., metatar'so-phalange'al, ante'rior. (*Metatarsus*; *phalanx*; *L. anterior*, in front.) A similar ligament in the foot to the *L., metacarpo-phalangeal, anterior*.

L.s., metatar'so-phalange'al, lat'e'ral. (*Metatarsus*; *phalanx*; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Similar ligaments in the foot to the *L.s., metacarpo-phalangeal, lateral*.

L., metatar'so-phalange'al, poste'rior. (*Metatarsus*; *phalanx*; *L. posterior*, hinder.) A similar ligament in the foot to the *L., metacarpo-phalangeal, posterior*.

L.s., mix'ed. (*F. ligaments mixtes*.) Membranes which serve for the insertion of muscles, whilst they occupy an interosseous space.

L.s., mu'cous, of knee. The same as *Ligamentum mucosum genu*.

L.s., mus'cular. (*F. ligaments musculaires*.) Term applied to muscles which, closely investing a joint, serve to maintain the bones in apposition.

L., navic'ulo-cu'boïd. The *Ligamentum naviculari-cuboïdeum*.

L.s., navic'ulo-cu'neiform. The *Ligamenta naviculari-cuneiformia*.

L.s., non-artic'ular. (*L. non*, not; *articulus*, a joint. *F. ligaments non-articulaires*.) Bands of fibres which pass from one part to another of the same bone.

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L., oblique', of fore'arm. The same as *Ligamentum cubito-radiale*.

L., ob'turator. The same as *Membrana obturatoria*.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, ante'rior, deep. (*Occipital bone; atlas; anterior, in front.*) A thin broad layer of fibrous tissue, chiefly yellow, connecting the upper border of the anterior arch of the atlas with the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, ante'rior, superficial. (*Occipital bone; atlas; L. anterior; superficialis, belonging to the surface.*) A thick round ligament passing between the tubercle on the anterior arch of the atlas and the basilar process of the occipital bone, just in front of the foramen magnum; it is a continuation of the anterior common ligament of the vertebræ.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, cap'sular. (*Occipital bone; atlas; L. capsula, a small box.*) The thin, loose, fibrous bag which connects the condyle of the occipital bone with the corresponding articular surface of the atlas; it is lined by synovial membrane.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, lat'eral. (*Occipital bone; atlas; lateralis, belonging to the side.*) Strong bands of fibrous tissue extending between the base of the transverse process of the atlas and the jugular process of the occipital bone.

L., occip'ito-atlant'al, poste'rior. (*Occipital bone; atlas; posterior, hinder.*) A thin broad layer of fibrous tissue, chiefly yellow, extending from the upper border of the posterior arch of the atlas to the hinder margin of the foramen magnum.

L.s., occip'ito-at'loid. See *L., occip'ito-atlant'al*.

L., occip'ito-ax'ial. (*Occipital bone; axis.*) A strong, broad, ligamentous band covering the odontoid process and its ligaments, and stretching between the body of the axis and the basilar groove of the occipital bone. Its more superficial fibres are continuous with the posterior common ligament of the vertebræ.

L., occip'ito-ax'oid. See *L., occip'ito-ax'ial*.

L.s., odon'toid, a'lar. (*Ὀδὼν, a tooth; εἶδος, likeness; L. ala, a wing.*) Two thick bundles of fibres, extending from the sides of the tip of the odontoid process outwards and upwards, to be inserted into the rough impression on the internal surface of each occipital condyle.

L., odon'toid, mid'dle. The *Ligamentum suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. of ank'le, an'nular, ante'rior. See under *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. of ank'le, an'nular, exter'nal. See under *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. of ank'le, an'nular, inter'nal. See under *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. of ank'le, ante'rior. See under *Ankle-joint*.

L. of ank'le, lat'eral, exter'nal. See under *Ankle-joint*.

L. of ank'le, lat'eral, inter'nal. See under *Ankle-joint*.

L. of atlas, trans'verse. (*F. ligament transverse de l'atlas; G. Querband des Trägers.*) A strong thick band of fibres stretching between the tubercles on the inner surface of each lateral mass of the atlas, and binding down the odontoid process of the axis. From its upper border fibres pass to the basilar bone,

and from its lower to the body of the axis, together forming the *Crucial ligament of the atlas*.

L.s of au'ricle. See *Ligamenta auricularia*.

L.s of blad'der, ante'rior. (*L. anterior, in front.*) The *Ligamenta pubo-prostatica lateralia*, and the *Ligamentum pubo-prostaticum medium*.

L.s of blad'der, false. These are five in number, viz. two posterior, formed in the male by the recto-vesical, and in the female by the utero-vesical pouch; they are defined anteriorly and separated from the lateral ligaments by the obliterated hypogastric arteries and ureters, and are formed by arrest of the mesorectum by those arteries; two lateral ligaments extending from the side of the pelvis to side of bladder; and a superior false ligament, which reaches from the summit of the bladder to the umbilicus, and is stretched between the ascending parts of the hypogastric arteries.

L.s of blad'der, true. These are five in number: the anterior or puboprostacic, extending from the back of the pubes on either side of the symphysis, to the front of the neck of the bladder; the lateral ligaments formed by the recto-vesical layer of the pelvic fascia; and the urachus or superior ligament.

L.s of bone. (*F. ligaments des os.*) Ligaments of joints, as opposed to tendons and aponeuroses, which are ligaments of muscle.

L.s of cu'neiform bones. These bones are connected together by transverse dorsal ligaments and strong interosseous fibres.

L.s of di'aphragm, arch'ed. See *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*, and *L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum*.

L. of el'bow, ante'rior. See *Elbow, ligament of, anterior*.

L. of el'bow, lat'eral, exter'nal. See *Elbow, ligament of, external lateral*.

L. of el'bow, lat'eral, inter'nal. See *Elbow, ligament of, internal lateral*.

L. of el'bow, poste'rior. See *Elbow, ligament of, posterior*.

L.s of glot'tis, inf'e'rior. (*L. inferior, lower.*) The *Vocal cords*.

L.s of glot'tis, supe'rior. (*L. superior, upper. F. ligaments superieurs de la glotte.*) The *Aryteno-epiglottidean fold*.

L. of hip, cap'sular. (*L. capsula, a little box.*) A very strong and dense ligament embracing the margin of the acetabulum, and attached below to the femur, in front along the anterior intertrochanteric line, and behind to the middle of the neck of the bone, about half an inch above the posterior intertrochanteric line.

L. of hip, cot'yloid. See *Cotyloid ligament*.

L. of hip, il'io-fem'oral. See *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L. of hip, round. See *Ligamentum teres acetabuli*.

L. of hip, trans'verse. (*L. transversus, turned across.*) A flattened band of fibres crossing the notch at the lower part of the acetabulum, and converting it into a foramen.

L.s of incus. See *Ligamentum incudis posterius*, and *L. incudis superius*.

L. of jaw, cap'sular. (*L. capsula, a little box.*) A thin and loose bag of fibrous tissue, attached above to the circumference of the glenoid cavity and the articular surface, below to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw.

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L. of jaw, lat'eral, exter'nal. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *externus*, outward.) A short, thin, and narrow band, attached above to the outer surface of the zygoma, below to the outer surface and posterior border of the neck of the lower jaw.

L. of jaw, lat'eral, inter'nal. (L. *lateralis*; *internus*, inward.) A long, thin, and loose band, attached above to the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the inner margin of the dental foramen. It is separated from the neck of the condyle by the internal maxillary artery.

L. of jaw, sty'lo-maxillary. (L. *styloid* process; *maxilla*, jaw.) Extends from the apex of the styloid process of the temporal bone to the angle and posterior border of the ramus of the lower jaw. It separates the parotid from the submaxillary gland.

L. of knee, ante'rior. The *Ligamentum patellæ*.

L. of knee-cap. The *Ligamentum patellæ*.

L. of knee, cap'sular. See *Knee, ligament of, capsular*.

L.s of knee, cor'onary. Numerous short, fibrous bands, connecting the convex border of the semilunar cartilages with the circumference of the head of the tibia.

L.s of knee, cru'cial. See *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. of knee, exter'nal lat'eral. See *Knee-joint, ligament of, external lateral*.

L. of knee, inter'nal lat'eral. See *Knee-joint, ligament of, internal lateral*.

L. of knee, mu'cous. The *Ligamentum mucosum genu*.

L. of knee, poste'rior. See *Ligamentum capsulare genu*.

L. of knee, trans'verse. See *Knee, ligament of, transverse*.

L. of liv'er, broad. The *L. of liver, falciform*.

L. of liv'er, cor'onary. See *Coronary ligament of liver*.

L. of liv'er, fal'ciform. (F. *ligament falciforme du foie*; G. *Aufhängeband der Leber*.) The broad, falciform or suspensory ligament. It is a fold of peritoneum attached to the under surface of the diaphragm and the posterior surface of the sheath of the right rectus, as low as the anterior margin of the umbilicus, and by its hepatic border forming the notch on the anterior margin of the liver as far back as its posterior border. Its anterior edge contains the round ligament between its two layers. It contains accessory venæ portæ, which establish a communication between the vena portæ and the veins of the recti muscles.

L.s of liv'er, lat'eral. Two triangular reflections, right and left, of peritoneum from the sides of the diaphragm to the adjoining edge of the posterior border of the liver, being continuations of the coronary ligament; the left is longer and more distinct than the right. They extend from the sides of the diaphragm to the adjacent margins of the posterior border of the liver.

L. of liv'er, longitu'dinal. Also called the broad, falciform, or suspensory ligament. See *L. of liver, falciform*.

L. of liv'er, round. A round fibrous cord resulting from the obliteration of the umbilical vein. It passes from the umbilicus in

the free margin of the falciform ligament to the notch in the anterior border of the liver. It may be traced along the under surface of the liver to the inferior vena cava.

L. of malleus, ante'rior. See *Ligamentum mallei anterior*.

L. of malleus, exter'nal. The *Ligamentum mallei externum*.

L. of malleus, infe'rior. The *Ligamentum mallei inferius*.

L. of malleus, supe'rior. The *Ligamentum mallei superius*.

L. of mam'ma. (L. *mamma*, the breast.) The fibrous processes of the superficial fascia, described by Sir Astley Cooper, which pass through the mammary gland to the integument and nipples.

L.s of mus'cle. (F. *ligaments des muscles*.) A term applied to *Tendons* and *Aponeuroses*.

L. of o'vary. (L. *ovarius*, an egg-keeper. F. *ligament de l'ovaire*; G. *Eierstockband*.) A rounded fibrous cord lying within the folds of the broad ligament of the uterus and stretching from the upper angle of the fundus uteri to the ovary.

L. of patel'la. See *Ligamentum patellæ*.

L. of patel'la, lat'eral. The *Ligamentum patellare laterale*.

L. of patel'la, mid'dle. The *Ligamentum patellare mediale*.

L. of pe'nis. See *Ligamentum suspensorium penis*.

L.s of phalan'ges, cuta'neous. (L. *phalanx*; *cutis*, skin.) Cleland's term for the fibrous bands which spring from the edges of the phalanges of the fingers, and are inserted into the adjacent skin; they retain the skin in position during the flexure of the fingers.

L.s of pin'na. (*Pinna*.) The *Ligamenta auricularia*.

L. of quadra'tus lumbor'um. The *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*.

L. of ra'dius, ann'ular. See *Annular ligament of radius*.

L. of rectum. (L. *rectus*, straight.) Ellis's term for the part of the recto-vesical fascia which descends from the posterior part of the lateral true ligament of the bladder to the side of the rectum.

L. of shell in bi'valves. A ligament connecting the two valves together along the mid-dorsal line. It is really a median imperfectly calcified part of the shell itself.

L. of spleen, suspens'ory. (L. *splen*, the spleen.) A fold of peritoneum connecting the spleen with the diaphragm; also, gastro-splenic omentum connecting the margin of the hilum with the cardiac end of the stomach.

L. of sta'pes. The same as *Ligamentum annulare baseos stapedis*.

L. of tes'ticle. The *Gubernaculum testis*.

L.s of u'terus. Six in number: two anterior, the vesico-uterine; two posterior, the recto-uterine; and two lateral, the broad ligaments.

L. of womb, broad. See *Ligamentum uteri latum*.

L. of womb, large. The *Uterus*, broad ligament of.

L. of womb, round. See *Ligamentum uteri rotundum*.

L. of womb, suspens'ory. The *Ligamentum uteri rotundum*.

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L. of wrist, an'nular, ante'rior. See under *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L. of wrist, an'nular, poste'rior. See under *Annular ligaments of wrist.*

L. of wrist, la'teral, exter'nal. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side; *externus*, outward. *G. äusseres Hilfsband des Handgelenks.*) A fibrous band extending from the styloid process of the radius to a depression on the scaphoid bone between the radial articular surface and the tubercle.

L. of wrist, la'teral, inter'nal. (*L. lateralis*; *internus*, within. *G. inneres Hilfsband des Handgelenks.*) A band of fibres extending from the styloid process of the ulna to the cuneiform bone and to the pisiform bone.

L. of Zinn. See *Ligamentum Zinnii.*

L., orbicular. (*L. orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, a circle.) The *Annular ligament of radius.*

L.s, pal'mar. (*L. palma*, the palm of the hand.) Same as *L.s, metacarpal.*

L., pal'pebral. (*L. palpebra*, an eyelid.) The *L., tarsal, of eyelids.*

L., patel'lar. (*F. ligament rotulien.*) See *Ligamentum patellæ.*

L.s, periarticular. (*Περί*, around; *L. articulus*, a joint. *F. ligaments periarticulaires.*) Ligaments which unite the bones forming a joint on its outside; they are capsular or auxiliary.

L., perine'al. (*Περίνεος*, the space between the anus and the scrotum.) Carcassonne's term for the superficial perineal fascia and the posterior layer of the deep perineal fascia combined.

L.s, phalange'al, of fingers. See *Ligamenta collateralia radialis digitorum manus*, *L. collateralia ulnaria digitorum manus*, *L. cutanea digitorum manus*, *L. lateralia digitorum longa*, *L. lateralia digitorum subtensa*, and *L. unguicularia.*

L.s, phalange'al, of toes. Ligaments analogous to the *L.s, phalangeal, of fingers.*

L., phre'no-col'ic. The *Ligamentum phrenico-colicum.*

L., phre'no-gas'tric. See *Ligamentum phrenico-gastricum.*

L., phre'no-splen'ic. See *Ligamentum phrenico-lienale.*

L., plan'tar, long. The *Ligamentum plantæ longum.*

L., plan'tar, short. The *Ligamentum plantæ breve.*

L., pleu'ro-col'ic. (*Πλευρόν*, a rib.) The same as *Costo-colic ligament.*

L., Pou'part's. See *Poupart's ligament.*

L., præ-spiracular. (*L. præ*, before; *spiraculum*, a breathing hole.) A ligament which in cartilaginous fishes, as the dog-fish, extends from the anterior border of the auditory capsule to the distal end of the hyo-mandibular cartilage.

L., pter'yo-maxil'lary. See *Ligamentum pterygo-maxillare.*

L., pter'yo-spi'nous. See *Ligamentum pterygo-spinosum.*

L., pu'bic, ante'rior. (*Os pubis*; *L. anterior*, in front. *F. ligament du pubis.*) The *Ligamentum pubicum anterius.*

L., pu'bic, infe'rior. (*Os pubis*; *L. inferior*, lower.) The *L., subpubic.*

L., pu'bic, poste'rior. The *Ligamentum pubicum posterius.*

L., pu'bic, supe'rior. (*Os pubis*; *L. superior*, upper.) The *Ligamentum pubicum superius.*

L., pu'bo-fem'oral. See *Ligamentum pubo-femorale.*

L.s, pu'bo-prostat'ic. See *Ligamenta pubo-prostatica* and *Ligamentum pubo-prostaticum medium.*

L.s, ra'diated. (*L. radiatus*, furnished with rays. *F. ligaments radiées.*) Those between the inner end of the clavicle and sternum. Also, those between the extremities of the cartilages of the ribs and the sternum.

L., ra'dio-car'pal. (*Radius*; *carpus.*) The external lateral ligament of the wrist-joint.

L., ra'dio-ul'nar, ante'rior. (*Radius*; *ulna*; *L. anterior*, upper.) A narrow band of fibres connecting the anterior margins of the sigmoid cavity of the radius with the anterior border of the head of the ulna.

L., ra'dio-ul'nar, poste'rior. (*Radius*; *ulna*; *L. posterior*, hinder.) A thin ligament connecting the posterior margin of the sigmoid cavity of the radius with the posterior border of the head of the ulna.

L.s, rec'to-u'terine. (*L. rectum*, the gut of that name; *uterus*, the womb.) Same as *L.s, utero-sacral.*

L., retrac'tor, of claw of Fel'idæ. A strong band of elastic fibres arising from a tubercle above the trochlea of the second phalanx of the digits of Felidæ and inserted into the upper part of the ungual phalanx; it elevates the claw so that it does not touch the ground in walking.

L., retrac'tor, of wing of birds. (*L. retrahō*, to draw back. *F. ligament rétracteur de l'aile des oiseaux.*) A flat band of elastic fibres, situated beneath the free border of the cutaneous alar membrane, which fills the angle formed by the humerus and the bones of the forearm in birds. In some species it is connected with the slender tendon of the cleido-metacarpal tendon of the pollux. It produces the closure or folding of the wing without muscular contraction.

L., rhom'boid. The *Costo-clavicular ligament.*

L., rhombo'id'al, of radio-car'pal articulation. The posterior ligament of the wrist-joint.

L., round, of fore'arm. (*F. ligament rond du coude.*) The same as *Ligamentum cubito-radiale.*

L., round, of hip. The same as *Ligamentum teres acetabuli.*

L., round, of liv'er. See *L. of liver, round.*

L., round, of womb. (*F. ligament rond de la matrice.*) See *Uterus, ligament of, round.*

L., round ra'dio-ul'nar. The same as *Ligamentum cubito-radiale.*

L.s, rup'ture of. (*L. rupturus*, part of *rumpo*, to break.) The whole of a ligament, such as the ligamentum patellæ, may be torn across from external violence; partial rupture of the capsular ligament of joints occurs in dislocations; and some ligamentous fibres are lacerated in most sprains.

L.s, sa'cro-coccyge'al. See *Ligamentum sacro-coccygeum anterius, medium, and posterius.*

L.s, sa'cro-il'i'ac. (*Sacrum*; *ilium*. *F.*

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ligaments sacro-iliacques.) See the subheadings of *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum anterius, interosseum, and posticum.*

L., sa'cro-sciat'ic, ante'rior. (L. *anterior, in front.*) The *L., sacro-sciatic, lesser.*

L., sa'cro-sciat'ic, great. (*Sacrum; ischium.* F. *ligament sacrosciatique postérieur, grand ligament sacrosciatique, Boyer.*) A broad and thin band of fibres, which arises from the posterior inferior spinous process of the ilium, and from the border of the sacrum and first two coccygeal vertebrae. It runs obliquely forwards, outwards, and downwards, becomes stronger and narrower, and is attached to the tuber ischii, where it becomes again broader and ends on the inner border of the tuberosity and of inferior ramus of the ischium, by means of a slender, sickle-shaped process, the *ligamentum falciforme.*

L., sa'cro-sciat'ic, large. The same as *L., sacro-sciatic, great.*

L., sa'cro-sciat'ic, les'ser. (F. *ligament sacrosciatique antérieur, Petit, petit ligament sacrosciatique, Boyer.*) A band of fibres extending from the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the spine of the ischium. It is covered by the great sacro-sciatic ligament, and rests on the coccygeus muscle.

L., sa'cro-sciat'ic, poste'rior. (L. *posterior, hinder.*) The *L., sacro-sciatic, great.*

L., sa'cro-sciat'ic, small. The same as *L., sacro-sciatic, lesser.*

L., sa'cro-ver'tebral. (*Sacrum; L. vertebra, a spine-bone.*) A variable ligament stretching between the lower border of the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra and the lateral part of the base of the sacrum, where it joins the anterior sacro-iliac ligament.

L., spi'ral. See *Ligamentum spirale cochleæ.*

L., spring. The inferior calcaneo-scapoid ligament.

L., stel'late. (L. *stella, a star.* F. *ligament rayonné.*) The *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior, from its shape.*

L., ster'no-clavic'ular, ante'rior. (L. *sternum, the breast-bone; clavicle; L. anterior, upper.*) A broad fibrous band stretching between the front of the inner extremity of the clavicle and the front of the articulating surface of the manubrium of the sternum.

L., ster'no-clavic'ular, poste'rior. (L. *posterior, hinder.*) A broad thinnish band of fibres stretching between the back of the inner extremity of the clavicle and the hinder edge of the articulating surface of the manubrium of the sternum.

L., sty'lo-hy'oid. See *Ligamentum stylo-hyoideum.*

L., sty'lo-maxill'ary. See *Ligamentum stylo-maxillare.*

L., subpu'bic. See *Ligamentum subpubicum.*

L., suprascap'ular. (L. *supra, above; scapula, the blade bone.*) The *Coracoid ligament.*

L., supraspi'nous. (L. *supra, above; spina, a spine.* F. *ligament surépineux; G. Spitzenband.*) A continuous ligamentous band extending from the seventh cervical vertebra to the sacrum, and consisting of some fibres connecting the spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae, and of others, the more superficial connecting those of vertebrae further apart.

L., suspens'ory, of at'las. The *Ligamentum suspensorium dentis epistrophei.*

L., suspens'ory, of clitor'is. See *Ligamentum suspensorium clitoridis.*

L.s, suspens'ory, of di'aphragm. See *Ligamenta suspensoria diaphragmatis.*

L., suspens'ory, of inc'us, Arnold. (L. *suspensus, part. of suspendo, to hang up; incus, an anvil.*) A fibrous band descending from the roof of the tympanum to the upper part of the incus, near its articulation with the malleus.

L., suspens'ory, of lens. The *Zonula of Zinn.*

L., suspens'ory, of liv'er. (L. *suspensus. F. ligament suspenseur du foie.*) The *L. of liver, falciform.*

L.s, suspens'ory, of mam'ma. (L. *suspensus.*) See *Ligamenta suspensoria mammae.*

L., suspens'ory, of penis. (L. *suspensus.*) See *Ligamentum suspensorium penis.*

L., suspens'ory, of pericard'ium. (L. *suspensus; Gr. περικάρδιον, the membrane round the heart. F. ligament suspenseur du péricarde.*) A somewhat triangular layer of connective tissue attached by its summit to the pericardium, and by its base to the deep layer of the fascia of the neck.

L., suspens'ory, of spleen. (L. *suspensus.*) The *Ligamentum phrenico-lienale.*

L., sutu'ral. (L. *sutura, a seam.*) A thin layer of fibrous tissue which is interposed between two bones which articulate immovably, as at the interparietal suture.

L., tar'sal, of eye'lids. The fibrous membrane of the eyelids situated beneath the orbicularis muscle, and attached externally to the margin of the orbit, and internally to the orbital margin of the lids.

L.s, tar'so-metatar'sal, dor'sal. See *Ligamenta tarso-metatarsæ dorsalia.*

L.s, tar'so-metatar'sal, interos'seous. See *Ligamenta tarso-metatarsæ interossea.*

L.s, tar'so-metatar'sal, plan'tar. See *Ligamenta tarso-metatarsæ plantaria.*

L.s, thy'ro-arytæ'noid. The *Ligamenta thyreo-arytenoidea inferiora and superiora.*

L., thy'ro-epiglott'ic. See *Ligamentum thyreo-epiglotticum.*

L.s, thy'ro-hy'oid. See *Membrana thyreo-hyoidea, Ligamentum thyreo-hyoideum medium, and Ligamenta thyreo-hyoidea lateralia.*

L., tib'io-fib'ular, infe'rior, ante'rior. (L. *inferior, lower; anterior, in front.*) A flat triangular band of fibres extending obliquely downwards from the front of the lower end of the tibia to the fibula.

L., tib'io-fib'ular, infe'rior, interos'seous. The *Ligamentum interossum cruris inferius.*

L., tib'io-fib'ular, infe'rior, poste'rior. (L. *posterior, hinder.*) A thin band of fibres passing outwards and downwards from the back of the lower end of the tibia to the fibula.

L., tib'io-fib'ular, infe'rior, trans'verse. (L. *transversus, turned across.*) A long narrow band of fibres running horizontally from the outer malleolus to the lower part of the articular surface of the tibia.

L., tib'io fib'ular, interos'seous. The *Interosseous ligament of leg.*

L., tib'io-fib'ular, supe'rior, ante'-

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rior. (*Tibia; fibula; L. superior*, upper; *anterior*, in front.) A thin ligament passing upwards and inwards from the anterior face of the head of the fibula to the front of the external tuberosity of the tibia.

L., tib'io-fib'ular, supe'rior, poste'rior. (*L. posterior*, lower.) A thin ligament passing upwards and inwards from the posterior face of the head of the fibula to the hinder part of the external tuberosity of the tibia.

L., tib'io-tar'sal. (*Tibia; tarsus*.) The anterior ligament of the *Ankle-joint*.

L., trans'verse, metacar'pal. See *L., metacarpal, transverse*.

L., trans'verse, metatar'sal. See *L., metatarsal, transverse*.

L., trans'verse, of acetab'ulum. (*Acetabulum; G. Querband der Pfanne*.) The part of the *Cotyloid ligament* which stretches across the cotyloid notch.

L., trans'verse, of atlas. See *L. of atlas, transverse*.

L., trans'verse, of fin'gers. See *Ligamentum transversum digitorum manus*.

L., trans'verse, of hip. The *L., transverse, of acetabulum*.

L., trans'verse, of knee. The *Ligamentum transversum genu*.

L., trans'verse, of pel'vis. The *Ligamentum transversum pelvis*.

L., trans'verse, of shoul'der-blade. The *Coracoid ligament*.

L., trans'verse, of toes. The *Ligamentum transversum digitorum pedis*.

L., transver'so-cos'tal. Same as *Costo-transverse ligaments*.

L., trap'ezoid. See *Ligamentum trapezoides*.

L., trian'gular. (*L. triangulus*, having three corners.) The *L., subpubic*.

L., trian'gular, of ure'thra. See *Ligamentum triangulare urethrae*.

L.s, u'tero-rec'tal. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *rectum*, the gut of that name. *F. ligaments utero-rectaux*.) Same as *L.s, utero-sacral*.

L.s, u'tero-sa'cral. Two semilunar folds of peritoneum which stretch, one on each side, between the posterior surface of the uterus and the outer sides of the sacrum; between them lies Douglas's pouch. They contain bundles of muscular fibres continuous with the musculature of the uterus.

L.s, u'tero-vesi'cal. Same as *L.s, vesico-uterine*.

L., vagi'nal. (*L. vagina*, a sheath.) Term for the sheath-like ligaments of the flexor tendons of the fingers.

L., vagi'nal, of tes'ticle. (*L. vagina. F. ligament vaginal du testicule*.) A fine cord which represents the obliterated canal through which the testicle has descended into the scrotum.

L., ver'tebral, com'mon, ante'rior. The same as *Ligamentum commune vertebrae anticum*.

L., ver'tebral, com'mon, poste'rior. The *Ligamentum commune vertebrae posticum*.

L.s, vesi'co-u'terine. (*L. vesica*, the bladder; *uterus*, the womb. *F. ligaments vesico-utérins*.) Two semilunar folds of peritoneum which stretch, one on each side, between the posterior surface of the urinary bladder and the neck of the womb.

L.s, Weit'brecht's. (*Weitbrecht*.) A bundle of fibres upon the anterior aspect of the interosseous ligament of the radio-cubital articulation.

L., Win'slow's. (*Winslow*, an English anatomist.) The posterior ligament of the knee-joint.

L., Y-sha'ped, of Big'elow. (*Bigelow*, an American surgeon.) The *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L.s, yel'low. (*F. ligaments jaunes*.) Same as *L.s, elastic*.

Ligamen'ta. Nominative plural of *Ligamentum*, which see, and also *Ligament*.

L. access'oria. (*L. accessus; from accedo*, to approach. *G. Hülfsbänder*.) The same as *L. collateralia*.

L. access'oria articulatio'nis pe'dis. (*L. accessus; articulatio*, a joint; *pes*, the foot. *G. Hülfsbänder des Fussgelenks*.) The external and internal lateral ligaments of the ankle.

L. access'oria articulatio'num. (*L. accessus; articulatio*, a joint. *G. Hülfsbänder, Haftbänder*.) Flat bands of fibrous tissue which are frequently found around the larger joints, serving to strengthen the joint and to limit its movements.

L. access'oria car'pi. (*L. accessus; Gr. καρπός*, the wrist. *G. Hülfsbänder des Handgelenks*.) The internal and external lateral ligaments of the wrist.

L. access'oria costa'rum. (*L. accessorius; costa*, rib.) Small and inconstant fasciculi of fibrous tissue connecting the heads of the ribs with the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

L. access'oria digito'rum ma'nus. (*L. accessus; digitus*, finger; *manus*, hand.) The external and internal lateral ligaments of the phalangeal articulations of the hand.

L. access'oria genu. (*L. accessus; genu*, the knee.) The external and internal lateral ligaments of the knee-joint.

L. access'oria va'ga. (*L. vagus*, wandering.) The same as *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum interosseum*.

L. adipo'sa. (*L. adeps*, fat.) The folds of synovial membrane in a joint which contain fat. See also *Adipose ligament*.

L. alaria dentis epistroph'ei. (*L. alaris*, belonging to a wing; *dens*, tooth; *epistrophicus*.) The *Ligaments, odontoid, alar*.

L. alaria ge'nu. (*L. alaris*, belonging to a wing; *genu*, the knee. *G. Flügelbänder des Kniegelenks*.) Two lateral folds of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, which occupy the space between the lower part of the patella and the femur.

L. alaria majo'ra. (*L. alaris; major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) The *Ligaments, odontoid, alar*.

L. alaria Mauchart'ii. (*L. alaris; Mauchart*, Burchard David, a German anatomist, died 1751.) The same as *Ligaments, odontoid, alar*.

L. alaria mino'ra. (*L. alaris*, belonging to a wing; *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little.) The bands of fibres which proceed on all sides to the adjacent parts from the articulation between the odontoid process and the atlas.

L. alaria superio'ra. (*L. alaris; superior*, greater.) The same as *Ligaments, odontoid, alar*.

L. annula'ria. (*L. annularis*, pertaining

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to a ring.) Three sets of transverse fibres which encircle the three joints of the fingers; the proximal one is connected with the transverse metacarpal ligament and the apices of the divisions of the palmar fascia.

L. arcuata. See *Ligamentum arcuatum diaphragmatis externum*, and *L. arcuatum diaphragmatis internum*.

L. articularia vertebra'rum. (*L. articularis*, pertaining to the joints; *vertebra*, a joint.) The capsular ligaments of the articular processes of the vertebrae.

L. ar'y-thyreoidea. The *L. thyreo-arytænoidæ inferiora* and *superiora*.

L. auricularia. (*L. auricula*, the outer ear.) Fibro-elastic bands which serve to attach the cartilages of the ear to the head. They are named anterior, superior, and posterior, and extend from the root of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, from the temporal fascia, and from the mastoid process, to the perichondrium of the auricle.

L. auxillaria. (*L. auxiliaris*, helping. *G. Hülfsbänder.*) The same as *L. collateralia*.

L. ba'seos metacar'pi. (*Basis*, a base; *metacarpus*.) Bands of fibres which extend transversely from the base of each metacarpal bone to the next. There are four dorsal and three volar.

L. ba'seos metatar'si. (*Basis*; *metatarsus*.) Transverse bands of fibres which extend from one metatarsal bone to the next; there are four dorsal and three plantar.

L. bre'via. (*L. brevis*, short.) A series of broad and membranous folds of synovial membrane which fix the tendons of the common flexor muscles of the fingers to the front of the phalanx. They are situated behind each tendon at its point of insertion.

L. canaliculo'rum labyrin'thi. (*L. canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis*, a canal; *labyrinth*.) Delicate strands of connective tissue, situated at the poles of the ellipse, presented by each membranous semicircular canal on section, and the adjoining surface of the osseous canal in which it lies.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metacar'pi dorsa'lia. (*L. capitulum*, a small head; *os*, a bone; *metacarpus*; *L. dorsum*, the back.) A series of weak ligaments stretching between the heads of the metacarpal bones on their dorsal surface, and connected with the aponeuroses of the common extensors of the fingers.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metacar'pi vola'ria. (*L. capitulum*; *os*; *metacarpus*; *vola*, the palm of hand.) Three strong flat bands of fibres, extending between the heads of the second and third, third and fourth, and fourth and fifth metacarpal bones on their palmar surface.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metatar'si dorsa'lia. (*L. capitulum*; *os*; *metatarsus*; *dorsum*, the back.) Thin bands of fibres extending transversely between the heads of the metatarsal bones on their dorsal surface.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metatar'si interos'sea. (*L. capitulum*; *os*; *Gr. μέτα*, near; *ταρσός*, the flat of the foot; *L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) Short, deeply-seated and strong bands of fibres, extending between the opposed surfaces of the heads of the metatarsal bones.

L. capitulo'rum os'sium metatar'si

planta'ria. (*L. planta*, the sole of the foot.) Four strong, flat, fibrous bands extending transversely between the heads of the metatarsal bones on their plantar surface.

L. capsula'ria. See *Ligaments, capsular*.

L. capsula'ria capitulo'rum costa'rurum. (*L. capsula*, a small box; *capitulum*, a little head; *costa*, a rib. *G. Kapselbänder der Rippenköpfhengenlenke.*) Term applied by Henle to the fibrous bands surrounding the heads of the ribs, and connecting them with the vertebrae.

L. car'pi dorsa'lia bre'via. (*Καρπός*, the wrist; *L. dorsum*, the back; *brevis*, short.) The ligaments uniting the carpal bones to each other on the back of the wrist.

L. car'pi interos'sea. (*Καρπός*; *L. interossei*, from *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) These are ligaments which bind the carpal bones together. There are two in the first row, three in the second. The two in the first row connect the semilunar with the scaphoid and cuneiform; the three in the second row connect the os magnum with the unciform and with the trapezium, and the trapezium with the trapezoid.

L. car'pi jugalia. (*L. jugalis*, yoked together.) A synonym of *Ligamentum carpi radiatum*.

L. car'pi obli'qua. (*L. obliquus*, slanting.) A synonym of the *Ligamentum carpi radiatum*.

Also, see *Ligamentum carpi obliquum*.

L. car'pi palma'ria bre'via. (*L. palma*, the palm of the hand; *brevis*, short.) The ligaments uniting the carpal bones to each other on the palmar surface of the wrist.

L. car'pi radiata. (*L. radiatus*, furnished with spokes.) A synonym of *Ligamentum carpi rectum*.

Also, see *Ligamentum carpi radiatum*.

L. car'pi vola'ria. (*L. vola*, the palm.) The *L. carpi palmaria brevia*.

L. car'po-metacar'pea dorsa'lia. (*Καρπός*, the wrist; *metacarpus*.) The vertical transverse and oblique bands of fibres which connect the dorsal surfaces of the carpal bones with the bases of the metacarpal bones.

L. car'po-metacar'pea vola'ria. (*Καρπός*; *metacarpus*.) The vertical transverse and oblique bands of fibres which connect the palmar surfaces of the carpal bones with the bases of the metacarpal bones.

L. cartilag'inum semiluna'rurum. (*L. cartilago*, gristle; *semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) The thin and narrow inner extremities of the semilunar fibro-cartilages of the knee-joint which are inserted into the depressions in front of, and behind the, intercotyloid eminence.

L. cilia'ria. The *Ciliary processes*.

L. coccyge'a latera'lia. (*Coccyx*; *L. lateralis*, on the side.) The same as *L. sacro-coccygea lateralia*.

L. coli. (*L. colon*, the colon. *G. Längsbänder des Dickdarms.*) The longitudinal muscular bands of the colon. See under *Colon*.

L. collatera'lia. (*L. collatero*, to admit on both sides. *G. Seitenbänder.*) The strong lateral ligaments of a joint.

L. collatera'lia radia'lia digito'rum manus. (*Radius*; *L. digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) Bands of fibres arising from the lateral grooves at the inferior extremities of the metacarpal bones and of the first and second phalanges,

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and passing to be inserted into the rough sides of the upper portion of the phalanges.

L. collatera'lia ulna'ria digito'rum ma'nus. (L. *collateralis*; *ulna*; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) The bands of fibres which extend along the inner sides of the metacarpophalangeal and successive phalangeal joints.

L. coruscan'tia. (L. *corusco*, to flash. F. *ligaments nacrés*.) Glistening bands of fibres, extending usually between the costal cartilages from the third to the tenth. They belong to the external intercostal muscles.

L. cos'to-ster-na'lia radia'ta. Same as *Costo-sternal ligament, anterior*.

L. crico'thyreo'arytaeno'idea. (Κρίκος, a ring; θυρεός, a shield; ἀρύτανα, pitcher; εἶδος, likeness.) Two bands of fibres, composed of connective and elastic tissue, which are attached to the upper border of the cricoid, to the ligamentum crico-thyreoideum medium, the inner wall of the angle of the thyroid cartilage, and to the lower edge of the processus vocalis of the arytenoid cartilage. They run from before backwards, and from below upwards and towards the middle line. In immediate relation with these are the true vocal cords.

L. crico'thyreo'idea latera'lia. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Fibrous bands strengthening externally the capsular ligament, enclosing the articulation of the inferior cornua of the thyroid with the cricoid cartilage.

Also, the same as *Ligamentum crico-thyreoideum capsulare*.

L. crico'thyreo'idea posterio'ra. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) A band of fibres, strengthening posteriorly the capsular membrane, surrounding the articulation between the inferior cornua of the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage.

Also, the same as *L. crico-thyreoidea lateralia*.

L. crucia'ta digito'rum ma'nus. (L. *cruciat*, part. of *crucio*, to crucify; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand. G. *Kreuzbänder*.) Oblique bands of fibres extending between the ligamenta vaginalia and annularia on the palmar aspect of the phalanges of the fingers. They are often absent on the third, and sometimes on the second, phalanx.

L. crucia'ta ge'nu. (L. *cruciat*; *genu*, the knee. G. *Kreuzbänder*.) See *Crucial ligaments of the knee*. They serve to limit extension of the leg on the thigh.

L. cru'rum subfla'va. Weitbrecht. (L. *crus*, the leg; *subflavus*, yellowish.) The same as *L. subflava*.

L. cu'bo-navicula'ria. (Cuboid bone; *navicular bone*.) See under *Ligamentum naviculari-cuboidum*.

L. cu'neo-cubo'idea et os'sium cunei-formium. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; Gr. *κωνοειδής*, cube-like; L. *os*, bone; *cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, likeness.) The same as *L. tarsalia transversa*.

L. cu'neo-navicula'ria. (L. *cuneiform bone*; *navicular bone*.) The same as *Ligamentum naviculari-lunatum*.

L. cuta'nea digito'rum ma'nus. (L. *cutaneus*, belonging to the skin; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) Delicate bands of fibres at the lateral borders of the second and third phalanges, which level the borders and increase the surfaces and extend to the skin.

L. dorsa'lia car'pi. (L. *dorsum*, the

back; Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist.) Bands of fibres, two in the first, three in the second, row, which connect the bones of the wrist together. Those of the first row are connected with the interosseous ligaments.

L. epididym'idis. (Ἐπιδιδυμῖς, the epididymis.) Two folds of the tunica vaginalis, a superior and an inferior, which bound the sinus epididymidis.

L. fibro'sa articula'tionis. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *articulatio*, a joint.) The fibrous bands or membranes which connect bones and cartilages together, or bones with cartilages.

L. fla'va. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) The same as *L. subflava*.

L. gland'ulae thyreo'ideae. (L. *glandula*, dim. of *glands*, an acorn; Gr. *θυρεός*, a shield; εἶδος, likeness. G. *Aufhänggebänder der Schilddrüse*.) Strong bands of fibres proceeding from the sheath of each lobe of the thyroid gland to the cricoid cartilage and the uppermost cartilaginous rings of the trachea. They are divided into the ligamenta glandulae thyroideae media and lateralia.

L. glot'tidis. (Γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe.) The inferior or true vocal cords.

L. glot'tidis spu'rae. (Γλωττίς; L. *spurius*, false.) The upper or false vocal cords.

L. glot'tidis ve'rae. (Γλωττίς; L. *verus*, true.) The lower or true vocal cords.

L. hyo'thyreo'idea latera'lia. The same as *L. thyreo-hyoidea lateralia*.

L. il'io-sa'cra posti'ca. (L. *posticus*, that is behind.) The *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum posticum longum* and the *L. sacro-iliacum posticum breve*.

L. il'io-sa'cra ant'i'ca. (Ilium; *sacrum*; L. *anticus*, in front.) A thin layer of fibres extending between the adjoining surfaces of the ilium and sacrum in front of the articulation.

L. il'io-sa'cra posti'ca lon'ga. (Ilium, *sacrum*; L. *posticus*, behind; *longus*, long.) Ligamentous fibres extending between the tuberosity of the ilium and the adjoining surface of the sacrum.

L. intercarpa'lia. (L. *inter*, between; *carpalis*, from *carpus*, the wrist.) See *Interosseous ligaments of hand*.

L. intercar'pea dorsa'lia. (L. *inter*, between; *carpus*, the wrist; *dorsum*, the back.) The same as *L. carpi dorsalia*.

L. intercosta'lia antero'ra inter'na. (L. *inter*; *costa*, a rib; *anterior*, that is in front; *internus*, within.) Tendinous fibres situated behind the internal intercostal muscles, and decussating with, or covered by, the triangularis sterni. They extend from the anterior extremities of one rib to another at some distance, as from the third to the sixth, or from the sixth to the eighth.

L. intercosta'lia exter'na. (L. *inter*; *costa*; *externus*, outside.) The same as *L. coruscan'tia*.

L. intercosta'lia inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) Bands of fibres arising from the cartilage of the sixth to the eighth or ninth rib, and running nearly horizontally to the sternal extremity of the same ribs. They belong to the triangularis sterni muscle.

L. intercosta'lia posterio'ra. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) Tendinous bands continuous with the outer margin of the ligamentum costotransversarium longum anterius, which descend on the anterior surface of the posterior un-

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covered surface of the external intercostal muscles, and are continued between the external and internal intercostal muscles.

L. intercrura'lia. (*L. inter*, between; *crus*, the thigh.) The same as *L. subflava*.

L. intercuneiform'ia dorsa'lia. (*L. inter*, between; *cuneiform* bone; *L. dorsum*, the back.) Thin ligamentous bands connecting the upper edges of the articulating surfaces of the cuneiform bones of the foot.

L. intercuneiform'ia interos'sea. (*L. inter*; *os*, a bone.) Strong ligamentous fibres connecting the adjoining surfaces of the cuneiform bones.

L. intermetacar'pea. See *Intermetacarpal ligaments*.

L. intermetacar'pea interos'sea. (*L. inter*; *metacarpus*; *os*, a bone.) Oblique fibres filling the interspace between the dorsal and volar ligaments and the capsular expansion at the bases of the metacarpal bones.

L. intermetatars'sea. See *Intermetatarsal ligaments*.

L. interos'sea genu. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *genu*, the knee.) The *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. interspina'lia. See *Interspinal ligaments*.

L. intertransversa'ria. See *Intertransverse ligaments*.

L. intervertebra'lia. The *Intervertebral discs*.

L. ker'ato-crico'idea anterio'ra. (*Ki'pas*, horn; *κρικοειδής*, ring-like.) The same as *Ligamentum crico-thyreoideum anterius*.

L. ker'ato-crico'idea posterio'ra inferior'ra. (*L. posterior*, hinder; *inferior*, lower.) The same as *L. crico-thyreoidea lateralia*.

L. ker'ato-crico'idea posterio'ra superior'ra. (*L. superior*, upper.) The same as *L. crico-thyreoidea posteriora*.

L. labyrin'thi canaliculo'rum. (*Labyrinth*; *L. canaliculus*, a small pipe.) Rüdinger's term for bands of fibrous tissue which connect the convexity of the membranous semicircular canals with the neighbouring part of the osseous canals.

L. labyrin'thi sac'culi. (*Labyrinth*; *L. sacculus*, a small bag.) Rüdinger's term for the fibrous bands which attach the membranous sacculus and utricle to their osseous surroundings.

L. latera'lia cu'biti. (*L. cubitum*, the elbow.) The lateral ligaments of the elbow-joint.

L. latera'lia den'tis epistroph'eii. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side; *dens*, a tooth; *Gr. ἐπιστροφής*, the pivot, the first of the neck vertebræ.) The same as *Ligaments, alar odontoid*.

L. latera'lia digito'rum lon'ga. (*L. lateralis*; *digitus*, a finger; *longus*, long.) The tendinous bands on the lateral borders of the second phalanges of the fingers, rendering them even and enlarging their surface, and stretching to the skin.

L. latera'lia digito'rum ma'nus. (*L. lateralis*; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) The bands connecting the metacarpal bones with the phalanges, and the several phalanges with each other; they are placed on each side of the respective articulations.

L. latera'lia digito'rum subten'sa.

(*L. lateralis*; *digitus*; *subtendo*, to stretch underneath.) The tendinous bands extending along the margin of the third phalanges, levelling their edges, extending their surface, and forming attachments with the skin.

L. lon'ga. (*L. longus*, long.) Folds of synovial membrane like the *L. brevia*, but long and slender, and situated at a higher level.

L. longitudina'lia coli. (*L. longitudo*, length; *Gr. κόλον*, the colon.) The three longitudinal bands of unstriated muscle tissue found on the colon.

L. mal'leoli latera'lia. (*L. malleolus*; *lateralis*, on the side.) Two strong bands of fibres extending from the anterior and posterior borders of the incisura fibularis on the outer side of the lower part of the tibia to the external malleolus.

L. muco'sa. (*L. mucus*.) Synovial folds found in the wrist-joint.

Also, the same as *Vesicula tendinum*.

Also, synovial folds found in the knee-joint. See *Ligamentum mucosum genu*.

L. navicula'ri-cuneiform'ia dorsa'lia. (*L. dorsum*, the back.) Three to five ligamentous bands passing from the upper surface of the navicular bone to the three cuneiform bones.

L. navicula'ri-cuneiform'ia planta'ria. (*L. planta*, the sole.) Ligamentous bands passing from the lower surface of the navicular bone to the three cuneiform bones; they have attachments to the tendon of the tibialis posticus muscle.

L. niten'tia. (*L. nitens*, shining.) The same as *L. coruscantia*.

L. obli'qua digito'rum ma'nus. (*L. obliquus*, slanting; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) Small decussating bands of fibres situated between the ligamenta vaginalia and annularia on the palmar aspect of the first and second phalanges of the fingers.

L. obli'qua genu. (*L. obliquus*; *genu*, the knee.) The *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. obturato'ria atlan'tis. (*L. obturo*, to stop up; *atlas*.) The *Ligament, occipito-atlantal anterior and posterior*.

L. palpebra'lia. (*L. palpebræ*, the eyelids. *G. Augenlidbänder*.) Flat, elongated bands of dense connective tissue joining together the tarsi at the commissure of the eyelids. The internal one is 6 mm. long and 2 mm. broad, and arises from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; its surfaces look upwards and downwards, its borders forwards and backwards. It gives origin to part of the orbicularis muscle. The external palpebral ligament is shorter and weaker than the other. It is loosely connected with the orbicularis, and is attached to the frontal process of the malar bone 2 mm. behind the external margin of the orbit.

L. pel'vis post'ica. (*L. posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum posticum longum and breve*.

L. phren'ico-pulmona'lia. (*Φρίν*, the diaphragm; *L. pulmo*, the lung.) A band of fibres extending on the right side from the root of the lung to the margin of the foramen quadrilaterum, and on the left side by the side of the pericardium to the central tendon of the diaphragm.

L. pi'so-uncina'ta. (*L. pisum*, a pea; *uncinatus*, furnished with hooks.) Two short but very strong bands of fibres which extend

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from the pisiform bone to the root and apex of the processus hamatus of the unciform bone.

L. pu'bo-prostat'ica. (Os pubis; *prostate gland*.) A portion of the pelvic fascia which, descending near the symphysis pubis, gives off a layer that runs backwards on each side near the middle line over the pu'bo-vesical muscles, and extends to the prostate, being the anterior true ligaments of the bladder.

L. pu'bo-prostat'ica latera'lia. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The L. *pu'bo-prostatica*.

L. pu'bo-vesica'lia. (Os pubis; L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Same as L. *pu'bo-prostatica*.

L. pu'bo-vesica'lia latera'lia. The membranous bands of the pelvic fascia which in women extend from the posterior surface of the anterior wall of the pelvis, near the symphysis pubis, to the urinary bladder near the orifice of the urethra. They coalesce with the ligamentum pu'bo-vesicale medium, the posterior lamina of which belongs also to the fascia pelvis.

L. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The layers of connective tissue which divide the several lobes of the lung from each other.

L. pylori. (Πυλωρός, a gate keeper; the lower orifice of the stomach.) A thickening of the external longitudinal muscular fibres of the stomach in front of and behind the pylorus.

L. que'is a'pices vertebrarum connectuntur, Weitbrecht. (L. *queis*, for *quibus*, by which; *apex*, the tip; *vertebra*, a spine-bone; *connecto*, to fasten together.) The same as L. *supraspinosa*.

L. radia'ta costa'rum. (L. *radiatus*, rayed.) The anterior costo-sternal ligaments.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'a articula'ria. (Sacrum; *coccyx*; L. *articulus*, a joint.) The same as L. *sacro-coccygea postica brevia*.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'a latera'lia. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Bands of fibres, homologous with the ligamenta intertransversaria, which proceed from the lateral border of the sacrum to the processus transversus spurius of the first caudal vertebra, and frequently also to the second. They bound the incisura sacro-coccygea laterally, converting this into a foramen, and are homologous with the L. *intertransversaria* of the vertebrae.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'a postica bre'via. (L. *posticus*, behind; *brevis*, short.) The fibres which connect the cornua sacralia with the cornua coccygea. They correspond to the capsular ligaments of the articular processes of the vertebrae.

L. sa'cro-ili'aca vaga anterio'ra. (L. *vagus*, wandering; *anterior*, in front.) The same as *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum anterius*.

L. sa'cro-ili'aca vaga posterio'ra. (L. *vagus*, wandering; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum interosseum*.

L. sa'cro-uterina. (Sacrum; L. *uterus*, the womb.) The same as *Recto-uterine muscles*.

L. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing.) The folds or processes of membrane which extend from one part of a serous membrane to another. Some are named, as those of the mesentery. They often contain blood-vessels.

L. subfla'va. (L. *sub*, under; *flavus*, yellow. F. *ligaments jaunes*; G. *gelbe Bänder*.) Thick, strong, and yellowish bands of fibres, about 3 mm. thick, connecting the arches of

adjoining vertebrae. They are attached to the anterior surface of the arch of the vertebra above, and to the upper border of the arch of the vertebra below. Their outer margins are close to the articular processes, their inner margins are in contact.

L. superficia'lia car'pi. (L. *superficialis*, on the surface; Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist.) Term applied to the fibrous bands which form the capsule of the wrist-joint.

L. supraspina'lia. (L. *supra*, above; *spina*, the spine.) The same as L. *supraspinosa*.

L. supraspino'sa. (L. *supra*, above; *spina*, the spine. F. *ligaments surépineux dorso-lombaires*.) Fibrous bands which connect the apices of the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae.

L. suspenso'ria diaphragmatis. (L. *suspensus*, part. of *suspendo*, to hang up; Gr. *διάφραγμα*, the midriff.) Fibrous bands belonging to the deep layer of the cervical fascia which extend from the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebrae to the tendinous centre of the diaphragm.

L. suspenso'ria mam'mae. (L. *suspensus*; *mamma*, the female breast.) Sir Astley Cooper's term for the fibrous processes proceeding from the part of the anterior layer of the superficial fascia of the thorax lying in front of the mammary gland, which pass to the integument and the nipple, and enclose in their meshes adipose tissue.

L. ta'lo-calca'nea. (L. *talus*, the ankle-bone, the astragalus; *calcaneum*, the heel.) Same as *Astragalo-calcaneal ligaments*.

L. tarsi'lia transver'sa. (Ταρσός, the flat of the foot; L. *transversus*, turned across.) Transverse bands of fibres between the several cuneiform bones, and between the external cuneiform and the cuboid bones. They are about nine in number, are situated respectively on the plantar and dorsal surfaces and between the adjoining surfaces of the bones.

L. tar'si. (Ταρσός, the edge of the eyelid.) The L. *palpebralia*.

L. tar'so-calca'nea. (Ταρσός, the flat of the foot.) Two bands of fibres connecting the dorsal and external surfaces of the os calcis and cuboid bones.

L. tar'so-metatar'sea dorsa'lia. (Ταρσός; *metatarsus*; L. *dorsum*, the back.) The short flat bands of fibres connecting the dorsal surfaces of the tarsal with the metatarsal bones. The first metatarsal bone is connected with the internal cuneiform bone by one band; the second is connected with the cuneiform bones by one band for each of the three; the third is connected with the external cuneiform bone by one band; and the fourth and fifth are connected with the cuboid by one band for each.

L. tar'so-metatar'sea interos'sea. (Ταρσός; *metatarsus*; L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) Three ligaments connecting the tarsus and metatarsus: the internal, the largest, extends from the outer side of the internal cuneiform bone to the adjacent angle of the first metatarsal bone; the middle, the smallest, extends from the external cuneiform bone to the adjacent angle of the second metatarsal bone; and the external extends from the outer side of the external cuneiform bone to the adjacent side of the third metatarsal bone.

L. tar'so-metatar'sea planta'ria. (Ταρσός; *metatarsus*; L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.) The short bands of fibres connecting

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the tarsal bones with the metatarsal bones on the plantar surface. They are from eight to ten in number, and are not regular.

L. tar'so-navicu-l'aria dorsa'lia. (*Tapós*; *navicular* bone; *L. dorsum*, the back.) Three bands of fibres extending between the scaphoid and cuneiform bones.

L. tar'so-navicu-l'aria quar'ta. (*Tapós*; *navicular* bone; *L. quartus*, fourth.) Bands of fibres connecting the scaphoid with the cuboid. One is dorsal and oblique, a second plantar and transverse in direction, and a third is inter-osseous.

L. tect'a. (*L. tectum*, a roof.) The same as *Striae longitudinales laterales*.

L. ten'dinum peroneo-rum pro'pria. (*L. proprius*, proper.) *Albinus'* term for the *Retinacula tendinum peroneorum*.

L. thy'r'eo-aryt'enoídea inferio'ra. (*Thyroid* cartilage; *arytenoid* cartilage; *L. inferior*, lower. *G. untere* or *wahre Stimmbänder*.) The fibrous bands of the true vocal cords.

L. thy'r'eo-aryt'enoídea superio'ra. (*Thyroid* cartilage; *arytenoid* cartilage; *L. superior*, upper. *G. falsche* or *obere Stimmbänder*.) The fibrous bands of the false vocal cords.

L. thy'r'eo-hyoídea latera'lia. (*Thyroid* cartilage; *hyoid* bone; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Two ligaments, about 3 cm. in length, situated at the sides of the *membrana thyreo-hyoidea*. They extend between the apices of the greater cornua of the hyoid bone and of the superior cornua of the thyroid cartilage. Each contains a small cartilage, named the *Cartilago triticea*.

L. tib'io-fibula'ria. See *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior*, and *L. tibio-fibular, inferior*.

L. triangu-l'aria he'patis. (*L. triangulus*, triangular; *Gr. ἥπαρ*, the liver.) Same as *Ligaments of liver, lateral*.

L. unguicula'ria. (*L. unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, a nail. *G. Nägelbänder*.) Thin, tendinous striae extending along the borders of the second and third phalanges, which level their borders, deepen the groove in the plantar surface of these bones, and are also continued into the skin.

L. un'guium. (*L. unguis*, a nail.) Same as *L. unguicularia*.

L. vagina'lia digito-rum ma'nus. (*L. vagina*, a sheath; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand. *G. Schidenbänder*.) Broad, transverse bands of fibres crossing the middle of the first and second phalanges, and attached to their rough borders, forming with the bones a tube for the flexor tendons.

L. ventriculo-rum laryn'gis. (*L. ventriculus*, dim. of *enter*, the belly.) The false vocal cords.

L. ver'tebro-pericardi'aca. (*L. vertebra*, a spine-bone; *pericardium*.) The same as *Ligamentum superius diaphragmatis*.

L. vesica'lia anterio'ra. (*L. vesica*, the bladder; *anterior*, in front.) The same as *L. pubo-prostatica*.

L. voca'lia inferio'ra. (*L. vocalis*, that has a voice; *inferior*, lower.) The inferior or true vocal cords.

L. voca'lia superio'ra. (*L. vocalis*; *superior*, upper.) The superior or false vocal cords.

L. vola'ria car'pi. (*L. vola*, the hollow

of the hand; *Gr. καρπός*, the wrist.) Transverse bands of fibres situated on the palmar surface of the carpal bones. There are two in the first row of carpal bones, and three in the second.

Ligamentary. Same as *Ligamentous*.

Ligamen'tous. (*L. ligamentum*, a band. *F. ligamenteux*; *I. legamentoso*; *S. ligamentoso*; *G. sehnig*, *faserig*.) Having, or consisting of, ligament or fibrous tissue.

L. case. (*F. manchon ligamenteux*.) A capsular ligament which completely surrounds a joint, as that of the shoulder-joint.

Ligamen'tum. Same as *Ligament*.

L. accesso'rium car'pi exter'num. (*L. accessus*, an approach; *Gr. καρπός*, the wrist; *L. externus*, outward.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external*.

L. accesso'rium car'pi inter'num. (*L. accessus*; *Gr. καρπός*; *L. internus*, inner.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal*.

L. accesso'rium cox'æ ante'rius. (*L. accessus*; *coxa*, the hip; *anterior*, in front.) The *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L. accesso'rium cu'biti exter'num. (*L. accessus*; *cubitum*, the elbow; *externus*, outward. *G. äusseres Hüftsband des Ellenbogengelenks*.) The external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. accesso'rium cu'biti inter'num. (*L. accessus*; *cubitum*, the elbow; *internus*, within. *G. inneres Hüftsband des Ellenbogengelenks*.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. accesso'rium cu'biti posti'cum. (*L. accessus*; *cubitum*; *posticus*, hinder. *G. hinteres Hüftsband des Ellenbogengelenks*.) The posterior ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. accesso'rium ge'nū latera'lē exter'num. (*L. accessus*; *genu*, the knee; *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *externus*, outward.) The external lateral ligament of the knee-joint.

L. accesso'rium ge'nū media'lē ante'rius. (*L. accessus*; *genu*; *medialis*, of the middle; *anterior*, in front.) The *L. accessorium genu mediale longum*.

L. accesso'rium ge'nū media'lē bre'vë. (*L. accessus*; *genu*; *medialis*; *brevis*, short.) The deeper and hinder part of the internal lateral ligament of the knee-joint, which is inserted into the semilunar cartilage.

L. accesso'rium ge'nū media'lē long'um. (*L. accessus*; *genu*; *medialis*, of the middle; *longus*, long.) The anterior and superficial part of the internal lateral ligament of the knee-joint.

L. accesso'rium ge'nū media'lē poste'rius. (*L. accessus*; *genu*; *medialis*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *L. accessorium genu mediale breve*.

L. accesso'rium hu'meri. (*L. accessus*; *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm.) The *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. accesso'rium maxi'llæ latera'lē. (*L. accessus*; *maxilla*, the jaw; *lateralis*, belonging to the side. *G. inneres Hüftsband des Unterkiefergelenks*.) The *L. maxillare externum*.

L. accesso'rium maxi'llæ media'lē. (*L. accessus*; *maxilla*; *medialis*, of the middle.) The *L. maxillare internum*.

L. accesso'rium obli'quum. (*L. accessus*; *obliquus*, slanting.) The same as *L. carpi obliquum*.

L. accesso'rium rec'tum. (*L. accessus*; *rectus*, straight.) The *L. atlanto-occipitale superficiale*.

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L. accessórium rec'tum car'pi. (L. *accessus*; *rectus*, straight; Gr. *καπτός*, the wrist.) The same as *L. carpi rectum*.

L. accessórium rec'tum Weitbrecht'ii. (L. *accessus*; *rectus*; *Weitbrecht*, a German anatomist.) The *Ligament, occipito-atlantal, anterior, superficial*.

L. acromio-claviculáre. See *Ligament, acromio-clavicular*.

L. acromio-coracoídeum. See *Acrómio-coracoídeum ligament*.

L. adiposum génu. (L. *adeps*, fat; *genu*, the knee.) The *Adipose ligament*.

L. annula'rè antérius car'pi. (L. *annularis*, relating to a signet ring; *anterior*, that is in front; Gr. *καπτός*, the wrist.) The anterior one of the *Annular ligaments of wrist*.

L. annula'rè antérius tars'i. (L. *annularis*, relating to a signet ring; *anterior*, that is in front; Gr. *ταπός ποδός*, the flat of the foot.) The anterior of the *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. annula'rè ba'seos sta'pedis. (L. *annularis*; Gr. *βάσις*, a foot; Mod. L. *stapes*, a stirrup. G. *Ringband des Steigbügels*.) An annular ligament which binds the circumferential margin of the base of the stapes to the fenestra ovalis.

L. annula'rè exter'nus mal'leoli. (L. *annularis*; *externus*, that is outside; *malleolus*. G. *äusseres Ringband des Fusses*.) The external one of the *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. annula'rè fem'oris. (L. *annularis*; *femur*, the thigh.) The same as *Zona orbicularis*.

L. annula'rè inter'nus mal'leoli. (L. *annularis*; *internus*, internal; *malleolus*. G. *inneres Ringband des Fusses*.) The internal one of the *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. annula'rè pédis. (L. *annularis*; *pes*, the foot.) See *Annular ligaments of ankle*.

L. annula'rè poste'rius car'pi. (L. *annularis*; *posterior*, that is behind; Gr. *καπτός*, the wrist.) The posterior one of the *Annular ligaments of wrist*.

L. annula'rè pu'bis. (L. *annularis*; *os pubis*.) The concentric fibrous rings of the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the symphysis pubis.

L. annula'rè ra'dii. (L. *annularis*; *radius*, the bone of that name. G. *Ringband des Speichens*.) The *Annular ligament of radius*. Above, it is connected with *L. collaterale radiale articulationis cubiti*.

L. annula'rè sta'pedis. The *L. annulare baseos stapedis*.

L. a'no-coecyge'um. (L. *anus*, the fundament; *coecyx*, the coecyx.) A band of fibres extending from the tip of the coecyx to the sphincter ani externus muscle.

L. a'p'icis coccygis. (L. *apex*, the summit; *coecyx*.) The same as *L. caudale*.

L. a'p'icis dent'is. (L. *apex*; *dens*, a tooth.) The same as *L. suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. a'picum. (L. *apex*, the summit. G. *Spitzenband*.) The same as *Ligament, supraspinous*.

L. arcua'tum diaphrag'matis exter'nus. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *diaphragma*, the midriff; *externus*, outward. F. *ligament entré du diaphragme*.) A band of tendinous fibres extending from the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra to the last rib; it stretches over the quadratus lumborum.

L. arcua'tum diaphrag'matis inter'nus. (L. *arcuatus*; *diaphragma*; *internus*, within. F. *première arcade du diaphragme*.) A fibrous band extending from the front of the body of the first lumbar vertebra to its transverse process and sometimes to that of the second lumbar vertebra; it stretches over the psoas muscle.

L. arcua'tum génu. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *genu*, the knee.) A fibrous band at the back of the knee-joint, the median or inner part of which forms below the *L. popliteum inferius* and inner part of the retinaculum ligamenti arcuati, whilst the outer part blends with the short external lateral ligament and the outer part of the retinaculum ligamenti arcuati.

L. arcua'tum pu'bis infé'rius. (L. *arcuatus*, arched; *os pubis*; *inferior*, that is below.) The *L. subpubicum*.

L. arcua'tum pu'bis supé'rius. (L. *arcuatus*; *os pubis*; *superior*, upper.) The *L. pubicum superius*.

L. armilla'rè. (L. *armilla*, a bracelet.) The same as *L. carpi dorsale*.

L. arterio'sum. (L. *arteria*, an artery. F. *ligament artériel*; G. *arterielles Band*.) The obliterated *Ductus arteriosus*. It frequently contains at its commencement, or even throughout its whole length, a canal of a diameter of 0.6—0.8 mm.

L. articulatio'nis cu'biti ante'rius. (L. *articulatio*, a joint; *cubitus*, the elbow; *anterior*, that is in front.) The anterior ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. ary'cornicula'tum. (*Arytænoid* cartilage; L. *corniculum*, a little horn.) The thin fibrous tissue joining the tip of the arytænoid cartilage with the corniculum or cartilage of Santorini on each side.

L. ary'epiglott'icum. (G. *Kehldeckel-Giessenbeckenband*.) The same as *Arytæno-epiglottidean fold*.

L. ary'Santorinia'num. The *Synchondrosis ary-Santorinianum*.

L. ary'tæ'no-Santorinia'num. The *Synchondrosis ary-Santorinianum*.

L. atlan'tico-occipita'lè anti'eum profund'um. (*Atlas*; *occipital bone*; L. *anticus*, that is in front; *profundus*, deep.) The *Ligament, occipito-atlantal, anterior, deep*.

L. atlan'to-axia'lè accessórium. The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, accessory*.

L. atlan'to-axia'lè anti'eum. The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, anterior*.

L. atlan'to-axia'lè posti'eum. The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, posterior*.

L. atlan'to-epistroph'icum ante'rius. (*Atlas*; Gr. *ἐπιστροφεύς*, a pivot; L. *anterior*, in front.) The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, anterior*.

L. atlan'to-epistroph'icum poste'rius. (*Atlas*; Gr. *ἐπιστροφεύς*; L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Ligament, atlanto-axial, posterior*.

L. atlan'to-occipita'lè antérius. (*Atlas*; *occipital bone*; L. *anterior*, that is in front.) The fibrous band that connects the anterior border of the occipital foramen with the anterior arch of the atlas.

L. atlan'to-occipita'lè superficia'lè. (*Atlas*; *occipital bone*; L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The narrow uppermost portion of the *Ligamentum longitudinale antérius*, which extends from the basilar crest of the occipital bone to the anterior tubercle of the atlas; being

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the *Ligament, occipito-atlantal, anterior, superficial.*

L. ba'sium os'sium metatar'si communē. (L. *communis*, common.) The same as *L. basium ossium metatarsi plantare longum.*

L. ba'sium os'sium metatar'si communē lon'gum. The same as *L. basium ossium metatarsi plantare longum.*

L. ba'sium os'sium metatar'si juga'lē. (L. *basis*, a base; *os*, a bone; *metatarsus*; *jugal's*, belonging to a yoke.) The same as *L. basium ossium metatarsi plantare longum.*

L. ba'sium os'sium metatar'si planta'rē lon'gum. (L. *basis*; *os*; *metatarsus*; *planta*, the sole of the foot; *longus*, long.) A band of fibres which extends from the base of the first to that of the fifth metatarsal bone. It contributes to the preservation of the transverse arching of the foot.

L. Bertini. (*Bertin*, a French anatomist.) The same as *Ilio-femoral ligament.*

L. bifurca'tum subli'mē. (L. *bifurcus*, two-pronged; *sublimis*, high.) The same as *L. tarso-metatarseum plantare mediate.*

L. Botalli. (*Leonardo Botallo*, an Italian anatomist and surgeon.) The obliterated ductus arteriosus.

L. bra'chio-cubita'lē. (L. *brachium*, the arm; *cubitum*, the elbow.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. brachio-radia'lē. (L. *brachium*; *radius*.) The external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. calca'neo-cubo'i'deum. (L. *calcaneum*, the heel; Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cube-like.) A fibrous band extending between the calcaneum and cuboid bones on their tarsal surfaces. It consists of two distinct layers, a superficial and a deep, named respectively the *L. plantæ longum* and the *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cubo'i'deum dorsa'lē. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) A thin fasciculus of tendinous fibres connecting the contiguous and upper surfaces of the os calcis and cuboid bones.

L. calca'neo-cubo'i'deum inter'num. (L. *internus*, within.) A band of fibres attached posteriorly to the upper part of the os calcis external to the band for the scaphoid bone, and in front to the inner part of the cuboid bone.

L. calca'neo-cubo'i'deum medi'um. (L. *medius*, middle.) The *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cubo'i'deum planta'rē lon'gum. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot; *longus*, long.) The *L. plantæ longum.*

L. calca'neo-cubo'i'deum planta'rē obli'quum. (L. *planta*; *obliquus*, slanting.) The same as *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cubo'i'deum profun'dum. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cubo'i'deum rhombo'i'deum. (Ρομβοειδής, lozenge-shaped.) The *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-cubo'i'deum transver'sum. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) The *L. plantæ breve.*

L. calca'neo-fibula'rē. (*Calcaneum*; *fibula*.) The middle band of the external lateral ligament of the *Ankle-joint*, stretching from the extremity of the fibula to the external surface of the os calcis.

L. calca'neo-navicula'rē infe'rius. (*Calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; L. *inferior*, lower.) The *L. calcaneo-naviculare plantare.*

L. calca'neo-navicula'rē interos'seum. (*Calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; L. *inter*, between; *os*, bone.) The same as *L. calcaneo-naviculare laterale.*

L. calca'neo-navicula'rē latera'lē. (*Calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A short, tense band of fibres, originating from the space between the anterior superior and posterior internal articular surfaces of the calcaneum, and extending to the outer part of the concave surface of the scaphoid bone.

L. calca'neo-navicula'rē media'lē. (L. *calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; *medialis*, middle.) A band of fibres, 3 mm. in thickness, extending from the inner surface of the calcaneum to the corresponding surface of the scaphoid bone.

L. calca'neo-navicula'rē medi'um. (L. *calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; *medius*, middle.) The same as *L. calcaneo-naviculare plantare.*

L. calca'neo-navicula'rē planta'rē. (L. *calcaneum*; *navicular bone*; *plantaris*, belonging to the sole of the foot.) A short, flattened, or subcylindrical band of fibres connecting the adjoining borders of the inferior surfaces of the calcaneum and scaphoid bones.

L. calca'neo-tibia'lē. (*Calcaneum*; *tibia*.) A band of fibres arising above from the internal malleolus, and descending to be inserted into the processus medialis calcanei. It is a part of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. capita'to-hama'tum. (L. *capitatus*, having a head; *hamatus*, hooked.) The strong interosseous band that extends between the os magnum or capitate bone and the uniform bone.

L. capituli costæ ante'rius. (L. *capitulum*, a small head; *costa*, a rib; *anterior*, that is in front.) The same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior.*

L. capituli costæ interartacula'rē. (L. *capitulum*; *costa*; *inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint. G. *Zwischengelenkband des Rippenköpfchens*.) A subcylindrical fibro-cartilaginous band which extends from the crests of the heads of the ribs, between the two synovial capsules, to the intervertebral fibro-cartilage, from the second to the tenth rib inclusive.

L. capituli costæ poste'rius. (L. *capitulum*; *costa*; *posterior*, that is behind.) That portion of the *L. costo-transversarium breve posterius* which is situated near the head of the rib.

L. capituli costæ radia'tum. (L. *capitulum*; *costa*; *radiatus*, rayed.) The same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior.*

L. capituli costæ transver'sum. (L. *capitulum*; *costa*; *transversus*, turned across.) The same as *L. capituli costæ interarticulare.*

L. capituli fibula'rē. (L. *capitulum*; *fibula*.) The capsular ligament, stronger in front than behind, which connects the upper extremity of the fibula with the tibia. It consists of the *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior, anterior*, and the *L. tibio-fibular, superior, posterior.*

L. capituli fibula'rē ante'rius. (L. *capitulum*; *fibula*; *anterior*, that is in front.) The same as *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior, anterior.*

L. capitulo'rum metacar'pi transver'sum. The *Ligament, metacarpal, transverse.*

L. capitulo'rum metatar'si transver'sum. The *Ligament, metatarsal, transverse.*

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L. capitulo'rum os'sium metacar'pi transversum. See *Ligament, metacarpal, transverse*.

L. capsula'rē. (*L. capsula*, a small box.) See *Capsular ligament*.

L. capsula'rē car'pi. (*L. capsula*; Gr. *καρπός*, the wrist. G. *Kapselband des Handgelenkes*.) A ligament composed of a loose synovial membrane and a tighter fibrous membrane, which is usually subdivided into several bands, named respectively the *L. car'pi obliquum*, the *L. car'pi rectum*, and the *L. car'pi radiatum*, on the palmar surface; the *L. car'pi rhomboideum*, upon the dorsal surface; and the *L. collateralē car'pi radiale* and *ulnare* on the external and internal surface.

L. capsula'rē cox'æ. (*L. capsula*; *coxa*, the hip.) The same as *Ligament, capsular, of hip-joint*.

L. capsula'rē cu'biti. (*L. cubitum*, the elbow. G. *Kapselband des Ellenbogengelenks*.) A tolerably wide fibrous sac, attached above to the lower part of the humerus, just above the fossa posterior and the foveæ anteriores, and below to the ulna and the annular ligament of the radius. It is strengthened by the oblique fibres of the anterior ligament of the elbow-joint, and is lined by synovial membrane.

L. capsula'rē ge'nu. (*L. genu*, the knee. G. *Kniegelenkkapsel*.) A fibrous sac, lined by synovial membrane, which springs above from the whole circumference of the lower end of the femur, and is attached to the upper and lateral borders of the fibro-cartilages, but not to the ligamentum patellæ; and below to the whole circumference of the upper extremity of the tibia.

L. capsula'rē humeri. (*L. humerus*, the arm-bone.) It is attached to the margin of the glenoid cavity of the scapula above, and to the neck of the humerus below. It is strengthened by the tendons of the *supraspinatus*, *infraspinatus*, and *teres minor* muscles. It presents an opening in front, where the tendon of the *subscapularis* muscle comes into contact with the synovial membrane, and another for the tendon of the biceps.

L. capsula'rē inter'nūm cox'æ. (*L. internus*, within; *coxa*, the hip.) The same as *L. teres*.

L. capsula'rē saccifor'mē. (*L. saccus*, a bag; *forma*, likeness.) A loose capsular membrane surrounding the inferior radio-ulnar articulation; it is partly attached to the fibro-cartilage.

Also, called *Membrana sacciformis*.

L. car'pi accessor'ium exter'nūm. The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external*.

L. car'pi accessor'ium inter'nūm. The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal*.

L. car'pi dorsa'le. (*Καρπός*, the wrist; *L. dorsum*, the back. G. *hintere Handrückenband*.) The posterior or dorsal one of the *Annular ligaments of wrist*.

L. car'pi dorsa'le commu'nē superficia'lē. (*Καρπός*; *L. carpus*; *communis*, common; *superficialis*, on the surface.) The part of the *L. car'pi rhomboideum* which arises from the styloid process.

L. car'pi dorsa'le long'um. (*Καρπός*; *L. dorsum*; *longus*, long.) A band of fibres extending from the dorsum of the cuneiform bone to the dorsum of the unciform bone, and to the base of the fifth metacarpal bone.

L. car'pi dorsa'le profun'dum. (*L.*

profundus, deep.) The part of the *L. car'pi rhomboideum* which arises from the dorsal border of the glenoid cavity of the radius.

L. car'pi dorsa'le transversum. (*L. transversus*, turned across.) A band of fibres connecting the scaphoid bone with the unciform and the unciform bones.

L. car'pi latera'le exter'nūm. The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external*.

L. car'pi latera'le inter'nūm. The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal*.

L. car'pi media'lē. (*L. medialis*, in the middle.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal*.

L. car'pi obli'quum. (*L. obliquus*, slanting.) A part of the fibrous capsule of the wrist. The fibres spring from the styloid process and the volar border of the glenoid cavity of the radius above, and descend to the scaphoid semilunar and unciform bones below.

L. car'pi radia'tum. (*L. radius*, provided with spokes.) A band of fibres which springs from the point of the styloid process of the radius, and is attached to the tuberosity of the os magnum, from which points the fibres radiate to all the adjacent bones.

L. car'pi rec'tum. (*L. rectus*, straight.) A band of fibres, forming part of the capsule of the wrist-joint, which proceeds from the inter-articular fibro-cartilage of the joint to the semilunar bone.

L. car'pi rhomboi'deum. (*Ρομβοειδής*, like a rhomb.) A part of the fibrous capsule of the wrist-joint; it extends from the dorsal border of the glenoid cavity of the radius and from the styloid process to the semilunar and unciform bones, and is connected with the outer border of the interarticular fibro-cartilage.

L. car'pi vola'rē. (*L. vola*, the palm of the hand. G. *Hohlhandband*.) The anterior or palmar one of the *Annular ligaments of wrist*.

L. car'pi vola'rē commu'nē. (*L. carpi*; *vola*; *communis*, common.) Term applied by Krause to the thin and superficial part of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist.

L. car'pi vola'rē profun'dūm arcua'tum. (*L. profundus*, deep; *arcuatus*, arched.) The same as *L. car'pi obliquum*.

L. car'pi vola'rē profun'dūm trans-ver'sum. (*L. carpus*, wrist; *vola*, palm of hand; *profundus*, deep; *transversus*, across.) A band of fibres of which the upper part consists of the *Ligamenta car'pi volaria*, and the lower part of the *Ligamenta basos metacar'pi volaria*.

L. car'pi vola'rē prop'rium. (*L. proprius*, peculiar.) Term applied by Krause to the deeper part of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist.

L. carpo-metacar'peum interos'seum. (*Καρπός*; *metacarpus*; *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) A thick short band of fibres connecting the lower and contiguous angles of the os magnum and the unciform bone with the adjacent angle of the third metacarpal bone.

L. cartilag'inis ensifor'mis. *Weitbrecht*. (*L. cartilago*, cartilage; *ensiformis*, sword-shaped. F. *ligament costo-xiphoidien*.) The same as *Ligament, costo-xiphoid*.

L. cauda'lē. (*L. cauda*, a tail.) Lusehka's term for the flattened fibrous band which connects the dorsal surface of the last two vertebrae of the coccyx with the skin, its insertion into which is often marked by a little depression.

L. centra'lē. (*L. centralis*, belonging to a centre.) The *Filum terminale*.

LIGAMENTUM.

L. cervi'co-basila'rē. (*L. cervix*, neck; *basis*, a foot.) The *Ligament, occipito-axial*.

L. cilia'rē. See *Ciliary ligament*.

L. circumflexum. (*L. circumflexus*, part. from *circumflecto*, to bend round.) That portion of the pso-metacarpal ligament which turns towards the radius immediately below the hamular process, and is attached to the bases of the third and fourth metacarpal bones.

L. colico-liena'lē. (*Kόλον*, the colon; *lien*, the spleen.) That fold of the peritoneum which extends between the spleen and the left lamina of the meso-colon descendens.

L. colicum dex'trum. (*Kόλον*; *L. dexter*, right.) A fold of the peritoneum which extends from the anterior surface of the iliac muscle to the right external part of the cæcum.

L. colicum Halle'ri. (*Kόλον*; *Haller*, German physician.) A fold of the peritoneum which, commencing from the right extremity of the ligamentum colicum of the great omentum, extends along the ascending colon.

L. collatera'lē carpi radia'lē. (*L. con*, with; *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *Gr. καρπός*; *L. radialis*, from *radius*, a spoke.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external*.

L. collatera'lē carpi ulna'rē. (*Ulna*.) The *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal*.

L. collatera'lē genu latera'lē bre'vē. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side; *brevis*, short.) The *L. laterale externum genu brevis*.

L. collatera'lē genu latera'lē lon'gum. (*L. lateralis*; *longus*, long.) The *Knee-joint, ligament of, external lateral*.

L. collatera'lē genu media'lē bre'vē. (*L. medialis*, belonging to the middle; *brevis*, short.) A band of fibres springing from the inner condyle behind the *L. collaterale genu mediale longum*, becoming attached to the inner semilunar cartilage as it descends, and ending at the inner border of the tibia, behind the *L. collaterale genu mediale longum*, being the deep fibres of the *Knee-joint, ligament of, internal lateral*, which see.

L. collatera'lē genu media'lē lon'gum. (*L. medialis*, middle; *longus*, long.) The anterior and superficial part of the *Knee-joint, ligament of, internal lateral*.

L. collatera'lē latera'lē pe'dis. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side; *pes*, a foot.) The same as *L. calcaneo-fibulare*.

L. collatera'lē media'lē pe'dis. (*L. medialis*, of the middle; *pes*, a foot.) A strong triangular band of fibres, 5 mm. thick, which starts from the lower border of the internal malleolus and, widening as it descends, is attached below to the internal surface of the astragalus and to the processus calcanei. It is also connected with the calcaneo-scaphoid fibro-cartilage. It is the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. collatera'lē radia'lē articula-tionis cu'biti. (*L. articulatio*, joint; *cubitus*, the elbow.) The external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. collatera'lē ulna'rē articula-tionis cu'biti. (*L. ulna*; *articulatio*, a joint.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. Colle'sii. (*Colles*, an Irish surgeon.) The *L. triangulare femoris*.

L. colli cos'tæ. (*L. collum*, the neck; *costa*, a rib.) A band of fibres very constantly found attached to the neck of the two lowest ribs; they stretch through the intervertebral

foramen into the vertebral canal, in front of the ligamentum longitudinale posterius. (*Krause*.)

L. colli cos'tæ ante'rius. (*L. collum*, the neck; *costa*, a rib; *anterior*, that is in front.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius*.

L. colli cos'tæ exter'num. (*L. externus*, outward.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius*.

L. colli cos'tæ infe'rius. (*L. inferior*, lower.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius*.

Also, applied to the lower part of the *L. transversarium breve anterius*.

L. colli cos'tæ inter'num. (*L. internus*, inward.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius*.

L. colli cos'tæ interos'seum. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium breve anterius*.

L. colli cos'tæ juga'lē. (*L. jugalis*, yoked together.) The same as *L. colli costæ*.

L. colli cos'tæ me'dium. (*L. medius*, middle.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium breve anterius*.

L. colli cos'tæ poste'rius. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius*.

L. colli cos'tæ posti'cum. (*L. posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *L. colli costæ*.

L. colli cos'tæ supe'rius. (*L. superior*, higher.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius*.

L. colli cos'tæ supe'rius exter'num. (*L. superior*; *externus*, outward.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius*.

L. colli cos'tæ supe'rius inter'num. (*L. superior*; *internus*, inward.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius*.

L. commu'nē vertebra'lē anti'cum. (*L. communis*, common; *vertebra*, a spine-bone; *anticus*, in front. *F. ligament vertébral commun antérieur*; *G. vorderes gemeinsame Wirbelband*.) A band of tendinous, with a few elastic, fibres, commencing, according to Quain and Sappey, at the axis, according to Krause, at the basilar crest of the occipital bone, and extending vertically to the sacrum. It lies on the front of the bodies of the vertebrae, and is firmly attached to their upper and lower borders and to the intervertebral discs, but not at all to the middle of the bodies, arching over the transverse groove there found.

L. commu'nē vertebra'lē posti'cum. (*L. communis*, common; *vertebra*, a spine-bone; *posticus*, behind. *F. ligament vertébral commun postérieur*; *G. hinteres gemeinsame Wirbelband*.) A band of fibres situated in the interior of the spinal canal connecting the posterior surfaces of the bodies of the vertebrae together. It extends from the axis to the sacrum, above it is continuous with the posterior occipito-axial ligament. It widens opposite the intervertebral discs, to which it is firmly attached, and contracts opposite the bodies of the bones.

L. cono'icum. The *L. conoides*.

L. cono'ides. See *Conoid ligament*.

L. cono'ideum. (*Κωνοειδής*, conical.)

The same as *L. crico-thyroidæum medium*.

Also, the *Conoid ligament*.

L. cono'ideum scap'ulæ. (*L. scapula*, the blade-bone.) The *Conoid ligament*.

L. cor'aco-acromia'lē. See *Coraco-acromial ligament*.

LIGAMENTUM.

L. cor'aco-brachia'lē. (*Coracoid*; *L. brachialis*, belonging to the arm.) The same as *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. cor'aco-clavicula'rē. See *Coraco-clavicular ligament*.

L. cor'aco-clavicula'rē exter'num. (*L. externus*, outside.) The same as *L. trapezoides*.

L. cor'aco-clavicula'rē inter'num. (*L. internus*, inside.) The same as *L. conoides*.

L. cor'aco-clavicula'rē posti'cum. (*L. posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *Coraco-clavicular ligament*.

L. cor'aco-glenoida'lē. (*Coracoid*; *glenoid*.) A band of fibres which springs from the coracoid process, together with the coraco-humeral ligament. It represents in most instances a prolongation of the tendon of the pectoralis minor.

L. cor'aco-humera'lē. See *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. coracoi'deum. See *Coracoid ligament*.

L. cornic'ulo-pharynge'um. (*L. corniculatus*, dim. *cornu*, a horn; *Gr. φάρυγξ*, the throat.) A thin, elastic band of connective tissue, which stretches from the apex of each cartilage of Santorini to join with that of the other side, and with a broader membrane inserted into the upper border of the lamina cartilaginosa cricoidea, between the two crico-arytenoid articulations. At the point of decussation it is connected with the pharynx by loose connective tissue.

L. corona'rium hep'atis. (*L. coronarius*, belonging to a wreath; *Gr. ἥπαρ*, the liver.) See *Coronary ligament of liver*.

L. corona'rium ra'dii. See *Coronary ligament of radius*.

L., cos'to-centra'lē, ante'rior. (*L. costa*, a rib; *centrum*, a centre; *anterior*, in front.) Same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior*.

L. cos'to-clavicula'rē. See *Costo-clavicular ligament*.

L. cos'to-coracoi'deum. The *Costo-coracoid membrane*.

L. cos'to-pleura'lē. (*L. costa*, a rib; *pleura*.) A band of fibres which, in 17 per cent. of cases, runs from the neck of the first rib to the attachment of the scalenus anticus muscle.

L. cos'to-pleu'ro-vertebra'lē. (*L. costa*, a rib; *pleura*; *L. vertebra*, a spine-bone.) A band of fibres which, in 27 per cent. of cases, extends from the transverse process of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebra over the upper arch of the pleura, to be inserted into the first rib near the scalenus anticus.

L., cos'to-sterna'lē, ante'rior. See *Costo-sternal ligament, anterior*.

L., cos'to-sterna'lē, poste'rior. See *Costo-sternal ligament, posterior*.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium anti'cum. (*L. costa*, a rib; *transversus*, turned across; *anticus*, that is in front.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius*.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium bre'vē ante'rius. (*L. anterior*, that is in front; *brevis*, short.) A short, broad, and strong horizontal band of fibres which extends from the anterior surface of the transverse process of the vertebra to the posterior surface of the neck of the rib, or in the two lowest ribs to the tubercle.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium bre'vē

poste'rius. (*L. brevis*, short; *posterior*, that is behind.) A quadrilateral band of fibres which extends behind the costo-transverse articulation, from the tip of the transverse process of the vertebra to the tubercle of the rib.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium lon'gum ante'rius. (*L. longus*, long; *anterior*, in front.) A strong quadrilateral band of fibres which springs from the lower border of the transverse process of the vertebra, and is inserted into the upper border of the neck of the rib. It is deficient in the twelfth rib only.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium lon'gum ante'rius access'o'rium. (*L. accessus*, from *accedo*, to approach.) A band of fibres having the same direction and attachments as the ligamentum costo-transversarium longum anterius, but situated behind it and further outwards.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium lon'gum poste'rius. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) A band of fibres arising from the root of the transverse process of the dorsal vertebra, and descending to the posterior surface of the neck of the rib near the capitulum. It is triangular, slender, and is absent in the first and twelfth ribs.

L. cos'to-transversa'rium posti'cum. (*L. posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum posterius*.

L. cos'to-vertebra'lē access'o'rium. (*L. costa*, a rib; *vertebra*, a spine-bone; *accessus*, an approach.) An isolated band of fibres belonging to the lowermost ligamentum capituli costae radiatum. It extends from the head of the twelfth rib to the fibro-cartilage between the twelfth rib and the first lumbar vertebra.

L. cos'to-vertebra'lē radia'tum. (*L. radiatus*, provided with spokes.) The same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior*.

L. cos'to-xiphoi'deum. See *Costo-xiphoid ligament*.

L. cotylo'i'deum. See *Cotyloid ligament*.
L. cric'o-arytænoi'deum. (*Κρίκος*, a ring; *ἀρυτᾶνα*, a pitcher.) The same as *Cricio-arytænid ligament, posterior*.

L. cric'o-arytænoi'deum capsula'rē. See *Cricio-arytænid ligament, capsular*.

L. cric'o-arytænoi'deum capsula'rē supe'rius. (*L. superior*, upper.) The fibrous capsule which surrounds and connects the articular surfaces of the arytenoid and cricoid cartilages.

L. cric'o-arytænoi'deum poste'rius. See *Cricio-arytænid ligament, posterior*.

L. cric'o-cornicula'tum. (*Κρίκος*, a ring; *L. corniculum*, a little horn.) A band of fibrous tissue that sometimes replaces the musculus crico-corniculatus.

L. cricoi'deum. (*Κρίκος*, a ring.) The same as *L. crico-thyreoideum medium*.

L. cric'o-pharynge'um. (*Κρίκος*; *φάρυγξ*, the throat.) A membrane attached to the upper extremities of the cartilages of Santorini.

L. cric'o-Santorinia'num. (*Κρίκος*; *Santorini*, an Italian anatomist.) A broad membrane attached to the upper border of the lamina cartilaginosa cricoidea, between the two crico-arytenoid articulations.

L. cric'o-thyreoi'deum ante'rius. (*L. anterior*, in front.) A slight thickening in front of the capsular ligament covering the articulation between the cornua inferiora of the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage.

L. cric'o-thyreoi'deum capsula'rē.

LIGAMENTUM.

(*L. capsula*, a little chest.) The fibrous membrane enclosing the articulation of the inferior cornua of the thyroid cartilage with the cricoid cartilage.

L. cric'o-thyreoi'deum me'dium. (*L. medius*, middle.) A strong band of elastic fibres, about 7 mm. broad and perforated with holes, extending from the median notch and lower border of the thyroid cartilage to the anterior median part of the cricoid cartilage.

L. cric'o-trachea'lē. See *Crico-tracheal ligament*.

L. cris'tæ pu'bis. (*L. crista*, a crest; *os pubis*.) A ligament, specially described by Sir Astley Cooper, which increases the height of the crista pubis.

L. crucia'tum atlan'tis. See *Crucial ligament of atlas*.

L. crucia'tum cru'ris. (*L. cruciatus*, from *cruis*, a cross; *cruis*, the leg.) The name given by Henle to the lower band of the anterior annular ligament. It is placed opposite the ankle, and is Y-shaped.

L. crucia'tum ge'nu ante'rius. (*L. cruciatus*; *genu*; *anterior*, in front.) The anterior of the two *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. crucia'tum ge'nu me'dium. (*L. cruciatus*; *medius*, middle.) The same as *L. cruciatum genu posterius*.

L. crucia'tum ge'nu poste'rius. (*L. cruciatus*; *posterior*, that is behind.) The posterior of the two *Crucial ligaments of knee*.

L. crucia'tum inter'num. (*L. cruciatus*; *internus*, internal.) The same as *L. cruciatum posterius*.

L. crucia'tum poste'rius. (*L. cruciatus*; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *Crucial ligament of knee, posterior*.

L. crucia'tum tar'si. (*L. cruciatus*; *tarsus*, the flat of the foot.) A ligament, described by Krause, and nearly corresponding with the lower band of the anterior one of the *Annular ligaments of ankle*. There is sometimes a fourth band, in addition to those mentioned under that head, which is attached to the external malleolus, and completes the cross.

L. cu'biti latera'lē exter'num. See *Ligament of wrist, lateral, external*.

L. cu'biti latera'lē inter'num. See *Ligament of wrist, lateral, internal*.

L. cu'bito-radia'lē. (*L. cubitum*, the elbow; *radius*.) A slender, cylindrical band of fibres, extending very obliquely from the coronoid process of the ulna to a little below the tuberosity of the radius. The fibres cross the direction of those forming the interosseous membrane.

L. cu'bito-radia'lē te'res. (*L. cubitum*; *radius*; *teres*, round.) The same as *L. cubito-radiale*.

L. cuboi'deo-cuneiform'ē dorsa'lē. (*L. dorsum*, the back.) A thin band of transverse fibres connecting the cuboid and the external cuneiform bones on their dorsal surfaces.

L. cuboi'deo-cuneiform'ē interos'seum. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) Strong fibres joining the adjacent surfaces of the cuboid and external cuneiform bones.

L. cuboi'deo-cuneiform'ē planta'rē. (*L. planta*, the sole.) A thin band of transverse fibres connecting the cuboid and the external cuneiform bones on their plantar surfaces.

L. cu'bo-navicula'rē. See *L. naviculari-cuboideum*.

L. deltoi'des pe'dis. (Δ , the Greek letter *d*; *ēdos*, likeness; *L. pes*, a foot.) The internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. denta'tum. (*L. dentatus*, toothed. *F. ligament denté*.) The *L. denticulatum*.

L. denticula'tum. (*L. denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth. *F. ligament denticulé*; *G. gezähntes Band*.) A structure situated in the subarachnoid space on each side of the spinal cord, between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves. It consists of a long band of spongy fibrous tissue bearing from twenty to twenty-three flat teeth. The broad bases rest on the lateral folds of the pia mater; the surfaces are covered with the arachnoid, and the apices are inserted into the inner surface of the dura mater. The uppermost dentation is situated at the level of the foramen magnum; the lowermost at that of the twelfth dorsal or first lumbar vertebra. The upper dentations are horizontal, the lower are directed upwards, and are prolonged into threads; the ligament ends in the filum terminale of the cord. It divides the subarachnoid space into an anterior and a posterior space.

L. den'tis. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) The same as *L. suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. den'tis epistroph'eī me'dium anti'cum. (*L. dens*; *Gr. ἐπιστροφής*, a pivot, the first vertebra of the neck; *L. medius*, middle; *anticus*, in front.) The same as *L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei anticum*.

L. den'tis epistroph'eī me'dium posti'cum. The same as *L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei posticum*.

L. den'tis posti'cum. (*L. dens*, a tooth; *posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *L. suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. duc'tus veno'si. (*L. ductus*, a leading; *venosus*, full of veins.) A thin band of connective tissue situated in the fossa ductus venosi of the liver, and containing the ductus venosus.

L. duode'no-hepat'icum. (*Duodenum*; *L. hepaticus*, belonging to the liver.) The same as *L. hepato-duodenale*.

L. duode'no-rena'lē. (*Duodenum*; *L. renalis*, belonging to the kidney.) A part of the transverse mesocolon which, after investing the descending and horizontal portion of the duodenum is connected on the right side, below and behind the ligamentum hepato-duodenale with the right lamina of the ascending mesocolon and the posterior part of the parietal peritoneum.

L. epididym'idis me'dium. (*Ἐπιδιδυμῖς*; *L. medius*, middle.) A band of fibres, from 3 to 8 mm. in breadth, which is occasionally observed to traverse the sinus epididymis, dividing it with an upper and lower half.

L. epidid'y mis. The lower of the two *Ligamenta epididymis*.

L. epidid'y mis infe'rius. (*L. inferior*, lower.) The lower of the two *Ligamenta epididymis*.

L. epidid'y mis supe'rius. (*L. superior*, upper.) The upper of the two *Ligamenta epididymis*.

L. epiglott'ico-palati'num. (*L. epiglottis*, the epiglottis; *palatum*, the palate.) A band of elastic fibres which are continuous with the lowermost fibres of the stylo-pharyngeus muscle, and are attached to the margin of the epiglottis.

LIGAMENTUM.

L. epistrophico-atlanticum anti-cum profundum. (Ἐπιστροφεύς, a pivot, the first vertebra of the neck; *atlas*; *L. anticus*, that is in front; *profundus*, deep.) The Ligament, occipito-atlantal, anterior, deep.

L. epistrophico-atlanticum anti-cum superficialē. (Ἐπιστροφεύς; *atlas*; *L. anticus*; *superficialis*, relating to the surface.) The Ligament, occipito-atlantal, anterior, superficial.

L. falciformē. (*L. falciformis*, shaped like a sickle. *F. ligament falciforme*.) A process of the greater sacro-sciatic ligament which is prolonged, beyond its attachment to the tuber ischii, to the inner border of the tuber and the ramus inferior of the ischium, in the form of a sickle-shaped band. Its border is continuous with, and forms the inferior attachment of, the obturator fascia.

Also, the Ligament of liver, falciform.

L. Fallopii. See Fallopian ligament.

L. Fallopiæ. Same as Fallopian ligament.

L. flabelliformē. (*L. flabellum*, a small fan; *forma*, likeness.) That portion of the fascia lata which is connected on each side of the knee with the margins of the patella and ligamentum patellæ, and with the free parts of the capsule of the joint between the lateral ligaments of the knee-joint and the ligamentum patellæ.

L. fundæformē Retzii. (*L. funda*, a sling; *forma*, shape; *Retzius*, a Swedish anatomist. *G. Schlenkerband*.) The lateral or external portion of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle which covers, as with a loop, the tendons of the extensor digitorum longus and peroneus tertius muscles.

L. fundiformē. The same as *L. fundæforme Retzii*.

L. furcilla'tum superficialē. (*L. furcillatus*, forked; *superficialis*, superficial.) The same as *L. tarso-metatarsæum plantare mediale*.

L. gas'tro-col'icum. The Omentum, gastro-colic.

L. gas'tro-hepat'icum. (Γαστήρ, the belly; ἥπαρ, the liver.) The broad duplicature of the peritoneum which extends from the left margin of the transverse fossa of the liver, from the lobus caudatus and fossa of the ductus venosus, and in part from the concave surface of left lobe of the liver to the lesser curvature of the stomach. The Omentum, gastro-hepatic.

L. gas'tro-lienā'lē. (Γαστήρ; *L. lien*, spleen.) A fold of peritoneum extending between the cardiac extremity of the stomach and the hilus of the spleen. Inferiorly it is continuous with the gastro-colic omentum. The Omentum, gastro-splenic.

L. gas'tro-pancreat'icum. (Γαστήρ; πάγκρεας, the sweetbread.) A fold of the peritoneum extending between the posterior wall and the cardiac extremity of the stomach to the pancreas. The left coronary artery of the stomach and the coronary vein run in it.

L. gas'tro-phren'icum. See Gastro-phrenic ligament.

L. gas'tro-splen'icum. Same as Omentum, gastro-splenic.

L. gēnu post'icum. (*L. posticus*, behind; *genu*, the knee.) The same as *L. poplitæum superius*.

L. Gimberna'ti. See Gimbernat's ligament.

L. Gimberna'ti reflex'um. (*L. reflexus*, bent back.) The reflected portion of Gimbernat's ligament which forms the *Fascia triangularis*.

L. gland'ulæ lacrima'lis. (*L. glans*, an acorn; *lacrima*, a tear.) The firm connective tissue attachment between the fibrous covering of the lacrimal gland and the periosteum of the lacrimal fossa of the frontal bone.

L. gleno'ideo-brachia'lē infer'ius. (Γλήνη, a shallow socket; εἶδος, likeness; βραχίον, the arm; *L. inferior*, lower.) The few strong bands of fibres which spring from the inner border of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and strengthen, though it still remains the weakest part, the lower part of the capsule between the insertions of the subscapular and teres minor muscles.

L. gleno'ideo-brachia'lē inter'num. (Γλήνη; εἶδος; βραχίον; *L. internus*, within.) A band of fibres springing from the upper angle of the glenoid cavity on the inner side of the tuberculum supraglenoideum, and extending to the lower part of the lesser tuberosity.

L. gleno'ideo-brachia'lē la'tum. (Γλήνη; εἶδος; βραχίον; *L. latus*, broad.) The same as *L. glenoidæo-brachiale inferius*.

L. gleno'ideum acetab'uli. (Γλήνη; εἶδος; *acetabulum*.) The *Cotyloid ligament*.

L. gleno'ideum scap'ulæ. See *Glenoid ligament of scapula*.

L. glos'so-epiglott'icum. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; ἐπιγλωττίς, the valve which covers the larynx.) A thin band of elastic and connective tissue fibres which runs from the anterior surface of the epiglottis in the deep part of the frænum epiglottidis to the root of the tongue.

Also, a term for the *Frænum epiglottidis*.

L. ha'mo-metacar'peum. (*L. hamus*, a hook.) The thin capsular ligament surrounding, except on its outer side, the articulation of the fifth metacarpal bone with the unciform bone.

L. hep'ato-col'icum. (ἥπαρ, the liver; κόλον, the colon.) Haller's term for a fold of peritoneum extending between the concave surface of the right lobe of the liver and the ascending mesocolon to the right flexure of the colon in front of the upper extremity of the right kidney.

L. hep'ato-duodena'lē. (ἥπαρ; *duodenum*.) A fold of peritoneum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the first portion of the duodenum. It is directly continuous on the left side with the lesser omentum and terminates on the right side in a free border, the lower part of which is lost in the anterior lamina of the transverse mesocolon in front of, and above, the ligamentum duodenorenale.

L. hep'ato-gas'tricum. (ἥπαρ, the liver; γαστήρ, the stomach.) See *L. gastro-hepatic*.

L. hep'ato-rena'lē. (ἥπαρ; *L. ren*, the kidney.) See *Hepato-renal ligament*.

L. humero-corono'ideum. (*L. humerus*, the arm-bone; *coronoid* process.) The part of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, which consists of fibres passing between the internal condyle of the humerus and the coronoid process of the ulna.

L. hy'o-epiglott'icum. See *Hyo-epiglottic ligament*.

L. hy'o-thyreoi'deum accessori'um. (Hyoïd bone; *L. accessus*, an approach.) The same as *L. thyreo-hyoïdeum accessorium*.

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L. hyo-thyreoideum medium. The same as *L. thyreo-hyoideum medium*.

L. iliacum proprium. (*Ilium*; *L. proprius*, peculiar.) A band of fibres, sometimes as much as one inch broad, situated along the linea arcuata interna.

L. ilio-femoralē. See *Ilio-femoral ligament*.

L. ilio-femoralē antērius. See *Ilio-femoral ligament, anterior*.

L. ilio-femoralē infērius. See *Ilio-femoral ligament, inferior*.

L. ilio-femoralē laterālē. See *Ilio-femoral ligament, lateral*.

L. ilio-femoralē superius. See *Ilio-femoral ligament, superior*.

L. ilio-lumbalē. (*Ilium*; *L. lumbus*, the loin. *F. ligament ilio-lumbarre*.) A double band of fibres lying above the sacro-iliac articulation. It arises from the transverse process of the fifth lumbar vertebra, and by its upper layer is attached to the posterior part of the crest of the ilium, and by its lower layer it expands upon the upper surface of the sacrum and the inner surface of the ilium, in front of the sacro-iliac articulation. The *Ilio-lumbar ligament*.

L. ilio-pectineum. See *Ilio-pectineal ligament*.

L. ilio-pubicum. (*Ilium*; *os pubis*.) A synonym of *Poupart's ligament*.

L. ilio-sacralē anti'cum. (*L. anticus*, that is in front.) The *L. sacro-iliacum anterius*.

L. ilio-sacralē interos'seum. The same as *L. sacro-iliacum interosseum*.

L. ilio-sacralē posti'cum. (*L. posticus*, that is behind.) The *L. sacro-iliacum posticum longum* and the *L. sacro-iliacum posticum breve*.

L. ilio-sacrum longum. (*L. longus*, long.) The same as *Ligament, sacro-sciatic, great*.

L. ilio-tibialē. The *Ilio-tibial band*.

L. incu'dis poste'rius. (*L. incus*, an anvil; *posterior*, hinder. *G. hinteres Ambosband*.) A band of fibres serving to connect the short leg of the incus, with a slight depression on the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity.

L. incu'dis superius. (*L. incus*; *superior*, upper. *G. oberes Ambosband*.) A band of fibres connecting the body of the incus with the superior wall of the tympanic cavity.

L. infundibulifor'mē. (*F. ligament infundibuliforme*.) The funnel-like ligament which joins the atlas to the occipital bone.

L. infundibulo-ovar'icum. (*L. infundibulum*, a funnel; *ovary*.) A fold of the posterior lamina of the broad ligament of the uterus, extending from the free border of the superior part of the infundibulum to the pelvic surface of the ovary.

L. infundibulo-pel'vicum. (*L. infundibulum*; *pelvis*.) The free lateral and inferior part of the ligamentum uteri latum which extends between the inner wall of the pelvis and the pelvic surface of the ovary.

L. inguinalē. (*L. inguinalis*, from *inguen*, the groin. *G. äusseres Leistenband, Schenkelbogen*.) Same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L. inguinalē ante'rius. (*L. inguinalis*; *anterior*, in front.) The same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L. inguinalē exter'num. (*L. ingui-*

nalis; *externus*, outside.) The same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L. inguinalē inter'num. (*L. inguinalis*; *internus*, within. *G. inneres Leistenband*.) The thickened portion of the fascia transversalis in the immediate neighbourhood of Poupart's ligament.

Also, the *L. Gimbernati reflexum*.

L. inguinalē inter'num laterālē. (*L. inguinalis*; *internus*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A portion of the fascia transversalis which spreads out horizontally from the margin of Gimbernati's ligament.

Also, the lower lateral limb of the *Plica semilunaris fasciæ transversalis*.

L. inguinalē inter'num media'lē. (*L. inguinalis*; *internus*; *medialis*, middle.) The upper and internal limb of the *Plica semilunaris fasciæ transversalis* which forms the lower and inner margin of the posterior inguinal ring.

L. inguinalē poste'rius. (*L. inguinalis*; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *L. inguinale internum*.

L. interarticula'rē coxæ. (*L. inter*, between; *articulum*, a joint; *coxa*, the thigh.) The same as *L. teres acetabuli*.

L. interbronchia'lē. (*L. inter*, between; *bronchus*.) A small band of elastic tissue in the internally projecting angle of the bronchial wall at the point of bifurcation of the trachea.

L. interclavicula'rē. See *Interclavicular ligament*.

L. intercuneifor'mē planta'rē. (*L. inter*, between; *cuneiform* bone; *L. planta*, the sole.) A strong band of fibres connecting the internal and middle cuneiform bones on their plantar aspect.

L. interlamella'rē. (*L. inter*, between; *lamella*, a thin plate.) A cord-like structure lying in the axis of the dorsal end of a Pacinian body with which the lamellæ blend.

L. interlobula'rē. (*L. inter*, between; *lobularis*, from *lobus*, a lobe.) A thin fold of the pleura which dips into the *Incisura interlobularis pulmonis*.

L. interme'dium cos'tæ. (*L. inter*, between; *medius*, middle; *costa*, a rib.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium breve anterius*.

L. interme'dium cru'ris. (*L. inter*; *medius*; *crus*, the leg.) The *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

L. intermuscula'rē bra'chii exter'num. (*L. externus*, external.) The external intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. intermuscula'rē bra'chii inter'num. (*L. internus*, internal.) A part of the fascia of the arm which arises from the lower part of the inner margin of the humerus, and separates the anterior from the posterior group of muscles. The internal intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. intermuscula'rē bra'chii late'ra'lē. (*L. inter*, between; *musculus*, a muscle; *brachium*, the arm; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The external intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. intermuscula'rē bra'chii media'lē. (*L. medius*, middle.) The internal intermuscular septum of the arm.

L. intermuscula'rē fem'oris late'ra'lē. (*L. femur*, the thigh; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) That portion of the fascia lata of

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the thigh which dips down to be inserted into the external lip of the linea aspera, being the external intermuscular septum of the thigh.

L. intermuscula'rē fem'oris me-dia'lē. (L. *femur*; *medialis*, middle.) That portion of the fascia lata of the thigh which dips down to be attached to the internal lip of the linea aspera, being the internal intermuscular septum of the thigh.

L. intermuscula'rē fibula'rē. (L. *fibula*, a clasp.) A part of the fascia eruris. This band is essentially the tendinous origin of the peroneus longus muscle from the anterior border of the fibula.

L. interos'seum antibrach'ii. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *antibrachium*, the forearm.) The *Interosseous ligament of forearm*.

L. interos'seum cru'ris. (L. *inter*; *os*; *crus*, the leg.) The *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

L. interos'seum cru'ris infe'rius. (L. *inter*; *os*; *crus*; *inferus*, beneath.) The lower thickened portion of the *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

L. interos'seum metacarpa'lē. (L. *inter*; *os*; *metacarpus*.) Oblique fibres filling the interspace between the dorsal and volar ligaments of the bases of the third and fourth metacarpal bones.

L. interos'seum os'sis capita'ti et multan'guli mino'ris. (L. *inter*; *os*; *caput*, the head; *et*, and; *multus*, many; *angulus*, an angle; *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little.) An interosseous band between the os magnum and the trapezoid bones of the carpus.

L. intertransversa'riumatlan'to-occipita'lē. (L. *inter*, between; *transversus*, turned across; *atlas*, the bone of that name; *occipital* bone.) A band of fibres extending from the transverse process of the atlas to the outer side of the condyle of the occipital bone.

L. intesti'ni cæ'ci. (L. *intestinum*, the intestine; *cæcus*, blind.) The same as *L. colicum dextrum*.

L. is'chio-capsula'rē. (Ἰσχίον, the bone on which man rests when sitting; *L. capsula*, a little box.) That portion of the ligamentum ischio-femorale which is situated behind and below the hip joint. It blends with the capsule of the joint and with the zona orbicularis.

See also *Ischio-capsular ligament*.

L. is'chio-femora'lē. (Ἰσχίον; *L. femur*, the thigh.) A band of fibres arising from the body of the ischium, below the internal border of the acetabulum, and running horizontally outwards; it partly interweaves with the capsular ligament and the zona orbicularis, the *L. ischio-capsulare*; and partly reaches, and is inserted into, the fossa trochanterica. It is 10 to 20 mm. broad and 3 mm. thick.

The term is sometimes restricted to that part of the ligament which is inserted into the fossa trochanterica.

L. is'chio-prostat'icum. (Ἰσχίον.) The deep layer of the perineal fascia. It is situated between the ischio-eavernosus and bulbo-eavernosus muscles, and between the crura of the penis or clitoris. It extends above the bulbous urethra in men, or the vestibule in women, to the anterior extremity of the prostate and to the lower border of the symphysis pubis; covers the upper surface of the deep transverse perineal muscle, surrounds the urethra, and passes into the ligamentum pubo-prostaticum medium

in men and the ligamentum pubo-vesicale medium in women.

L. juga'lē. (L. *jugal*is, belonging to a yoke.) The same as *L. transversum genu*.

L. juga'lē cartilagin'eum Santori'ni. (L. *jugal*is; *cartilago*, gristle; *Santorini*.) The same as *L. crico-Santorinianum*.

L. lacinia'tum. (L. *laciniatus*, fringed.) The internal annular ligament of the ankle. It extends from the internal malleolus to the internal surface of the os calcis, and to the inner edge of the fascia plantaris. It encloses the tendons of the tibialis posticus, flexor digitorum longus, and flexor longus pollicis, in special compartments.

L. lacinia'tum exter'num. (L. *laciniatus*; *externus*, external.) The external annular ligament of the ankle.

L. lacinia'tum medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *laciniatus*; *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, relating to the spine.) The *L. denticulatum*.

L. latera'lē articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *articulatio*, a joint; *maxilla*, the jaw.) The same as *L. maxillare mediale*.

L. latera'lē col'i. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *colon*, the colon.) Term applied by Henle and Krause to the band of longitudinal muscular fibres which runs along the upper and anterior border of the transverse colon, but by Luschka to that band which runs along the lower or free border of the transverse colon. See under *Colon*.

L. latera'lē exter'num articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*; *articulatio*, a joint; *maxilla*, the jaw.) The *Ligament of jaw, lateral, external*.

L. latera'lē exter'num cu'biti. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*, outward; *cubitum*, the elbow.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. latera'lē exter'num ge'nu. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*; *genu*, the knee.) The external lateral ligament of the knee-joint.

L. latera'lē exter'num ge'nu bre'vē. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*, outward; *genu*, the knee; *brevis*, short.) The short external lateral ligament of the knee-joint. It extends from the external condyle of the femur in connection with the outer head of the gastrocnemius to the styloid process of the fibula. It lies further back than the external lateral ligament, and is not constant.

L. latera'lē exter'num pe'dis. (L. *lateralis*; *externus*; *pes*, foot.) The external lateral ligament of the *Ankle-joint*.

L. latera'lē inter'num articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*; *internus*, within; *articulatio*, a joint; *maxilla*, jaw.) The *Ligament of jaw, lateral, internal*.

L. latera'lē inter'num bre'vē articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*; *internus*; *brevis*, short; *articulatio*, a joint; *maxilla*, the jaw.) That part of the internal lateral ligament of the jaw which is attached to the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw.

L. latera'lē inter'num cu'biti. (L. *lateralis*; *internus*; *cubitum*, the elbow.) The internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint.

L. latera'lē inter'num ge'nu. (L. *lateralis*; *internus*; *genu*, the knee.) The internal lateral ligament of the knee-joint.

L. latera'lē inter'num longum articulation'is maxilla'ris. (L. *lateralis*;

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internus; *longus*, long; *articulatio*, a joint; *maxilla*, the jaw.) That portion of the ligamentum maxillare mediale which descends to be attached to the margin of the inferior maxillary foramen and to the lingula.

L. latera'le inter'nūm pe'dis. (*L. lateralis*; *internus*; *pes*, the foot.) The internal lateral ligament of the *Ankle-joint*.

L. la'tum epistroph'eī. (*L. latus*, broad; Gr. ἐπιστροφεύς, a pivot, the first of the neck vertebrae.) The same as *Ligament, occipito-axial*.

L. la'tum pulmo'nis. (*L. latus*, broad. *F. ligament large*.) A large triangular fold of the pleura reflected on to the diaphragm by the side of the posterior mediastinum from the lower edge of the root of the lung.

L. la'tum u'teri. See *L. uteri latum*.

L. longitudina'le ante'rius. (*L. longitudo*, length; *anterior*, in front.) The same as *L. commune vertebrale anticum*.

L. longitudina'le poste'rius. (*L. longitudo*; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *L. commune vertebrale posticum*.

L. lum'bo-cos'talē. (*L. lumbus*, the loin; *costa*, a rib.) The arched border of the anterior lamina of the lumbo-dorsal fascia, stretching between the twelfth rib and the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra.

L. lum'bo-sacra'le. See *Ligament, lumbo-sacral*.

L. luna'to-pyramida'le. (*L. luna*, the moon; *pyramis*, a pyramid.) The interosseous ligament between the semilunar and cuneiform bones.

L. luna'to-scaphoi'deum. (*L. luna*; Gr. σκαφοειδής, like a boat.) The interosseous ligament between the scaphoid and semilunar bones.

L. luna'to-trique'trum. (*L. luna*, the moon; *triquetrum*, three-cornered.) The interosseous ligament between the semilunar and cuneiform bones.

L. mallei ante'rius. (*L. malleus*, a hammer; *anterior*, in front.) A band of fibres which springs from the lateral surface of the spina angularis of the sphenoid bone, the Eustachian tube, and the deep layer of the buccopharyngeal fascia, runs inwards and backwards close to the inner side of the articulation of the lower jaw, passes through the fissura Glaseri, invests the long process of the malleus, and is attached to the neck of the malleus. The part outside the Glaserian fissure was formerly supposed to be muscular, and was called *Laxator tympani*.

L. mallei ante'rius accesso'rium. (*L. malleus*; *anterior*; *accessus*, an approach.) Schäfer's term for a flat ligamentous band with a thickened margin, which lies along the anterior border of the sheath of the tendon of the tensor tympani, stretching between the anterior wall of the tympanum and the upper part of the neck and manubrium of the malleus.

L. mallei exter'nūm. (*L. externus*, outward.) A triangular band of fibres, sometimes containing a cartilage, which springs from the incisura tympanica, behind the spina tympanica major, and runs horizontally, to be attached to a crest on the neck of the malleus above the two processes.

L. mallei infe'rius. (*L. inferior*, lower.) Schäfer's term for an occasional fibrous band passing from near the extremity of the

handle of the malleus behind the long process of the incus to the outer wall of the tympanum.

L. mallei latera'le. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The same as *L. mallei externum*.

L. mallei poste'rius. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) The same as *L. mallei externum*.

Also, applied to the hinder and stronger fibres only of the *L. mallei externum*.

L. mal'lei super'ius. (*L. superior*, upper.) A small band of fibres passing from the roof of the tympanum to the head of the malleus.

L. mal'leoli exter'ni anti'cum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, anterior*.

L. mal'leoli exter'ni posti'cum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, posterior*.

L. mal'leoli exter'ni super'ius. (*L. malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer; *externus*, outward; *superior*, upper.) The lower thickened portion of the interosseous membrane between the tibia and fibula; the *L. interosseum cruris inferius*.

L. Maucha'rti. The *Ligamenta alaria Maucharti*.

L. maxilla'rē exter'nūm. (*L. maxilla*, the jaw; *externus*, outward. *F. ligament temporo-maxillaire externe*; G. äusseres Hüftsband des Unterkiefergelenks.) A band of fibres extending from the root of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone to the neck of the condyloid process.

L. maxilla'rē inter'nūm. (*L. maxilla*; *internus*, inner. *F. ligament temporo-maxillaire interne*; G. inneres Hüftsband des Unterkiefergelenks.) A band of fibres which springs from the spine of the sphenoid bone and from the temporal bone; the fibres issue from the fissura Glaseri and become attached partly to the neck of the condyloid process, and in part to the margin of the foramen of the superior maxillary bone and to the lingula.

L. maxilla'rē media'le. (*F. maxilla*; *medialis*, belonging to the middle.) The *L. maxillare internum*.

L. me'dium col'li cos'tæ. (*L. medius*, middle; *collum*, the neck; *costa*, a rib.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium breve anterius*.

L. mesenter'ico-mesocol'icum. (*Μεσεντερικόν*, the membrane to which the intestines are attached; *μέσος*, middle; *κόλον*, the colour.) A fold of the parietal lamina of the peritoneum extending between the lower end of the root of the mesentery and the root of the mesocolon of the sigmoid flexure.

L. mesoco'lo-mesenter'icum. The *L. mesenterico-mesocolicum*.

L. mucosum. See *L. mucosum genu*.

L. mucosum genu. (*L. mucus*, slime; *genu*, the knee. *F. ligament adipoux*.) A fold of synovial membrane formed by the union of the plicæ aliformes, which runs backwards from the patella to be attached to the intercondyloid fossa of the femur.

L. navicula'ri-cuboi'deum dorsa'le. (*Navicular bone*; *cuboid bone*; *L. dorsum*, the back.) Short thick fibres extending obliquely between the navicular and the cuboid bones on their dorsal aspect.

L. navicula'ri-cuboi'deum interos'eum. (*Navicular bone*; *cuboid bone*; *L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) A ligament uniting the adjoining faces of the cuboid and navicular bones.

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L. naviculari-cuboidum plantare. (*Navicular bone; cuboid bone; L. planta, the sole.*) Short transverse fibres connecting the plantar edges of the articulating surfaces of the navicular and cuboid bones.

L. naviculari-lunatum. (*Navicular bone; L. luna, the moon.*) The interosseous ligament between the scaphoid and semilunar bones.

L. nu'chæ. (*L. nucha, the nape of neck.* *F. ligament cervical elastique, ligament sur-épineux cervical* of Bichat, *ligament cervical superficiel; G. Nackenband.*) A band of tendinous and elastic fibres which commences from the external occipital protuberance, or sometimes from the tuberculum linearum, and is attached to the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebrae, blending with the fascia nuchæ.

L. obliquum antibrachii. (*L. obliquus; antibrachium.*) The same as *L. cubito-radiale*.

L. obtectum. (*L. obtectus, covered.*) The same as *Striæ longitudinales mediales corpori callosi*.

L. obturatorium atlantis. (*L. obturo; atlas.*) The same as *Ligament, occipito-atlantal*.

L. obturatorium pelvis. The same as *Membrana obturatoria*.

L. obturatorium posticum atlanto-epistrophicum. (*L. obturo, to stop up; posticus, behind; atlas; Gr. ἐπιστροφῆς, a pivot.*) The membrane connecting the posterior arch of the atlas with the body and arch of the axis.

L. obturatorium stapedis. (*L. obturo; Mod. L. stapes, a stirrup.*) A membrane extended over the sulcus stapedis; it is attached to the crest of the foot of the stapes, and closes the space between the two crura.

L. occipitalē posterius medium. (*L. occiput, the hinder part of the head; posterior, hinder; medius, middle.*) The ascending and descending bands of fibres which spring from the posterior part of the transverse ligament surrounding the odontoid process of the axis in the middle line.

L. occipito-atlanticum. See *Ligament, occipito-atlantal*.

L. occipito-axoidale. See *Ligament, occipito-axial*.

L. olecrano-humeralē. (*Olecranon; L. humerus, the arm bone.*) The posterior part of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint which connects the inner border of the olecranon with the under and back part of the condyle of the humerus.

L. orbicularē femoris. (*L. orbicularis, circular; femur, the thigh bone. G. Ringband.*) A band of fibres which runs round the capsular ligament of the hip-joint near its middle.

L. orbicularē radii. (*Weitbrecht. (L. orbicularis; radius.)* The Annular ligament of the radius.

L. orbicularē stapedis. (*L. orbicularis.*) The *L. annulare basos stapedis*.

L. ovarii. The *Ligament of ovary*.

L. ovario-pelvicum. (*Gegenbauer. (L. ovarius, an egg-keeper; pelvis.)* The free part of the lower border of the *L. uteri latum*.

L. palpebrale externum. (*L. externus, outward.*) See under *Ligamenta palpebralia*.

L. palpebrale internum. (*L. internus, inner.*) See under *Ligamenta palpebralia*.

L. palpebrale mediale. (*L. medialis, belonging to the middle.*) The *L. palpebrale internum*.

L. patellæ. (*L. patella, the knee-pan, dim. of patera, a saucer. F. ligament rotulien; G. Kniescheibenband.*) One of the strongest ligaments of the body. It connects the patella with the tibia; it is 54 mm. long, 27 mm. broad, and 7 mm. thick. It springs from the apex and anterior surface of the patella, and becomes smaller as it descends to be attached to the tuberosity of the tibia.

L. patellæ proprium. (*L. patella; proprius, one's own.*) The *L. patellæ*.

L. patellæ externum. (*L. externus, outward.*) The outer part of the *L. patellare*.

L. patellæ inferius. (*L. inferior, lower.*) The same as *L. patellæ*.

L. patellæ laterale. (*L. patella, the knee-pan; lateralis, belonging to the side.*) That part of the ligamentum capsulare genu which springs on each side from the lower extremity of the femur, and is attached to the adjacent lateral margin of the patella; it is thickened by fibres of the fascia lata and the insertions of the vasti muscles.

L. patellæ mediale. (*L. patella; medius, in the middle.*) A thicker part of the capsule of the knee-joint connecting the anterior part of the lower end of the femur with the upper edge of the patella.

Also, the inner part of the *L. patellare*.

L. pectinatum. The same as *L. pectinatum iridis*.

L. pectinatum iridis. (*L. pecten, a comb; iris, the rainbow, the iris of the eye. G. kammförmiges Band der Regenbogenhaut.*) Hueck's term for the reticulated series of stiff elastic fibres situated at the periphery of the anterior chamber of the eye, and continuous with the membrane of Descemet and the elastic fibres of the sclerotic, and with the tissue of the ciliary border of the iris. The spaces between the fibres are lined with flat epithelial cells continuous with those of Descemet's membrane and with those of the anterior surface of the iris, and communicate with the cavity of the anterior chamber of the eye; the larger of these spaces near to the iris are the spaces of Fontana. The fibres are derived from the mesoblast between the cornea and the iris.

L. pelvio-prostaticum capsulare. (*Pelvis; prostate gland; L. capsula, a small box.*) Two thin processes of fascia passing from the pelvic fascia of one side to that of the other, which constitute a capsule for the vesiculæ seminales and prostate in the male, and for the vagina and urinary bladder near the commencement of the urethra in the female. Also called capsule of the prostate.

L. pelvis anterior inferius. (*Pelvis; L. anterior, in front; inferior, lower.*) The lower layer of the *L. ilio-lumbale*.

L. pelvis anterior superius. (*Pelvis; L. anterior, in front; superior, upper.*) The upper layer of the *L. ilio-lumbale*.

L. penis. The *L. suspensorium penis*.

L. pericardiacum superius. (*Περικάρδιον, from περί, around; καρδία, the heart; L. superior, upper.*) Strong fibrous bands which frequently occur, binding the part of the fibrous

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lamina of the pericardium above the arch of the aorta with the body of the third dorsal vertebra.

L. peroneo-tibia'le. (Περωνή, a clasp; tibia.) The *Interosseous ligament of leg.*

L. petioli epiglottidis. (L. *petiolus*, a little foot.) A fasciculus of fibres which connects the lower pointed end of the epiglottis with the notch of the thyroid cartilage.

L. pharynge'um. (Φαρυγξ, the gullet.) The membrane forming the upper part of the raphé pharyngis. It arises from the basilar crest of the occipital bone. It is wide above, narrow below.

L. pharynge'um me'dium. (Φαρυγξ; L. *medius*, middle.) The same as *L. pharyngeum*.

L. pharyngo-epiglott'icum. (Φαρυγξ; ἐπιγλωττίς, the valve which covers the larynx.) The same as *L. epiglottico-palatinum*.

L. phren'ico-col'icum. (Φρήν, the midriff; κόλον, colon.) A fold of the descending mesocolon. The fold springs from the costal part of the diaphragm at the level of the tenth and eleventh ribs, and runs obliquely below the lower end of the spleen and of the ligamentum colico-lienale to the left flexure of the colon. The *Costo-colic ligament*.

L. phren'ico-gastr'icum. (Φρήν; γαστήρ, the belly.) A membranous layer of the peritoneum which extends from the diaphragm to the stomach, along the fundus and the lesser curvature, and passes over its anterior surface.

L. phren'ico-liena'le. (Φρήν; L. *lien*, spleen.) The narrow fold of the peritoneum which extends from the under surface of the diaphragm to the upper extremity of the spleen.

L. pi'so-hama'tum. (L. *pisum*, a pea; hama, a hook.) The same as *Ligamenta pisoncinata*.

L. pi'so-metacar'peum. (L. *pisum*; *metacarpus*.) A strong band of fibres extending from the pisiform bone to the bases of the third, fourth, and fifth metacarpal bones, which properly represents a continuation of the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle. The strongest, roundish, straight band, *Portio recta ligamenti piso-metacarpei*, is attached to the tuberosity of the fifth metacarpal bone; the remaining reflected portion, *Portio reflexa ligamenti piso-metacarpei*, turns outwards, and is attached to the bases of the third and fourth metacarpal bones.

L. plantæ bre'vë. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot; *brevis*, short.) The short plantar ligament, being the deep part of the calcaneo-cuboid ligament. It stretches between the anterior tubercle of the os calcis and the depressed surface of the cuboid bone behind the ridge, and is separated from the *L. plantæ longum* by areolar tissue.

L. plantæ long'um. (L. *planta*, the sole; *longus*, long.) The long calcaneo-cuboid or long plantar ligament; the more superficial of the two plantar ligaments. It is attached to the under surface of the os calcis near the tuberosity, and is inserted into the ridge on the under surface of the cuboid bone, some of its fibres being continued as far as the bases of the metatarsal bones.

L. pleu'ro-col'icum. (Pleura; Gr. πλῆρον, the colon.) The same as *L. phrenico-colicum*.

L. pleu'ro-oesophage'um. (Pleura; Gr. οἰσophageος, the swallow.) A band of fibres which sometimes replaces the *Musculus pleuro-oesophagus*.

L. pli'cæ synovia'lis patella'ris. (L. *plica*, a fold; *synovia*; *patella*, the knee-cap.) The same as *L. mucosum genu*.

L. poplite'um arcua'tum. The *L. arcuatum genu*.

L. poplite'um exter'num. (L. *poples*, the ham; *externus*, external.) The same as *L. popliteum inferius*.

L. poplite'um infe'rius. (L. *poples*; *inferior*, lower.) A strong band of fibres which commences about the middle of the posterior surface of the capsule of the knee-joint, runs outwards and downwards, and blending with the ligamentum laterale externum genu breve, is attached to the head of the fibula behind the ligamentum collaterale genu laterale longum.

L. poplite'um inter'num. (L. *internus*, inward.) The same as *L. popliteum superius*.

L. poplite'um obli'quum. (L. *obliquus*, slanting. G. *schiefes Kniekehlenband*.) The *L. popliteum superius*.

L. poplite'um posti'cum ge'nu superficial'le. (L. *posticus*, behind; *genu*, the knee; *superficies*, the upper surface.) The *L. popliteum superius*.

L. poplite'um supe'rius. (L. *superior*, upper.) A strong, flat band of fibres forming part of the capsule of the knee-joint. It descends obliquely inwards from the external condyle of the femur, and fuses with the tendon of the semimembranosus muscle. The *Knee-joint, ligament of, posterior*.

L. posti'cum Winslo'vil. (Winslow.) The *Knee, ligament of, posterior*.

L. Poupartil. See *Poupart's ligament*.

L. proces'sus bre'vis in'cudis. (L. *processus*, a going forward; *brevis*, short; *incus*, an anvil.) The *L. incudis posterior*.

L. pter'yo-mandibula'rë. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; L. *mandibulum*, a jaw.) The same as *L. pterygo-maxillare*.

L. pter'yo-maxilla'rë. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) A band of fibres of the deep lamina of the bucco-pharyngeal fascia, situated immediately beneath the mucous membrane and between the velum palati and buccinator muscle. It is attached by one end to the hamulus pterygoideus of the sphenoid bone, and by the other to the alveolar margin of the posterior extremity of the oblique line on the inner side of the inferior maxilla. It forms a projecting fold when the mouth is opened.

L. pter'yo-petro'sum Civini'ni. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; πέτρος, a stone; *Civini*, an Italian anatomist.) The same as *L. pterygo-spinosum*.

L. pter'yo-spheno'idëum. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; σφήν, a wedge; εἶδος, likeness.) The same as *L. pterygo-sphenoideum internum*.

L. pter'yo-spheno'idëum exter'num. (Πτέρυξ; σφήν; L. *externus*, external.) The same as *L. salpingo-ptyergoideum*.

L. pter'yo-spheno'idëum inter'num. (Πτέρυξ; σφήν; L. *internus*, internal.) A layer of fascia extending between the tensor and levator palati muscles.

L. pter'yo-spino'sum. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; L. *spina*, a thorn.) A band of fibres, in about 7 per cent. of cases ossified, extending from the upper end of outer lamina of the pterygoid process to the spine of the sphenoid bone.

L. pu'bicum. (Os *pubis*.) The posterior

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border of the falciform ligament which joins the ligamentum criste pubis upon the crest of the os pubis.

L. pu'bicum ante'rius. (Os pubis; L. anterior, in front.) Oblique bands of fibres decussating in the middle line on the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis.

L. pu'bicum Coope'ri. (Os pubis; Astley Cooper, an English surgeon.) The same as *L. criste pubis*.

L. pu'bicum infe'rius. (Os pubis; L. inferior, lower.) The *Ligament, subpubic*.

L. pu'bicum poste'rius. (Os pubis; L. posterior, hinder.) Bands of fibres decussating in the middle line, lying behind the symphysis pubis and the adjoining surface of the bones.

L. pu'bicum superius. (Os pubis; L. superior, upper.) A band of fibres stretching across and above the symphysis from one tuberculum pubis to the other. It is connected with the triangular ligament of the abdominal muscles.

L. pu'bo-femora'le. (Os pubis; L. femur, the thigh bone.) Bands of fibres arising from the body of the os pubis and the ilio-pectineal tubercle, and from the superior ramus of the os pubis near the margin of the foramen obturatorium. They run obliquely downwards and outwards to the capsular ligament of the hip-joint, and are inserted above the trochanter minor. The ligament is 3 mm. thick.

L. pu'bo-prostat'icum me'dium. (Os pubis; prostate gland; L. medius, middle.) The *L. triangulare urethrae*.

L. pu'bo-vesica'le me'dium. (L. vesica, the bladder; medius, middle.) The middle portion of the deep layer of the perineal fascia in women. It is a triangular or semilunar band formed by the apposition of several laminae belonging to the pelvic fascia and the perineal fascia. It is perforated by the vena dorsalis of the clitoris. It has also been named the *L. triangulare vesicae* and *L. triangulare urethrae*.

L. pulmona'le. (L. pulmo, a lung.) The same as *L. pulmonis*.

L. pulmo'nis. (L. pulmo, a lung. G. *Lungenband*.) A triangular fold of the pleura extending from the upper surface of the diaphragm to the posterior border of the inferior lobe of the lung. It serves in some measure to fix the lung in position. See also *Ligamenta pulmonum*.

L. pyramida'le. (Πυραμῖς, a pyramid.) The *L. crico-thyroideum medium*.

L. radia'tum. (L. radiatus, rayed.) The same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior*.

L. radia'tum Maye'ri. (L. radiatus, rayed like the spokes of a wheel; Mayer, a German anatomist.) The *L. carpi rectum*.

L. ra'dio-carpa'le ante'rius. (Radius; carpus; L. anterior, in front.) The *Ligament of wrist, anterior*.

L. ra'dio-carpa'le dorsa'le. (L. dorsum, the back.) The *Ligament of wrist, posterior*.

L. ra'dio-carpa'le poste'rius. (L. posterior, hinder.) The *Ligament of wrist, posterior*.

L. ra'dio-carpa'le vola're. (L. vola, the palm.) The *Ligament of wrist, anterior*.

L. rec'tum atlan'tis. (L. rectus, straight; atlas.) The *Ligament, occipito-atlantal, anterior, superficial*.

L. retra'hens tu'bæ. (L. retrahens, part. of *retraho*, to draw back; tuba, a tube.) The same as *L. salpingo-pharyngeum*.

L. rhomboi'deum carpi. See *L. carpi rhomboideum*.

L. rhomboi'deum clavic'ulae. (Ρομβοειδής, like a rhomb; *clavicle*.) The same as *L. costo-claviculare*.

L. rotund'um acetab'uli. (L. rotundus, round; acetabulum, a drinking cup.) The same as *L. teres acetabuli*.

L. rotund'um antibrach'ii. (L. rotundus, round.) The same as *L. obliquum antibrachii*.

L. rotund'um fem'oris. (L. femur, the thigh.) The *L. teres acetabuli*.

L. rotund'um hep'atis. (L. hepar, the liver.) See *Ligament of liver, round*.

L. rotund'um u'teri. See *L. uteri rotundum*.

L. sacciform'e. The *L. capsulare sacci-forme*.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'um ante'rius. (L. anterior, upper. G. *vorderes Kreuzsteissbeinband*.) A triangular ligament, sometimes composed of two converging striae, which proceeds from the anterior surface of the apex of the sacrum to that of the first caudal vertebra. It is homologous with the *L. longitudinale anterius*.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'um me'dium. (L. medius, middle.) A band of fibres which runs along the posterior surface of the body of the last sacral and the first two coccygeal vertebrae. It is connected by tendinous fasciuli with the ligamentum sacro-coccygeum posterius, and coalesces above with the lower end of the dura mater of the spinal cord. It is homologous with the *L. longitudinale posterius*.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'um poste'rius. (L. posterior, hinder.) A strong quadrangular band which extends between the cornua sacralia and coccygea, and the posterior surface of the caudal vertebra. It closes the hiatus canalis sacralis, but leaves two small foramina beneath the cornua sacralia and coccygea, and frequently also a median longitudinal opening.

Also, the same as *L. sacro-coccygeum medium*.

L. sa'cro-coccyge'um posti'cum profun'dum. (L. posticus, behind; profundus, deep.) The same as *L. caudate*.

L. sa'cro-il'iacum ante'rius. (Sacrum; ilium; L. anterior, in front.) A ligament consisting of short, flat, transverse and oblique bands of fibres which extend from the upper and anterior surface of the sacrum to the adjacent surface of the ilium.

L. sa'cro-il'iacum interos'eum. (L. inter, between; os, a bone.) The numerous short, transverse, and oblique ligamentous fibres which completely occupy the irregular depression between the posterior surface of the sacrum and the tuberosity of the ilium, behind the amphiarthrosis.

L. sa'cro-il'iacum obli'quum. (L. obliquus, slanting.) A superficial band of fibres stretching between the posterior superior iliac spine and the third and fourth spurious transverse processes of the sacrum.

L. sa'cro-il'iacum posti'cum bre'vè. (Sacrum; ilium; L. posticus, hinder; brevis, short.) A band of fibres arising from the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and inserted along with the *L. sacro-iliacum obliquum*.

L. sa'cro-il'iacum posti'cum lon'gum. (Sacrum; ilium; L. posticus, hinder; longus, long.) The *L. sacro-iliacum obliquum*.

L. sa'cro-ischiad'icum anti'cum.

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(*Sacrum* ; *ischium* ; *L. anticus*, in front.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic, lesser*.

L. sa'cro-ischiad'icum ma'jus. (*Sacrum* ; *ischium* ; *L. major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic, great*.

L. sa'cro-ischiad'icum mi'nus. (*L. minor*, comp. of *parvus*, small.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic, lesser*.

L. sa'cro-ischiad'icum poste'rius. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic, great*.

L. sa'cro-spino'sum. (*Sacrum* ; *L. spina*, the spine.) The *Ligament, sacro-sciatic, lesser*.

L. sa'cro-tubero'sum. (*Sacrum* ; *L. tuberosus*, bulbous.) The same as *Ligament, sacro-sciatic, great*.

L. salpin'go-pharynge'um. (Σαλπίνγιον, a tube; dim. of σάλπιγξ, a war-trumpet; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) A band of connective and elastic tissue which is attached in front to the external surface of the outer and lower border of the internal cartilaginous plate of the Eustachian tube, and passing backwards to the superior and middle constrictors of the pharynx, loses itself in the submucous tissue of the pharynx. It enables the constrictors to draw the inner plate of the tube backwards, and therefore to widen it.

L. salpin'go-pterygoi'deum. (Σαλπίνγιον; πτέρυξ, a wing.) A few fibres of the bucco-pharyngeal aponeurosis situated between the tensor palati muscle and the internal pterygoid muscles. It extends from the hamulus pterygoideus to the spine of the sphenoid bone.

L. salpin'go-pterygoi'deum pro'prium. (Σαλπίνγιον; πτέρυξ, a wing; *L. proprius*, one's own.) A band of fibres, 4—6 mm. long and about 2 mm. broad, which springs from the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, extends between the tensor palati muscle and the Eustachian tube, and passes upwards, backwards, and a little inwards, to be attached to the lower part of the outer cartilage of the tube.

L. scap'ulæ poste'rius. (*L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *L. transversum scapulae superius*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium. (*L. scapula* ; *proprius*, peculiar.) The *Coracoid ligament*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium min'imum. (*L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade; *proprius*, proper; sup. *parvus*, small.) The *Coraco-acromial ligament*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium mi'nus. (*L. scapula*, the blade-bone; *proprius* ; *minus*, comp. of *parvus*, small.) The *Coracoid ligament*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium poste'rius. (*L. scapula* ; *proprius* ; *posterior*, hinder.) The *Coracoid ligament*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium transver'sum ante'rius. (*L. scapula* ; *proprius* ; *transversus*, turned across; *anterior*, that is in front.) The same as *L. coraco-acromiale*.

L. scap'ulæ pro'prium transver'sum ma'jus. (*L. major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) The same as *L. coraco-acromiale*.

L. sclerot'ico-chorioida'lē. (*Sclerotic coat*; *choroid coat*.) The *Ciliary body*.

L. serra'tum medull'æ spina'lis. (*L. serratus*, saw-edged; *medulla*, marrow; *spina*, a thorn.) The same as *L. denticulatum*.

L. Soemmerringii. (*Soemmerring*.) The *L. glandulae lacrimalis*.

L. sphe'no-maxilla'rē. (Σφην, a wedge;

είδος, likeness.) The same as *L. maxillare internum*.

L. spino'so-pterygoi'deum. The *L. pterygo-spinosum*.

L. spino'so-sa'crum. *Soemmerring*. The same as *L. sacro-spinosum*.

L. spino'so-sa'crum supe'rius. (*L. spina*, the spine; *sacrum*, the bone of that name; *superior*, upper.) A band of fibres running from the occasionally-present spina accessoria ossis ischii to the ligamentum sacro-spinosum. When present it forms with the last-named ligament a foramen ischiadicum medium.

L. spira'lē access'o'rium. (*L. spira*, a coil; *accessus*, an approach.) A slight spiral prominence on the outer wall of the scala media of the cochlea caused by the *Vas prominens*.

L. spira'lē coch'leæ. (*L. spira* ; *cochlea*, a snail shell.) A triangular or semilunar band of fibrous tissue on the outer wall of the cochlea, to the apex of which the membrana basilaris is attached. It consists of retiform connective tissue with long cells radiating from the point of attachment of the membrana basilaris, which some have supposed to be muscular fibre-cells.

L. splen'ico-gas'tricum. (Σπλήν, the spleen; γαστήρ, the stomach.) The same as *L. gastro-lienale*.

L. stella'tum. (*L. stellatus*, part. from *stello*, to set with stars.) The same as *Costo-vertebral ligament, anterior*.

L. ster'no-clavicular'ē. (*L. sternum*, the breast-bone; *clavicle*. F. *ligament sterno-claviculaire*.) The whole fibrous capsule of the sterno-clavicular articulation, consisting of the *Sterno-clavicular ligament, anterior and posterior*.

L. ster'no-costa'lē interarticula'rē. (*L. sternum*, the breast-bone; *costa*, a rib; *inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint.) A fibro-cartilaginous ligament at the apices of the second to the fifth cartilage of the ribs.

L. ster'no-costa'lē radiat'um. (*L. sternum* ; *costa* ; *radiatus*, furnished with spikes.) The *Costo-sternal ligament, posterior*.

L. ster'no-pericar'diacum infe'rius. (*L. sternum* ; *pericardium* ; *inferior*, lower.) A band of fibres, about one inch in length and one eighth of an inch in breadth, extending between the pericardium and the xiphoid cartilage.

L. ster'no-pericar'diacum supe'rius. (*L. superior*, upper.) The fibres of the deep cervical fascia which become attached to the periosteum of the posterior surface of the sternum and the pericardium.

L. sty'lo-auricula'rē. (*Styloid process* ; *L. auricula*, the outer ear.) A band of tendinous fibres that sometimes replaces the stylo-auricularis muscle.

L. sty'lo-hyo'i'deum. (*Styloid process* ; *hyoid bone*. F. *ligament stylo-hyoïdien* ; G. *Griffelzungenband*.) A thin, loose, fibro-elastic band, which extends from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. It is enveloped in the deep layer of the cervical fascia, and sometimes contains spiculae of bone.

L. sty'lo-maxilla'rē. (*Styloid process* ; *maxilla*, the jaw. F. *ligament stylo-maxillaire* ; G. *Griffelunterkieferband*.) A thin, loose band which springs, in common with the stylo-hyoid ligament, from the styloid process and extends as a flat band to the inner side of the angle of the lower jaw. It is enveloped in the bucco-pharyngeal fascia.

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L. stylo-myloideum. (*Styloid process; myloid.*) The same as *L. stylo-maxillare*.

L. subcruentum. (*L. sub, under; cruentus, blood-red.*) A band of fibres which connects the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the lower radio-ulnar articulation with the apex of the styloid process of the ulna. The fasciculi enclose some blood-vessels, which give the ligament a reddish colour.

L. subpubicum. (*L. sub, under; os pubis. F. ligament sous-pubien.*) A strong band of fibres of triangular form situated below the symphysis pubis, and occupying the upper part of the pubic arch. The apex is above, and is in contact with the cartilage of the symphysis, and the base contained within the triangular ligament is turned towards the membranous part of the urethra.

L. superius coxæ. (*L. superior, upper; coxæ, the hip.*) The same as *L. ilio-femorale*.

L. superius diaphragmatis. (*L. superior, upper; Gr. διάφραγμα, the midriff.*) Some fibres of the deep layer of the cervical fascia which extend from the lateral surfaces of the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ to the pericardium.

L. superius humeri. (*L. superior; humerus, the shoulder.*) The same as *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. suprascapularè. (*L. supra, above; scapula, the shoulder-blade.*) The *Coracoid ligament*.

L. suspensorium clitoridis. (*L. suspensus, part. of suspendo, to hang up; Gr. κλειτορίς, the clitoris. G. Aufhängeband des Kitzlers.*) A ligament analogous to, but smaller than, the *L. suspensorium penis*.

L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei anticum. (*L. suspensus; dens, a tooth; Gr. ἐπιστροφεύς, the first cervical vertebra; L. anticus, in front.*) The anterior layer of the *L. suspensorium epistrophei*. It is not always separable from the rest of the ligament.

L. suspensorium dentis epistrophei posticum. (*L. suspensus; dens; Gr. ἐπιστροφεύς; L. posticus, behind.*) The posterior part of the *L. suspensorium epistrophei*.

L. suspensorium epistrophei. (*L. suspensus; Gr. ἐπιστροφεύς. G. Aufhängeband des Zahnes.*) A band of fibres, 2—5 mm. broad, which extends from the apex of the odontoid process to the anterior border of the foramen magnum, between the ligamentum obturatorium anterium atlanto-epistrophicum and the upper limb of the ligamentum cruciatum atlantis.

L. suspensorium glandulæ lacrimalis. (*L. suspensus; glans, an acorn; lacrimalis, belonging to the tears.*) The same as *L. glandulæ lacrimalis*.

L. suspensorium hepatis. (*L. suspensus; Gr. ἥπαρ, the liver. G. Aufhängeband der Leber.*) The *Ligament of liver, falciform*.

L. suspensorium humeri. (*L. suspensus; humerus, the shoulder.*) The *Coraco-humeral ligament*.

L. suspensorium incudis. (*L. suspensus.*) The *L. incudis superius*.

L. suspensorium lentis. (*L. suspensus; lens, a lentil.*) The *Zonula of Zinn*.

L. suspensorium lienis. (*L. suspensus; lien, the spleen.*) The same as *L. phrenico-lienale*.

L. suspensorium mallei. (*L. suspensus.*) The *L. mallei superius*.

L. suspensorium mesenter'ii. The root of the *Mesentery*.

L. suspensorium os'sis hyoides, Weitbrecht. The same as *L. stylo-hyoideum*.

L. suspensorium penis. (*L. suspensus; penis. G. Aufhängeband der Ruthe.*) A strong, triangular fascia which supports the penis. It is situated behind the fat cushion of the mons pubis, and is composed of fibres, which descend from the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis to that part of the penis which is just in front of the point of union of the two crura penis. It is strengthened by fibres from the median crura of the recti abdominis and from the superior crura of the inguinal ring.

L. suspensorium penis latera'le. (*L. suspensus; penis, the male organ; lateralis, belonging to the side.*) The fibres by which the crus corporis cavernosi of the penis is connected with the periosteum of the corresponding crus ischii.

L. suspensorium penis me'dium. (*L. suspensus; medius, middle; penis, the male organ.*) The same as *L. suspensorium penis*.

L. suspensorium penis profun'dum. (*L. suspensus; penis; profundus, deep. G. Aufhängeband.*) That part of the suspensory ligament of the penis which proceeds from the median crura of the recti muscles.

L. suspensorium penis superficia'le. (*L. suspensus; penis; superficialis, belonging to the surface.*) That part of the suspensory ligament of the penis which is derived from the internal pillar of the inguinal ring.

L. suspensorium vertebra'rum. (*L. vertebra, a spine-bone.*) A delicate ligament which in birds passes from centre to centre of the vertebra through an aperture in the meniscus. The meniscus is a thin plate of cartilage formed by the intervertebral rings.

L. suspensorium vesicæ. (*L. suspensus; vesica, the bladder.*) The *L. vesicale medium*.

Also, a term for the *Urachus*.

L. ta'lo-calca'neum interos'seum. (*Talus; calcaneum; L. inter, between; os, a bone.*) See under *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments*.

L. ta'lo-calca'neum latera'le. (*L. lateralis, belonging to the side.*) The external one of the *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments*.

L. ta'lo-calca'neum media'le. (*L. medialis, middle.*) A band of fibres stretching between the tuberculum mediale tali and the processus medialis calcanei.

L. ta'lo-calca'neum poste'rius. (*L. posterior, hinder.*) See under *Astragalo-calca'neal ligaments*.

L. ta'lo-fibula'rè ante'rius. (*Talus; fibula; L. anterior, in front.*) The anterior band of the external lateral ligament of the *Ankle-joint*, stretching from the anterior border of the external malleolus to the front of the external malleolar surface of the astragalus.

L. ta'lo-fibula'rè poste'rius. (*Talus; fibula; L. posterior, hinder.*) The hinder band of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint stretching from the posterior border and pit of the external malleolus to the posterior surface of the astragalus.

L. ta'lo-navicula'rè dorsa'le. (*Talus; L. navicularis, belonging to a ship; dorsum, the back.*) A strong, broad band of fibres extending between the astragalus and scaphoid or navicular bones.

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L. ta'lo-navicula'rē internūm. (*Talus*; *L. navicularis*; *internus*, within.) The thickened internal part of the *L. ta'lo-naviculare dorsale*.

L. ta'lo-tibia'lē. (*Talus*; *tibia*.) A band of fibres, about 5 mm. broad, extending from the inferior border of the internal malleolus to the internal surface of the astragalus and the inner process of the os calcis; being part of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. ta'lo-tibia'lē anti'cum. (*Talus*; *tibia*; *L. anticus*, in front.) The deep layer of the *L. ta'lo-tibiale*, which extends between the margins only of the adjacent bones.

L. ta'lo-tibia'lē posti'cum. (*Talus*; *tibia*; *L. posticus*, hinder.) That part of the *L. ta'lo-tibiale* which is attached below to the inner surface of the astragalus.

L. tar'seum transvers'um latera'lē. (*Ταρός*, the flat of the foot; *L. transversus*, turned across.) The same as *L. tarso-metatarsium plantare laterale*.

L. tar'seum transvers'um media'lē. (*Ταρός*; *L. transversus*; *medialis*, middle.) The *L. tarso-metatarsium plantare mediale*.

L. tar'si ante'rius. (*Ταρός*; *L. anterior*, in front.) The *L. cruciatum tarsi*.

L. tar'si internūm. (*Ταρός*; *L. internus*, internal.) The *L. cruciatum tarsi*.

L. tar'so-calca'neum planta'rē. (*Ταρός*; *L. calcaneum*, the heel; *planta*, the sole of the foot.) The inferior calcaneo-cuboid, or long plantar ligament.

L. tar'so-metatar'seum planta'rē latera'lē. (*Ταρός*; *metatarsus*; *L. planta*, the sole; *lateralis*, on the side.) A ligament connecting the external cuneiform bone with the tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal bone on the plantar surface.

L. tar'so-metatar'seum planta'rē media'lē. (*L. medialis*, in the middle.) A ligament connecting the outer edge of the internal cuneiform bone with the base of the third metatarsal bone.

L. tectoriūm. (*L. tectorius*, belonging to a roof.) The *Ligament, occipito-axial*.

L. ter'es acetab'uli. (*L. teres*, round; *acetabulum*, a drinking cup. *F. ligament rond*; *G. rundes Schenkelband*.) A strong band of fibres situated within the hip-joint. It springs proximally from the margins of the cotyloid notch by two portions, which blend with the transverse ligament; distally it is inserted by a single band into the depression a little below and behind the centre of the head of the femur. The ligament is surrounded by a sheath of synovial membrane. It is rendered tense in movements of flexion and rotation outwards of the femur when the thigh is flexed.

L. ter'es antibra'chii. (*L. teres*, round; *antibrachium*.) The same as *L. cubito-radiale*.

L. ter'es fem'oris. (*L. teres*; *femur*, the thigh.) The same as *L. teres acetabuli*.

L. ter'es hep'atis. (*L. teres*; *hepar*, the liver.) See *Ligament of liver, round*.

L. ter'es uteri. See *L. uteri rotundum*.

L. thyreo-hyo'idēum epi'glot'ticum. (*Thyroid cartilage*; *ἐπιγλωττίς*, the valve which covers the larynx.) A long narrow band of elastic fibres proceeding from the inferior pointed extremity of the epiglottis to be inserted into the incisura thyreoidea superior.

L. thyreo-hyo'idēum accessoriūm me'diūm. (*L. medius*, middle.) A ligament

occasionally found between the subhyoid bursa and the *L. thyreo-hyo'idēum me'diūm*.

L. thyreo-hyo'idēum me'diūm. (*Thyroid cartilage*; *hyoid bone*; *L. medius*, middle.) A thick, elongated band forming the median part of the thyro-hyoid membrane. It is composed chiefly of elastic fibres, which are attached to the incisura thyreoidea superior and the upper border of the body of the hyoid bone.

L. tib'io - calca'neo - navicula'rē. (*Tibia*; *L. calcaneum*, the heel; *navicular bone*.) That part of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint which is connected with the calcaneo-navicular fibro-cartilage.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē infe'rius anti'cum. See *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, anterior*.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē infe'rius posti'cum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, posterior*.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē supe'rius anti'cum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior, anterior*.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē supe'rius posti'cum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, superior, posterior*.

L. tib'io-fibula'rē transversum. The *Ligament, tibio-fibular, inferior, transverse*.

L. tib'io-navicula'rē. (*Tibia*; *navicular bone*.) The part of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint which is attached to the navicular bone.

L. transversariūm bre'vē ante'rius. The *L. costo-transversarium breve anterius*.

L. transversariūm externūm. (*L. transversarius*, lying across; *externus*, outward.) The *L. costo-transversarium breve posterius*.

L. transversariūm internūm. (*L. transversarius*; *internus*, within.) The *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius*.

L. transvers'um acetab'uli. See *Ligament, transverse, of acetabulum*.

L. transvers'umatlan'tis. See *Ligament of atlas, transverse*.

L. transvers'um cru'ris. (*L. transversus*, turned across; *crus*, the leg. *G. Querband des Unterschenkels*.) The name given by Henle to the upper band of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle. It extends from the lower end of the fibula to the lower end of the tibia.

L. transvers'um den'tis. (*L. transversus*; *dens*, a tooth.) The *L. of atlas, transverse*.

L. transvers'um den'tis epis-troph'ei. (*L. transversus*; *G. ἐπιστροφεύς*, a pivot.) The *L. of atlas, transverse*.

L. transvers'um digito'rum ma'nus. (*L. transversus*; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand. *G. Querband der Finger*.) A superficial band of transverse fibres of the fascia of the palm in the clefts between the four fingers.

L. transvers'um digito'rum pe'dis. (*L. transversus*; *digitus*; *pes*, the foot. *G. Querband der Zehen*.) A thin band of fibres from the plantar fascia contained in the folds of skin in the clefts of all the toes.

L. transvers'um ge'nu. (*L. transversus*; *genu*, the knee. *G. Querband der Bandscheiben des Kniegelenks*.) The band of fibres connecting the anterior extremities of the semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

L. transvers'um pel'vis. (*L. transversus*; *pelvis*.) Henle's term for a thickened part of the triangular ligament of the urethra which bounds the opening for the dorsal vein of the penis. It is about 5 mm. broad.

L. transvers'um planta'rē. (*L. trans-*

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versus; planta, the sole of foot.) A transverse band of fibres situated on the plantar surface of each of the digital articulations.

L. transversum scapulæ inferius. (*L. transversus; scapula*, the shoulder-blade; *inferior*, lower. *G. unteres Querband des Schulterblattes.*) A band of fibres extending between the upper border of the glenoid cavity and the base of the acromion process. It bridges over the incisura colli scapulæ.

L. transversum scapulæ superius. (*L. transversus; scapula; superior*, upper. *G. oberes Querband des Schulterblattes.*) A thin flat band of fibres stretched over the incisura scapularis and converting it into a foramen. The *Coracoid ligament*.

L. transversum volarë digitorum manus. (*L. transversus; vola*, the hollow of the hand; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) A thick, elongated, quadrangular band of fibres situated on the volar surface of each of the phalangeal articulations.

L. trapezio-trapezoidæum. (*Trapezium; trapezoid bone.*) A feeble band of fibres connecting the trapezium of the carpus with the trapezoid on the volar surface.

L. trapezium pedis. (*L. pes*, a foot.) The internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

L. trapezium scapulæ. (*L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) Same as *L. trapezoides*.

L. trapezoides. (*Τραπέζιον*, an irregular four-sided figure; *είδος*, likeness.) The anterior quadrangular portion of the *L. coracoclaviculare*.

L. triangulārē femoris. (*L. triangulus*, having three corners; *femur*, the thigh.) The reflected portion of Gimbernat's ligament, sometimes named Colles's ligament, and also *Fascia, triangular*.

L. triangulārē lin'æ al'bæ. (*L. triangulus; linea*, a line; *albus*, white.) A fibrous band which strengthens the inner and lower part of the linea alba. It is broad below at the symphysis pubis, and narrow above.

L. triangulārē scapulæ. (*L. triangulus; scapula*, the blade-bone. *F. ligament triangulaire.*) The *Coraco-acromial ligament*.

L. triangulārē urethræ. (*L. triangularis; Gr. οὐρηθρα*, the tube by which urine is passed from the bladder.) The *Fascia, perineal, deep*.

The term is by some restricted to the anterior layer of the *Fascia, perineal, deep*.

L. triangulārē vesicæ. (*L. triangulus; vesica*, the bladder.) The same as *L. triangulare urethræ*.

L. triquetrum. (*L. triquetrus*, three-corned.) The *L. calcaneo-fibulare*.

Also, the same as *L. erico-arytenoideum posterius*.

L. trochleārē. (*L. trochlearis*, belonging to a pulley.) The same as *L. transversum volare digitorum manus*.

L. tuberculi costæ inferius. (*L. tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, a hump; *costa*, a rib; *inferior*, lower.) The *L. costo-transversarium breve posterius*.

L. tuberculi costæ superius. (*L. tuberculum; costa; superior*, upper.) The same as *L. costo-transversarium longum anterius accessorium*.

L. tuberosita'tum vertebra'lium. (*L. tuber*, a swelling; *vertebra*, a spine-bone.) The same as *Intertransverse ligaments*.

L. tubero'so-sa'crum. The same as *L. sacro-tuberosum*.

L. u'rachi. The suspensory ligament of the bladder consisting of the *Urachus*.

L. ure'thræ. (*Οὐρηθρα*, the urinary duct.) The *L. triangulare urethræ*.

L. uteri antio'ra inferio'ra. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *anterior*, in front; *inferior*, lower.) The *Vesico-uterine folds*.

L. uteri la'tum. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *latus*, broad. *F. ligament large de la matrice; G. breites Mutterband.*) A fold of two layers of the peritoneum which extends, on each side, between the lateral borders of the uterus and the margin of the brim of the pelvis and the interior of the cavity of the pelvis. It is 9 mm. wide above and 5 mm. below, and in the direction of the axis of the pelvis 5 mm. high; internally, it is continuous with the peritoneum covering the anterior and posterior surfaces of the uterus; below, with the plicæ vesico-uterinæ and plicæ recto-uterinæ; externally, with the peritoneum on the inner side of the psoas major; the upper border is free. The surfaces look forwards and backwards. It contains between its layers the Fallopian tube, the *L. uteri rotundum*, the ovary, with its ligament, vessels and nerves, the vessels, lymphatics, and nerves of the uterus, and unstripped muscular fibres extending from those of the uterus.

L. uteri rotundum. (*L. uterus; rotundus*, round. *F. ligament rond de la matrice; G. rundes Mutterband.*) A long, rounded, somewhat flattened, tapering cord, five inches to six inches long, extending from the upper angle of the uterus on each side in front of, and just below, the commencement of the Fallopian tube to the corresponding internal inguinal ring, which it enters, traverses the inguinal canal, and escapes from the external inguinal ring on the outer side of the spine of the os pubis to become attached to the connective tissue of the upper part of the labium of the mons veneris by fibrous expansions. It consists of fibrous tissue and blood-vessels, and is covered, especially at the uterine end, with a layer of unstripped muscular fibre-cells; at its outer extremity it contains also some striped muscular fibres; it lies between the two layers of peritoneum of the *L. uteri latum*, a prolongation of the anterior of which, as the canal of Nuck, extends, in young subjects, into the inguinal canal. Its arterial supply is derived from the ovarian artery and the deep epigastric artery; there are corresponding veins as well as a plexus which joins the pampiniform plexus; the lymphatics are connected with the uterine plexuses; and the nerves are offsets from the sympathetic plexuses of the uterus and from the genital branch of the genito-crural nerve.

L. uteri suspensorium. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *suspensus*, part. of *suspendo*, to hang up.) The *L. uteri rotundum*.

L. uteri teres. (*L. uterus; teres*, round.) The *L. uteri rotundum*.

L. vaginæ vaso'rum crura'lium. (*L. vagina*, a sheath; *vas*, a vessel; *cruralis*, belonging to the thigh.) The same as *L. ilio-pectineum*.

L. vagina'le. (*L. vagina*, a sheath.) The *Rudimentum processus vaginalis peritonei*.

L. vagina'le cru'ris. (*L. vagina; crus*, the leg.) The *L. transversum cruris*.

L. vagina'le tib'iae. (*L. vagina; tibia*, the bone of that name.) The *L. transversum cruris*.

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L. Valsal'væ. (*Valsalva*, an Italian anatomist.) The posterior fibres of the *Ligamenta auricularia*.

L. venæ cavæ sinis'træ. (L. *vena*, a vein; *cavus*, hollow; *sinister*, left.) A fold of the serous membrane lining the pericardium which proceeds from the upper wall of the sinus pericardi, below the venæ pulmonalis sinistra and the arteria pulmonalis, backwards and to the left.

L. veno'sum. (L. *venosus*, full of veins.) The same as *Chorda ductus venosi*.

L. ver'tebro-pulmona'lē. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone; *pulmo*, a lung.) That portion of the deep layer of the cervical fascia which, descending in front of the lateral surface of the vertebra from about the fourth cervical to about the fourth dorsal vertebra, extends to the trachea and right bronchus.

L. Vesa'lii. (L. *Vesalius*, an Italian anatomist.) The same as *Poupart's ligament*.

L. vesica'lē spu'rium latera'lē. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *spurius*, false; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The lateral false ligament of the bladder; it is the fold of peritoneal membrane on each side of the upper part of the bladder, which contains the remains of the hypogastric artery. It is chiefly composed of elastic tissue.

L. vesica'lē spu'rium me'dium. (L. *vesica*; *spurius*; *medius*, in the middle.) The *L. vesicale spurium superius*.

L. vesica'lē spu'rium poste'rius. (L. *vesica*; *spurius*; *posterior*, hinder.) The posterior false ligament of the bladder, or *Recto-vesical fold*.

L. vesica'lē spu'rium supe'rius. (L. *vesica*; *spurius*; *superius*, upper.) The superior false ligament of the bladder. The sheath of connective and elastic tissue, being a peritoneal fold, which extends from the upper part of the bladder to the navel, and surrounds the urachus; it is the portion of peritoneum which extends between the hypogastric arteries.

L. vesica'lē ve'rum ante'rius. (L. *vesica*; *verus*, true; *anterior*, in front.) Each of the *Ligamenta pubo-prostatica*.

L. vesica'lē ve'rum infe'rius. (L. *vesica*; *verus*; *inferior*, lower.) The *L. vesicale verum laterale*.

L. vesica'lē ve'rum latera'lē. (L. *vesica*; *verus*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The lateral true ligament of the bladder, being the part of the pelvic fascia which descends to the side of the bladder and prostate gland.

L. vesica'lē ve'rum supe'rius. (L. *vesica*; *verus*; *superior*, upper.) The superior true ligament of the bladder, or *Urachus*.

L. vesico-umbilica'lē latera'lē. (L. *vesica*; *umbilicus*, the navel; *lateralis*, lateral.) The obliterated hypogastric artery.

L. vesico-umbilica'lē me'dium. (L. *vesica*; *umbilicus*; *medius*, middle.) The *Urachus*.

L. Zin'nii. The *Zonula of Zinn*.

L. zona'lē fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The same as *Zona orbicularis*.

Ligation. (L. *ligo*, to bind or tie. F. *ligation*; G. *Unterbindung*, *Abbinden*.) The act of tying, or of applying a ligature, as to an artery, or to the base of a tumour.

Also, the condition of being tied, or of having a ligature applied.

L., elas'tic. The application of an india-rubber band around a limb. If tightly drawn

mortification of the part below the ligature may occur.

L. of arteries. (F. *ligature des arteres*; G. *Unterbindung der Schlagader*.) The tying of an artery in its course to obstruct the current of blood, as in an aneurysm; or either in its course or at its cut end to arrest hæmorrhage. The artery, unless diseased, is separated from the surrounding structures. The material of which the ligature is formed varies, silk, catgut, tendon, ox-aorta, and other substances are employed, which have for some time previously been kept in an antiseptic solution. Formerly ligatures were allowed to hang out of the wound, so that having cut through the vessel they might be removed; but now they are cut short off, and either become absorbed or encapsuled. Wire ligatures have also been employed.

L. of arteries, dis'tal. (L. *disto*, to be distant.) The tying of an artery for the cure of aneurysm on the further side of the tumour; it was proposed by Brasdor, first accomplished by Deschamps in 1799, and improved by Hodgson, who required that no branch should be given off from the artery between the ligature and the aneurysm.

L. of arteries, proxi'mal. (L. *proximus*, nearest.) The tying of an artery, for the cure of aneurysm, between the heart and the aneurysm. Anel's method was to apply the ligature close to the aneurysm. John Hunter's improvement consisted in its application at some distance, so that one or more branches were given off between the ligature and the aneurysm.

L. of bones. (F. *ligature des os*.) The application of a metallic cord round the extremities of fractured bone to maintain the fragments in apposition.

L. of iris. The same as *Iridodesis*.

L. of the cord. The tying of thread, twine, or a tape round the umbilical cord after birth. Two may be applied near the umbilicus of the child, and the cord divided between them; or one may be tied about two inches from the navel, and the cord divided nearer the placenta.

L. of tumours. The tying of the base of a tumour, so as to arrest its blood supply and produce its death.

L. of veins. The tying of a wounded vein just above and below the injury by means of an aseptic ligature.

L., tem'porary. (L. *temporarius*, lasting for a time only.) The tying of an artery for a short time only. It was suggested by Jones, and employed by Travers and others, in the treatment of aneurysm, under the belief that obliteration would take place and secondary hæmorrhage be avoided.

Ligature. (F. *ligature*; from L. *ligatura*, a binding, a band; from *ligo*, to bind. L. *legatura*; S. *ligadura*; G. *Binde*, *Unterbinden*, *Schnur*.) Anything that binds or ties.

In Surgery, a thread of silk, flax, wire, or other material, for tying arteries or other parts.

Also, used in the same sense as *Ligation*.

L., artic'ulated. (L. *articulus*, a joint. F. *ligature articulée*.) The *Ecraseur*.

L., asep'tic. ('A, neg.; *σῆψις*, putrefaction.) Ligatures made from catgut, kangaroo tendon, or whale tendon, and rendered aseptic by soaking them in olive oil and carbolic acid, or other antiseptic. They are cleanly, they do not cause suppuration, and owing to their being

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readily absorbed they do not interfere with union by first intention.

L., carbolised. A ligature rendered aseptic by carbolic acid.

L., cat'gut. A ligature made from the middle coat of the sheep's intestine, called *Cat-gut*, and rendered aseptic and tough by carbolic acid, chromic acid, or perchloride of mercury.

L., chromicised. (*Χρώμα*, colour.) A ligature rendered aseptic by chromic acid.

L., deer-skin. A ligature formed of a thin strip cut from prepared deer-skin and rendered aseptic.

L. elas'tic. A thread or thin band of india-rubber applied tightly to a part so that by its continued elastic pressure it may destroy the tissues and produce separation. It is employed for the removal of a pedunculated growth and for the opening up of a fistula.

L., hemp. Used as *L., silk*.

L., imme'diate. A ligature including the vessel alone.

L., intermit'tent. (*L. inter*, between; *mitto*, to send.) A tourniquet or ligature which is applied above a poisoned wound so as to interrupt the current of blood and so stop the absorption of the poison; it is occasionally relaxed to allow of renewal of the circulation.

L., kangaroo. Ligatures made from the smaller tendons of the kangaroo's tail dried and carbolised. They are stouter than the catgut ligature, and resist the action of the tissues longer.

L., me'diate. (*L. medius*, middle.) A thread enclosing some of the soft parts as well as the artery.

L., ox-aor'ta. A form of broad ligature introduced by Barwell for the purpose of tying an artery without lacerating its inner and middle coats; it consists of the middle coat of the aorta of the ox, cut spirally, allowed to dry, and ten minutes before using soaked in a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid in water. It is cut short and becomes absorbed.

L., silk. A thread of silk rendered aseptic; after tying it can be cut off and left in the wound.

L., ten'don. The tendons, or strips of tendons, of various animals, as those of the kangaroo, deer, and whale, dried and carbolised; used as ligatures for arteries and other structures.

L., wire. A metallic wire for the ligation of arteries and other parts. It is cut short off and allowed to become encapsuled.

Light. (*Sax. leóht*, from base *luh*, to shine. *F. lumière*; *I. luce*; *S. luz*; *G. Licht*.) The form of energy which by its action on the retina, or distal extremity of a special optic nerve, results in the sensation of vision.

L., absorp'tion of. (*L. absorbeo*, to suck up.) The extinction of light rays, to a greater or less degree, by the medium through which they pass; being the conversion of the ether-waves into some other force than light, usually heat.

L., chem'ical ac'tion of. Chemical changes take place under the influence of light which do not occur in the dark. A good example of such action is observed in the case of a mixture of equal volumes of hydrogen and chlorine, which, on exposure to sunlight, instantly combine to form hydrochloric acid. The violet rays are the most potent in effecting this combination. Chlorine water, exposed to sunlight, disengages oxygen. Ethylene, butylene, and other hydrocarbons, are violently decom-

posed by chlorine in sunlight. Similar phenomena, though less intense, occur with bromine and iodine. A solution of sulphur in carbon bisulphide deposits sulphur at the point where a solar ray strikes the vessel. Nitric acid is decomposed in sunlight, oxygen being set free. The action of light in effecting the decomposition of chloride, bromide, and iodide of silver is the basis of photography.

Many organic compounds, such as turpentine, oils, bitumen of Judæa, and tannin, oxidise under the influence of the sun's rays. In plants, light is essential to the production of the colour of leaves and flowers, chlorophyll failing to be developed in the dark. Its influence on animals, though marked, is not accurately determined; generally it develops pigment, but dark races are found both near the tropics and the poles.

L., composition of. (*L. compositio*, arrangement.) Newton held that white light is composed of seven primary colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; Wünsch, in 1792, and Young, in 1801, admitted only three primary colours: red, green, and violet.

L., concentrated. (*L. con*, for *cum*, together with; *centrum*, a centre.) The point from which light emanates, or the point to which it can be brought by the action of a convex lens or a concave mirror.

L. con'centrator. (*L. con*; *centrum*.) An apparatus devised by Sir Morell Mackenzie to intensify the light of a lamp or candle. It consists of a small metal cylinder 3·5 inches long and 2·5 inches in diameter, closed at one end and fitted with a plano-convex lens at the other; the plane face towards the flame. The upper and under surfaces of the cylinder are perforated for the admission of the candle or lamp chimney, and two arms with a screw serve to fix it.

L., decomposition of. See *Decomposition of light*.

L., diffrac'tion of. See *Diffraction*.

L., diffu'sed. (*L. diffusus*, spread abroad.) Applied to the general light of day, or to the light which has passed through a concave lens or reflected from a convex mirror.

L., diffu'sion of. See *Diffusion of light*.

L., disper'sion of. (*L. dispersus*, part. of *dispergo*, to scatter about.) The separation of the several coloured rays that, owing to their different refrangibilities, occurs in the refraction of light through a prism. The point where the rays begin to diverge is termed the point of dispersion. The dispersive power of different substances for light varies considerably. The proportionate length of the red, blue, and other colours in the spectrum differs with different substances; to this the term irrationality of dispersion is applied.

L., electric. See *Electric light*.

L., emis'sion of, by animals. (*L. emissio*, a sending out.) Many animals are phosphorescent. The best known in this country is the *Lampyrus noctiluca*, or glow-worm. The noctiluca and various siphonophores and pyrosomata make the waves of the sea sparkle with a soft, lambent light. In the warm regions of Europe fireflies are common, and are represented by the *Pyrophorus noctilucus* and *Luciola italica*. In South America the *Fulgora latermaria*, in China the *Fulgora cancellaria*, in India the *Fulgora pyrrhorrhynchus*, and in the West Indies the *Elatér noctilucus*, all known as lantern flies, emit light. The *Pyro-*

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phorus has been studied by Dubois. In this animal the ovum is luminous even whilst in the oviduct. In the larva the light emanates from a region between the head and the anterior border of the first thoracic segment. After the second month the thoracic focus still exists, and in addition the first eight rings of the abdomen each bear three shining points, two lateral, very brilliant, and one median; the ninth has a brilliant, single luminous point. The light is only emitted at the approach of night. It gives a continuous spectrum from red to blue. It contains sufficient actinism to give photographs. No movement of a radiometer could be obtained from the light of six insects. Melloui's pile showed slight evolution of heat. The insect deprived of water loses its light-giving property, but plunged into water regains it. Oxygen does not appear to be necessary.

L., emission of, by plants. (*L. emissio.*) Light of a phosphorescent character is given off by rotting wood. The thallus of some fungi, as *Rhizomorpha subterranea*, *Agaricus olearius*, is luminous. The *Dictamnus* is said to give off flashes on sultry evenings.

L., flashes of. See *Photopsis*.

L., fluorescence of. See *Fluorescence*.

L., homogeneous. (*ὁμός*, one and the same; *γίγος*, a kind.) A light which consists of only one colour, as yellow or red.

L., intensity of. (*L. intensus*, stretched out. *F. intensité de la lumière.*) The strength or power of illumination of light as it is visible to the eye directly or in relation to its power of illuminating objects; it is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source of light; the intensity of oblique light is proportional to the cosine of the angle which the rays of light make with the perpendicular to the illuminated surface.

L., interference of. See *Interference of light*.

L., intraocular. (*L. intra*, within; *oculus*, the eye. *F. lumière intraoculaire.*) A supposed light which exists in the eye itself. See *L., proper, of retina*, and *Phosphenes*.

L., invisible rays of. Those rays of light which are situated beyond the visible violet and red extremities of the spectrum. The rays beyond the violet may be brought into view, may be rendered visible, by being allowed to enter solution of quinine and other substances when the phenomena of fluorescence are exhibited.

L., magnetisation of. The action of magnetism on light. It may be shown by allowing a beam of light to pass through a Nicol's prism, by which it is polarised, then through a cylinder of Faraday's heavy glass situated between the poles of an electro-magnet, then through a second Nicol, and finally to fall upon a screen. If the prisms be crossed the screen is dark, but on exciting the magnet light instantly appears upon the screen, an effect which is stated to be due to the plane of vibration of the particles of ether being caused to rotate.

L., monochromatic. (*Μόνος*, single; *χρωματικός*, relating to colour.) Light which consists of one colour only.

L. of chaos. (*F. lumière du chaos.*) Same as *L., proper, of retina*.

L., oxyhydrogen. See *Oxyhydrogen light*.

L., perception of. (*L. perceptio*, a

receiving.) A term used in ophthalmology to indicate the capacity for recognising the presence of light with inability to distinguish objects. The letters P.L. are used as its symbol.

L., polarisation of. See *Polarisation of light*.

L., proper, of retina. (*F. lumière propre de la rétine.*) An intraocular light which the retina always possesses, having its source in the movements of the blood in the vessels, in the mechanical actions which accompany every movement of the eyes or eyelids, and in the molecular movements of the elements of the tissues which, being communicated to the retinal elements, effect the production of light.

L., radiation of. (*L. radio*, to emit beams.) The emission or diffusion of light from a luminous body.

L., recomposition of. (*L. re*, back; *compono*, to put together.) The production of white light by the collection and combination of the coloured rays of a spectrum by means of a prism or mirrors properly adjusted.

L., reflection of. (*L. reflecto*, to bend back.) Light is reflected from all substances to some extent, and from some substances to a large extent. If the surface be smooth and polished, the law of reflection of light is, that the angles of incidence and reflection are equal; and further, the incident and reflected rays always lie in a plane perpendicular to the reflecting surface. When a ray of light attempts to pass obliquely from a more refracting towards a less refracting medium, it is found that at a certain angle total reflection occurs. The angle which marks the limit beyond which total reflection takes place is called the limiting angle, and this diminishes as the refraction increases. For water it is $48^{\circ}5'$, for flint glass $38^{\circ}41'$, and for diamond $23^{\circ}42'$.

L., refraction of. (*L. refractus*, part. of *refringo*, to break up.) The change of direction which occurs in a ray of light in passing from one medium into another of different density. In passing from a rarer into a denser medium, a ray of light is refracted towards the perpendicular; in passing from a denser into a rarer medium, from the perpendicular. The degree of refraction which the ray undergoes varies with the nature of the medium and with the angle at which the ray enters the medium.

L., refraction of, double. See *Double refraction*.

L., sources of. The sun constitutes the principal source of light, but subordinate sources are found in the fixed stars and meteors, in incandescence, phosphorescence, chemical action, and electricity. All bodies when raised to a sufficiently high temperature become luminous. Visible red rays are first emitted at 550° C.— 720° C. (1022° F.— 1328° F.) The spectrum is complete at 780° C. (1436° F.) A white heat is about 1160° C. (2120° F.)

L., spectrum of. (*L. spectrum*, an appearance.) The long particoloured stripe which is formed when a beam of light that has passed through a prism is allowed to fall on a screen. The succession of colours, commencing with the least refrangible, is red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Besides the colorific rays, the spectrum contains calorific or heating and actinic or chemical rays. See *Spectrum*.

L., theory of, corpuscular. (*L.*

LIGHT—LIGHTNING.

corpusculum, dim. of *corpus*, a body.) Same as *Emission theory of light*.

L., the'ory of, electro-magnetic. Maxwell's theory that light is an electrical vibration and not a material one, being the rapid alternation of energy from the static form of electrical energy to the kinetic form. It is based on the fact that that rate at which an electro-magnetic wave disturbance travels is almost the same as the rate at which the light wave travels.

L., the'ory of, emis'sion. See *Emission theory of light*.

L., the'ory of, Newto'nian. The *Emission theory of light*.

L., the'ory of, undulatory. The theory of the nature of light maintained by Huyghens, Euler, and especially by Young, and after him Fresnel, and now generally entertained, that light consists in the rapid transversal vibrations of the molecules of the imponderable, invisible, luminiferous ether which fills all intermolecular and interstellar space, exciting in it undulations which, falling upon the retina, produce the sensation of light.

L., the'ory of, wave. The *L., theory of, undulatory*.

L., u'nit of. A standard by which the intensity of light may be measured. A common unit is a sperm candle of six to the pound, burning 120 grains in the hour.

L., veloc'ity of. (*L. velocitas*, swiftness.) This was estimated by Römer from observation of the eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter at different points of the earth's orbit; by Bradley, from observation of the movements of the fixed stars; by Foucault, by the rotation of a mirror. It is about 186,000 miles per second.

Light. (*Sax. lecht; G. leicht. F. léger; I. leggiero; S. ligero.*) Not heavy.

L. carbonate of magne'sia. See *Magnesia carbonas levis*.

L. carburetted hy'drogen. A synonym for *Marsh gas*.

L. magne'sia. See *Magnesia levis*.

L. oil. The brown oily liquid obtained from the distillation of coal-tar which floats on water; it consists chiefly of benzol, toluol, xylol, and isocumol. It is also called crude naphtha.

L. oil of cloves. See under *Oleum caryophylli*.

L. oil of wine. See *Oil of wine, light*.

Light'er man. A man who manages a lighter, or large flat-bottomed open barge, used in unloading and loading ships.

L.'s bot tom. An old term for inflammation of the bursa ischiadica glutei maximi from pressure, such as occurs in sitting much on a hard seat.

Lightning. (*E. lighten*, to make light; *Sax. leotan. F. éclair; I. fulmine; S. relampago; G. Blitz.*) A flash of light accompanying a discharge of electricity in the atmosphere; the time of its duration does not exceed the ten-thousandth part of a second; it may be several miles in length, and is white in the lower regions, but often violet in the higher regions where the air is more rarefied.

L., ascend'ing. (*L. ascendo*, to mount up.) A lightning flash which proceeds from the earth to a cloud; it probably occurs when the earth is positively and the cloud negatively electrified.

L., back-stroke of. See under *Back-stroke*.

L., blind'ness from. This may be partial or complete, causing therefore amblyopia or amaurosis. Optic neuritis is usually the first visible symptom, from which recovery may take place, or the case may pass into one of white atrophy of the optic disc.

The lens is said to have been rendered opaque by a lightning stroke.

L. conduc'tor. Same as *L. rod*.

L., death by. This may be caused either by an ascending or descending discharge of the electric current. It acts chiefly through the nervous system, the cause of death being shock, or hæmorrhage into the brain, or rupture of an important internal organ. Rigor mortis comes on rapidly, but the coagulation of the blood is delayed.

L., fork'ed. A brilliant white zig-zag line of light accompanying an electric discharge between a cloud and the earth, or between two clouds. The zig-zag shape is thought to be caused by the resistance of the air condensed by the transit of a powerful discharge.

L., globe. A rare form in which the flash appears like a globe of fire; it is slow in movement, sometimes lasting eight or ten seconds, and occasionally appears to rebound when it touches the earth.

L., heat. The reflection from a cloud of a flash of lightning occurring beyond the horizon, or between cloud and cloud at such an elevation that the accompanying thunder cannot be heard.

L. pains. (*F. douleurs fulgurantes.*) Sharp, shooting pains of momentary duration which are felt by patients who suffer from locomotor ataxy. They are usually deeply-seated, and most commonly occur in the lower extremities, but may be felt in the trunk, arms, or head, or in the bladder and rectum. Though the pains are of short duration they may be repeated almost constantly for some time, even for days; they may be accompanied by spasms of the limb or by sudden loss of power; and in some cases are followed by ecchymosis of the painful spot.

L. print. The picture-like impression on the skin or clothes of persons struck by lightning and supposed to be a representation of some surrounding object. The mark often bears some resemblance to a tree with branches.

L. rod. (*F. paratonnere; I. parafulmine; G. Blitzableiter.*) An insulated rod of metal projecting by a point above the highest part of a building and continued into the ground, where it should be attached to a large plate of metal, or led into water or moist charcoal. Its purpose is to protect the building from the destructive effects of lightning by conducting the electricity to the earth.

L., sheet. A shapeless, widely extended flash, probably due to a brush discharge within a cloud; it may be white or violet in colour.

L., silent. Same as *L., heat*.

L. stroke. A stroke of lightning may be direct or indirect; in the former when the disruptive discharge of electricity is received directly on some part of the body death usually occurs at once; in the latter the discharge is received by some neighbouring object, and the symptoms are either produced by nervous shock or they are the result of electric induction, and are rarely fatal. There may be more or less unconsciousness or coma with contracted pupil, partial or complete loss of sight or hearing, or anæsthesia or paralysis. The skin may be

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burned, or the so-called *L. print* may be produced, or the bones may be fractured, or a limb may be torn off, or an internal blood-vessel may be ruptured, or a viscus rent. See *L., death by.*

L., summer. The same as *L., heat.*
Lights. The name given by butchers to the lungs, from their lightness. Pigs', bullocks', and sheep's lights are eaten as food.

Lign al'oës. The same as *Lignum aloes.*

Lignatile. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. lignatile.*) Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushrooms.

Lign'neous. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. ligneux*; *I. ligneo*; *S. leñoso*; *G. holzig.*) Woody. Of the nature of, or resembling, wood.

L. acid. (*F. acide ligneux.*) Same as *Pyroligneous acid.*

L. body. (*F. corps ligneux.*) That part of the stem of plants which lies between the bark and the medulla.

L. layer. (*F. couche ligneuse.*) The ring of woody fibre formed each year in the stem of a plant.

L. plant. A plant which has a stem of solid wood.

Lignerolle. A French surgeon of the present time.

L's amputa'tion. This operation consists in removing all the bones of the foot, except the astragalus, and making a heel flap, as in the case of Syme's amputation.

Lign'ic. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. lignique.*) Woody. Relating to wood.

L. acid. Same as *Pyroligneous acid.*

Lignic'olous. (*L. lignum*, wood; *colo*, to inhabit. *F. lignicole*; *G. holzbewohnend.*) Established or living in wood.

Ligniferous. (*L. lignum*, wood; *fero*, to bear. *F. lignifere.*) Applied to branches which yield nothing but wood, neither flowers nor fruits.

Lignifica'tion. (*L. lignum*; *fio*, to become. *F. lignification.*) The process of becoming woody.

Ligniform. (*L. lignum*; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of wood.

L. asbestos. See *Asbestos*, *ligniform.*

Lignihum'ic. (*L. lignum*; *humus*, the soil. *F. lignihumique.*) Same as *Umic.*

Lign'in. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. lignine*; *G. Lignin*, *Holzstoff.*) The woody fibre constituting the fibrous structure of vegetable substances, and which is the most abundant principle in plants; it exists to the extent of 96 per cent. in the various kinds of wood, has neither taste nor smell, does not change by keeping, and is insoluble in alcohol, water, and the dilute acids. It has not been isolated, but Schultze proposes for it the formula $C_{19}H_{24}O_{10}$, and Saehse that of $C_{18}H_{24}O_{10}$.

Also, a synonym of *Cellulose.*

Ligniro'dent. (*L. lignum*; *rodo*, to gnaw. *F. lignirode.*) Eating, or living on, wood.

Ligniro'dium. See *Gum*, *lignirodium.*

Lignite. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. lignite*; *G. bituminöses Holz.*) Fossil wood imperfectly converted into coal, and showing its ligneous structure. It is dark brown in colour, and has a sp. gr. of 1.15 to 1.3. It is chiefly a tertiary formation, and consists of the remains, wood, fruits, and leaves, of palms and other trees and shrubs now existing on the earth, as well as extinct ones.

Lignitic. Resembling *Lignite.*

Lignitiferous. (*Lignite*; *L. fero*, to bear.) Containing *Lignite.*

Lignivorous. (*L. lignum*, wood; *vor*, to devour. *F. lignivore.*) Living on, or eating, wood.

Lignoc'er'ic acid. (*L. lignum*, wood; *cera*, wax.) $C_{24}H_{48}O_2 = C_{23}H_{47} \cdot CO_2H$. A fatty acid contained in paraffin and in beech-wood tar; it melts at about 70° C. (158° F.) It crystallises in needles.

Lign'oin. $C_{20}H_{23}NO_8$. A brown substance obtained by Reichel from old Huanuco bark. According to Hesse its composition is $C_{20}H_{20}O_8$, and it is probably identical with *Cinchona red.*

Lig'none. The same as *Xylite.*

Lig'nose. (*L. lignum*, wood.) A name proposed for the compound of lignin and cellulose which is supposed to exist in wood.

Also, $C_{18}H_{26}O_{11}$, a reddish-yellow substance obtained, along with glucose, by boiling glycolignose or firwood with hydrochloric acid.

Lignos'ity. (*L. lignum*, *F. lignosité.*) The condition of being, or being like, wood.

Lign'ous. (*L. lignum*, wood. *F. ligné*, *ligneux*; *G. holzartig*, *holzig.*) Consisting of, or resembling, wood; woody.

Lig'num. (*L. lignum*, wood; probably from *lego*, to gather. *F. bois*; *I. legno*; *S. leña*; *G. Holz.*) See *Wood.*

L. ab'ietis. (*L. abies*, the silver fir. *G. Tannenholz.*) The wood of *Abies picca*, or silver fir.

L. agal'lochi ve'ri. (Arabic *aqhaludjy*; Heb. *ahaloth*; Gr. *ἀγάλλοχον*, an Indian bitter wood; *L. verus*, true.) The same as *L. aloes.*

L. al'oës. (Arab. *alloch*; Heb. *halal*, shining, bitter. *F. bois d'aloës.*) A name used in the Bible and many ancient writings to designate the resinous wood *Aquilaria agallocha*, which was used for incense.

The lign aloes of Mexico is ascribed to an *Amyris*.

L. anachui'té. See *Anacahuite wood.*

L. aquilæ. (*L. aquila*, eagle.) The same as *L. aloes.*

L. aspal'athi. The same as *L. aloes.*

The term was probably also given to the wood of a *Cytisus*.

L. benedic'tum. (*L. benedictus*, blessed.) The wood of the *Guaiacum officinale*. See *Guaiaci lignum*.

L. bras'ilé. The same as *L. brasiliense.*

L. brasili'en'sé. (*F. bois du Brésil*, *Brésillet.*) Brazil wood, obtained from the Genus *Cesalpinia*, and especially from *Cesalpinia sappan*, *L.*

L. brasili'en'sé ru'brum. (Brazil; *L. ruber*, red. *F. bois de Brésil*, *brésillet*; *I. verzinio*; *G. Fernambukholz*, *rothes Brasilienholz.*) Brazil wood, obtained in Brazil from the *Cesalpinia echinata*, Lam., or *Guilandina echinata*, Sprengel. It yields a red dye. A similar dye is obtained from the redwood of Costa Rica and St. Martha. In Jamaica the *Cesalpinia crista* furnishes yellow Brazilian wood, and similar dyes are obtained from *Cesalpinia brasiliensis*, *L.*, *C. bijuga*, Schwartz, *C. vesicaria*, *L.*, and *C. bahamensis*, Lam. It contains tannin and sugar, and a crystallisable colouring matter, Brazilin, $C_{20}H_{24}O_7$, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, which is coloured yellow with acids, violet with alkalies, and easily bleaches in sunlight.

LIGNYODES—LIGULA.

L. cæruleum. (L. *cæruleus*, blue.) The same as *L. campechianum*.

L. calam'bac. Another name for the *L. aloes*.

L. campechen'së. (F. *bois de campêche*, *bois d'Inde*.) The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, or logwood tree. See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

L. campechia'num. The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, L., or logwood tree. See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

L. campesca'num. The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, L., or logwood tree. See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

L. citri'num. (Mod. L. *citrinus*, yellow. G. *Gelbholz*.) The wood of a tree growing in Central America and the Antilles, named *Maclura tinctoria*, Don., *Morus tinctoria*, Jacquin, *Broussonetia tinctoria*, Kth. It contains two yellow pigments, morin and morin-tannic acid.

L. colubri'num. (L. *coluber*, a snake. G. *Schlangenholtz*.) The wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, a tree growing in the Moluccas. It has a bitter taste, contains brucin and a little strychnia, a green butter-like fat, yellow extractive gum and wax. It is in great repute in India as a remedy against the bite of snakes. The wood of *Strychnos nux vomica* is often substituted for it.

L. excrementarium. A tree indigenous in Java, the wood of which has a stercoraceous odour.

L. febrif'ugum. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugio*, to put to flight.) Quassia wood.

L. fernambu'ci. (Fernambuco.) The same as *L. brasiliense rubrum*.

L. flav'um. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) The same as *L. citrinum*.

L. gua'jaci. G. Ph. (*Hoazacan*, the name of the tree in Hayti in America. F. *bois de Gayac*; G. *Guajakholz*, *Pockenholz*, *Franzosenholz*.) See *Guaiaei lignum*.

L. hæmatox'yl. (F. *bois de campêche*.) See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

L. ind'icum. (F. *bois d'Inde*.) Indian wood. A name for the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*.

Also, a term for guaiacum wood.

Also, the wood of *Myrtus acris*.

L. infel'ix. (L. *infelix*, unfruitful.) The *Sambucus nigra*.

L. junip'eri. (G. *Wachholderholz*.) The wood of *Juniperus communis*. It contains resin and an ethereal oil.

L. moluccen'së. A name for the wood of the *Croton tiglium*.

L. nephriticum. (Νεφρός, the kidney. G. *Griesholz*, *blaues Sandelholz*.) The wood of *Moringa pterygosperma* and *M. aptera*.

L. nys'sæ. The wood of *Nyssa aquatica*. Used to make tents, otherwise called *Tents*, *tupelo*.

L. papua'num. The wood of *Altingia excelsa*.

L. pava'næ. A name for the *Croton tiglium* wood, which is a drastic purgative.

L. pi'cæ. (L. *piz*, pitch. G. *Fichtenholz*.) The wood of *Picea excelsa*.

L. pi'ni. (L. *pinus*, a pine tree. G. *Kieferholz*.) The wood of the *Pinus sylvestris*.

L. pterocar'pi. (F. *bois de santal rouge*; G. *rothes Sandelholz*.) Red sanders-wood. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, L.

L. quas'siæ. (F. *bois de quassia*, *b. de la Jamaïque*, *b. amer*; G. *Jamaica Quassiaholz*.)

Quassia or bitter wood. Obtained from the *Picrena excelsa*, Lindl.

L. quas'siæ spu'rium. (L. *spurius*, false.) A wood the origin of which is unknown, though it has been attributed to the *Rhus metopium*, L., or *Picodendron Stœncei*.

L. Rho'dii. (G. *Rhodiserholz*, *Rosenholz*.) The woods obtained from the convolvulaceous plants, indigenous in the Caury Islands, named *Convolvulus scoparius*, L., and *Convolvulus floridus*, L. A rose-perfumed oil is extracted from them which is used in perfumery.

The term is also applied to rosewood, the wood of *Zanthoxylum emarginatum*, and also the root of *Genista canariensis*.

Guibourt is of opinion that the name is not derived from the supposed source of the wood, the island of Rhodes, but that it signifies a wood with the smell of roses.

L. sanc'tum. (L. *sacntus*, sacred. F. *bois saint*.) The same as *L. guaiaci*.

L. san'tali ru'bri. (L. *ruber*, red.) Red sandal, or sanders-wood. Same as *Pterocarpi lignum*.

L. santali'num al'bum. (L. *albus*, white. G. *weisse Sandelholz*.) The wood of the young branches of the *Santalum album*.

L. santali'num citri'num. (L. *citrinus*, lemon-coloured. G. *gelbes Sandelholz*.) A wood obtained from the older branches of the *Santalum album*, L. Indigenous in the Sunda Isles.

L. santali'num ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red. F. *bois de santal rouge*; G. *rothes Sandelholz*, *Calitaurholz*.) Same as *L. pterocarpi*.

L. sapp'an. (F. *bois de campeche*, *brésillet des Indes*; G. *Sappanholz*.) A name for the wood of the *Cæsalpinia sappan*, L.

L. sass'afra. (G. *Sassafrasholz*, *Fenchelholzweurzel*.) The wood of *Sassafras officinalis*, Nees, *Laurus sassafras*, L.

L. serpent'inum. The wood of the *Ophioxylum serpentinum*.

L. til'iæ. (G. *Lindenholz*.) Wood obtained from the *Tilia ulmifolia* and *Tilia platyphyllos*, Scop. It supplies lime charcoal.

L. tu'pelo. Same as *L. nys'sæ*.

L. vit'æ. (L. *vita*, life. F. *bois de vie*; G. *Guajacholz*, *Lebensholz*.) A synonym of *L. guaiaci*, from its hardness and durability.

Lignyodes. (Λιγνῶδες, smoky; from λιγνός, thick smoke mixed with flame.) Fuliginous; smoky. Applied to the brown coating on the tongue in some diseases.

Lign'ys. (Λιγνός.) Soot.

Ligou'rio. Greece, between Epidaurus and Nauplia, near the ruins of a temple of Eseulapius. Ancient mineral waters, but their composition is not known.

Ligro'ine. A synonym of *Petroleum ether*.

Lig'ula. (L. *ligula*, a little tongue; dim. of *lingua*, the tongue. F. *ligule*; G. *Züngelchen*.) A small tongue-like or strap-like body. Also, a species of bandage.

Also, a name for the clavicle, the glottis, and the epiglottis.

Also (F. *ligule*, *languette*), the tongue of the Crustacea, Arachnida, and Insecta; it is formed by the union of the stipes, squama and mala.

Also, a thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the restiform body. It consists of epithelium, continuous with that

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forming the roof, and lining the floor of the fourth ventricle, with some white nerve-substance; commences at the clava of the funiculi graciles, forms part of the lateral boundary of the fourth ventricle, and terminates near the place whence the roots of the vagus and glosso-pharyngeal nerves issue. It is called the smaller pons by Meckel.

Also, a measure containing three drachms and a scruple.

See also *Ligule*.

L. si'nus rhomboida'lis. (L. *sinus*, a gulf; *rhomboid*.) The cerebral structure described under the chief heading.

Lig'ula. (L. *ligula*. F. *ligule*.) A genus of sexually mature cestoid worms of the Family *Ligulide*.

The worms are said to be used as a delicate food, when fried, in Italy.

L. crispa, Rudolphi. (L. *crispus*, curled.) Found in the small intestine of *Phoca vitulina*.

L. digram'ma, Creplin. (Aίς, twice; γράμμα, a drawing.) A larval form found in the abdominal cavity of *Pereca fluviatilis*.

L. Manso'ni, Cobbold. A name given to a worm, twelve to fourteen inches long, found by Manson in the subperitoneal tissue about the kidneys and iliac fossæ of a man suffering from lymph-serotum with filariæ in the blood. It possesses no sexual organs, being a larval form, the adult form having not yet been seen. It is called by Leuckhart *Bothriocephalus liguloides*.

L. monogram'ma, Creplin. (Μόνος, single; γράμμα, a drawing.) A larval form found in the abdominal cavity of *Morrhua americana*.

L. nodo'sa. (L. *nodosus*, knotted.) Found in the trout, *Salmo trutta*; probably a larval form of *Bothriocephalus latus*.

L. pauceri, Polonio. Found under the skin of *Tropidonotus natrix*.

L. proglottis, Wagener. Found in the large intestine of *Scymnus nicænsis*.

L. reptans, Diesing. (L. *repto*, to creep.) Found encapsuled under the skin in *Chrysothrix sciurea*.

L. simplicis'sima, Rudolphi. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The larval form of the genus when in the peritoneal cavity of a fish; it contains well-developed generative organs. See *Ligulide*.

L. tuba. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet.) Found in the intestinal canal of the tench, *Tinea vulgaris*.

Lig'ulate. (L. *ligula*, a little tongue. F. *ligulé*; I. *ligulato*; G. *bandig*, *bandförmig*, *zungenförmig*.) Strap- or riband-shaped.

Lig'ulated. (L. *ligula*.) Same as *Ligulate*.

Lig'ule. (L. *ligula*. F. *ligule*; G. *Blatthäutchen*.) A strap-shaped or small tongue-shaped body.

In Botany, the thin and scarious projection from the summit of the sheath of the leaf of grasses. It is the analogue of a stipule.

Also, a strap-shaped body arising from the base of the leaf of some Filicinae, as *selaginella*.

Also, an outgrowth from the inner face of certain petals, as in *lychnis*, *euscuta* and *larrea*.

Also, the broad expanded part of the corolla of the ray florets in *Compositæ*.

Liguli'dæ. (L. *ligula*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *ligulidés*; G. *Riemenwürmer*.) A

Family of the Order *Cestoda*, Class *Platyhelmintha*. Body soft, with irregular transverse folds, but no distinct joints; the embryo possesses at first a ciliated coat which it casts, and, developing six hooks, has an independent existence; in some way it gains entrance to the peritoneal cavity of a fish, especially one of the *Cyprinidæ*, where it grows to a large ribbon-shaped cestoid larva, then being swallowed by a carnivorous fish, or a fish-eating animal, it assumes in the intestine of its host a complete sexual form. Occasionally the immature worm leaves the body of the fish and leads a free life.

Ligulif'erous. (L. *ligula*; *fero*, to bear.) Having a *Ligula*.

Ligulifloræ. (L. *ligula*, a little tongue. F. *liguliflores*.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, having all the florets perfect and ligulate, and the juice milky.

Liguliflorate. (L. *ligula*; *flos*, a flower.) Same as *Liguliflorous*.

Liguliflorous. (L. *ligula*; *flos*, a flower. F. *liguliflore*; G. *zungenblüthig*.) Applied to the corolla of the *Compositæ* when it is entirely composed of ligulate florets.

Liguliform. (L. *ligula*, a little tongue; *forma*, likeness. F. *liguliforme*.) Strap-shaped.

Ligulin. A non-nitrogenous colouring matter, of beautiful crimson tint, obtained from the ripe berries of the privet. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

Ligust'icum. (Λιγυστικόν, an umbelliferous plant growing in Λιγυστική, Liguria. G. *Liebstock*, *Lewerstock*.) The same as *Levisticum*.

L. actæo'fium, Michaux. (Ἀκτῖα, the elder tree; L. *folium*, a leaf.) The root is aromatic and carminative.

L. ajowan, Flem. The *Ptychotis ajowan*.

L. capilla'ceum, Lam. (L. *capillus*, hair.) The *Meum athamanticum*.

L. car'vum. The same as *Carum*.

L. cornubien'se, Linn. The *Physospermum cornubiense*.

L. fœnic'ulum, Roth. (L. *fœniculum*, fennel.) The *Fœniculum vulgare*.

L. levist'icum, Linn. The *Levisticum paludapifolium*.

L. me'um, De Cand. The *Meum athamanticum*.

L. nodiflorum, Vill. The *Meum nodiflorum*.

L. peloponesi'acum, Linn. The *Molspermum cicutarium*.

L. phellan'drium, Crantz. The same as *Enanthe phellandrium*.

L. podagra'ria, Crantz. The *Ægopodium podagraria*.

L. sila'us. The same as *Peucedaneum silaüs*.

Ligust'rin. (L. *ligustrum*, the privet.) A bitter substance obtained from the bark of the privet. Believed to be identical with *Syringin*.

Ligustron. A bitter, crystalline, fusible substance obtained by Kromayer from the *Ligustrum vulgare*.

Ligustrum, Linn. (L. *ligustrum*, the privet, or perhaps the syringa.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*.

L. ægyptiacum. The same as *Lawsonia inermis*.

L. ibo'tu, Sieb. Hab. Japan. Seeds used as a substitute for coffee; they contain no caffeine.

LIKTRAA—LILY.

L. vulgarë. (*L. vulgaris*, common. F. *troëne*; G. *Hartriegel*.) The privet. The leaves are astringent and bitter, the flowers aromatic, the berries purgative. The leaves and flowers have been used in decoction as a gargle in sore-throat and buccal ulcerations, and internally in diarrhœa and hæmorrhages. The eating of the berries has proved fatal to children, producing vomiting, purging, collapse and convulsions before death. The leaves and shoots have caused similar symptoms, but not death.

Lik'traa. Same as *Radesyge*.

Lilac. (S. *lilac*, *lila*; from Turk. *leilaq*; from Pers. *lilaj*; from *nilak*, bluish. F. *lilas*; I. *lila*; G. *spanischer Flieder*.) The *Syringa vulgaris*. A watery extract of the capsules is said to possess febrifuge qualities.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*.

L., Chi'nese. The *Melia azederach*.

L., common. The *Syringa vulgaris*.

L., In'dian. The *Melia azederach*.

L., Per'sian. The *Syringa persica*.

L. vulgaris, Lamb. The *Syringa vulgaris*.

Lila'ceæ. (*Lilac*.) Ventenat's term for *Oleaceæ*.

Lila'ceous. (F. *lilas*, the lilac. G. *lila-blau*.) Of, or belonging to, a lilac colour; a clear blue which changes to a reddish hue.

Lilacin. The same as *Syringin*.

Lili. A Paracelsian term for either the substance used in making a certain tincture which was called *Leo ruber* or *Leo rubens*, or the tincture itself. See *Lilium* Paracelsi.

Lilia'ceæ. (F. *liliacées*; I. *gigliacee*; S. *liliaceas*; G. *Liliengewächse*.) An Order of the Cohort *Liliales*, most abundant in temperate climates; being hypogynous, bisexual, hexapetaloid endogens, with copious fleshy albumen; perianth naked, flat when withering; anthers introrse, styles consolidated.

Lilia'ceous. (*L. lilium*, a lily. F. *liliacé*; G. *lilienförmig*.) Belonging to, or resembling, the lily.

Lilia'go. (L. dim. *lilium*, the lily; from the resemblance of its flower.) Name of the spider-wort; the *Anthericum uliistrum* of Linn., formerly said to be alexipharmic and carminative.

Lilia'les. (*L. lilium*, the lily.) A cohort of the Sub-series *Syncarpæ*, Series *Superæ*, Sub-class *Petaloidæa*, Class *Monocotyledones*, having hermaphrodite, rarely unisexual, generally hexapetaloid, flowers, a superior ovary, axile placenta, and copious albumen.

Lilias'trum. (*L. lilium*, a lily; *aster*, a star.) The same as *Liliago*.

Liliifloræ. (*L. lilium*, a lily; *flos*, a flower.) An Order of the Class *Monocotyledones*, the calyx and corolla generally petaloid, each whorl usually consisting of three members, and the seeds with endosperm.

Lilifolious. (*L. lilium*, a lily; *folium*, a leaf. F. *lilifolié*; G. *lilienblättrig*.) Having leaves like a lily.

Lilium. (*L. lilium*, a lily; cognate with Gr. *λεῖριον*, a lily.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

Also, the same as *Lili*, or the tincture of metals; also, an old term for a mixture of copper, antimony, regulus of antimony, tin, nitre, and tartar melted together in a crucible and then poured into a mortar, and introduced as hot as possible into matrices, and then having

spirit of wine poured on them; the mixture is digested till it has acquired a red colour. Also, the quintessence of sulphur, and *Sulphur fixum*.

L. album. (*L. albus*, white.) The *L. candidum*.

L. bulbiferum, Linn. (*L. bulbis*, a bulb; *fero*, to bear.) Root cathartic; leaves cooling. The pollen is said to have produced vomiting, purging, and drowsiness in a child who had introduced it into her nostrils.

L. can'didum, Linn. (*L. candidus*, white. F. *lis blanc*; I. *lilia*; S. *azucena-blanca*; G. *die weisse Lilie*; Port. *lirio branco*; Dan. *lilie*; Swed. *lilja*; Arab. *azuzena*.) The white lily. An oil is obtained from the flowers, which is used as a popular remedy in ear-ache; and the bulbs boiled in milk are used in the form of poultices as emollients and maturants.

L. convall'ium. A name for the *Convallaria majalis*, or lily of the valley.

L. martagon, Linn. (G. *Türkenband*.) Martagon. Turk's cap lily. Hab. Alps of Europe. Root diuretic and emmenagogue. The root is used in the ordinary food of the Siberians.

L. Paracel'si. (*Paracelsus*.) A cordial employed by Paracelsus. It was prepared by the action of alcohol on antimony mixed with nitrate of potash and salt of tartar.

L. pompo'nium. (*Pomponius*, an ancient geographer.) Hab. Kamtschatka. Tubers used as food.

L. purpureum. (*L. purpureus*, purple.) The *Hemerocallis fulva*, or tawny day-lily.

L. ru'brum. (*L. ruber*, red.) The same as *L. purpureum*.

Lily. (Mid. E. *lilie*; Sax. *lilie*; from *L. lilium*; from Gr. *λεῖριον*, a lily. F. *lilas*; I. *giglio*; S. *lirio*; G. *Lilie*.) The name of the plants of the Genus *Lilium*.

L.-among-thorns. The plant mentioned by this name in the Canticles is supposed to be the honeysuckle, *Lonicera caprifolium*.

L., chec'quered. The *Fritillaria mele-agris*.

L. convally. The *Convallaria majalis*.

L., ground. The *Trillium latifolium*.

L., May. The *Convallaria majalis*.

L. of the val'ley. The *Convallaria majalis*.

L. oil. (F. *huile de lis*.) An infusion of white lily flowers in olive oil. It is emollient.

L., or'ange. The *Lilium bulbiferum*.

L., pond, white. The *Nymphaea odorata*.

L., pond, yel'low. The *Nuphar advena*.

L., red. The *Lilium bulbiferum*.

L., toad. The *Nymphaea odorata*.

L., Turk's cap. The *Lilium martagon*.

L., wa'ter. (F. *nénuphar*; G. *Wasser-lilie*.) Common name for several species of the Genus *Nymphaea*.

L., wa'ter, dwarf. The *Limnanthemum nymphaeoides*.

L., wa'ter, Jamai'ca. The *Nelumbium speciosum*.

L., wa'ter, lit'tle. The *Hydropeltis purpurea*.

L., wa'ter, sweet-scent'ed. The *Nymphaea odorata*.

L., wa'ter, white. The *Nymphaea alba*.

L., wa'ter, yel'low. The *Nymphaea lutea*.

Also, the *Nelumbium luteum*.

L., white. The *Lilium candidum*.

Lilyworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

Lîma. (*L. lima*, a file. *F. lime*; *G. Feile*.) A file or rasp. An instrument by which the ingredients of certain medicines are obtained, as iron, tin, or gold filings.

L. dentaria. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) A dentist's file for use on the teeth.

Lîma. A town of Peru.

L. bark. See *Bark, Lima*.

Lîma'ceous. (*L. limax*, a slug.) Relating, or like, to a slug or snail.

Lîma'cidæ. (*L. limax*, a slug.) Air-breathing Gasteropods, belonging to the Subkingdom *Mollusca*. The slugs are the best known examples.

Lîma'ciform. (*L. limax*; *forma*, shape.) Resembling a slug or snail. Applied to the larvæ of some Lepidoptera.

Lîmacin. (*L. limax*, a snail.) A white earthy substance obtained by Braconnot from the slime of the *Limax agrestis*. It dissolves easily in water and in boiling alcohol. The watery solution is precipitated by tannin. On dry distillation it yields ammonium carbonate and leaves a carbonaceous residue, a kind of mucosin.

Lîmacine. (*L. limax*.) Viscous or slimy, like a snail.

Lîma'cous. (*L. limax*.) Slimy, like a snail.

Lîma'cum cornua. (*L. limax*, a snail; *cornu*, a horn.) The lacrimal ducts.

Lîman'chia. (*Διμαρχία*, a weakening by hunger; from *λιμός*, hunger; *ἀγχω*, to kill. *F. limanchie*.) Old term for extreme hunger, or total abstinence from everything, by which any one dies.

Lîma'tion. (*L. limo*, to file, or polish. *F. limation*; *G. Feilen, Abschlechten*.) Filing. An old term for the operation of rubbing down asperities or prominences of the teeth; also, for that of removing inequalities of bones.

Lîma'tura. (*L. limatura*, file-dust; from *lima*, a file. *F. limaille*; *G. Feilspäne, Feilstaub*.) A term for the filings of a metal.

L. au'ri. (*L. aurum*, gold.) The filings of gold, or gold dust.

L. fer'ri. (*L. ferrum*, iron. *F. limailles de fer*; *I. limatura di ferro*; *S. limatura di hierro*; *G. gepulvertes Eisen, präparirte Eisenfeile*.) Iron filings. Used as a mild chalybeate.

L. mar'tis. (*L. Mars*, the god of war, an old name of iron.) Iron filings.

L. mar'tis præpara'ta. The *Ferrum pulveratum*.

L. stan'ni. (*L. stannum*, tin. *F. limailles d'étain*; *G. Zinnfeile*.) Tin filings, which were sometimes used as vermifuge, so acting by their mechanical irritation.

Lîmax. (*L. limax*, a slug; akin to *limus*, slime. *F. limace escargot*; *G. die Wegschnecke, die nackte Schnecke*.) A Genus of the Order *Pulmonifera*, Class *Gastropoda*. Term for a naked snail or slug; it abounds with gelatinous matter, and forms a nutritious decoction with milk or water; formerly used in consumption and atrophy.

L. ru'fus. *Linn.* (*L. rufus*, red.) Made into soup for pulmonary diseases.

Limb. (*Mid. E. lim*; *Sax. lim*; originally a twig, a branch broken off; from Teut. base *lam*, to break. *F. membre*; *I. membro*; *S. miembro*; *G. Glied*.) An extremity, or arm or leg, of an animal body.

Also, in Botany (*F. limbe*; *I. lembo*; *S. limbo*; *G. Rand*), the terminal and usually spreading part of a petal or a sepal; the expanded part of a monopetalous corolla; a thick branch of a tree.

L.s, artifi'cial. A mechanical substitute of greater or less complexity for an amputated limb.

L.s, devel'opment of. Limbs employed for locomotion apart from ciliated organs or regions are invariably developed as folds of the epiblast supported by an axial column of mesoblast.

In fishes, the fin arises as a lamellar fold of the epiblast, within which the mesoblast is modified to form muscles, and at a later period slender supporting rods or fin rays are developed, which are quite independent of the axial skeleton.

In the chick, the limbs first appear towards the end of the third day as flattened conical buds projecting from the Wolffian ridge. The fore-limbs or wings arise just behind the level of the heart, and the hind limbs in the immediate vicinity of the last. About the middle of the fifth day the end of the limb becomes expanded, the cartilaginous precursors of the bones appear, and the angles of the knee and elbow are perceptible. On the eighth day the elbow looks backwards and the knee forwards, and consequently the digits of the fore-limb point directly forwards, those of the hind limbs directly backwards. A rotation then occurs by which, on the tenth day, the toes are directed forwards and the digits of the wing backwards. The three digits of the wing and the four or five of the foot are visible on the sixth or seventh day.

The process of development is similar in the human embryo; the limbs making their appearance in the third week of pregnancy in embryos of about 4 mm. in length.

L.s, homo'logous bones of. (*Ὁμόλογος*, agreeing.) The homologous bones of the anterior and posterior limbs of the higher Vertebrata are not accurately settled in detail, but the following list is adopted by most authorities: the scapula is the homologue in the thoracic limb of the ilium in the pelvic limb, the precoracoid of the os pubis, the coracoid of the ischium, the humerus of the femur, the radius of the tibia, the ulna of the fibula, the scaphoid and semilunar of the astragalus, the cuneiform and pisiform of the calcaneum, the centrale, which is absent in man, and part of the scaphoid of the navicular, the trapezium of the internal cuneiform, the trapezoid of the middle cuneiform, the magnum of the external cuneiform, and the unciform of the cuboid.

L.s, hyper'trophy of, congenital. (*Υπέρ*, above; *τροφία*, nourishment; *L. congenitus*, born together with.) A condition of increased size of one or more limbs, or of a part of one or more, existing in an infant at birth; it may be symmetrical or unsymmetrical, and may involve the whole limb or some only of the tissues, as the adipose and connective tissues.

L.s, mo'tions of. The motions of a limb consist of *Flexion*, when it is bent; *Extension*, when it is straightened; *Abduction*, when it is moved away from the median line of the body; *Adduction*, when it is moved towards the median line of the body; *Rotation*, when it is turned on its own axis; and *Circumduction*,

LIMBAR—LIMBUS.

when it is made to describe round an imaginary axis a cone with its apex at the proximal end of the limb.

L.s., mo'tor centres of. The immediate motor centres of the forelimbs are probably situated in the cervical region of the spinal cord, those of the hind limbs in the lumbar region. These are symmetrical, and in some animals, as in some birds and the hind limbs of kangaroos, act simultaneously, whilst in other animals they act alternately. Besides these are other motor centres situated in the medulla oblongata, cerebellum, and cortex cerebri.

Also, see under *Motor centres*.

L.s., pair'ed. (G. *gepaarte Glieder*.) Limbs arranged symmetrically in pairs. They are developed in all Craniota higher than Cyclostomi, except in a few groups in which they have become lost. In the higher vertebrates there is usually an anterior pair attached to the shoulder girdle, and a posterior pair attached to the pelvic girdle.

L.s., pectoral. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) The anterior paired limbs of a vertebrate animal, so called from their attachment to the chest.

L.s., pel'vic. (L. *pelvis*.) The posterior paired limbs of a vertebrate animal, from their attachment to the pelvis.

L.-ray. The cartilaginous rod projecting from a basal girdle of the embryo of Craniota, and which forms, in its farther stage of more or less development, the limb of the adult animal.

L.s., sponta'neous amputa'tion of. See *Amputation, spontaneous*.

L.s., thoracic. (Θώραξ, the chest.) The anterior paired limbs of a vertebrate animal, so called from their attachment to the thorax.

L.s., unpaired. (G. *ungepaarte Glieder*.) Limbs arranged unsymmetrically, as the median ventral and median dorsal fins of Ichthyopsida.

Lim'bar. (L. *limbus*, a border. F. *limbaire*; S. *limbar*; G. *gesäumt*.) Of, or belonging to, a limb or border, as the limbar expansion of a corolla.

Lim'bate. (L. *limbus*.) Bordered, as when a corolla is bordered with a different colour to that of the main portion of the petals.

Lim'bic. (L. *limbus*.) Edged.

L. lobe of cer'ebrum. (F. *grande lobe limbique*.) Term applied by Broca to the gyrus fornicatus and its prolongation, constituting the anterior part of the uncinate gyrus, because they are marked off in nearly all mammals from the surrounding convolutions.

Limbi'ferous. (L. *limbus*, a hem or border; *fero*, to bear. F. *limbifère*.) Having a border or margin.

Limbo'lee oil. A clear yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Bergera Kœnigii*.

Lim'bus. (L. *limbus*, a border. F. *limbe*; I. *lenbo*; S. *limbo*; G. *Rand, Saum*.) The border or hem of a garment or other thing.

Also, a term applied to any distinct member of the body, as the upper or lower limbs or extremities.

Also, the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin.

Also, in Botany, the expanded part of a corolla, or a petal, or a leaf.

L. acetabuli. (L. *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone. G. *Hüftgelenk*.) The fibro-cartilaginous lip of the acetabulum.

L. alveola'ris maxill'æ inferio'ris. (L. *alveolus*, a little trough; *maxilla*, a jaw; *inferior*, lower. G. *Zahnrand des Unterkiefers, Zahnfächergrande*.) The free border of the lower jaw which presents pits for the insertion of the teeth.

L. alveola'ris os'sis maxilla'ris superio'ris. (L. *alveolus*; *os*, a bone; *maxilla*; *superior*, upper. G. *Zahnrand des Oberkiefers, Zahnbogens*.) The free border of the upper jaw into which the teeth are inserted.

L. angulo'sus. (L. *angulus*, a corner.) The *Linea obliqua cartilaginea thyroidea*.

L. cartilagin'eus. (L. *cartilago*, gristle.) The cartilaginous border of a socket of a joint.

L. cavi'tatis glenoi'deæ. (Mod. L. *cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow; Gr. γλῆνη, a shallow joint-cavity; *είδος*, form.) The thickened bony margin of the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

L. conjuncti'væ. (G. *Bindehautring*.) The *Annulus conjunctivæ*.

L. cor'neæ. (L. *corneus*, horny. G. *Hornhautrande*.) The margin of the cornea which is somewhat thicker than the centre. It is continuous with the sclerotic.

L. denta'lis. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Same as *L. alveolaris*.

L. fenes'træ ovalis. The thickened bony margin of the *Fenestra ovalis*.

L. fos'sæ ovalis. (L. *fossa*, a ditch; *ovalis*, oval.) The margin of the fossa ovalis of the heart, which is formed by a thick circular bundle of muscular fibres. The *Annulus Vieussenii*.

L. interauricula'ris. (L. *inter*, between; *auricle*.) The *L. fossæ ovalis*.

L. lam'inæ spir'alīs. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate; *spira*, a coil.) The thickened layer of tissue which lies upon the outer border of the osseous lamina spiralis of the cochlea, having a crest-like edge, with an underlying concavity, the inner spiral groove, and presenting on its upper surface a series of tooth-like projections, hence its other name *Lamina denticulata*. It consists of connective tissue, having few corpuscles, except at its under and inner part, and being more fibrous at the crest where there are regularly arranged nuclei. Its surface is covered with epithelium continuous with that of Reisner's membrane, except on the denticulations; the epithelium of the spiral groove is continuous with the cells of Corti's organ.

Also, called *Crista spiralis*.

L. Lanci'sii. (Lancisi, an Italian anatomist, circa 1713.) The external fasciculus of the nerves of Lancisi on the corpus callosum.

L. luteus foram'inis centra'lis. (L. *luteus*, yellow; *foramen*, a hole; *centrum*, a centre.) Sömmering's term for the *Macula lutea*.

L. luteus ret'inæ. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *Macula lutea*.

L. palpebra'lis. (L. *palpebralis*, belonging to the eyebrow.) The free border of the upper and of the lower eyelids. They are from 1.7 to 2.3 mm. broad, and have an anterior and posterior border, of which the anterior is the sharper.

L. poste'rior cor'poris stria'ti. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *corpus*, a body; *stria*, a furrow.) The *Tenia semicircularis*.

L. sphenoida'lis. (Σφήν, a wedge; *είδος*, likeness.) The ridge which bounds the sulcus chiasmatis in front, and limits the anterior part,

LIME—LIMESTONE.

or jugum sphenoidale, of the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone behind.

L. Vieusse'nii. The *Annulus Vieusse'nii*.

Lime. (Mid. E. *lym*, *lim*, *lyme*; Sax. *lim*; G. *Leim*; L. *linus*, mud; formed from base *li*, to pour; from Aryan root *ri*, to pour. F. *glu*; I. *vischio*; S. *liga*.) The original meaning was a viscid substance, otherwise called birdlime.

Subsequently it came to mean *Calcium monoxide*, or *Calx*.

Lime acts as a caustic, and in solution as an antacid and astringent.

L., ben'zoate of. Benzoin and slaked lime are boiled together in water, and the liquid filtered from the sediment and concentrated till the salt is precipitated. Used in gout and uric acid gravel.

L., burn'ed. Same as *L., quick*.

L. burn'ers, disea'ses of. (G. *Krankheiten des Kalkbrenners*.) Lime burners are exposed to a heat of 104° F. (40° C.), and suffer from sudden changes of temperature, which produce acute pulmonary affections, rheumatism, and gastro-intestinal disorders.

L., carbonate of. Same as *Calcium carbonate*.

L., car'bonate of, precip'itated. See *Calcei carbonas precipitata*.

L., caust'ic. See *L., quick*.

L., chlo'ride of. The same as *Calx chlorata* and *Calcii chloridum*.

L., chlo'rinated. See *Calx chlorata*.

L., chlo'rite of. The same as *Calx chlorata*.

L., chlo'ruret of. Same as *Calx chlorata*.

L., hy'drate of. The same as *Calcei hydras*.

L., hydrosulph'ate of. See *Calcei sulphuretum*.

L., hypochlo'rite of. The same as *Calx chlorata*.

L., hypophos'phite of. See *Calcei hypophosphis*.

L., lactophos'phate of. See *Calcium lactophosphate*.

L., lin'iment of. See *Linimentum calcis*.

L., metas'tasis of. (Μεταστάσις, a being put into a different place.) Term employed by Virchow to indicate a form of occlusion of capillary vessels of the brain, in which there is such extensive deposition of lime in their walls as to effect their complete occlusion. Virchow believes the lime is in the first instance absorbed from the bones, which are generally diseased. The occlusion of the vessels leads to anæmia, and subsequently to various states of necrobiosis.

L., milk of. Slaked lime diffused in water. The lime is present in a very finely divided state.

L., muriate of. Same as *Calcii chloridum*.

L. oint'ment. Spender's formula is four parts of washed slaked lime mixed with one part of fresh lard, and three parts of olive oil, previously warmed together. Applied to foul ulcers.

L., ox'alate of. See *Calcium, oxalate*.

L., oxymuriate of. See *Calx chlorata*.

L., phos'phate of. See *Calcii phosphas* and *Calcium phosphate*.

L. pro'cess of sew'age purifica'tion. The sewage is mixed with a certain proportion

of lime suspended in water when a copious precipitate falls. The supernatant fluid flows off in a milky condition. The process is a failure.

L., quick. CaO. Calcium monoxide. A white caustic powder, prepared by heating calcium carbonate or limestone in kilns with coal; the carbonic acid escapes and quicklime remains.

L., sac'charated solution of. See *Liquor calcis saccharatus*, B. Ph., and the *Syrupus calcis*, U.S. Ph.

L.-salts, tests for. See *Calcium salts, tests for*.

L., sla'ked. Same as *Calcei hydras*.

L., solu'tion of. See *Liquor calcis*.

L.-stone. See *Limestone*.

L., sulph'ate of. See *Calcium sulphate*.

L., sulph'ite of. See *Calcium sulphite*.

L., sulphurated. B., Aust., Belg., Russ. and U.S. Ph. A mixture of calcium sulphide and calcium sulphate. Dose, 1-10th to 1 grain in pill. Useful for boils and in other cutaneous diseases. In large doses a gastric irritant. It is the *Calx sulphurata*, B. Ph.

L., sulph'uret of. See *Calcium sulphide*.

L., superphos'phates of. A substance made by heating ground bones with about 50 per cent. of their weight of sulphuric acid; it contains, besides the organic matter of the bones, 50 per cent. of calcium sulphate, 22 of acid calcium phosphate, and some salts of magnesium.

L., syr'up of. The same as *Liquor calcis saccharata*.

L. wa'ter. A solution of hydrated lime in cold water. It contains about one part of lime in 700 parts of cold water. Lime is less soluble in hot than in cold water, but more soluble in syrup than in water. Lime water is used as a test for carbonic acid, which instantly renders it turbid; and as an astringent and antacid in medicine. Same as *Liquor calcis*.

L. wa'ter, compound. The same as *Liquor calcis compositus*.

Lime. (F. *lime*; from Pers. *limi*, a lemon. F. *limon*; I. *cedro*; G. *Limone*.) The fruit of the *Citrus acris*.

L., ac'id. The *Citrus bergamia*.

L.-juice. The juice of the fruit of *Citrus acris*, or *C. limetta*.

Also, a synonym of *Lemon juice*.

L., sweet. The *Citrus limetta*.

Lime. (E. a corruption of an earlier spelling *line*, for *lind*, the lime tree. F. *tilleul*; I. *tiglio*; S. *tilo*; G. *Lindenbaum*.) The *Tilia europæa*.

L. flower oil. (G. *Lindenblüthenöl*.) A colourless or yellowish volatile oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of *Tilia europæa* and other species.

L. flowers. The flowers of *Tilia europæa*.

L. tree. The *Tilia europæa*.

Also, the *Citrus limetta*.

Lime kiln. (*Lime*; Sax. *cyln*, a drying-house; from L. *culina*, a kitchen.) A furnace in which limestone is heated to a high temperature with coal in order to produce quicklime.

The vapours, containing carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, and sulphurous acid, have frequently proved fatal to persons sleeping near them.

Limestone. An impure form of carbonate of calcium, CaCO₃. It generally occurs in the form of rocks of sedimentary origin; the

LIMETTA—LIMONIS.

older ones containing few animal remains, the newer being chiefly formed of shells. It yields lime when burnt.

Limet'ta. The *Citrus limetta*.

L. oil. The oil of the fruit of *Citrus limetta*; it contains terpene, has a sp. gr. of .905, boils at 176° C. (348.8° F.), and furnishes cymol on the addition of bromine.

Limettic acid. (F. *acide limettique*.) $C_{11}H_8O_6$, or $C_{22}H_8O_{12}$. A colourless, crystalline substance obtained by the action of potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid on oil of rosemary.

Lime'tuft. The *Agaricus mutabilis*.

Limic. (Λίμος, hunger. F. *limique*.) Of, or belonging to, hunger.

Limic'olæ. (L. *limus*, mud; *colo*, to inhabit.) A Suborder of the Order *Oligochaeta*, having no segmental organs in the genital segments.

Limic'olous. (L. *limus*, slime; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *limicole*.) Living in mud.

Lim'al intensity. (L. *limen*, the lintel of a door; *intensus*, strong. G. *Schwellerwerth*.) Fechner's term for the intensity which a stimulus must have in order that it may just produce a trace of a sensation.

Limit. (Mid. E. *līmiten*; from F. *limiter*; from L. *limes*, a boundary; akin to *limen*, the lintel of a doorway. I. *līmitare*; S. *limitar*; G. *begrenzen*.) To set bounds to.

Also (F. *limite*; I. *limite*; S. *limite*; G. *Grenze*), a boundary.

Limitans. (L. *limitans*, part. of *limito*, to inclose within boundaries.) Limiting, or bounding.

L. inter'na primiti'va. (L. *internus*, within; *primitivus*, first of its kind.) Kölliker's term for a thin membrane, essentially part of the retina, which separates it, in the eye of the early embryo, from the vitreous body.

Limit'ate. (L. *limitatus*, part. of *limito*, to bound.) Bounded by a distinct line.

Limiting. (Limit. F. *limitant*.) Bounding or defining.

L. a'brin. The wall of an abscess.

L. mem'brane. (F. *membrane limitante*.) A thin transparent layer on which the epithelial cells of glands rest; by some it is believed to be composed of flattened cells.

Also, the same as *Basement membrane*.

Also, see *Membrana limitans externa* and *M. limitans interna*.

L. mem'brane, exter'nal. Von Brunn's term for a cuticular lamina of the olfactory mucous membrane through apertures in which the olfactory and columnar cells project.

Also, see *Membrana limitans externa*.

Limitroph'ic. (F. *limitrophe*; from L. *limitrophus*, with *ager* understood, land set apart to furnish subsistence to the troops stationed at the frontiers; from *limes*, a boundary; Gr. *τροφή*, nourishment.) A name given by Remak to the great ganglionic cord of the sympathetic nervous system on each side of the vertebral column. The French *cordon limitrophe* is the term used to translate Remak's *Grenzenstrang*.

Lim'ner. Germany, in Hanover. A mineral spring containing hydrogen sulphide, carbonic acid gas, and very small quantities of sodium chloride and other salts.

Limnantha'ceæ. An Order of the Cohort *Geraniales*, having regular flowers, perigynous stamens, and erect ovules; formerly a

Suborder of *Tropæolaceæ* under the term *Limnantheæ*; and by some included in *Geraniaceæ*.

Limnanth'eæ. R. Brown's term for *Tropæolaceæ*.

Also, a Suborder of the Nat. Order *Tropæolaceæ*, having regular flowers and erect ovules.

Limnanth'emum. (Λίμνη, a marshy lake; *ἀνθίω*, to blossom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*.

L. in'dicum, Gmelin. The *Villarsia indica*.

L. nymphaeoi'des, Link. (Νυμφαία, a water-lily; *είδος*, likeness.) Fringed bog bean. Stem bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

Lim'né. (Λίμνη, a pond. F. *étang*; G. *Sumpf*.) A pond or collection of standing water; a marsh.

Limn'e'mic. (Λίμνη, a marshy lake.) Due to marsh fever or to malaria.

Limno'bious. (Λίμνη; βίος, life. F. *limnobie*.) Living in marshes.

Limnomeneph'itis. (Λίμνη, a pond; L. *mephitis*, a noxious emanation from the ground. F. *limnonéphite*; G. *Sumpfnephitis*.) Marsh miasm, or the effluvia arising from vegetable matter in a putrescent state, as in moist or marshy ground.

Limnoph'ila. (Λίμνη; φιλέω, to love.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

L. gratis'sima, Bl. (L. *gratus*, agreeable.) Hab. India, Java. Aromatic and tonic. Used in Malabar in fevers.

L. trif'ida, Spreng. (L. *trifidus*, three-cleft.) Hab. India. Aromatic, balsamic, and pectoral.

Limnoph'ilous. (Λίμνη; φιλέω, to love. F. *limnophile*.) Flourishing in marshes or mud.

Limocton'ia. (Λιμοκτονία; from λιμός, hunger; *κτείνω*, to destroy. G. *Hungertod*.) Death by abstinence from food.

Limodo'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Oreoidaceæ*.

L. al'tum, Linn. (L. *altus*, high.) The *Bletia virecunda*.

Lim'on. (Mod. L.) A lemon tree.

Also, a lemon.

Limona'da. (L. *limon*, a lemon or lime. F. *limonade*; G. *limonade*.) Lemonade; a mixture of lemon juice, water, and sugar.

Limoi'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aurantiaceæ*.

L. acidis'sima, Linn. (L. *acidus*, sour.) Hab. India. Pulp used instead of soap; leaves used in epilepsy; root purgative and diaphoretic; dried fruit tonic, febrifuge and alexipharmic.

L. crenula'ta, Roxb. (L. *crena*, a notch.) The *L. acidissima*.

L. madagascarien'sis, Lamk. Used as *L. acidissima*.

L. monophylla, De Cand. (Μόνος, single; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. India. Used as a tonic and antirheumatic.

Limonia mala. (Mod. L. *limonia*, a lemon; L. *malum*, an apple.) A name for lemons, or the fruit of the *Citrus medica*.

Limoi'nin. $C_{44}H_{52}O_{14}$. A crystallisable bitter principle obtained from the kernels of lemons and oranges. It is slightly soluble in water and ether, freely soluble in alcohol and acetic acid.

Limoni's. Genitive singular of *Limon*.

L. cortex, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *cortex*, bark. F. *écorce de limon*, *zeste de citron*; G. *Limonschale*, *Citronenschale*.) The outer part

LIMONITE—LINARIA.

of the rind of the fresh fruit of the *Citrus limonum*, or lemon peel. It contains a bitter substance, probably *Hesperidin*, and an essential oil, the *Oleum limonis*.

L. pericar'pium. Same as *L. cortex*.

L. suc'cus, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (*L. succus*, juice. *F. suc de citron*, *s. de limon*; *G. Citronensaft*, *Limonenasaft*.) Lemon juice; the freshly expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus limonum*. It contains citric acid, gum, sugar, and inorganic salts, and sometimes a little volatile oil from the rind. It is a refrigerant and antiscorbutic; locally it is used in pruritus pudendæ and scroti, in freckles, and as a gargle in sore throat.

Limonite. Same as *Hæmatite*, brown.

Limonium. (Λιμόνιον, sea-lavender.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Plumbaginaceæ*.

Also, applied to the *Pyrola rotundifolia*, or round-leaved winter green.

Also, a name for the lemon.

L. marit'imum. (*L. maritimus*, relating to the sea.) The *Statice limonium*, or sea lavender.

L. vulga'rë, Mönch. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *Statice limonium*.

Limonum. Genitive plural of *Limon*.

L. bac'ca. (*L. bacca*, a berry.) See *Aurantia immatura*.

L. cortex. See *Limonis cortex*.

L. ma'lum. (*L. malum*, an apple.) A lemon.

Limopho'itas. (Λιμός, hunger; φοιτάς, from φοιτάω, to roam about in frenzy.) Insanity caused by hunger.

Limoph'thisis. (Λιμός, hunger; φθίσις, a wasting. *F. limophthisie*.) Tabes, or wasting, arising from privation of food.

Limopsoi'thos. A misspelling of *Limopho'itas*.

Limopso'ra. (Λιμός, hunger; ψώρα, itch. *F. limopso'ra*; *G. Hungerkrätze*.) A kind of scabies said to attack both man and the lower animals from long sustained hunger or privation of food.

Limos. (Λιμός. *F. faim*; *G. Hunger*.) The Greek term for hunger.

Limose. (*L. limus*, mud or slime. *F. limoneux*; *I. limoso*; *G. schlammig*, *lehmig*.) Having, or full of, mud; muddy; slimy.

Also, applied to plants that grow in muddy soils.

Also, applied by Brongniart to a group of soils, comprehending those that are composed of mud, argillaceous marl, or sand, either separate or combined.

Limo'sis. (Λιμός, hunger. *F. limose*.) Morbid appetite. A name given by Dr. Good to a genus of diseases characterised by depraved, excessive, or defective appetite.

L. a'vens. (*L. avens*, part. of *aveo*, to long for.) Good's term for voracity.

L. cardial'gia. Good's term for *Cardialgia*.

L. dyspep'sia. Good's term for *Dyspepsia*.

L. em'esis. (Έμεσις, vomiting.) Good's term for sickness of the stomach.

L. exp'ers. (*L. expers*, devoid of.) Good's term for long fasting from loss of appetite.

L. fla'tus. Good's term for *Flatulence*.

L. pi'ca. Good's term for *Pica*.

Limotherapia. (Λιμός, hunger; θεραπεία, medical treatment. *F. limothérapie*;

G. Hungerkur.) The mode of treatment of disease by abstinence from food.

Lim'ous. Same as *Limose*.

Limp'bach. Switzerland, Canton Bern. An earthy mineral water containing a small quantity of calcium carbonate with free carbonic acid. Used in the treatment of neuroses.

Limp'et. (Probably from a non-recorded *F. lempette*; from *L. lepas*; from Gr. λεπάς, a limpet.) The *Patella vulgaris*. Used as food.

L-eye. An artificial eye, from its shape.

L-shaped crusts. Scabs having the shape of a limpet shell; they are characteristic of syphilitic rupia.

Limp'id. (*F. limpide*; from *L. limpidus*, clear. *I. limpido*; *S. limpido*; *G. klar*, *wasserhell*.) Clear; like pure water. Possessing the highest degree of liquidity.

Lina'ceæ. (*L. linum*, flax. *F. linacées*.) An Order of the Cohort *Geraniales*, Series *Discifloræ*, being hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamideous, symmetrical flowers; definite stamens, distinct styles, axile placentæ; carpels longer than the torus, and seeds with little or no albumen.

Linago'gus. (Λίνον, a flaxen thread; ἄγω, to lead. *F. linagogue*; *G. Fadenführer*.) An instrument employed by Beaumont for effecting the suture required in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

Also, called a *Filiductor*.

Linagrost'is. (Λίνον, flax; ἄγρωστις, grass.) Name for the cotton grass, from its softness; the *Eriophorum* of Linnaeus.

Linament'um. (Λίνον, flax.) Old name for a tent made of lint which is introduced into wounds to check hæmorrhage.

Linan'gina. (*L. linum*, flax; *angina*, the quinsy; from *ango*, to strangle.) A name for the *Cuscuta europæa*, because it twines round the flax plant and chokes it.

Linara'crin. (*Linaria*; *L. acer*, pungent.) A brownish yellow, amorphous, resinous substance obtained from *Linaria vulgaris* by Walz.

Lina'res. Spain, Province of Segovia. A mineral water containing some sodium chloride, and having a temperature of 22-6° C. (72-68° F.)

Linares'in. (*Linaria*; *L. resina*, resin.) A substance obtained by Walz from *Linaria vulgaris*.

Lina'ria. (*L. linum*, flax; because its leaves or blades resemble those of the flax plant.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Also, the *L. vulgaris*.

L. cymbala'tia. Mill. (Κύμβαλον, a cymbal. *F. cymbalaire*; *G. Cimbekraut*.) The ivy-leaved toad-flax. Said to be antiscorbutic. Juice used for foul ulcers and cancers.

L. elati'në. Mill. The *Antirrhinum elatine*.

L. mi'nor. Desf. (*L. minor*, less.) The lesser toad-flax. Used against cancer.

L. ramosi'sima. Wall. (*L. ramosus*, branched.) Hab. India. Used with sugar in diabetes.

L. spu'ria. Mill. (*L. spurius*, false.) Used as *L. cymbalaria*.

L. triphy'lla. Mill. (Τρεῖς, three; φύλλον, a leaf.) Used as *L. cymbalaria*.

L. vulga'ris. Mill. (*L. vulgaris*, common. *F. linare commune*; *I. linaria*; *G. Leinkraut*.) Purging flax. It is a diuretic and

LINARIN—LINE.

purgative, and has been used in dropsy, jaundice, and skin diseases; an ointment of the flowers and also the bruised plant have been used as a local application to piles.

Linarin. (*Linaria*.) A white, crystalline, bitter substance obtained from the *Linaria vulgaris* by Walz.

Linarosmin. (*Linaria*; Gr. *ὀσμή*, a smell.) A fatty substance obtained by Walz from the distillation of *Linaria vulgaris* in water.

Lincoln Valley warm springs. United States of America, Idaho, Oneida County. A calcareous mineral water, of a temperature of 69° F.—87° F. (20·5° C.—30·55° C.)

Linctuarium. (*L. linctus*, part. of *lingo*, to lick.) Same as *Linctus*.

Lincture. Same as *Linctus*.

Linctus. (*L. linctus*, part. of *lingo*, to lick up. F. *élegme*; G. *Lecksaft*.) A medicine which has to be licked off the spoon because of its adhesive consistence.

L. ad aphthas. (*L. ad*, to; *aphthæ*.) The *Mel boracis*.

L. albus. Same as *Looch album*.

L. amygdalinus. (*L. amygdala*, an almond.) Same as *Looch album*.

L. communis. (*L. communis*, ordinary.) The *Looch album*.

L. de boracë. (*L. de*, from.) The *Mel boracis*.

L., white. The *Looch album*.

Linden tree. (An adjectival form from Sax. *lind*, the lime tree. G. *Lindenbaum*.) The *Tilia europæa*.

Lindenblooms. The plants of the Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ*.

Lindenholzhausen. Germauy, in the Taunus mountains, 450 feet above sea level. A mineral water containing sodium sulphate 4·5 grains, sodium carbonate 3·1, calcium carbonate 3·98, and ferrous oxide ·55 in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid. Used in anemic conditions.

Lindera. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

L. benzoin. Meissner. The *Benzoin odoriferum*.

Linderniaceæ. (F. *linderniacees*.) Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Linderniaceæ*) of the *Scrophularia*, having the *Lindernia* for their type.

Lindley, John. An English botanist, born at Catton, near Norwich, in 1799, died at Turnham Green, near Loudon, in 1865.

L's classification of plants. Lindley in 1846 divided plants into asexual or flowerless plants, which included Thallogens and Acrogens, and sexual or flowering plants, which included Rhizogens, Endogens, Dictyogens, Gymnogens, and Exogens. The Thallogens he subdivided into Algae, Fungales, and Lichinales. The Acrogens into Muscales, Lycopodiales, and Filicales.

Line. (*L. linea*, a linen thread; usually through F. *ligne*. I. *linea*; S. *linea*; G. *Linie*.) A thin thread, or something resembling it; a small thin mark or furrow.

In Mathematics, that which has length but not breadth.

Also (G. *Strich*), the twelfth part of an inch, equal to 2·116628 millimetres.

Also, the *Linden tree*.

Also, the *Linum usitatissimum*.

See also *Linea* and *Lineæ*.

L., acclin'ic. See *Actinie line*.

L., agon'ic. See *Agonie line*.

L., al'veolar, of Vogt. (*L. alveolus*, a little trough, a tooth-socket.) A line extending from the punctum occipitale magnum to the superior alveolar point.

L., ba'sio-al'veolar. (*L. basis*, a base; *alveolus*, a little trough, a socket of a tooth.) A line passing from the basion, or middle of the anterior border of the occipital foramen, to the alveolar point, or middle of the upper alveolar border.

L., ba'sio-bregmat'ic. (*Basis*, a base; *βρέγμα*, the front of the head.) The vertical diameter of the cranium measured from the vertex above to the spheno-occipital suture.

L., Baudelocque's. (*Baudelocque*.) The external conjugate diameter of the pelvis.

L., Camper's. See *Facial line*.

L., col'oured. Certain concentric lines seen in the enamel when a vertical section is made through a tooth. They are brown in appearance, which is due rather to lamination than any deposit of pigment.

L., con'tour. Certain irregularities in the deposition of dentine which are seen as concentric lines when a vertical section of a tooth is made.

L., curv'ed, of il'ium, infe'rior. (*L. inferior*, lower. F. *ligne courbe inférieure d'ilion*; G. *untere bogenförmige Gesässlinie*.) A projecting curved line of the dorsum of the ilium commencing just above the anterior inferior spine, and ending at the fore part of the great sciatic notch.

L., curv'ed, of il'ium, mid'dle. A projecting curved line on the dorsum of the ilium commencing about 1·5 inch from the anterior extremity of the crest of the ilium, and ending at the upper margin of the great sciatic notch.

L., curv'ed, of il'ium, supe'rior. (*L. superior*, upper. F. *ligne courbe supérieure d'ilion*; G. *obere bogenförmige Gesässlinie*.) A projecting curved line on the dorsum of the ilium commencing at about the fourth of the length of the crest of the ilium from the posterior superior spine, and ending at the hinder part of the great sciatic notch.

L., curv'ed, of occip'ital bone, infe'rior. (F. *ligne courbe inférieure de l'os occipitale*; G. *untere Hinterhauptsleiste*.) A projecting line arching outwards on each side of the external occipital crest from about its middle. It gives insertion to the rectus capitis posticus major and minor.

L., curv'ed, of occip'ital bone, supe'rior. (F. *ligne courbe supérieure de l'os occipitale*; G. *obere Hinterhauptsleiste*.) A projecting line arching outwards on each side of the external occipital protuberance to the lateral angles. It gives attachment to the occipito-frontalis, the trapezius, and the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscles.

This line is very frequently broadened as it stretches from the protuberance, and consists of an upper and lower ridge enclosing a half-moon-shape area, having its convexity upwards. Under these circumstances the lower line retains the name of superior curved line, and the upper one is called *Linea nuchæ suprema*.

L., Daubenton's. (*Daubenton*.) A line passing from the posterior border of the occipital foramen to the lower rim of the orbit.

LINE SPRING—LINEA.

L., equinoce'tial. (L. *aquus*, equal; *nox*, the night.) A line drawn between places where the nights and days are equal in length.

L., fa'cial. See *Facial line*.

L., fo'cal. See *Focal line*, anterior, and *F. line*, posterior.

L., fron'tal, min'imum. (L. *frons*, the forehead; *minimus*, least.) A line extending from one temporal crest of the frontal bone to the other at the part where the distance between them is the least.

L., ge'nal. (L. *gena*, the upper part of the cheek.) It reaches from the centre of the nasal line, which it joins at an angle, almost to the malar bone; and in certain faces forms the dimple of the cheek. Like the nasal line, its presence in young children indicates disease of the digestive passages and the abdominal viscera.

L., gingi'val. See *Gingival line*.

L.s., Göttingen. (G. *Göttingenlinie*.) Term applied to two horizontal lines employed in craniometry, one of which runs forwards from the upper border of the zygomatic process, whilst the other runs in the same direction from the external auditory foramen.

L., il'io-pectine'al. See *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L., infe'rior sin'uous, of the a'nus. (F. *ligne sinueuse dentelée, l. festonnée inférieure de l'anus*.) The line of demarcation between the cloacal portion of the anus and the cutaneous part marked by folds.

L., intertrochanter'ic, ante'rior. See *Intertrochanteric line*, anterior.

L., intertrochanter'ic, poste'rior. See *Intertrochanteric line*, posterior.

L., isoclin'ic. See *Isoclinic line*.

L., isodynami'c. See *Isodynamic line*.

L.s., isogoni'c. See *Isogonic lines*.

L., isother'mal. See *Isothermal line*.

L., la'bial. (L. *labia*, a lip.) A line beginning at the angle of the mouth, and directed outwards, to be lost in the lower part of the face. M. Jadelot believes it to be a sign of disease of the lungs and air-passages when it is found in very young children.

L., later'al. See *Lateral line*.

L., maxil'lary. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw. F. *ligne maxillaire*.) The mylohyoid ridge of the lower jaw.

L., me'dian. (L. *medius*, middle. F. *ligne médiane*.) An antero-posterior line dividing a body vertically into two equal sides.

L., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) A line which rises at the upper part of the ala of the nose and, passing downwards, forms a rough semicircle round the corner of the mouth, joining the genal line about its centre. It indicates, according to Jadelot, in young children disease of the digestive passages and the abdominal viscera.

L., na'so-al'veolar. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *alveolus*, a little trough, a tooth-socket.) A line extending from the nasal point, or middle of the naso-frontal suture, to the alveolar point, or middle of the upper alveolar arch.

L., na'so-basilar. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *basis*, a base.) A line extending from the basion to the nasal point.

L., Nel'aton's. See *Nelaton's line*.

L., oblique, of low'er jaw, exter'nal. See *Linea obliqua externa mandibulae*.

L., oc'ulo-zygomatic. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *zygoma*.) A furrow which begins at the inner

angle of the eye, and, passing outward underneath the lower lid, is lost a little below the projection formed by the cheek bone. It points to disorder of the cerebro-spinal system when found in young children. M. Jadelot believes that it is specially marked in those diseases whose primary seat is the brain or nerves, or where those organs become affected secondarily, the disease having commenced in other parts.

L. of accommoda'tion. (L. *accomodo*, to adjust.) Czermak's term for the line in which lie the several points seen behind each other when the eye is accommodated for a near or distant object; it lengthens in the proportion to the distance.

L. of bear'ing. The line of direction of the outcrop, or slope above the plane of the horizon, of strata of the earth's crust.

L. of demarca'tion. See *Demarcation*, line of.

L. of dip. The line of direction in which strata of the earth's crust slope beneath the plane of the horizon.

L. of force. See *Force*, line of.

L.s. of separa'tion. The imaginary horizontal and vertical meridians crossing each other at the fovea centralis which divide the retina into four quadrants.

L. of sight. See *Sight*, line of.

L.s. of spec'trum. See *Spectrum*, lines of.

L. of Vir'chow. The line which, in craniometry, extends from the root of the nose to the lambda.

L., pal'lial. (L. *pallium*, a coverlet, a mantle.) The line of attachment of the muscular fibres of the mantle to the shell in lamelli-branchiate Mollusca.

L., partu'rient. See *Parturient line*.

L., pectine'al. The *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L., poplite'al. (L. *poples*, the ham. G. *Knickehlinie*.) The popliteal line; a line crossing obliquely the upper part of the posterior surface of the shaft of the tibia from above downwards and inwards. It gives origin to the soleus muscle.

L., prim'itive. See *Linea primitiva*.

L., Rolan'do's. See *Rolando*, line of.

L.s., Schre'ger's. See *Schreger's lines*.

L., semicir'cular, of Doug'l'as. Same as *Douglas's fold*.

L., semilu'nar, of Spi'gel. See *Linea semilunaris Spigelii*.

L., super'ior cir'cular sin'uous, of the a'nus. (F. *ligne sinueuse circulaire supérieure de l'anus*.) A line about 8 mm. above the inferior sinuous or dentated line of the anus; below it are the columns of Morgagni.

L.s., supracondylar, of fe'mur. (L. *supra*, above; *condyle*; L. *femur*, the thigh-bone.) The two lines into which the linea aspera divides at its lower part and which enclose the smooth popliteal surface.

L.s., tempo'ral. See the several sub-headings of *Linea temporalis*.

L., trap'ezoid. The rough line on the outer part of the under surface of the clavicle for the attachment of the trapezoid ligament.

L.s., visu'al. See *Visual lines*.

Line spring. United States of America, Tennessee, Sevier County. A chalybeate water.

Linea. (L. *linea*, a linen thread; from *linum*, flax. F. *ligne*; G. *Linie*, *Strich*.) A line, or thread; also, the twelfth part of an inch. See also *Line* and *Lineæ*.

LINEA.

L. al'ba. (*L. albus*, white. *F. ligne blanche*; *G. weisse Linie*.) A white fibrous band, broader above than below, formed by the junction of the aponeurosis of the abdominal muscles in the middle line, and extending from the xiphoid cartilage to the pubes. It is perforated by small holes, and a little below the centre is the umbilicus.

L. arcua'ta exter'na infe'rior os'sis occipita'lis. (*L. arcuatus*, bent like a bow; *externus*, outward; *inferior*, lower; *os*, a bone.) The *Line*, curved, of occipital bone, inferior.

L. arcua'ta exter'na super'ior os'sis occipita'lis. (*L. arcuatus*; *externus*; *superior*, upper; *os*, a bone.) The *Line*, curved, of occipital bone, superior.

L. arcua'ta inter'na os'sis il'ii. (*L. arcuatus*, arched; *internus*, inner; *os*, a bone; *ilium*.) The *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L. arcua'ta inter'na pel'vis. The *L. arcuata interna ossis ilii*.

L. as'pera fem'oris. (*L. asper*, rough; *femur*, the thigh. *F. ligne épée*; *G. rauhe Linie*.) A prominent rough ridge extending along the central third of the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur. It is trifid above and bifurcates below, the branches enclosing the popliteal space, and presents two sharp margins and an intervening flat surface. It gives attachment to the vasti, the adductor longus, brevis, and magnus and the short head of biceps. The outer limb of the upper trifurcation runs up to the great trochanter and presents a rough surface, the analogue of the third trochanter in the horse for the attachment of the gluteus maximus, the vastus externus, and the upper part of adductor magnus are also attached to it; the median limb runs up to the small trochanter and gives attachment to the iliacus, pectineus, and the upper part of adductor brevis; the internal limb runs to the inner side of the neck of the femur, and gives attachment to the upper part of the vastus internus. The external limb of the lower bifurcation runs to the outer condyle, and has attached to it the vastus externus, the short head of biceps plantaris, and the outer head of the gastrocnemius. The internal limb runs towards the internal condyle, and has attached to it the vastus internus, the adductor magnus, and the inner head of gastrocnemius. It presents a slight groove above for the femoral artery.

L. axilla'ris. (*L. axilla*, the armpit.) A line extending perpendicularly downwards from the middle of the armpit.

L. candid'ula abdom'inis. (*L. candidulus*, shining white; *abdomen*, the belly.) A synonym for the *L. alba*.

L. centra'lis. (*L. centralis*, in the middle.) The *L. alba*.

L. cos'to-articula'ris. (*L. costa*, a rib; *articularis*, belonging to a joint.) A line extending from the sterno-clavicular articulation to the apex of the eleventh rib, which marks the junction of the osseous with the cartilaginous portion of the ribs.

L. Douglas'ii. Same as *Douglas's fold*.

L. em'inens. (*L. eminens*, projecting.) A line on the posterior surface of the patella, dividing it into a larger external and a smaller internal part.

L. exter'na super'ior. (*L. externus*, outward; *superior*, upper.) The superior curved line of the dorsum ilii.

L. fus'ca. (*L. fuscus*, dusky.) The pig-

mented line which is often seen, during the later months of pregnancy, extending down the skin of the abdomen in the situation of the linea alba.

L. glute'a ante'rior. (*Γλουτός*, the rump; *L. anterior*, in front. *G. vordere Gesässlinie*.) The middle curved line of the dorsum ilii.

L. glute'a infe'rior. (*Γλουτός*; *L. inferior*, lower.) The inferior curved line on the dorsum ilii.

L. glute'a poste'rior. (*Γλουτός*; *L. posterior*, hinder.) The superior curved line of the dorsum ilii.

L. il'io-pectine'a. (*Ilium*; *pectineal line*.) See *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L. innomina'ta. (*L. innominatus*, unnamed. *F. ligne innominee*.) The brim of the true pelvis, formed by the promontory, the rounded angle between the upper and lower surfaces of the sacrum, the ilio-pectineal line, the crista pubis, and the ligamentum arcuatum superius, or upper border of the symphysis pubis.

Also, the same as *Ilio-pectineal line*.

L. intercondylo'idea fem'oris. (*L. inter*, between; *condyle*; *L. femur*, the thigh.) A transverse ridge which separates the *Fossa intercondyloidea femoris anterior* from the *Fossa intercondyloidea femoris posterior*.

L. interme'dia crista'e os'sis il'ii. (*L. intermedius*, that is in between; *crista*, a crest; *os*, a bone; *ilium*. *G. Zwischenlinie des Hüftbeins*.) The rough prominent line which occupies the intermediate space between the external and internal lips of the crest of the ilium.

L. mamilla'ris. (*L. mamilla*, a teat.) An imaginary line extending perpendicularly downwards from the right nipple.

L. mamma'lis. (*L. mamma*, the breast.) Same as *L. mamillaris*.

L. mamma'lis he'patis. (*L. hepar*, the liver.) The same as *L. mamillaris*.

L. medulla'ris. The same as *Medullary groove*.

L. mylohyoi'dea. (*Mylohyoid*.) The prominent ridge on the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone, which extends on each side from the internal mental spine upwards and backwards to the base of the coronoid process, and to which the mylohyoid muscle is attached.

L. nu'chæ infe'rior. (*Nucha*; *L. inferior*, lower. *G. untere Nackenlinie*.) The *Line*, curved, of occipital bone, inferior.

L. nu'chæ media'na. (*Nucha*; *L. medianus*, belonging to the middle.) Henle's term for the external occipital crest which runs from the external occipital protuberance to the foramen magnum.

L. nu'chæ super'ior. (*Nucha*; *L. superior*, upper. *G. obere Nackenlinie*.) The *Line*, curved, of occipital bone, superior.

L. nu'chæ supre'ma. (*Nucha*; *L. supremus*, highest.) See under *Line*, curved, of occipital bone, superior.

L. obli'qua cartilag'inis thyreo'i'dea. (*L. obliquus*, slanting.) An indistinct ridge commencing at a tubercle on the hinder part of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage and stretching obliquely downwards and forward to another tubercle near the processus cricoideus, to which the sterno-thyroid and sterno-hyoid muscles are attached.

LINEÆ.

L. obli'qua exter'na mandib'ulæ. (*L. obliquus*, slanting; *externus*, outward; *mandibula*, the lower jaw.) An oblique line on the external surface of the inferior maxillary bone, which commences below the mental foramen and runs upwards and backwards to the anterior border of the coronoid process.

L. obli'qua fem'oris. (*L. obliquus*; *femur*, the thigh.) The *Intertrochanteric line*, *anterior*.

L. obli'qua fib'ulæ. (*L. obliquus*; *fibula*, a clasp.) The anterior sharp border of the fibula.

L. obli'qua inter'na mandib'ulæ. (*L. obliquus*; *internus*, within; *mandibula*, the lower jaw.) The same as *L. mylohyoidea*.

L. obli'qua tib'iae. (*L. obliquus*; *tibia*.) The popliteal line of the tibia.

L. oph'ryo-alveola'ris. (Ὠφρύς, the brow; *L. alveolus*, a tooth socket.) The simple length of the face.

L. papilla'ris. (*L. papilla*, a nipple.) Same as *L. mamillaris*.

L. parasterna'lis. (Παρά, to one side of; *στέπνον*, the chest.) An imaginary line running perpendicularly downwards from the junction of the inner and middle third of the clavicle.

L. primiti'va. (*L. primitivus*, first of its kind. *F. ligne primitive*; *G. Primitivstreifen* of Von Baer, *Axenplatte* of Remak.) An opaque thickened band at the narrower end of the area pellucida of a fertilised ovum of the Amniota, which is the first indication of the future embryo; it speedily presents in its axis a shallow groove, the *Primitive groove*.

Also called *Primitive streak*.

L. quadrata. (*L. quadratus*, square.) A ridge on the posterior surface of the femur, which commences at the middle of the posterior intertrochanteric line, and extends vertically downwards for about four inches. It gives attachment to the quadratus femoris muscle.

L. scapula'ris. (*L. scapula*, the blade bone.) An imaginary line running perpendicularly downwards from the lower angle of the scapula, parallel with the vertebral spines.

L. semicircula'ris Douglas'ii. (*L. semicirculus*, a half-circle.) Same as *Douglas's fold*.

L. semicircula'ris inferior os'sis occip'itis. (*L. semicirculus*; *inferior*, lower; *os*, a bone; *occiput*, the back of the head.) The *Line*, *curved*, of *occipital bone*, *inferior*.

L. semicircula'ris os'sis front'is. (*L. semicirculus*.) The same as *L. temporalis os'sis front'is*.

L. semicircula'ris os'sis parietal'is. (*L. semicirculus*; *os*, a bone; *parietal* bone.) The same as *L. temporalis inferior os'sis parietal'is*.

L. semicircula'ris superior os'sis occip'itis. (*L. semicirculus*; *superior*, upper; *os*, a bone; *occiput*, the back of head.) The *Line*, *curved*, of *occipital bone*, *superior*.

L. semicircula'ris superior os'sis parietal'is. (*L. superior*, upper; *os*, a bone; *parietal* bone.) The same as *L. temporalis superior os'sis parietal'is*.

L. semiluna'ris. (*L. semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) A curved tendinous line placed on each side of the linea alba in the abdomen. Each corresponds with the outer border of the rectus muscle, and extends from the cartilage of the eighth rib to the pubes. They are formed by the aponeurosis of the internal oblique at its

point of division to enclose the rectus, where it is reinforced above and behind by the external oblique and transversalis muscles.

L. semiluna'ris Spigelii. (*L. semi*; *luna*; *Spigel*.) The *L. semilunaris*.

L. Spigelii. Same as *L. semilunaris Spigelii*.

L. splen'dens. (*L. splendens*, shining.) The name given by Haller to the longitudinal fibrous band which extends down the anterior surface of the pia mater of the spinal cord.

L. sterna'lis. (*L. sternum*, the breast bone.) An imaginary line running perpendicularly downwards along the median line of the sternum.

L. tempora'lis inferior os'sis parietal'is. (*L. tempora*, the temples; *inferior*, lower; *os*, a bone; *parietal* bone.) The lower of the two arched lines on the outer surface of the parietal bone, situated just above the squamous suture. It is the upper border of origin of the temporal muscle.

L. tempora'lis os'sis front'is. (*L. tempora*; *os*; *frons*, the forehead.) A rough curved line separating the frontal from the temporal surface of the frontal bone. It gives attachment to the temporal fascia.

L. tempora'lis superior os'sis parietal'is. (*L. tempora*; *superior*, upper; *os*.) The upper of the two arched lines on the outer surface of the parietal bone; it gives attachment to the temporal fascia.

L. termina'lis. (*L. terminalis*, of a boundary.) The same as *L. innominata*.

Lineæ. Nominative plural of *Linea*.

See also *Line* and *Linea*.

L. albican'tes. (*L. albicans*, part. of *albico*, to be white.) The shining, reddish and whitish lines which traverse the skin of the abdomen, especially extending from the groins and pubes to the navel, during and after pregnancy; sometimes they extend to the thighs and buttocks; they frequently remain for life. They are also seen on the abdomen after dropsical distension, on the lower limbs after anasarca, and on the skin over the mammary gland after distension by lactation. They are caused by development of the fibrous bundles of the corium.

L. arcua'tæ exter'næ os'sis il'i. (*L. arcuatus*, curved; *externus*, external; *os*, a bone; *ilium*.) See *Line*, *curved*, of *ilium*, *inferior*; *L.*, *curved*, of *ilium*, *middle*; and *L.*, *curved*, of *ilium*, *superior*.

L. atroph'icæ. See *Skin*, *atrophy* of, *linear*.

L. crucia'tæ. (*L. cruciatus*, part. of *crucio*, to crucify; from *cruz*, a cross. *G. Kreuzlinien*.) The grooved lines on the inner surface of the pars squamosa of the occipital bone, which meet at the internal occipital protuberance, and serve for the attachment of the falx cerebri and falx cerebelli, and for the tentorium cerebelli, and for the reception of the superior and inferior longitudinal and lateral sinuses.

L. eminent'es. (*L. eminens*, standing out.) Three or four prominent lines crossing the anterior or internal surface of the scapula from above downwards and inwards, to which the subscapularis muscle is attached.

L. intertrochanter'icæ. See *Intertrochanteric line*, *anterior*, and *L. line*, *posterior*.

L. semicircula'res os'sis il'i. (*L.*

LINEAMENT—LINGUA.

semicirculus ; *os*, a bone ; *ilium*.) The superior, middle and inferior curved lines on the outer surface of the *os ilii*.

L. tib'iaë. The angles of the *Tibia*.

L. transversæ abdom'inis. (L. *linea*, a line ; *transversus*, stretched across ; *abdomen*, the belly. G. *Querstreifen des geraden Bauchmuskels*.) Three or four narrow transverse lines which intersect the rectus muscle of the abdomen. They connect the lineæ semilunares with the lineæ alba. One is usually situated opposite the umbilicus, one corresponds with the ensiform cartilage, and another with the interval between the ensiform cartilage and the umbilicus, whilst there is an occasional one below the umbilicus.

L. transversæ costa'riæ. (L. *transversus* ; *costa*, a rib.) Flat lines running from the second, third and fourth spurious transverse processes of the sacrum to the border of its auricular surface.

L. transversæ of fourth ven'tricle. (L. *transversus* ; *ventricle*.) Several white lines which cross the lower part of the floor of the fourth ventricle ; some enter the crus cerebelli, others the roots of origin of the auditory nerve, whilst others pass upwards and outwards on the floor of the ventricle.

L. transversæ of sa'crum. (L. *transversus* ; *sacrum*.) Four transverse lines situated on the anterior surface of the *os sacrum*, indicating the lines of fusion of the sacral vertebrae.

L. vitil'gines. (*Vitiligo*.) A synonym for the *L. albicantes*.

Lin'ement. (F. *linéament*, from L. *lineamentum*, a line made with a pen ; from *linea*, a linen thread. I. *lineamento* ; S. *lineamiento* ; G. *Gesichtszug*.) A feature ; the outline of the face.

Also, Bonnet's term for the primitive line of the embryo.

Lin'ear. (L. *linearis*, pertaining to a line. F. *linéaire* ; I. *lineare* ; G. *linienförmig*.) Disposed in lines ; strap-shaped.

In Botany, applied to a leaf which is narrow, with margins parallel nearly as far as the apex ; also to a petal or sepal of the same shape ; and also to the lobes of an anther of a similar form.

L. atrophy. See *Atrophy*, *linear*.

L. atrophy of skin. See *Skin*, *atrophy of*, *linear*.

L. crush'ing. The action of the *Ecraseur*.

L. expansion, co-efficient of. See *Expansion*, *co-efficient of*.

L. extraction. See *Cataract*, *extraction of*, *v. Gräfe's*.

L. osteot'omy. See *Osteotomy*, *linear*.

L. proctot'omy. See *Proctotomy*, *linear*.

Linear en'sate. (L. *linea* ; *ensis*, a sword.) Applied to a leaf shaped like a long narrow sword.

Lin'ear-lanc'eolate. (L. *linea* ; *lancea*, a light spear. G. *lineal-lanzettlich*.) Applied to a long and narrow lanceolate leaf.

Linearifolious. (L. *linea* ; *folium*, a leaf. F. *linearifolié* ; G. *linienblättrig*.) Having linear leaves, as the *Eupatorium linearifolium*.

Linearilo'bate. (L. *linea* ; *lobus*, a lobe. F. *linéarilobé*.) Having leaves with linear lobes, as the *Clematis lineariloba*.

Lin'cate. (L. *linea*, a line. F. *fourré* ; G. *gestrichelt*, *linirt*.) Having lines ; lined.

In Botany, marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

Lin'eated. Same as *Lineate*.

Lineatifolious. (L. *linea*, a line ; *folium*, a leaf. F. *lineatifolié*.) Having leaves of which the nervures run parallel from the base to the summit, appearing like lines.

Lineola. (L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea*. F. *linéole* ; G. *Strichelchen*.) A little line.

L. mamma'rum. (L. *mamma*, the female breast.) The small white lines which sometimes appear on the female breast, especially after lactation.

Lineolar. (L. *lineola*. F. *linéolaire*.) That which pertains to, or appears like, a little line or tracing.

Lineolate. (L. *lineola*, a little line. F. *linéolé* ; G. *feingestrichelt*.) That which is marked by rays, or small lines.

Ling. (According to Skeat not found in A.S., but answering to A.S. *lenga*, weakened form of *langa*, the long one, definite form of *lang*, long. F. *linguard*, *lingue*, *morue sèche* ; G. *Länge*, *Klippfisch*.) The *Gadus molva*. Used as food, and furnishes some of the cod-liver oil of commerce.

Also a Scandinavian word ; Icel. *lyng* ; Sw. *ljung*, the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

Ling, Pehr Henrik. A Swedish physician, born in 1776, died in 1839.

Ling'aste. The *Ixodes ricinus*.

Ling'ism. (Ling, a Swedish physician.) Ling's mode of treating disease by the use of gymnastics and appropriate movements. Weakened muscles or groups of muscles are strengthened by making them act so as to overcome the operator's resistance, either by opposing a movement that the patient is making, or by making a movement which the patient is endeavouring to oppose. In addition to this, the chief distinguishing character of the system, active and passive gymnastic exercises are employed, the former being accomplished by the patient alone, the latter by the operator alone. The details are very complicated.

Ling'ua. (L. *lingua*.) The *Tongue*.

Also, the central well-developed portion of the ligula of some insects, as bees.

L. a'vis. (L. *avis*, a bird.) The fruit of the *Fraxinus excelsior* ; employed as a diuretic.

L. bovi'na. (L. *bovinus*, pertaining to neat cattle.) The *Boletus bovinus*.

L. bo'vis. (L. *bos*, a bull.) The *Anchusa officinalis*.

L. cani'na. (L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog.) A name for the *Cynoglossum officinale*.

L. cervi'na. (L. *cervinus*, relating to a stag.) The *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

L. exigu'a. (L. *exiguus*, small.) The *Epiglottis*.

L. fe'lis. (L. *felis*, a cat.) A term applied to the tongue when it is rough to the touch, like that of a cat.

L. fræna'ta. (L. *frænum*, a bridle.) The condition called *Tongue-tie*.

L. propen'dula. (L. *propendulus*, hanging forth.) A synonym of *Macroglossia*.

L. serpenta'ria. (L. *serpens*, a snake.) The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

L. vituli. (L. *vitulus*, a calf.) A synonym of *Macroglossia*.

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OF
MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED
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(BASED ON MAYNE'S LEXICON.)

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VOL. IV.

Linguadental. (L. *lingua*; *dens*, a tooth.) Relating to the tongue and the teeth.

L. letters. Those formed by the combined use of the tongue and teeth, as *d* and *t*.

Linguae. Genitive singular of *Lingua*.

L. detentor. (L. *detentus*, part. of *detineo*, to hold down.) A Tongue-depressor.

L. exonco'sis. See *Exoncosis linguae*.

L. scalpium. (L. *scalpo*, to scrape.) A Tongue-scraper.

Linguæfoliate. (L. *lingua*, a tongue; *folium*, a leaf. F. *linguifolié*.) Having tongue-shaped leaves, as the *Crassula linguae-folia*.

Linguaeform. Same as *Linguiform*.

Linguaform. Same as *Linguiform*.

Lingual. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. F. *lingual*; I. *linguale*; S. *lingual*; G. *die Zunge betreffend*.) Relating to, or connected with, the tongue.

L. artery. (F. *artère linguale*; G. *Zungenschlagader*.) A branch of the external carotid artery. It runs inwards and forwards, and is at first comparatively superficial, is then crossed by the ninth nerve, and by the digastric and stylo-hyoid muscles. It now passes beneath the hyoglossus, resting on the middle constrictor and genio-hyoglossus muscles. Its branches are the superior hyoid, dorsalis linguae, sublingual, and ranine. It may arise from a common trunk with the facial artery, or with the superior thyroid artery, or with both these arteries; and it may give off as a branch the superior laryngeal, the submental, or the ascending palatine arteries.

L. bone. A synonym of the *Hyoid bone*.

L. ganglion. A synonym of the *Ganglion, submaxillary*.

L. ganglion, soft. The *Ganglion linguale molle*.

L. glands. See *Glands, lingual*, and *G.s, lingual, posterior*.

L. gyrus. The *Gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis*.

L. ichthyo'sis. See *Ichthyosis of the tongue*.

L. letters. Those pronounced by the use of the tongue chiefly, as *l* and *r*.

L. muscle. See *Lingualis muscle*.

L. nerve. (F. *nerf lingual*; G. *Zungen-nerv*.) A branch of the inferior maxillary division of the fifth pair of cranial nerves. It supplies the front portion of the tongue, especially the fungiform and conical papillae, the anterior palatine arch, the tonsil, and the floor of the

mouth, and gives twigs to the submaxillary ganglion, the hypoglossal nerve, and the sublingual gland. It is both a tactile and a sensory nerve; being like other branches of the fifth, a nerve of common sensation, and being indebted to the chorda tympani for the fibres which administer to the sense of taste; it contains vasomotor, but no motor fibres. It commences under cover of the external pterygoid muscle, is soon joined by the chorda tympani, passes between the internal pterygoid muscle and the ramus of the lower jaw to the side of the tongue, crosses Wharton's duct, and runs to the apex.

According to Schiff it is the nerve of taste.

Also, a synonym of the *Hypoglossal nerve*.

L. nerve, me'dian. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) The *Hypoglossal nerve*.

L. nerve of eighth pair. The *Glossopharyngeal nerve*.

L. nerve of fifth pair. The *L. nerve*.

L. nerve of Hirschfeld. A branch of the facial nerve leaving the trunk just after it escapes from the stylo-mastoid foramen, and supplying the stylo-glossus and palato-glossus muscles.

L. nerve of vagus. (G. *Zungen-nerv des herum-schweifenden Nerv.*) Luschka's term for a slender branch given off from the pharyngeal plexus, which receives its fibres from the pharyngeal branches of the glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric nerves, and joins the hypoglossal nerve.

L. nerves of glos'so-pharynge'al. (G. *Zungenäste de Zungenschlundkopf-nerv.*) The two terminal branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve beneath the hyoglossus muscle; one supplies the papillae circumvallatae and the mucous membrane of the posterior third of the tongue; and the other supplies the mucous membrane of the hinder half of the side of the tongue, anastomosing with the lingual nerve.

L. nerves of hypoglos'sal. (G. *Zungenäste des Zungenmuskelnerv.*) The terminal branches of the hypoglossal nerve which supply the muscles of the tongue.

L. papillae. See *Papillae linguales*.

L. paralysis. See *Tongue, paralysis of*.

L. plexus. (L. *plexus*, a weaving. F. *plexus lingual*; G. *Zungengeflecht*.) A plexus formed at the root of the tongue by the intercommunication of branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve, the terminal branches being distributed to the mucous membrane of the posterior third of the tongue.

L. psori'asis. (Ψώρα, the itch.) A

LINGUALIS—LINGULA.

thickening and desquamation of the epithelium of the tongue, due to long-continued irritation, as from the constant smoking of a clay pipe. This affection is sometimes called leukoplakia. In some cases it appears to precede epithelioma of the tongue.

L. quin'sy. See Quinsy, *lingual*.

L. rasp. (F. *rape linguale*.) The tongue of Molluscs.

L. rib'bon. Same as *Radula*.

L. spasm. See *Tongue, spasm of*.

L. syph'ilis. See *Tongue, syph'ilis of*.

L. veins. The *L. veins, proper*.

L. veins, dorsal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) Two veins which proceed from a submucous plexus on the hinder part of the dorsum of the tongue; they open by means of a common trunk or separately into the common facial vein or the internal jugular vein.

L. veins, prop'er. The small venæ comites of the lingual artery, one lying above it the other below; they anastomose freely with each other and open into the internal jugular vein.

Lingua'lis. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. F. *lingual*; G. *zur Zunge gehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, the tongue.

L. mus'cle. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. F. *muscle lingual*; G. *eigenthlicher Zungenmuskel*.) A muscle of the tongue divided into inferior, transverse, and superficial lingualis muscles.

L. mus'cle, inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *linguale inférieur*; G. *unterer Längsmuskel der Zunge*.) A subcylindrical fasciculus of muscular fibres situated on the under surface of the tongue on either side of the median line. Anteriorly it lies between the genio-glossus and the lateral fasciculi of the stylo-glossus, posteriorly between the genio-glossus and the hyoglossus. Its fibres are connected behind with those of the genio-glossus, stylo-glossus, and pharyngo-glossus muscles, and with the hyoid bone; in front they are attached to the mucous membrane of the apex of the tongue. It retracts the tongue. It is supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

L. mus'cle, longitu'dinal inferior. The *L. muscle, inferior*.

L. mus'cle, longitu'dinal supe'rior. The *L. muscle, superior*.

L. mus'cle, perpendic'ular, exter'nal. (G. *senkrechter Zungenmuskel*.) Zaglas's term for vertical muscular fibres having an outward concavity extending from the dorsum to the under surface of the border of the tongue.

L. mus'cle, superfi'cial. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The *L. muscle, superior*.

L. mus'cle, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *linguale supérieur*; G. *oberer Längsmuskel der Zunge*.) A stratum of muscular fibres situated immediately beneath the mucous membrane of the dorsum lingue, and extending from the root to the tip of the tongue, the individual fibres being attached at intervals to the submucous tissue. Posteriorly it fuses with the chondro-glossus, and is attached to the base of the small cornua of the hyoid bone, and anteriorly it is interpenetrated by the ascending fibres of the genio-glossus and hyoglossus muscles. It arches backwards the tip of the tongue.

L. mus'cle, trans'verse. (L. *transversus*, turned across. F. *linguale transverse*; G. *Quermuskel der Zunge*.) A mass of muscular fibres constituting a large part of the tongue,

arising from the fibrous septum in the median plane and inserted into the submucous tissue of the dorsum and edges of the tongue. The fibres of the palato-glossus are said to be continuous with fibres of this muscle.

L. mus'cle, vertic'al. (L. *vertex*, the crown of the head.) The *L. muscle, perpendicular, external*.

Linguat'ula. (L. *lingula*, a small tongue.) A Genus of the Order *Linguatulidæ*. Worm-like parasites found in the frontal sinuses, nose, and lungs of dogs and other vertebrates.

L. constrict'a, Pruner. (L. *constrictus*, compressed.) The *Pentastomum denticulatum*.

L. serra'ta, Fröhlich. (L. *serratus*, saw-edged. F. *linguotide dentelée*.) The *Pentastomum denticulatum*.

L. tænio'id'es. The *Pentastomum tænioides*.

Linguatulid'æ. (*Linguatula*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) An Order of the Class *Arachnida*; the members are parasitic, and have a ringed, elongated, and worm-like body, with two pairs of hooks about a jawless mouth, a simple papilliferous penis, and non-tracheal respiration.

Linguet'ta. (Dim. of L. *lingua*.) A small tongue.

L. lamino'sa. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate.) The cerebral structure called *Ligula*.

Linguiform. (L. *lingua*, a tongue; *forma*, resemblance. F. *linguiforme*; G. *Zungenförmig*.) Formed like a tongue; as the leaves of the *Mesembryanthemum linguiforme*.

Also, formed like a *Ligula*.

Linguistic. (L. *lingua*.) Relating to language.

Linguis'tics. The comparative study of the elements of different languages, comprising an inquiry into their origin and the actual state of the vocabulary and grammar; comparative philology; the science of languages.

Ling'ula. (L. *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, a tongue. F. *lingule*; G. *Zünglein, Züngelchen*.) A term for a little tongue, or object resembling one; the epiglottis.

Also, the same as *Ligula*.

L. accesso'ria. (L. *accedo*, to approach.) A small process near the *L. vermis superioris*.

L. cerebell'i. The *L. vermis superioris*.

L. fis'tulæ. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) The epiglottis.

L. mandib'ulæ. (L. *mandibula*, the jaw.) A small plate of bone projecting from the inner border of the inferior dental foramen of the inferior maxillary bone.

L. of ba'sis cra'nii. (Basis, a step; *κράνιον*, the skull.) A curved process of cartilage which projects forwards and laterally, and then downwards and backwards, from the mass of cartilage surrounding the pituitary fossa.

L. sphenoid'a'lis. (*Sphenoid* bone. G. *Keilbeinzüngelchen*.) A tongue-like process of bone lying in the angle between the body and the great wing of the sphenoid bone on the outer side of the sulcus caroticus.

L. ventric'uli quar'ti. (L. *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *quartus*, fourth.) The same as *Ligula sinus rhomboides*.

L. vermis supe'rioris. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *superior*, upper. G. *Züngelchen des Oberwurms*.) A tongue-shaped laminated process of the central lobe of the cerebellum which is projected from its middle part on to the superior medullary velum.

LINGULAR—LINIMENTUM.

Lingular. (*L. lingula*, a little tongue. *F. lingulaire*.) Of, or belonging to, a little tongue.

Lingulate. (*L. lingula*, a little tongue. *F. lingulé*.) Having a little tongue, or the appearance of such, as the expansion of the tube of the corolla of the *Aristolochia clematitis*, the leaves of the *Tillandsia lingulata*, the follicles of the *Triopteris lingulata*, and the shell of *Pulsella lingulata*.

Linguliform. (*L. lingula*; *forma*, shape.) Having the form of a little tongue or strap.

Linguodental. Same as *Linguadental*.
Linhart, Wenzel von. An Austrian surgeon, born at Seelovitz in Moravia in 1821, died at Würzburg in 1877.

L's chisel. A stout chisel with an oblique edge and a thick back, on which is a projecting ridge to catch the hammer by which the weapon is driven. Used in excision of, and other operations on, bone.

Linl. Genitive singular of *Linum*.

L. farina, B. Ph. (*L. farina*, flour. *G. Leinmehl*.) Linseed meal, being the seeds of the *Linum usitatissimum* reduced to powder.

L. semina, B. P. (*L. semen*, seed. *F. graines de lin*; *L. semi di lino*; *S. linaza*; *G. Leinsamen*.) The seed of *Linum usitatissimum*. The seeds are about one-sixth of an inch long, oval, pointed, flattened, smooth, shining; brown externally, and yellowish-white within. They yield when pressed in the cold from 18 to 20 per cent. of oil, but when heated from 22 to 27 per cent. Other constituents of the dried seeds are emulsin and investment 44 per cent., gum 6, vegetable albumen 2.7, gluten 2.93. Used internally in decoction or infusion as a demulcent and emollient, and externally for poultices.

Linicolous. (*L. linum*, flax; *colo*, to inhabit.) Living in or among flax.

Ling'eros. (*L. linum*; *gero*, to bear.) Carrying or bearing flax.

Linimen. (*L. lino*, to anoint. *G. Schmiere*.) Grease. A substance for smearing.

Liniment. (*L. linimentum*, smearing-stuff; from *lino*, to anoint. *F. liniment*; *L. linimento*; *S. linimento*; *G. Liniment, flüssige Salbe*.) An embrocation or agent which facilitates the process of friction and, in some instances, the entrance of medicaments into the body through the skin. The application of a liniment is usually either to effect local stimulation or to relieve pain. Liniments are generally made with oil and some active agent; but in some instances soap, and in others spirit, is used.

L., Kentish's. See *Kentish's liniment for burns*.

L. of cro'ton oil. The *Linimentum crotonis*.

L. of iodide of potassium and soap. The *Linimentum potassii iodidi cum sapone*.

L. of lime. The *Linimentum calcis*.

L. of mercury. The *Linimentum hydrargyri*.

L. of mustard, compound. The *Linimentum sinapis compositum*.

L. of soap. The *Linimentum saponis*.

L. of Span'ish flies. A synonym of *Linimentum cantharidis*.

L. of subacetate of lead. The *Linimentum plumbi subacetatis*.

L. of turpentine. The *Linimentum terebinthinae*.

L. of turpentine and acetic acid. The *Linimentum terebinthinae aceticum*.

L., Pott's. Composed of oil of turpentine and hydrochloric acid. Used as a resolvent in rheumatic and other swellings.

L., Ricord's sedative. Chloroform, extract of belladonna, camphor, laudanum, of each one part, oil of henbane 50 parts. Used in neuralgia and rheumatism.

L., St. John Long's. Said to have consisted of oil of turpentine and acetic acid held in suspension by yolk of egg. It is a powerful counter-irritant.

L., Stokes's. Oil of turpentine 100 parts, acetic acid 15 parts, the yolk of one egg, rose water 80 parts, and linseed oil 4 parts. As a stimulant embrocation to the chest in bronchitis.

L., Swediaur's. Contains white arsenic and olive oil. It is used as a local application in cancer.

Liniment'um. See *Liniment*.

L. aconiti. See *Aconiti linimentum*. Since the article was written the directions given for the preparation of this liniment in the new edition of the B. Ph. cause the strength to be slightly decreased. The proportion of the active ingredient to the whole is one in one and a half.

L. al'bum. (*L. albus*, white.) A name for spermaceti ointment.

L. ammoniacal'e, Fr. Codex. (*F. liniment ammoniacal*.) Oil of sweet almonds 90 parts, liquid ammonia of commerce 10 parts; mix.

L. ammoniacal'e camphora'tum, Fr. Codex. Camphorated oil 90 parts mixed with liquid ammonia 10 parts.

L. ammo'niæ, B. Ph. Solution of ammonia one fluid ounce mixed with olive oil three fluid ounces.

In U. S. Ph., 30 parts of water of ammonia is mixed with 70 parts of cotton-seed oil.

L. ammonia'to-camphora'tum, G. Ph. (*G. flüchtiges Kampferliniment*.) Oleum camphoratum 3 parts, oleum papaveris one part, and liquor ammonii caustici one part, shaken together.

L. ammonia'tum, G. Ph. Olive oil three parts, oil of poppy one part, and liquor ammonii caustici one part, shaken together.

L. anod'yni. (Ἄν, neg.; ὀδύνν, pain.) The same as *L. opii*.

L. Ar'cei. The liniment of Arceus; a name for the *Unguentum elemi compositum*.

L. belladonnæ, B. Ph. This liniment is made by macerating belladonna root 20 parts, camphor 1, in a sufficiency of rectified spirit to produce 30 parts.

In U. S. Ph., five parts of camphor are dissolved in 95 parts of fluid extract of belladonna.

L. bora'cë. The *Mel boracis*.

L. cal'cium, Fr. Codex. See under *L. calcis*.

L. cal'cis, B. Ph. (*F. liniment calcaire*.) A cream-like fluid made of a mixture of equal parts of lime water and olive oil. The French and Belgian Pharmacopœias replace the olive oil with almond oil, the Russian with linseed oil, and the United States with cotton-seed oil. A soothing remedy for burns.

L. camphoræ, B. Ph. and Dan. This is made by dissolving one part of camphor in four parts of olive oil. In the French, Belgian,

German, and Russian Pharmacopœias the proportion is one of camphor to nine of oil. In the United States Pharmacopœia the olive oil is replaced by cotton-seed oil.

L. camphoræ compos'itum, B. Ph. This is made by dissolving 5 parts of camphor and $\frac{1}{4}$ part of English oil of lavender in 30 parts of rectified spirit, adding 10 parts of strong solution of ammonia, and shaking till a clear solution is formed. The proportion of ammonia is about 1 to 8. Employed in neuralgia and chronic rheumatism. The corresponding Belgian preparation contains liquid ammonia 1 part, camphorated oil 2 parts. The Danish, solution of ammonia 1, camphorated oil 1, olive oil 2. German, water of ammonia 1, camphorated oil 3, poppy oil 1. Russian, solution of ammonia 2, camphorated oil 3, olive oil 3.

L. camphora'tum. The *L. camphoræ*.

L. canthar'idis, U.S. Ph. Fifteen parts of cantharides in No. 60 powder is digested with 100 parts of oil of turpentine in a water bath for three hours; it is then strained and enough turpentine passed through the strainer to make the product weigh 100 parts.

Also, a synonym of *Liquor epispasticus*.

L. caps'ici. This preparation is made by macerating capsicum one part and rectified spirit three parts for seven days, and straining. Used in neuralgia, for chilblains and toothache.

L. chloroform'i, B. Ph. A liniment composed of a mixture of equal parts of chloroform and liniment of camphor. Applied as a stimulant to the skin. The corresponding liniment in the French Pharmacopœia contains chloroform 1, almond oil 9; in the United States Pharmacopœia, chloroform 4 parts, soap liniment 6 parts.

L. crina'le. (*L. crinis*, hair.) A hair wash containing cantharidin, acetic ether, rectified spirit, and castor oil.

L. croton'is, B. Ph. Croton oil one fluid ounce, oil of Cajeput and rectified spirit, of each three fluid ounces and a half.

L. cum chloroform'o, Fr. Codex. (*L. cum*, with. *F. liniment au chloroforme*.) See under *L. chloroform'i*.

L. cum sapon'e. (*L. cum*, with; *sapo*, soap. *F. liniment savonneux*.) Tincture of soap 50 parts, oil of sweet almonds 5 parts, and alcohol 45 parts, well shaken together.

L. D. Ro'sen, Fr. Codex. (*F. liniment de Rosen*.) Oil of mace 5 parts, oil of cloves 5 parts, mixed together, and spirit of juniper 90 parts gradually added.

L. hydrarg'ryi, B. Ph. Ointment of mercury one ounce, solution of ammonia and liniment of camphor of each one fluid ounce.

L. hyper'ici. An infusion of the leaves of the *Hypericum perforatum* in olive oil.

L. io'di, B. Ph. Iodine 5 parts, iodide of potassium 2 parts, glycerin one part, and rectified spirit 40 fluid parts.

L. opii, B. Ph. Tincture of opium, liniment of soap, of each equal quantities.

L. plumbi subacetat'is, U.S. Ph. Solution of subacetate of lead 40 parts, cotton-seed oil 60 parts.

L. potas'sii iod'idi cum sapon'e, B. Ph. Curd soap 16 parts, iodide of potash 12 parts, glycerin 8 fluid parts, oil of lemons one fluid part, and distilled water 80 fluid parts.

L. sapona'to-ammonia'to-camphora'tum. The *L. camphoræ compositum*.

L. sapona'to-camphora'tum, G. Ph. (*G. Opodeldok*.) Sapo medicatus 60 parts, and camphor 20 parts, dissolved in spirit 810 parts and glycerin 50 parts, at a gentle heat, then oil of thyme one part, oil of rosemary 6 parts, and liquor ammonii caustici 50 parts, are added.

L. sapona'to-camphora'tum liq'uidum, G. Ph. (*G. flüssiger Opodeldok*.) Spirit of camphor 120 parts, spirit of soap 350, liquor ammonii caustici 24, oil of thyme 2, oil of rosemary 4 parts; mix and filter.

L. sapona'to-ioda'tum. The *L. potas'sii iod'idi cum sapon'e*.

L. sapon'is, B. Ph. Distilled water 32 parts are mixed with rectified spirit 128 parts and camphor 8 parts, oil of rosemary 3 parts, and hard soap 16 parts added; macerated for seven days at a temperature not exceeding 70° F. (21.1° C.) and filtered. Used as an anodyne and rubefacient.

The U.S. Ph. formula is very similar.

L. sapon'is compositum. The *L. saponis*.

L. sapon'is vir'idis. The *Tinctura saponis viridis*.

L. sina'pis compos'itum, B. Ph. Oil of mustard 1.4 fluid parts, ethereal extract of mezereum one part, camphor 3 parts, castor oil 7 fluid parts, and rectified spirit 44 fluid parts. An active rubefacient.

The U.S. Ph. formula is very similar.

L. terebinth'inæ, B. Ph. Soft soap 2 parts dissolved in distilled water 2 fluid parts, and camphor one part dissolved in oil of turpentine 16 fluid parts, are thoroughly mixed. An application to burns.

The U.S. Ph. formula is the original *Kentish's liniment for burns*.

L. terebinth'inæ ace'ticum, B. Ph. Oil of turpentine 4 fluid parts, glacial acetic acid one part, and liniment of camphor 4 fluid parts.

L. terebinthina'tum, G. Ph. Crude potassium carbonate 6 parts mixed with soft soap 54 parts, and then oil of turpentine 40 parts added.

L. volat'ilë. The *L. ammoniæ*.

Li'nin. (*L. linum*, linseed. *F. linine*.) A bitter substance found by Pagenstecher in *Linum catharticum*, and to which probably it owes its purgative properties. It forms small, silky crystals, little soluble in water, readily in alcohol and ether.

Also, the mucilage of flax seeds.

Linis'cus. (*Λινίσκος*, an edging. *F. linsique*; *G. Masche*.) Applied by Illiger to the areolæ, usually regular, of the horny epidermis of the feet of birds when that epidermis is reticulated.

Linit'ion. (*L. lino*, to besmear. *F. linit'ion*; *G. Einreiben*.) The application of a *Liniment*.

Linit'is. (*Λιτινίς*, anything made of flax.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue which surrounds the blood-vessels of the stomach. The term was employed by Brinton.

L. plastic. (*Πλαστικός*, fit for moulding.) The form which is attended with hyperplasia of the areolar tissue and hypertrophy of the muscular coat.

L. suppurative. (*L. suppuro*, to gather matter.) The form which results in small abscesses or in purulent infiltration of the coats of the stomach.

LINK—LINUM.

Link. (Sax. *hience, hlenka*. G. *Gelenk*.) A ring of a chain.

Also, to connect by a link.

L., Siamese. A tube of grass so woven that as it is extended its diameter is reduced. It is useful in the reduction of phalangeal dislocations.

Link'ing. (*Link*.) The act or process of connecting by a link, or of coupling.

L. of at'oms. The attraction of the constituent atoms of a molecule one to another in a chain-like series.

Linn. The *Tilia americana*.

Linnæ'a. (In honour of *Linnaeus*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

L. borea'lis. Gronovius. (*L. boreas*, the north wind.) A plant inhabiting the northern countries of Europe. Leaves diuretic, diaphoretic, and slightly astringent. Used in fomentation for rheumatic pains. Also given in infusion with milk as a cure for sciatica in Sweden.

L., two-flowered. The *L. borealis*.

Linnæ'an. (*Linnaeus*, the naturalist.) Of, or belonging to, *Linnaeus*.

L. system. The Linnæan, or artificial, or sexual system is founded on the number of stamens which determines the primary divisions or classes; the subdivisions or orders generally depend on the number of pistils.

Also, applied to the binomial system of nomenclature laid down by *Linnaeus*, in which each being received a generic and a systemic name.

Linnæ'ite. ($(\text{NiCoFe})_2\text{S}_4$). A nickel ore which forms pale-grey crystals, or occurs in a mass.

Linnæ'us. The Latinised form of *Linné*.

Linné, Carl von. The great naturalist, born at Råshult, in the Parish of Stenbrohult, in the Province of Smaland, Sweden, in 1707, died at Upsala in 1778.

Linoleic acid. (*F. acide linoléique*.) $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$. An acid allied to oleic acid, obtained by saponifying linseed oil, precipitating the soap with calcium chloride, dissolving the calcium linoleate out of the precipitate by means of ether, and decomposing it with hydrochloric acid. When pure it is a thin, oily, slightly yellow liquid, of sp. gr. .9206, having a faintly acid reaction and a pleasant, then harsh, taste.

Linolein. The drying olein of linseed oil; it is a glyceride of *Linoleic acid*.

Linoleum. (*L. linum*, flax; *oleum*, oil.) A compound of linseed oil and sulphur chloride which forms a solid waterproof substance. Used in various ways in the arts.

Linospermum. (*Λίνον*, flax; *σπέρμα*, seed. *F. linosperme*.) Linseed or lintseed, afforded by the *Linum usitatissimum*, or common flax.

Linos'yris. (*Λίνον*, flax; *δρυς*, the name of a plant.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. mexica'na. Schlechtendal. The *Haplopappus discoides*.

L. vulga'ris. Cass. German golden locks. Hab. Middle and South Europe. Anthelmintic and deobstruent.

Linotannic acid. (*F. acide linotannique*.) A variety of tannic acid found in the stem of flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. It is coloured green by ferric perchloride.

Linox'yn. $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{54}\text{O}_{11}$. The dry, trans-

parent varnish which results from the exposure of linseed oil to air, especially after it has been heated with lead oxide.

Linozot'is. A name for the herb mercurialis, or mercury.

Lintseed. (Mid. E. *lin*; Sax. *lin*, flax; from *L. linum*, flax; seed. *F. graine de lin*; G. *Leinsamen*.) The seed of the *Linum usitatissimum*; also spelled lintseed. See *Lini semina*.

L. cake. (*G. Leinkucken*.) The seeds of the *Linum usitatissimum* from which the oil has been expressed.

L., infu'sion of. See *Infusum lini*.

L. meal. The *Lini farina*.

L. mu'cllage. Obtained as a powder from an infusion of linseed by adding hydrochloric acid and precipitating with alcohol. On boiling with dilute sulphuric acid it yields a dextro-rotatory gum and sugar.

L. oil. (*G. Leinol*.) Fixed oil expressed without heat from linseed. It is thick, yellow, with slight odour, and solidifies on exposure to air. It is employed as a soothing application to burns, scalds, and eczematous eruptions. Sometimes mingled with limewater. Also, as a cure for piles. The *Oleum lini*.

L. poultice. See *Cataplasma lini*.

L. tea. See *Infusum lini*.

Linsey's min'eral spring. United States of America, Kentucky, Christian County. A sulphuretted water of a temp. of 71° F. (21·6° C.)

Lint. (Mid. E. *lynt*; from Sax. *lin*, flax; from *L. linum*, flax. *F. charpie*; I. *filaccia*; S. *lino*; G. *Wundfäden*.) A soft woven stuff made by scraping old linen cloth, or prepared from a fabric woven for the purpose, and used as a dressing for wounds and ulcers, either by itself or smeared with ointment, or wetted.

Lint is now frequently charged with antiseptic substances, such as boric acid, salicylic acid, iodoform, and others.

Lintea'men. (*L. linteamen*, a linen cloth.) Lint; a pledget.

Lint'eum. (*L. linteum*, a linen cloth; from *linum*, flax.) A napkin, towel, or linen cloth.

Also, same as *Lint*.

L. carp'tum. (*L. carptus*, part. of *carpo*, to pluck.) Same as *Charpie*.

L. ra'sum. (*L. rasus*, part. of *rado*, to scrape.) Lint prepared by scraping linen cloth.

L. scis'sum. (*L. scissus*, part. of *scindo*, to cut asunder.) A linen bandage.

Lintseed. Same as *Lintseed*.

Lint'zi. Greece, Peloponesus. A sulphurous saline water, having a temperature of 33° C. (91·4° F.), and containing sodium chloride 1·015 gramme, magnesium chloride 8·371, hydrogen sulphide, and carbonic acid gas.

Linum. (*L. linum*, flax; Gr. *λίον*, the herb flax. *F. lin*; G. *Lein*, *Flachs*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Linaceæ*.

Also, the pharmacopoeial name, U.S. Ph., for the seeds of the *Linum usitatissimum*.

L. angustifolium. Hudson. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The species from which Heer believes that the *L. usitatissimum* has been derived by cultivation.

L. aquil'ium. Mol. (*L. aquilinus*, pertaining to the eagle.) Yango. Hab. Chili. Used as a febrifuge, digestive, stomachic, and carminative.

L. arven'se. Bauhin. (*L. arvensis*, belonging to a field.) The *L. usitatissimum*.

L. catharticum, Linn. (Καθαρτικός, purgative. *F. lin cathartique*; *G. kleiner Purgierflachs*.) Purging flax, or mill mountain. A purgative having a disagreeably bitter taste.

L. chamisso'nis, Schied. The *L. aquilinum*.

L. cru'dum. (*L. crudus*, raw.) Raw flax.

L. min'imum. (*L. minimus*, least.) The *L. usitatissimum*.

L. selaginoi'des, Lamb. (*L. selago*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) A plant indigenous to Peru, where it is regarded as bitter and stomachic.

L. usitatis'simum, Linn. (*L. usitatus*, usual. *F. lin commun*; *G. gemeiner Flachs*.) The flax plant; the seeds, called linseed, yield on expression a large quantity of oil, and by boiling in water a considerable proportion of a strong flavourless mucilage, used as a demulcent in coughs, hoarseness, and pleuritic symptoms; also in nephritic pains and stranguries.

Li'nus. A spring, in Arcadia, mentioned by Pliny as being of use in preventing abortion.

Lin wood springs. United States of America, Florida, Putnam County. Mineral waters, temp. 74·5° F. (23·6° C.), containing iron bicarbonate 9·6 grains, sodium sulphate 52·8, magnesium sulphate 67·2, sodium chloride 113·6, magnesium chloride 24·8, calcium chloride 42·4, and organic matter 14·4 grains in a gallon.

Li'ocome. See *Leiocome*.

Lioder'mia. (Λείος, smooth; δέρμα, skin.) Smoothness and glossiness of the skin.

L. cum melano'si et teleangeiecta'sia. (*L. cum*, with; *melanosis*; *L. et*, and; *teleangeiectasis*.) Neisser's term for *Xeroderma pigmentosum*.

L. neurit'ica. (Νεύρον, a nerve.) A synonym of *Glossy skin*.

Li'on. (Old *F. leon*, lion; from *L. leo*; from Gr. λέων, a lion. *F. lion*; *I. leone*; *S. leon*; *G. Löwe*.) The *Felis leo*.

L's foot. (*F. pied de lion*; *I. piede di leone*; *S. pie de leon*; *G. Löwenfuss*.) The *Leontopodium alpinum*.

Also, the *Prenanthes alba*.

Also, the *Achemilla vulgaris*.

L. for'ceps. See *Forceps*, bone, *Ferguson's lion*.

L's leaf. The plants of the Genus *Leontice*.

L's mouth. The *Antirrhinum majus*.

L's tail. The *Leonurus cardiaca*.

L's tooth. The plants of the Genus *Leontodon*, in reference to the tooth-like edges of the leaves.

Liop'ous. See *Leiopous*.

Liorrhyn'cus. (Λείος, smooth; ῥύγχος, a snout.) A Genus of sexually mature nematode worms.

L. graciles'cens, Rudolphi. (*L. gracilescens*, to become slender.) Found in the stomach of *Phoca barbata*.

L. lepidop'odis, Risso. Found in the intestine of *Lepidopus argyreus*.

L. trunca'tus, Nitzsch. (*L. truncatus*, shortened by being cut off.) Found in the proventriculus of *Scelopax rusticola*.

L. trunca'tus, Rudolphi. (*L. truncatus*.) Found in the intestine of *Méles taxus*.

Liothe'um. (Λείος, smooth; θείω, to run.) A Genus of the Family Mallophaga, Suborder Aptera, Order Rhyncota. The species infest some birds, living about the nostrils and

among the feathers; they will live for a short time on man, and produce much irritation.

L. an'seris, Sulz. (*L. anser*, a goose.) Lives on the domestic goose.

L. conspurca'tum, Nitzsch. (*L. conspurcatus*, defiled.) Lives on geese and swans.

L. pallidum, Nitzsch. (*L. pallidus*, pale.) Lives on domestic fowls.

Li'otrichous. See *Leiotrichous*.

Lip. (*Mid. E. lippe*; *Sax. lippa*; *G. Lippe*; allied to *L. labium*, a lip. *F. lèvres*; *I. labbro*; *S. labio*.) The borders of the mouth or of anything resembling it.

In Anatomy, the fleshy, expansible, and contractile fold, composed of skin externally and mucous membrane internally, which forms the margin of the aperture of the mouth. The free border is intermediate in character to both skin and mucous membrane, being red like the latter, but dry like the former. It presents vascular papillae, with nerve-endings resembling tactile corpuscles, and is highly sensitive. The mucous membrane forms a fold in the middle line, the *Frenum*, and presents numerous *Labial glands*. The chief muscle is the orbicularis oris, but many others contribute to the expressive movements of the lips.

Also, anything resembling the lips of the mouth, as the lips of the vagina and the lips of the mouth of the womb.

In Botany, one of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. Also, the third petal of an orchid.

In Conchology, the edge of the aperture of a spiral shell.

In Surgery, the edge of a wound.

L., adeno'ma of. (Ἀδέν, a gland.) The form of *L.*, *hypertrophy of*, which consists of increase of the tubes and acini of the submucous glands following proliferation of the glandular epithelium.

L., can'cer of. (*G. Lippenkrebs*.) The most common form is epithelioma, which commences as a wart or as an indurated crack which ulcerates. The submaxillary lymphatic glands are affected early. The disease is commonest upon the lower lip, and in men, especially in those who smoke clay pipes.

L., car'buncle of. See *Carbuncle*, facial.

L., chan'cre of. See under *L.*, *ulcer of*, *syphilitic*.

L., crack'ed. A fissure occurring on the free edge of the lip, generally resulting from exposure, and most common when there is some disturbance of the health. A fissure at the angle of the mouth is sometimes of syphilitic origin.

L. cysts. Small and thin-walled bags on the free margin of the lips, containing sometimes a viscid and sometimes a straw-coloured fluid. They arise from distended follicles.

L's, devel'opment of. The lips are of epiblastic origin; the upper lip being formed in part by the fronto-nasal and maxillary plates, and the lower lip by the mandibular plates.

L., double. Partial hypertrophy of the lip, especially of the upper one, involving the mucous membrane chiefly and producing the appearance of a double lip.

L., ec'zema of. See *Eczema labialis*.

L., epithelio'ma of. See *L.*, *cancer of*.

L., fis'sure of. (*L. fissura*, a cleft. *G. Lippenspalt*.) Same as *Harelip*.

Also, the same as *L.*, *cracked*.

L., hare. See *Harelip*.

L., herpes of. See *Herpes labialis*.

L., hypertrophy of. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) An abnormal prominence and thickening of the lip leading to eversion of the mucous surface and occasionally ulceration. Hypertrophy of both upper and lower lips may occur in adults, as well as in children, from syphilitic contamination.

The condition also arises from excessive development of glandular epithelium under a healthy mucous membrane. See *L., adenoma of*.

L., imperfect development of the. See *Atelocheilia*.

L., malformations of, congenital. (*L. congenitus*, born together with.) Contraction or even complete obliteration of the orifice of the mouth, and the opposite condition, extreme extension of the angles of the mouth outwards, occur.

L., nævus of. See *Nævus of lip*.

L., re-aring. The faculty possessed by some deaf and dumb persons of recognising by the movements of the lips of a speaker the words he is saying. It may be obtained by instruction, and is now much and successfully cultivated.

L. salve. The *Ceratium rosatum*.

L., strumous. (*Struma*.) The *L., hypertrophy of*, which occurs in strumous children.

L., teleangelectasis of. (*Teleangelectasis*.) Same as *L., nævus of*.

L., ulcer of, scrofulous. A fissure in a thickened lip of a strumous child.

L., ulcer of, simple. Small sharply-cut ulcers of the mucous membrane of the lip, of follicular origin.

L., ulcer of, syphilitic. This may be the primary hard chancre obtained by direct infection; or a mucous tubercle and secondary fissure; or a tertiary ulceration, generally of the upper lip, on its cutaneous surface.

L., warts of. The epithelium of the lips may form horn-like projections; they have a tendency to become malignant.

Lip'a. (Λίπα, unctuously. *F. graisse*; *G. Fett*.) Term for fat.

Lipæmia. (Λίπος, fat; αἷμα, blood.) A condition of the blood in which the plasma is turbid like milk, owing to the presence of a large number of finely divided fat globules. This condition occurs normally after every meal rich in fat. Pathologically, it occurs in drunkards, in corpulent individuals, in diseases accompanied with great destruction of the albuminous tissues, and in some cases of diabetes mellitus; fat occurs in the liquor sanguinis, also in some cases of fracture of the bones with much injury to structure of the medulla.

Lip'ara. (Λιπαρός, oily.) Plasters containing much fatty matter.

Lip'ari. Italy, an island north of Sicily. It possesses several hot springs of a temperature of 53° C. (127.4° F.) and higher. Their constituents are little known, but some are said to contain arsenic. They were used by the ancient Romans. The waters and vapour baths are employed in rheumatism, paralysis, and chronic skin diseases.

Lip'aria. (Λιπαρία, fatness. *F. liparie*; *G. Fettigkeit, Klebrigkeit*.) Term for fatness, or obesity.

Lip'aris. (Λιπαρός, oily.) A Genus of the Tribe *Bombycina*, Order *Lepidoptera*.

L., auriflua. Ochsensheimer. (*L. aurum*, gold; *fluo*, to flow.) The yellow-tail moth.

Hab. Europe. The larva is very irritating to the skin, the fusiform, sharp hairs with which it is covered easily penetrating the epidermis and producing redness and a painful itching.

L. chrysorrhæa, Linn. (Χρυσός, gold; *rhoia*, a flow.) The brown-tail moth. Hab.

Europe. Hairs of larva very irritating. According to Von Nordmann the hairs have at their base a small bladder which contains an irritant fluid, possibly formic acid.

Liparistos. (Λιπαρός, fatty; ιστός, a web. *F. tissu adipeux*; *G. Fetthaut*.) Term for the adipose tissue of the body.

Liparistus. Same as *Liparistos*.

Lip'arocèle. (Λιπαρός, fatty; κηλή, a tumour. *F. liparocèle*; *G. Fettbruch*.) A hernia containing adipose tissue, or a fatty omentum.

Also, a cyst with sebaceous contents.

Lip'arocelic. Of, or belonging to, *Lip'arocèle*.

Liparodyspnœa. (Λιπαρός; δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing.) Difficulty of breathing or shortness of breath from obesity.

Lip'aroid. (Λιπαρός; είδος, likeness.) Like to fat.

Liparoi'dea. (Λιπαρός; είδος. *F. liparoides*.) A term, by Beral, for a pharmaceutical excipient consisting of two or more fatty matters in intimate union.

Lip'arolea. (Λιπαρός; *L. oleum*, oil. *F. liparolés*.) Henri and Guibourt's term for pharmaceutical preparations made by uniting medicinal substances with solid fatty matter.

Liparom'phalus. Same as *Lipom'phalus*.

Liparoscir'rhus. (Λιπαρός, oily; σκίρρος, hard.) An indurated *Lip'arocèle*.

Lip'arotes. (Λιπαρότης, fattiness.) Excessive fatness.

Liparotrich'ia. (Λιπαρός, oily; θρίξ, hair.) An excessive greasiness of the hair.

Lip'arous. (Λιπαρός.) Fatty.

Lipasma. (Λίπασμα, fatness. *G. Fettigkeit*.) Excessive fatness.

Also, a substance for fattening.

Also, a substance for inunction.

Lipema'nia. A misspelling of *Lypemania*.

Lipetz'k. Russia, in the Government of Tambov. Three strong athermal chalybeate springs; one, Pierre le Grand, contains potassium chloride .0539 gramme, sodium chloride .0826, potassium sulphate .0271, magnesium bicarbonate .0591, calcium bicarbonate .7697, ferrous bicarbonate .0502, and silicic acid .0108 gramme in 1000. The other two contain .3168 gramme and .245 gramme of ferrous bicarbonate in 1000 respectively. They are easy of digestion.

Lipeu'rus. (Λείπω, to be wanting; οὐρά, the tail.) A Genus of the Family *Mallophaga*, Suborder *Aptera*, Order *Hemiptera*. Ectoparasites of birds.

L. bacillus, Denny. (*L. bacillum*, a small staff.) Lives on pigeons.

L. heterog'raphus, Denny. ("Ετερος, other; γράφος, a drawing.) Lives on domestic fowls.

L. jeju'nus, Denny. (*L. jejunus*, empty.) Lives on geese.

L. polytrape'zius, Denny. (Πολός, many; τραπέζιον, an irregular four-sided figure.) Lives on turkeys.

L. squal'idus, Nitzsch. (*L. squalidus*, dirty.) Lives on ducks.

LIPHÆMIA—LIPOMA.

L. varia'bilis, Nitzsch. (*L. variabilis*, changeable.) Lives on domestic fowls and on the partridge.

Liphæmia. See *Leiphæmia* and *Lipæmia*.

Lipic acid. (*F. acide lipique.*) $C_8H_8O_4$. Laurent's term for a crystallisable acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon oleic acid. It volatilises without decomposition, is scarcely soluble in water, but readily in alcohol and ether.

Lip'ik. Hungary, near Daruvar. Alkaline thermal waters containing iodine; there are eight sources, the water of which is very similar in composition, but the temperature varies from 31° C. to 64° C. (87·8° F. to 147·2° F.) The Allgemeinbadquelle, with a temperature of 45° C. (113° F.), contains sodium iodide ·0041 gramme, sodium chloride ·6596, potassium sulphate ·1958, sodium sulphate ·1889, sodium bicarbonate 1·7795, magnesium bicarbonate ·0795, calcium bicarbonate ·1879, ferrous bicarbonate ·0080, and silicic acid ·0505, in a gramme, with carbonic acid and nitrogen. They are used both for baths and drinking in scrofula, rheumatism, liver and kidney diseases and calculi, splenic enlargements and syphilitic cachexia.

Lipobrach'ia. (*Λείπω*, to be wanting; *βραχ'ων*, the arm.) A term given by Lankester to a group of Echinodermata, containing the Echinoidea, or sea urchins, and the Holothuroidea, or sea cucumbers.

Lipobranchia'ta. (*Λείπω*; *βράγχια*, the gills.) A group of *Arachnida* having no respiratory lamellæ. It includes Acarina, Pedipalpi, and Pycnogonida.

Lipocard'iac. (*Λίπος*, fat; *καρδία*, the heart.) Relating to a fatty heart.

L. asthma. (*Ἀσθμα*, short-drawn breath. I. *asma lipocardiaco.*) Cantani's term for a form of asthma depending on fatty degeneration of the heart-muscle, and generally occurring while resting after muscular fatigue or mental emotion. The attack commences gradually, the breathing becoming slowly quicker and shorter, until there is severe and sometimes stertorous dyspnoea; after a while, in a few minutes perhaps, the breathing becomes natural. It is caused by inability of the weak heart-musculature to entirely empty the ventricles and the consequent non-oxygenation of a sufficient quantity of blood.

Lip'ocèle. (*Λίπος*, fat.) Same as *Liparocèle*.

Lipoceph'ala. (*Λείπω*, to be wanting; *κεφαλῆ*, the head.) A Division of the Mollusca, according to Ray Lankester, in which the region of the head is reduced or lost; it contains only the Group *Lamellibranchiata*.

Lipo'chrin. (*Λίπος*, fat; *ώχρος*, sallow.) A yellow colouring substance obtained by treating the eyes of frogs with ether after removing the retine. It bleaches in the sunlight, and gives two absorption bands between F and G.

Lip'ochromes. (*Λίπος*, fat; *χρώμα*, colour.) Krukenberg's term for those animal pigments which are soluble in certain fat solvents, and which give absorption bands in blue and violet. They are *Luteins*.

The term has also been applied to similar substances obtained from plants.

Lip'ocz. Hungary, County Epiries. Earthy bicarbonated mineral waters from three sources; the Salvator I, or Marienquelle, contains

sodium iodide ·0125 gramme, lithium chloride ·1368, sodium sulphate ·136, lithium bicarbonate ·4245, magnesium bicarbonate ·7797, calcium bicarbonate 1·4832, sodium borate ·3284, and silicic acid ·0361, in a gramme. They are chiefly used in scrofulous diseases.

Lipoderm'os. See *Leipodermos*.

Lipofibroma. Same as *Lipoma, fibrous*.

Lipog'enous. (*Λίπος*, fat; *γεννώω*, to beget.) Relating to, or depending on, the formation of fat.

Lip'oid. (*Λίπος*; *είδος*, likeness. *F. lip'oides.*) Resembling fat.

Lip'oids. (*Λίπος*; *είδος*. *F. lip'oides.*) A term for cholesterol, glycerin, and similar bodies.

Lipoma. (*Λίπος*. *F. lipome*; I. *lipoma*; S. *lipoma*; G. *Fettgeschwulst.*) Littre's term for a fatty tumour. It is a mass of soft yellow fat, generally enclosed in a more or less thin fibrous capsule, which sends fine septa, or trabeculae, into the interior of the tumour dividing it into lobes, and is more firmly connected with the surrounding structures. Some lipomas are not encapsulated. They generally originate in connection with fat, as in the subcutaneous connective tissue, the tissue surrounding the mammary gland and the synovial fringes; or they may arise in the submucous and subserous and other tissues; and occasionally they are pedunculated. They undergo calcareous and other degenerations, and may become gangrenous from strangulation of the pedicle. The fat-cells of a lipoma are larger and better supplied with blood-vessels than those of natural adipose tissue; intermingled with them are patches consisting of embryonic cells; the fat-cells sometimes contain fat crystals.

L. arborescens articulo'rum. (*L. arborescens*, part. of *arboresco*, to grow to a tree; *articulus*, a joint.) A name applied by Volkmann to the pendulous fatty processes of synovial membrane that are clustered about chronic diseased joints.

L. capsula'rë. (*L. capsula*, a small case.) Virchow's term for a fatty tumour arising from the capsule of the mammary gland, which often forms a very large mass, and by compression produces shrivelling of the gland-tissue.

L. capsula'rë cord'is. (*L. capsula*; *cor*, the heart.) Virchow's term for hyperplasia of the fatty tissue of the heart.

L. cav'ernous. The same as *L. teleangiectodes*.

L. collo'id'es. (*Λίπος*, fat; *κόλλα*, glue; *είδος*, likeness.) A name given by Gluge to a fatty tumour which has undergone a particular form of degeneration.

L., cyst'ic. (*Κύστις*, a bladder.) A fatty tumour containing cysts.

L., diffuse. A fatty tumour without a capsule. It is an irregular mass of fatty tissue without definite outline, and occurs in the upper dorsal region and below the jaws, generally in great drinkers.

L. du'rum. (*L. durus*, hard.) Müller's term for a fatty tumour in which the fibrous stroma is in excess.

L., erec'tile. The same as *L. teleangiectodes*.

L., fi'brous. (*L. fibra*, a fibre.) A fatty tumour in which the fibrous tissue is greatly in excess, the trabeculae being large and numerous.

L., her'nial. (*L. hernia*, a rupture. *F.*

LIPOMATOID—LIPOTHYMIA.

lipome herniaire.) A deposit of fat in the structures immediately lying over a hernial sac.

L. mixtum. (Λίπος, fat; *L. mixtus*, mingled.) A term applied by Müller to those lipomata in which the capsule is so thick and strong that the tumour has almost the characters of a fibrous growth.

L. myxomatodes. See *Myxolipoma*.

L., nævoid. (*Nævus*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) Same as *L. teleangeiectodes*.

L., na'sal. (*L. nasalis*, belonging to the nose.) A name erroneously given to the irregular lobulated masses caused by an hypertrophic condition of the cellular tissue and sebaceous follicles of the nose. It occurs in broken-down constitutions after fifty years of age.

L. of brain. A rare disease, most likely to occur in the raphe of the corpus callosum and fornix, because fat is most commonly present in these parts.

L. of Fallo'pian tube. A fatty tumour, usually of small size, growing between the folds of the broad ligament at the lower surface of the tube.

L. of heart. An extremely rare disease, consisting of a fatty tumour embedded in the muscular tissue of the heart.

L. of intestine. A growth of fat originating in the submucous tissue of the intestines, sometimes projecting like a polypus into the lumen of the intestine.

L. of kidney. This affection is most common in the subcapsular tissue, but occasionally occurs in the peripheral region of the kidney, or in the paranephritic tissue, sometimes preceding and sometimes consecutive to contraction of the organ. In rare instances a lipoma has been found in the pelvis of the kidney.

L. of larynx. An extremely rare disease, consisting of a fatty tumour, probably arising in the submucous connective tissue.

L. of lungs. Small fatty tumours, about the size of a lentil or of a pea, situated beneath the pleura. They are of rare occurrence.

L. of mammary gland. True fatty tumours, as distinguished from fatty infiltration, occasionally found in connection with the female breast. It is very doubtful if true lipoma ever occurs in the mammary gland itself, it arises from the surrounding areolar tissue.

L. of nose. See *L., nasal*.

L. of œsophagus. A fatty tumour originating in the submucous cellular tissue of the œsophagus, and projecting into the lumen of the tube. It rarely or never interferes with deglutition.

L. of pal'ate. A disease of rare occurrence. One has been described by Lambl of the size of a pear springing from the posterior surface of the palate.

L. of peritoneum. Fatty growths originating in the subperitoneal connective tissue, and sometimes becoming detached and lying free in the peritoneal cavity.

L. of spi'nal mem'branes. A not uncommon affection, consisting of a growth of fat in the vertebral canal, and either caused by proliferation of the perimeningeal fatty tissue when it is situated outside the dura mater, or arising from the arachnoid and pia mater when it is situated within the dura mater.

L. of tongue. An intermuscular fatty tumour of the tongue, usually insensitive and developing slowly.

L. of vul'va. A fatty tumour of this region, sometimes attaining an enormous size.

L., os'seous. (*L. osseus*, bony.) A fatty tumour in which the fibrous trabeculæ have become ossified.

L., pen'dulous. (*L. pendulus*, hanging.) A fatty tumour which has a pedicle.

L., simple. A fatty tumour exhibiting the ordinary characteristics of the tumour.

L. teleangeiectodes. (*Teleangeiectasis*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) A fatty tumour containing a very large number of dilated vessels, as in some of the pendulous lipomata of the mucous and serous membranes.

L. tubero'sum. (*L. tuber*, a lump. *G. tuberöses Lipom.*) Virchow's term for a fatty tumour which consists of lobes, each subdivided into finer lobules.

Lipomatoid. (*Lipoma*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) Resembling a *Lipoma*.

Also, containing fat.

Lipomatosis. (Λίπος, fat. *G. Fettwucherung.*) An increase in the fat of a tissue. It is the result either of a new formation of fat, or of the fatty degeneration of pre-existing tissues.

L. musculo'rum. (*L. musculus*, a muscle.) A synonym of *Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis*.

L. musculo'rum luxurians progressi'va. (*L. musculus*; *luxurio*, to be rank; *progressus*, a going forwards.) Heller's term for *Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis*.

L. of heart. (*G. Fetherz.*) Fatty enlargement of the heart, chiefly due to a deposit of fat in the subpericardial connective tissue. In extreme cases the endocardium may also contain fat.

L. of pan'creas. In one form of this disease the connective tissue between the acini or surrounding the gland is converted into fat; in the other there is fatty degeneration with destruction of the gland cells.

L. universalis. (*L. universalis*, belonging to all. *G. Fettsucht.*) Corpulence or obesity.

Lipo'matous. (*Lipoma*. *F. lipomateux.*) Of the nature or appearance of *Lipoma*.

L. mus'cular atrophy. A synonym of *Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis*.

L. myxo'ma. See *Myxoma*, *lipomatous*.

L. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma*, *lipomatous*.

Lipomer'ia. (Λεῖπω, to be deficient; μέρος, a part.) Defect of a part of the body from arrest of development.

Lipom'phalus. (Λίπος, fat; δμφαλός, the navel. *G. Fettnabel.*) A fatty swelling of the navel; an omental umbilical hernia loaded with fat.

Lipomyxo'ma. See *Myxolipoma*.

Lipopsy'chia. See *Leipopsychia*.

Lipopte'na, Nitsch. Same as *Leptotena*.

Liporre'tinol. (Λίπος, fat; ῥητίνη, resin of the pine; *L. oleum*, oil.) A *Liparol* containing resin.

Liposar'cous. (Λιπόσαρκος, from λιποσάρκω, to lose flesh.) Thin; with little flesh.

Lipo'sis. (Λίπος, fat.) Excessive fatness.

Liposphyx'ia. (Λεῖπω, to be wanting; σφύξις, pulsation.) Fainting.

Lipothy'mia. See *Leipothy'mia*.

Lip'pa. (L. *lippus*, smeared over.) The gum of the eyes.

Lip'pa. Servia. A cold chalybeate water.

Lipped. Having a *Lip*.

In Botany (F. *labiè*; G. *lippenförmig*), applied to the corolla when its parts are so united that the limb is divided into two portions, placed superiorly and inferiorly, the upper portion overhanging the lower. Each portion is so arranged that the whole resembles in some degree the lips and mouth of an animal. Same as *Labiata*.

Lip'pia. (August *Lippi*, a French physician and botanist, murdered in Abyssinia in 1703.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Verbenaceæ*.

L. callicarpæo'lia, H. B. K. (*Calli-carpa*; L. *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Mexico. A stimulant.

L. citriodo'ra, Kunth. (L. *citrus*, the lemon; *odor*, sweet-smelling. F. *verveine citronnelle*; G. *Citronenkraut*, *Punschkraut*.) The *Verbena triphylla* of Linnæus. The *Aloysia citriodora*.

L. dul'cis, Trev. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The species of which *L. mexicana* is a variety.

L. grav'colens, H. B. K. (L. *graveolens*, heavy-smelling.) Hab. Mexico. Used as an emmenagogue and an expectorant.

L. med'ica, Fens. (L. *medicus*, medical.) Hab. Central America. Used in infusion as a stimulant digestive.

L. mexica'na. An evergreen creeping shrub growing in Mexico. The leaves and flowers are employed to form a tincture. It is a respiratory sedative in cough. It is a variety of *L. dulcis*.

L. nodifo'ra, Rich. (L. *nodus*, a knot; *flos*, a flower.) Used in infusion in the catarrhal affections and the indigestions of children.

L. pseudo-the'a. (Ψευδής, false; Mod. L. *thea*, tea.) Hab. Brazil. Used in infusion as a stimulant.

Lip'piol. The volatile, camphor-like oil of *Lippia mexicana*. It produces flushing, diaphoresis, and drowsiness.

Lip'pitud. (L. *lippitudo*, blear-eyedness; from *lippus*, smeared over. F. *lippitude*; I. *lippitudine*; S. *lipitudo*; G. *Augentriefen*.) A sore condition of the edges of the eyelids with copious muco-purulent secretion from the Meibomian glands and the conjunctiva; also called *Tinea ciliaris*.

Some would restrict the term to those cases in which the puncta having become obliterated the tears run over the cheeks.

L. angula'ris. (L. *angulus*, an angle.) The form in which the angles of the eyelids are chiefly affected.

L. neonato'rum. (Néos, new; L. *natus*, born.) The conjunctivitis of new-born children.

L. prurigino'sa. (L. *prurigo*, an itching.) The form which is accompanied with much itching and tingling.

Lipp'springe. Germany, in Westphalia, at the foot of the Teutoburger Wald, 378 feet above the sea. The Arminiusquelle water, with a temperature of 21° C. (69.8° F.), contains sulphates and carbonates of lime, soda and magnesia, a little iron and a trace of iodides, with carbonic acid, nitrogen, and oxygen. The Inselquelle is weaker. They are used in chronic affections of the respiratory mucous membrane, and in the early stages of phthisis, as drinking water and in inhalation. There is a whey-cure also.

Lip'pus. (L. *lippus*, smeared over.) A blear-eyed person.

Lip'sis. (Λείπω, to leave.) A departure.

L. an'imi. (L. *animus*, the mind.) Fainting.

Lipso'trychia. (Λείπω, to leave; θρίξ, hair.) Falling off of the hair.

Lipuria. (Λίπος, fat; οὔρον, urine.) The presence of oily matter in the urine, which on cooling floats on the surface in globules or small masses. It has been observed in diseases of the pancreas.

Lipyl. (Λίπος, fat.) An hypothetical radical with the formula C_5H_4 , Berzelius, C_3H_2 , Lehmann. It is supposed to exist in the natural fats and fatty acids.

L., hydrated oxide of. The same as *Glycerin*.

Lipyr'ia. See *Leipyrias*.

Lipyr'ian. Relating to *Lipyr'ia*.

L. fe'ver. Same as *Leipyrias*.

Liquable. Same as *Liquefiable*.

Liquamen. (L. *liquamen*, from *liquo*, to make liquid. G. *Flüssigkeit*.) A fluid for administering medicine.

Also, a sauce made of fish-fat.

L. tar'tari. An old name for a solution of carbonate of potash.

Liquamum'ia. (L. *liqueo*, to be fluid; *mumia*.) Human fat.

Liqua'rium. (L. *liquarius*, pertaining to liquids.) Simple syrup of sugar.

Liquate. (L. *liquo*, to make liquid.) To liquefy; to melt.

Used to denote the method of separating solid substances which have different fusing temperatures, and consisting in applying just such an amount of heat as will render liquid the one most easily fusible.

Liquation. (L. *liquatio*, a melting; from *liquo*, to make liquid. G. *Flüssigmachen*.) A dissolving; a making fluid.

The operation described under *Liquate*.

Liquefa'cient. (L. *liquefacio*; from *liquo*, to make liquid; *facio*, to make.) Making liquid.

In Therapeutics, applied to medicines which are supposed to possess the power of melting down solid deposits, such as mercury and iodine.

Also, applied to those agents which increase the amount of fluid secretions.

Liquefaction. (L. *liquefactus*, part. of *liquefacio*, to make liquid. F. *liquefaction*; I. *liquefazione*; S. *licuacion*; G. *Flüssigmachen*, *Verflüssigung*, *Schmelzung*.) The making liquid; the conversion or passage of a solid or of a gas into a liquid state.

L. of gas. See *Gas*, *liquefaction of*.

Liquefac'tive (L. *liquefacio*.) Making fluid.

L. degenera'tion. See *Degeneration*, *liquefactive*.

Liquefi'able. (L. *liquidus*, fluid; *fio*, to become. F. *liquéfiable*; I. *liquefattibile*; G. *verflüssigbar*.) Capable of being made liquid.

Liquefi'ant. (L. *liquidus*; *fio*. F. *liquéfiant*.) Making liquid.

Liquefied. (L. *liquidus*; *fio*.) Made liquid.

L. carbol'ic ac'id. Carbolie acid liquefied by the addition of 10 per cent. of water. The *Acidum carboliceum liquefactum*, B. Ph.

Liques'cent. (L. *liqueescens*, part. of *liquesco*, to become fluid.) Melting; becoming fluid.

LIQUEUR—LIQUIRTIA.

Liqueur. (F. *liqueur*, a cordial; from L. *liquor*, a fluid. I. *liquore*; S. *licor*; G. *Likör*.) An alcoholic solution of sugar flavoured with orange-peel, aniseed, absinth, peppermint, ginger, or other vegetable substance. Liqueurs contain from 30 to 50 per cent. of alcohol, and in some instances as much as 47 per cent. of sugar.

Liquid. (F. *liquide*, from L. *liquidus*, moist; from *liqueo*, to be fluid. I. *liquido*; S. *liquido*; G. *flüssig*.) Fluid.

Also (F. *liquide*; I. *liquido*; S. *licor*; G. *Flüssigkeit*), a body the molecules of which move freely over one another, but which is almost incompressible and not very expandible. Water, for example, only diminishes 1-51 millionth of its volume for each atmosphere. When cooled liquids freeze or become solid, when heated they assume in general the gaseous form. The free surface of a liquid is usually flat, but under certain conditions, as when water is thrown on a red-hot shovel, it assumes a spheroidal form.

L.s., absorption of. See under *Absorption*, and *Osmosis*.

L.s., absorption of gas'es by. See under *Absorption*.

L., allantoic. (F. *liquide allantoïde*; G. *Allantois-Flüssigkeit*.) The fluid contained in the *Allantois*; it exists only at an early period and in small quantity in man, because the allantois has little functional activity in man, but is more abundant in animals. In the cow and other mammals it is colourless at first, but afterwards becomes yellow or reddish. It is clear in the cow and sheep; turbid in the pig. It is usually alkaline. It contains in the cow allantoïn, albumins, fermentable sugar, and some of the salts of the urine, but no benzoic or hippuric acid. Urea has been found in the allantoic fluid of women.

L., amniotic. See *Liquor amnii*.

L., blistering. The *Liquorepispasticus*.

L.s., buoyancy of. See *Buoyancy of liquids*.

L., cephalo-rachidian. (Κεφαλή, the head; ράχis, the spine. F. *liquide cephalo-rachidienne*.) The *Cerebrospinal fluid*.

L.s., compressibility of. (L. *compressus*, a pressing together.) Liquids were for long regarded as quite incompressible, but the occurrence of some amount of compressibility has been proved by the *Piezometer*.

L.s., diamagnetism of. (Δία, through; μαγνήτις, a magnet.) The force which compels thin glass tubes filled with certain liquids, when suspended between the poles of a magnet, to arrange themselves equatorially, or at right angles to the line joining the poles. Such liquids are water, blood, milk, alcohol, ether, oil of turpentine, and most saline solutions.

L.s., diffusion of. See *Diffusion of liquids*.

L.s., equilibrium of. See *Equilibrium of liquids*.

L.s., expansion of. See *Expansion*, *absolute*, and *E., apparent*.

L. extract. See *Extract, liquid*.

L.s., fix'ed. Those which do not give off vapours at any temperature without undergoing chemical change.

L. glass. See *Glass, soluble*.

L.s., heat-conductivity of. (L. *conduco*, to lead together.) The power of a liquid to transmit heat through its substance. It is

very small, and, according to Weber, is proportional to the specific heat of unit volume.

L.s., refractive index of. See *Refractive index*.

L.s., spheroidal state of. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; εἶδος, form.) The globular form which a drop of liquid assumes when placed on a solid surface if the force of cohesion between its particles overcomes the force of adhesion between them and the solid surface.

Also, the term applied by Boutigny to the condition of a liquid in *Leidenfrost's phenomenon*.

L. stor'ax. See *Storax, liquid*.

Also, an incorrect name for the resin *Liquidambar*.

L.s., vol'atile. (L. *volatilis*, flying.) Those which give off vapours or pass into the aeriform state.

Liquidambar. (L. *liquidus*, fluid; *amber*. G. *Ambarbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hamamelidaceæ*.

Also, sweet gum or gum wax, a balsamic exudation from *L. styraciflua*. It is a thick, syrupy, yellowish liquid, becoming thicker and darker by keeping, and finally solid. It has a pleasant balsamic odour and somewhat pungent taste. It contains a substance like styrol, styracin, and cinnamic acid. Made into a syrup it is used in chronic catarrh of the respiratory and urinary mucous membranes.

L. altingia, Linn. The *L. altingiana*.

L. altingia'na, Blume. Hab. Indian Archipelago, Burmah, and Assam. It yields a resin which is fragrant, and either pellucid and light yellow, or thick, dark and opaque.

L., American. The *L. styraciflua*.

L. asplenifolium, Linn. The *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

L. formosa'na, Hance. A tree indigenous to Formosa and Southern China. It yields a dry, terebinthinous, and fragrant resin.

L. imber'bë, Aiton. (L. *imberbis*, without a beard.) The same as *L. orientale*.

L., orient'al. The *L. orientale*.

L. orienta'lë, Miller. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The storax tree. Hab. Asia Minor. Bark yields *Styrax*.

L. styracif'lua, Linnæus. (L. *styrax*, storax; *fluo*, to flow.) The sweet gum tree. Hab. North America. Yields, from incisions made in the bark, sweet gum, called also *Liquidambar*.

Liquidambar's. The plants of the Nat. Order *Altingiaceæ*.

Liquidambar. Same as *Liquidambar*.

Liquid'ity. (L. *liquiditas*; from *liquidus*, fluid. F. *liquidité*; I. *liquidità*; S. *liquidéz*; G. *Flüssigsein*.) The condition of being liquid.

Liquidum ner'veum. (L. *liquidus*; *nervus*, a nerve.) The hypothetical nervous fluid.

Liquiform. (L. *liquidus*; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of a fluid.

L. melano'sis. (Μελανώσις, a becoming black.) A name given by Dr. Carswell to the product of the disintegration of melanotic tumours which are sometimes found in serous cavities, especially in ovarian cysts.

Liquirit'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

Also, the same as *Liquorice*.

L. officina'lis, Mönh. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

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Liquor. (Mid. E. *licour*, *licur*; from Old F. *liqueur*; from L. *liquor*, fluidness. F. *liqueur*; I. *liquore*; S. *licor*; G. *Flüssigkeit*.) Anything liquid.

L., anodyne, Hoffmann's. The *Spiritus ætheris compositus*.

L., genital. (L. *genitalis*, pertaining to birth.) The semen.

L. of Ca'det. A synonym of *Alkarsin*.

L. of flints. See *Liquor silicium*.

L. of Scarpa. The *Endolymph* of the internal ear.

L. of surfaces. The fluid excreted from all mucous and serous surfaces.

L., propagatory. The semen.

Liquor. (L. *liquor*, a fluid; from *liqueo*, to be fluid. F. *liqueur*; I. *licore*; S. *licor*; G. *Likör*.) A liquid.

In Pharmacy, a solution of a medicinal substance in water or alcohol.

L. acidi arseniosi, U.S. Ph. Arsenious acid 1 part, hydrochloric acid 2, water 100 parts. Dose, 2—8 minims.

L. acidi chromici, B. Ph. Chromic acid one part dissolved in distilled water three parts. Used as a caustic.

L. acidus Halleri. The *Elixir acidum Halleri*.

L. allantois. (F. *liquide de l'allantoïde*; G. *Wursthautwasser*.) The *Allantoic fluid*.

L. aluminii acetici, G. Ph. (F. *soluté d'acétate d'alumine*; G. *gelöste essigsäure Thonerde*.) Aluminium sulphate 300 parts is dissolved in water 800 parts, and acetic acid 360 parts added; calcium carbonate 130 parts is triturated with water 200 parts, and mixed gradually with the other solution; after standing twenty-four hours the precipitate is strained off, and the liquid filtered for use as an astringent.

L. ammoniæ, B. Ph. (F. *ammoniaque liquide*; G. *Ammoniak-Flüssigkeit*.) Strong solution of ammonia 20 ounces, water 40 ounces.

L. ammoniæ fortior, B. Ph. (L. *fortior*, stronger.) Ammonia gas dissolved in water, and constituting 32.5 per cent. of the solution.

L. ammonii acetatis, B. Ph. (F. *acétate d'ammoniaque liquide*; G. *essigsäure Ammoniakflüssigkeit*.) One part of liquor ammoniæ acetatis fortior mixed with five parts of water. Used as a diaphoretic in catarrhal fevers and sore-throat, in muscular rheumatism, and in migraine, and for the relief of dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia. Dose, 2—12 fluid drachms (7—45 grammes).

The U.S. Ph. orders a sufficient quantity of ammonium carbonate to be added to diluted acetic acid until it is neutralised, and to be freshly made when used.

L. ammonii acetatis fortior, B. Ph. (L. *fortior*, stronger.) Carbonate of ammonia 15.5 ounces added to acetic acid 45 fluid ounces, then more acid till the liquid is neutral; and lastly sufficient distilled water to make three pints. Dose, 25—75 minims.

L. ammonii acetici, G. Ph. Ten parts of liquor ammonii caustici are mixed with 12 parts of dilute acetic acid, boiled, when cooled rendered neutral, and distilled water added so as to give a sp. gr. of 1032—1034.

L. ammonii anisatus, G. Ph. (G. *anisöthaltiger Salmiakgeist*, *anisöthaltige Ammoniakflüssigkeit*.) Oil of aniseed one part dissolved in alcohol 24 parts, and 5 parts of liquor

ammonii caustici added. Used as a stimulant in doses of 5—15 drops, and as a liniment, 3 parts to 50 of spirit of lavender, in the hiccough of children.

L. ammonii caustici, G. Ph. (G. *Ätzammoniakflüssigkeit*, *Salmiakgeist*.) A watery solution containing 10 per cent. of ammonia gas, and having a sp. gr. of .96.

L. ammonii caustici spirituosus. The same as *Spiritus ammoniæ*, U.S. Ph.

L. ammonii citratis, B. Ph. One part of liquor ammonii citratis fortior and four parts of distilled water. Dose, 2—6 fluid drachms.

L. ammonii citratis fortior, B. Ph. (L. *fortior*, stronger.) Twelve ounces of citric acid are neutralised with 11 fluid ounces of liquor ammoniæ fortior, and sufficient distilled water added to make a pint. Dose, .5—1.5 drachm.

L. amnii. (*Amnion*. F. *liquide amniotique*; G. *Fruchtwasser*, *Kindswasser*, *Schäafwasser*, *Amniosflüssigkeit*.) The fluid contained in the sac of the amnion. It is clear, yellowish or brownish, alkaline, with sp. gr. 1007—1011. It contains 98—99.5 per cent. of water, with albumin, mucin, globulin-like substances, grape sugar, urea, ammonium carbonate, and sometimes lactic acid and kreatinin, calcium sulphate and phosphate, and sodium chloride. It is sometimes cloudy from sebaceous matter, lanugo, and epithelial scales. The urea is said not to be found until about the end of the fifth month of pregnancy. It is chiefly of foetal origin, but may partly be derived from the maternal vessels. The amniotic fluid preserves the contents of the uterus from mechanical injury, facilitates the movements of the fœtus, and greatly assists in dilating the os uteri in labour. By some it is supposed to be swallowed by the child as nutriment, and a case has been reported where the œsophagus of a fœtus was impervious, itself being badly nourished, with abnormal abundance of the liquor amnii.

L. amnii, false. The fluid contained between the amnion and chorion in the earlier stages of pregnancy. It sometimes persists till the period of labour.

L. anodynus martiatus. (Αν, neg.; δδών, pain; I. *Mars*, a name for iron.) The *Tinctura ferri chlorati æthereæ*, G. Ph.

L. anodynus mineralis Hoffmanni. The *Spiritus ætheris compositus*.

L. antimonii chloridi, B. Ph. Prepared by boiling one pound of black antimony with four pints of hydrochloric acid to the bulk of two pints. It is a yellowish or yellowish-red liquid consisting of chloride of antimony dissolved in hydrochloric acid. Used externally only as a caustic.

L. arsenicalis, B. Ph. Also known as Fowler's solution, or solution of arsenite of potassium; arsenious acid and carbonate of potash, of each 87 grains, dissolved with heat in 10 oz. of distilled water; compound tincture of lavender 5 fluid drachms, and distilled water sufficient to make one pint are then added. Dose, 2—8 minims.

L. arsenicalis Bietti. A solution of *Ammonia arsenias*.

L. arsenicalis Fowleri. The *L. arsenicalis*.

L. arsenicalis Pearsoni. The *L. sodii arseniatis*.

L. arsenici bromidi. Arsenious acid and potassium carbonate, of each one part, are

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dissolved in 10 parts of boiling water, bromine 2 parts in 80 parts of water are added, and then sufficient water to make the whole 100 parts.

L. arsenici chloridi. The *L. acidi arseniosi*, U.S. Ph.

L. arsenici et hydrargyri hydriodatis. The *L. arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi*.

L. arsenici hydrochloricus. B. Ph. Arsenious acid 87 grains is boiled with hydrochloric acid 2 drachms and water 4 ounces, then water to make a pint is added. Dose, 2—8 minims.

L. arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi. B. Ph. Iodide of arsenium, and red iodide of mercury, of each 45 grains, are triturated with 1—5 oz. of water, filtered, and the filter washed with sufficient water to make 10 fl. oz. of solution. Dose, 10—30 minims.

The U.S. Ph. directs one part each of iodide of arsenic and red iodide of mercury to be triturated with 15 parts of water, filtered, and enough water passed through the filter to make 100 parts by weight.

L. atropinæ sulphatis. B. Ph. One part of sulphate of atropin dissolved in 99 parts of camphor water. Dose, 1—4 minims.

L. Bellosii. (F. *liqueur de Bellose*.) See *L. hydrargyri nitrici oxydulati*.

L. bismuthi. A synonym of *L. bismuthi et ammonii citratis*.

L. bismuthi et ammonii citratis. B. Ph. Citrate of bismuth 800 grains is rubbed to a paste with a little distilled water, solution of ammonia is gradually added until the salt is dissolved, and then as much distilled water as makes a pint. Dose, 5—1 fluid drachm.

L. calcii chloridi. B. Ph. One part of chloride of calcium dissolved in 5 parts of water. Dose, 15—50 minims.

L. calcis. B. Ph. Lime water. Slaked lime two ounces is washed with water until the filtered liquid is not made turbid with solution of silver nitrate; it is then put into a stoppered bottle with a gallon of distilled water, well shaken, and, after subsiding, the clear liquid drawn off with a siphon as required for use. Dose, 1—4 fluid ounces.

In U.S. Ph., one part of lime is slaked with 6 parts of water, then 30 parts of water added, frequently stirred, allowed to settle, and the liquid thrown away; 300 parts of water are then added to the residue, and the clear liquid, after standing, used.

L. calcis chlorinatae. B. Ph. Solution of chlorinated lime. One part of chlorinated lime in 10 parts of distilled water.

L. calcis compositus. The *Aqua benedicta composita*.

L. calcis saccharatus. B. Ph. Saccharated solution of lime. Made by mixing an ounce of lime with two ounces of sugar, and shaking them up with a pint of distilled water. Each fluid ounce should contain 7·11 grains of lime. Dose, 15 to 60 minims.

L. carbonis detergens. (L. *detergeo*, to wipe off.) An alcoholic solution of coal tar as obtained from the gas-works. Used diluted with 15 to 20 parts of water in skin diseases.

L. cerebro-spinalis. The *Cerebrospinal fluid*.

L. Cereris. (L. *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture; and hence corn.) Beer.

L. chinini ferro-citrici. The *L. ferri et quinae citratis*.

L. chlori. B. Ph. Chlorine gas dissolved in water. The gas is developed by adding hydrochloric acid 6 fluid ounces and 2 fluid ounces of water to black oxide of manganese one ounce in a gas-bottle, it is carried through 2 ounces of water in an intermediate bottle to a three-pint bottle containing 30 ounces of water, in which it is dissolved. Dose, 10—20 minims.

L. chloroformi camphoratus. Camphor one part dissolved in chloroform two parts. Used locally in toothache and rheumatism.

L. chloroformi compositus. Remington's formula as a substitute for chlorodyne is:—Dissolve 16 grains of hydrochlorate of morphia in one drachm of water and one ounce of alcohol; add to this chloroform 3 drachms, tincture of Indian hemp 2 drachms, tincture of capsicum 18 minims, oil of peppermint 4 minims, dilute hydrocyanic acid 24 minims, and perchloric acid or hydrochloric acid half a drachm. Each drachm contains one grain of morphia.

L. chorii. (Chorion.) The *L. amnii, false*.

L. chyli. The *Chyle plasma*.

L. corneæ. (Cornea.) The fluid contained in the meshes of the corneal tissue.

L. Cotunnii. (Cotunnus.) The perilymph of Blainville, or the aqua labyrinthi; it fills the space between the bony and membranous labyrinth of the internal ear.

L. cupri ammoniati. Cuprum ammoniatum a drachm, dissolved in a pint of water.

L. cupri sulphatis compositus. Sulphate of copper, alum, of each 3 ounces, dissolved in two pints of water, and two drachms of sulphuric acid added.

L. cyrenaicus. (L. *cyrenaicus*, of Cyrene.) A synonym of *Benzoin*.

L. Donovanii. The *L. arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi*.

L. entericus. See *Succus entericus*.

L. epispasticus. B. Ph. Cantharides percolated with acetic ether until 20 fluid ounces are obtained.

L. excitans. (L. *excito*, to rouse up.) The *Spiritus ammonia succinatus*.

L. ferri acetatis. B. Ph. Strong solution of acetate of iron 5 parts, diluted with distilled water so as to make 20 parts. It is used as an internal astringent and as an antidote to arsenious acid. Dose, 5—30 minims.

The U.S. Ph. directs 100 parts of solution of tersulphate of iron, diluted with 350 parts of water, to be added to 80 parts of water of ammonia diluted with 200 parts of water, the precipitate to be collected and well washed, dissolved in 26 parts of glacial acetic acid, and sufficient cold water added to make 100 parts.

L. ferri acetatis fortior. B. Ph. (L. *fortior*, stronger.) Solution of ammonia 8 fl. oz. is mixed with distilled water one pint; to this is gradually added solution of persulphate of iron 5 fluid ounces, diluted with a pint of distilled water; the precipitated ferric hydrate is separated on a calico filter, washed clean with distilled water, dissolved in glacial acetic acid 3 fluid ounces, and made up to 10 fluid ounces with distilled water. Dose, 1—8 minims.

L. ferri albuminati. The *Ferrum albuminatum solutum*.

L. ferri chloridi. U.S. Ph. Iron wire 15 parts is added to 54 parts of hydrochloric acid diluted with 25 parts of water; when effervescence ceases it is boiled and filtered; then 27 parts of hydrochloric acid are added, and the

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mixture poured into 8 parts of nitric acid; it is again heated until the liquid is free from nitrous odour, 5 parts more of hydrochloric acid added, and sufficient water to make the whole weigh 100 parts. Dose, 2—10 minims. Similar to *L. ferri perchloridi fortior*, B. Ph.

L. ferri citra'tis, U.S. Ph. Solution of tersulphate of iron 105 parts diluted with 1000 parts of water is added to 84 parts of water of ammonia diluted with 200 parts of water; the precipitate is drained, washed, and dissolved in 30 parts of citric acid; then filtered and evaporated until it weighs 100 parts. Dose, 10 minims.

L. ferri cit'rici. The *L. ferri citrat'is*.

L. ferri dialysa'tus, B. Ph. A solution of chloroxide of iron dialysed almost free from acid. Each drachm contains 2 grains of oxide of iron. See *Ferrum dialysatum*.

L. ferri et quini'næ citra'tis, U.S. Ph. Citrate of iron and ammonium 65 parts are dissolved in 200 parts of distilled water, 28 parts of citric acid are added, then 12 parts of quinine; it is evaporated to 160 parts, 30 parts of alcohol are added, and as much water as will make it weigh 200 parts. Dose, 10—15 minims.

L. ferri iod'idi. A solution made to represent *Syrupus ferri iodidi* without the sugar.

L. ferri muriat'ici oxyda'ti. The *L. ferri chloridi*.

L. ferri nitra'tis, U.S. Ph. Solution of tersulphate of iron 18 parts diluted with 100 parts of water is added to 15 parts of water of ammonia diluted with 40 parts of water; the precipitate is drained, washed, dissolved in 7 parts of nitric acid, and distilled water to make it weigh 100 parts added. Used as an astringent in chronic diarrhœa, bronchorrhœa, and menorrhagia. Dose, 10 drops. As an injection, in leucorrhœa, 10—30 drops in an ounce of water. Dose, 5—20 minims.

L. ferri oxychlora'ti, G. Ph. Same as *Ferrum dialysatum*.

L. ferri perchlo'ridi, B. Ph. Strong solution of perchloride of iron 5 parts and distilled water to 20 parts. Dose, 10—30 minims.

L. ferri perchlo'ridi fortior, B. Ph. Iron wire 4 ounces is heated in a flask with 12·5 fluid ounces of hydrochloric acid and 7 fluid ounces of water; when filtered 7 fluid ounces of hydrochloric acid are added; it is then poured into 1·5 fluid ounce of nitric acid, evaporated till no red fumes are given off and a precipitate is beginning to form; a fluid ounce of hydrochloric acid is then added and water to make 17·5 fluid ounces. Contains two parts in ten.

L. ferri pernitra'tis, B. Ph. An ounce of iron wire is dissolved in 4·5 fluid ounces of nitric acid diluted with 16 of water, the solution filtered, and water to make a pint and a half added. Dose, 10—40 minims.

L. ferri persulpha'tis, B. Ph. Sulphate of iron 8 ounces is dissolved in 10 ounces of water and 6 drachms of sulphuric acid, and mixed with 6 drachms of nitric acid diluted with 2 ounces of water, the liquid is boiled until it becomes red, and water added to make 11 ounces. The same as *L. ferri tersulphatis*, U.S. Ph.

L. ferri sesquichlo'ridi, G. Ph. A very similar preparation to *L. ferri perchloridi fortior*, B. Ph., containing about 29·8 per cent. of anhydrous ferric chloride.

L. ferri sesquichlo'ridi ba'sici. Caustic or carbonated alkali is added to *Ferrum sesquichloratum solutum* and the gelatinous sedi-

ment of hydrated oxide of iron which results is shaken in excess of the solution till it is redissolved.

L. ferri subsulpha'tis, U.S. Ph. Sulphate of iron 77 parts is dissolved in a mixture of sulphuric acid 7 parts, nitric acid 11 parts, and water 50 parts, boiled until it becomes of a deep ruby-red, and water added to make it weigh 114 parts. Used chiefly as an external styptic. Dose, 5—10 minims internally.

L. ferri sulfu'rici oxyda'ti, G. Ph. A similar preparation to *L. ferri persulphatis*, B. Ph.

L. ferri tersulpha'tis, U.S. Ph. Sulphuric acid 15 parts, nitric acid 11 parts, and 50 parts of water are mixed and heated to the boiling point, sulphate of iron 80 parts is added; the heat is continued till the solution is a reddish brown, and it is made up to 200 parts by distilled water.

L. folliculi. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag.) The clear fluid contents of the Graafian vesicle of the ovary in which lies the ovum with the discus proligerus. It is thought by some to be derived from the neighbouring blood-vessels, by others from the disintegration of epithelium.

L. Fowle'ri. See *L. arsenicalis*.

L. Graafia'nus. (Von Graaf.) The *L. folliculi*.

L. gut'ta per'cha, B. Ph. Gutta percha an ounce is dissolved in six fluid ounces of chloroform, and an ounce of carbonate of lead mixed with two fluid ounces of chloroform added, and shaken together; the clear liquor is decanted. Used as an adhesive and protective.

The formula of the U.S. Ph. is very similar.

L. holland'icus. (*Holland.*) $C_2H_4Cl_2$. The same as *Ethylene dichloride*.

L. hydrarg'yi bichlo'ridi. The *L. hydrarg'yi perchloridi*.

L. hydrarg'yi nitra'tis, U.S. Ph. Red oxide of mercury 40 parts dissolved in a mixture of nitric acid 45 parts and water 15 parts. A powerful caustic.

L. hydrarg'yi nitra'tis ac'idus, B. Ph. Mercury 4 oz., dissolved by means of heat, in a mixture of nitric acid 5 fl. oz. and distilled water 1·5 fl. oz. A powerful caustic.

L. hydrarg'yi ni'trici oxyda'ti. The *L. hydrarg'yi nitrat'is acidus*.

L. hydrarg'yi ni'trici oxydula'ti. Bellosse's fluid. Mercurous nitrate 100 parts dissolved in nitric acid 15 parts and water 885 parts.

L. hydrarg'yi perchlo'ridi, B. Ph. A solution of one part each of perchloride of mercury and chloride of ammonium in 875 fluid parts of distilled water. Dose, 5—2 fluid drachms. One drachm contains 1·16th of a grain of the mercury perchloride.

L. io'di, B. Ph. Iodine 10 parts, iodide of potassium 15 parts, dissolved in water sufficient to produce 200 parts.

L. io'di compos'itus, U.S. Ph. Iodine 5 parts, iodide of potassium 10 parts, distilled water 85 parts.

L. ka'li caus'tici, G. Ph. (*F. potasse caustique liquide*; *G. Atzkali-lauge*.) An aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, containing about 15 per cent. of the alkali.

L. ka'lii ace'tici, G. Ph. Acetic acid 100 parts is neutralised with 48 parts of potassium bicarbonate, heated, and made up with water to 147 parts.

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L. ka'li arsenico'si, G. Ph. Arsenious acid one part and potassium carbonate one part are dissolved in 41 parts of water by heat; when cold 15 parts of spiritus melissæ compositus are added, and water to make it up to 100 parts.

L. ka'li carbon'ici, G. Ph. Carbonate of potash 11 parts are dissolved in 20 parts of water, and more water added if necessary to make its sp. gr. 1330 to 1334.

L. ka'li cit'rici. The *L. potassii citratis*.

L. lac'tis. (*L. lac*, milk.) The colourless fluid in which the milk globules float.

L. lith'icæ efferves'cens, B. Ph. Contains 10 grains of lithia in a pint of water saturated with carbonic acid. Dose, 5—10 fluid ounces.

L. lym'phæ. The fluid in which the lymph corpuscles float. See *Lymph*.

L. magne'sii carbona'tis, B. Ph. Magnesium sulphate 2 ounces dissolved in half a pint of water is mixed with sodium carbonate 2·5 ounces dissolved in half a pint of water, and boiled; the precipitate is collected, washed, mixed with a pint of water, and carbonic acid forced into it. Dose, 1—2 fluid ounces.

L. magne'sii citra'tis, B. Ph. Citric acid 200 grains is dissolved in 2 ounces of water, and magnesium carbonate 100 grains dissolved in it; the fluid is filtered, put into a half-pint bottle, syrup of lemons half a fluid ounce added, and sufficient water to fill it nearly, potassium bicarbonate 40 grains is introduced and the bottle corked. Dose, 5—10 fluid ounces.

The U.S. Ph. is similar, but orders syrup of citric acid.

L. Morgag'ni. (*Morgagni*.) The fluid which is found between the lens and its capsule; it is a post-mortem product, and is probably derived from the lens fibres, or is formed from the cells on the inner surface of the lens capsule, which break down after absorbing fluid from the humours of the eye.

L. morphi'næ aceta'tis, B. Ph. Dilute acetic acid 2 parts, rectified spirit 24 parts, acetate of morphia one part, and distilled water 73 parts. Dose, 10—60 minims.

L. morphi'næ bimecona'tis, B. Ph. Hydrochlorate of morphia 9 grains is dissolved in 2 or 3 drachms of distilled water, solution of ammonia is added till morphia ceases to be precipitated; the precipitate is collected and washed, then mixed with an ounce and a half of water, and meconic acid six grains, and half an ounce of rectified spirit added. Dose, 5—40 minims.

L. morphi'næ hydrochlora'tis, B. Ph. Dilute hydrochloric acid 2 parts, rectified spirit 24 parts, hydrochlorate of morphia one part, distilled water 73 parts. Dose, 10—60 minims.

L. mu'ci. (*L. mucus*, slime.) The fluid part of mucus. It differs from liquor sanguinis in not being spontaneously coagulable, and from liquor puris in not coagulating when boiled.

L. na'tri chlora'ti. The *L. sodæ chlorinatæ*.

L. na'tri hypochlora'si. Same as *L. sodæ chlorinatæ*.

L. na'trii caust'ici, G. Ph. Same as *L. sodæ*.

L. na'trii silic'ici, G. Ph. The same as *L. sodii silicatis*.

L. nitroglyceri'ni. Nitroglycerin, or glonoin, dissolved in rectified spirit. It contains 1 grain of nitroglycerin in 100 minims.

L. oleo'sus Syl'vii. A synonym for *Spiritus ammoniæ aromanticus*.

L. o'pii sedati'vus. (*L. sedativus*, from *sedo*, to quiet.) Battley's solution. An anodyne solution about 50 per cent. stronger than the tincture of opium. Dose, 10—20 minims.

L. o'vi al'bus. (*L. ovum*, an egg; *albus*, white.) The albumen or white of an egg.

L. pancreat'icus. The *Pancreatic juice*.

L. pepsi'ni, U.S. Ph. Saccharated pepsin 40 parts dissolved in water 548 parts, with hydrochloric acid 12 parts, and 400 parts of glycerin added. Dose, 8 drachms.

L. pericar'dii. (*Περικάρδιος*, around the heart.) The serous fluid contained in the pericardium. There probably exists no appreciable quantity during healthy life.

L. pi'cis. The *Aqua piets*.

L. plum'bi diaceta'tis. The *L. plumbi subacetatis*.

L. plum'bi subaceta'tis, B. Ph. Acetate of lead 5 ounces, oxide of lead 3·5 ounces, boiled for half an hour in a pint of water, filtered, and made up to 20 ounces. Used externally as an astringent and sedative.

In U.S. Ph., acetate of lead 170 parts is dissolved in 800 parts of boiling distilled water, oxide of lead 120 parts is added, boiled for half an hour, and water added to make 1000 parts.

L. plum'bi subaceta'tis dilu'tus, B. Ph. (*F. eau de Saturne, eau blanche*; *G. Bleiwasser, Kùhlwasser*.) Solution of subacetate of lead one part, rectified spirit one part, distilled water 79 parts. Used as a cooling, sedative lotion.

In U.S. Ph., solution of subacetate of lead 3 parts, distilled water 97 parts.

L. plum'bi subaceti'ci, G. Ph. (*G. Bleiessig*.) Acetate of lead 3 parts, oxide of lead one part, boiled with 20 parts of water.

L. potas'sæ, B. Ph. An aqueous solution of hydrate of potash, containing about 5·84 per cent. of the hydrate. Potassium carbonate one pound is dissolved in a gallon of water, heated to boiling point, and 12 ounces of slaked lime mixed with it, the sediment allowed to settle, and the clear supernatant liquor transferred to a green-glass bottle.

The U.S. Ph. orders 90 parts of potassium bicarbonate to be dissolved in 400 parts of boiled water, and mixed with 40 parts of lime in 400 parts of water, the boiling to be continued for ten minutes; when cold, distilled water to make 1000 parts is added; it is strained through linen, and then allowed to settle. Used as an antacid and in scrofula. Dose, 15—60 minims. Externally, as a mild caustic, used in snake bites.

L. potas'sæ arseni'tis. A synonym of *L. arsenicalis*.

L. potas'sæ Brandish'ii. American pearl ashes 6 pounds, wood ashes from ash wood 2 pounds, quicklime 2 pounds, mixed with boiling water 6 gallons, allowed to stand for twenty-four hours, and the clear liquor decanted.

L. potas'sæ chlora'tæ. (*F. eau de Javelle*.) Same as *Aqua Javelli*.

L. potas'sæ efferves'cens, B. Ph. Bicarbonate of potash dissolved in water saturated with carbonic acid in the proportion of thirty grains to the pint.

L. potas'sii citra'tis, U.S. Ph. Citric acid 6 parts is dissolved in 40 parts of water, filtered, and water added to make 50 parts; potassium bicarbonate 8 parts is dissolved in 40

LIQUORICE.

parts of water, filtered, and water added to make 50 parts; the two solutions are then mixed. A diaphoretic. Dose, a tablespoonful.

L. potas'sii permanganat'is, B. Ph. Permanganate of potash one part dissolved in 99 parts of water. A disinfectant.

L. prostat'icus. See *Prostate gland, secretion of*.

L. pur'is. (*L. pus*, matter.) The fluid portion of pus. It is a clear, slightly alkaline, albuminous fluid, containing sodium chloride, sodium phosphate, and calcium and magnesium phosphate, the latter especially if the suppuration has occurred in connection with bone. It differs from liquor sanguinis in not coagulating spontaneously.

L. sanguinis. (*L. sanguis*, blood. *F. plasma, liquide sanguin*; *G. Blutlymph.*) The blood-plasma; the transparent, viscous fluid part of the blood in which the coloured and colourless corpuscles float and the fibrinogen, some of the fibrinoplastic substance, and many of the salts are dissolved. It is slightly or deeply yellow in colour, has an alkaline reaction, is of a sp. gr. of 1026—1029, and coagulates, forming a clot and serum.

L. sar'sæ. The *Extractum sarsæ liqui-dum*.

L. Scar'pæ. (*Scarpa.*) The *Endolymph.*

L. sem'inis. (*L. semen*, seed.) The fluid portion of the semen in which the spermatozoa float. It is a colourless, transparent and albuminous fluid in which are found, as well as the spermatozoa and the seminal granules, squamous and columnar epithelium and oil-globules.

L. serip'arus. (*L. serum*, the watery part of a thing; *paro*, to prepare. *G. Laabes-senz.*) Liquid rennet. Three parts of the mucous membrane of calves' rennet macerated for three days in 26 parts of sherry wine and one part of sodium chloride.

L. sil'icum. (*L. silex*, flint. *F. liqueur des cailloux*; *G. Kieselfeuchtigkeit.*) A compound of silex and salt of tartar, discovered by Van Helmont in 1640, which becomes liquid in a damp atmosphere.

L. so'dæ, B. Ph. An aqueous solution of hydrate of soda containing 18·8 grains of hydrate in each ounce. Carbonate of sodium 28 ounces is dissolved in one gallon of distilled water, slaked lime 12 ounces is mixed with it after heating to boiling point; it is allowed to cool, and the supernatant clear liquor drawn off into a green-glass bottle. Antacid. Dose, 10—60 drops.

The U.S. Ph. orders sodium carbonate 180 grains to be dissolved in 400 parts of boiling water; lime 60 parts to be slaked, mixed with 400 parts of water and boiled; the mixtures to be added to each other, boiled for ten minutes, allowed to cool, made up with water to 1000 parts, strained, allowed to settle, and the clear liquid drawn off.

L. so'dæ chlorat'æ, U.S. Ph. Chlorinated lime 80 parts is mixed with 400 parts of water in a closed vessel, and sodium carbonate 100 parts dissolved in 400 parts of boiling water added; when cold it is made up to 1000 parts with water, strained, and the clear liquid after settling transferred to a well-stoppered bottle. Dose, 30—60 drops.

L. so'dæ chlorinat'æ, B. Ph. Sodium carbonate 24 ounces is dissolved in two pints of water, mixed with 16 ounces of chlorinated lime triturated with 6 pints of water, and filtered.

L. so'dæ efferves'cens, B. Ph. Thirty grains of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of water saturated with carbonic acid.

L. so'dii arseniat'is, B. Ph. Arseniate of sodium, rendered anhydrous by a heat not exceeding 300° F. (148·8° C.), one part dissolved in 99 parts of water. Dose, 5—10 minims.

L. so'dii ethylat'is, B. Ph. Metallic sodium one part dissolved in 20 parts of ethylic alcohol. It contains 19 per cent. of the salt.

L. so'dii silica'tis, U.S. Ph. (*F. silicate de soude liquide, verre soluble*; *G. Natriumsilikatlösung, Wasserglass.*) A transparent, colourless, or yellowish viscid liquid prepared by fusing sand and carbonate of sodium together, and dissolving the product. It contains 10 to 12 per cent. of soda and 20 to 24 of silica. Used to stiffen bandages when painted on them.

L. stib'ii chlorat'i. (*L. stibium*, anti-mony.) The *L. antimonii chloridi*.

L. strychni'æ. The *L. strychninæ hydrochloratis*.

L. strychni'æ hydrochlorat'is, B. Ph. Strychnine one part dissolved by the aid of heat in 2 parts of diluted hydrochloric acid and 25 parts of water, 24 parts of rectified spirit are then added, and water to make 100 parts. Dose, 5—10 minims.

L. stypt'icus Lo'fi. The *L. ferri perchloridi*.

L. stypt'icus Ruspi'ni. Is said to contain gallic acid, sulphate of zinc and opium, dissolved in alcohol and rose water.

L. subarachnoide'al'is. See *Subarachnoid fluid*.

L. sulphu'rico æthe'reus constrin-gens. Collodion.

L. Swiete'nis. The *L. hydrargyri perchloridi*.

L. ves'icans. Collodion and cantharides.

L. Villa'ti. Contains liquor plumbi subacetatis 80 parts, crystallised sulphate of copper and sulphate of zinc each 15 parts, white vinegar 200 parts. Used as an escharotic in cases of fistula.

L. vola'tilis cor'nu cer'vi. (*L. vola'tilis*, flying; *cornu*, a horn; *cervus*, a stag.) Spirit of hartshorn. A saturated solution of carbonate of ammonia distilled from hartshorn.

L. zin'ci chlor'idi, B. Ph. Hydrochloric acid 44 fluid ounces is mixed with a pint of water, to it granulated zinc one pound is added, and the solution is boiled for half an hour, supplying the water which is lost; when cool, carbonate of zinc is added in small quantities till a brown sediment appears; it is filtered and evaporated to 2 pints. Used as a deodoriser and disinfectant, and largely diluted as an injection in gonorrhœa, and a lotion in purulent ophthalmia.

Liquorice. (*Mid. E. licoris*; *Old F. licorice, liquerice*; from *L. liquiritia*; from *Gr. γλυκύριζα*; from *γλυκός*, sweet; *ρίζα*, a root. *F. réglisse*; *I. regolizia*; *S. regaliz*; *G. Süßholz.*) The *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Also, the *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*.

L. bush. The *Abrus precatorius*.

L., crude. Liquorice juice which is in blocks, having been run into wooden cases whilst warm.

L., extract of. (*F. jus*, or *suc de réglisse*; *G. Süßholzsafft, Lakriz.*) A black, brittle, sweet substance, usually in cylindrical sticks, about six inches long and one inch thick. The

LIQUORITIA—LISSENCEPHALOUS.

fracture is conchoidal with a few air-bubbles. Edges transparent.

See also *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*.

L., extract of, liquid. The *Extractum glycyrrhizæ liquidum*.

L., Indian. (*F. liane de réglisse, réglisse d'Amérique*.) The root of *Abrus precatorius*.

L., Jama'ca, wild. The root of *Abrus precatorius*.

L. juice. The same as *L., extract of*.

L. mass. Same as *L., crude*.

L., moun'tain. The *Trifolium alpinum*.

L. paste. Same as *L., crude*.

L., powder of, compound. The *Pulvis glycyrrhizæ compositus*.

L., prick'ly. The *Glycyrrhiza echinata*.

L., purified. The *Succus liquoritiæ depuratus*, G. Ph.

L., refined. The *Extractum glycyrrhizæ*.

L. root. The *Glycyrrhiza radix*, B. Ph.

L., Rus'sian. The *Glycyrrhiza asper- rima*.

L., Span'ish. The same as *L., extract of*.

L., stick. The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

L. sug'ar. Same as *Glycyrrhizin*.

L. vetch. The *Astragalus glycyphyllos*.

L., wild. The *Aralia nudicaulis*, and the *Astragalus glycyphyllos*.

Liquoritia. Same as *Liquorice*.

Lirate. (*L. lira*, a ridge.) Having ridges.

Lirella. (*L. dim. of lira*, the ridge between two furrows. *F. lirelle*; *G. Strichlein*.) A term applied to the apothecia of lichens when they are linear in form, with a central channel.

Lirellate. (*Lirella*.) Resembling a furrow; having a *Lirella*.

Lireliform. (*Lirella*; *L. forma*, shape.) Resembling a furrow or a *Lirella*.

Lirelous. Possessing one *Lirella* or more.

Lirioden'drin. The active principle of the bark of *Liriodendron tulipifera*. It is crystallisable, bitter and acrid to the taste, and soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It is probably *Piperin*.

Liriodendron. (*Λείριον*, a lily; *δένδρον*, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ*.

L. tulip'era, Linn. (*Mod. L. tulipa*, a tulip; *L. fero*, to bear. *F. tulipier*; *S. tulipero*; *G. Tulpenbaum*.) The tulip-tree. Bark bitter. Used as a febrifuge, diuretic, and sudorific in intermittents, as well as in gout, rheumatism, and dysentery. It is also said to be a vermifuge.

Lir'y-confan'cy. (A corruption of *lilium convallium*.) The *Convallaria majalis*.

Lis'bon. The capital of Portugal, in the Province of Estremadura. Thermal waters from ten sources are found here; the Misericorde contains sodium chloride 15·428 grammes, magnesium chloride 3·281, calcium carbonate ·571, calcium sulphate ·485, magnesium sulphate ·714, and silicic acid ·028, with hydrogen sulphide, carbonic acid and nitrogen. It is used in catarrhs of the several mucous tracts, in eczema, and in scrofulous diseases. The *Alcaçarias* do Duque contains sodium chloride and sulphate, potassium sulphate, calcium sulphate and carbonate, magnesium carbonate, silica, and a great quantity of nitrogen. It is employed in skin affections, rheumatic conditions, and chronic bronchitis.

L. di'et drink. An old remedy for syphilis. One formula is: Boil guaiacum wood one ounce, sarsaparilla 3 ounces, mezereon ·5 ounce, crude antimony tied in a rag 2 ounces, in 12 pints of water to 8 pints; then infuse in it red sanders 3 ounces, white sandal wood 3 ounces, rosewood 1 ounce, sassafras bark 1 ounce, and liquorice root ·5 ounce, for four hours, strain, and add syrup to taste.

Lisdunvar'na. Ireland, County Clare; in a somewhat uninteresting country near the magnificent Atlantic coast. There are waters containing hydrogen sulphide; and chalybeate springs which contain carbouate of iron and also manganese. Anæmia, chronic gout and rheumatism, and skin diseases are among the affections which receive benefit.

Lis'franc, Jacques. A French surgeon born at St. Paul, département de Loire; died in Paris in 1847.

L.'s amputation at hip-joint. The form in which the external flap is made first and its vessels tied; then the internal flap is made and its vessels tied, and then only is disarticulation accomplished.

L.'s amputa'tion at should'er-joint. A posterior flap is formed by transfixing the structures behind and at the outside of the joint from above if on the right side, and from below if on the left side; as the anterior flap is being made the brachial artery is compressed.

L.'s amputa'tion through foot. Amputation of the toes at the tarso-metatarsal articulations; the joints being completely disarticulated. The flap is made from the plantar surface.

Lisian'ka. Russia, Government of Kieff. Mineral waters the composition of which is not known.

Lisianthus, Linn. (*Λίς*, for *λίσση*, smooth; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Geraniaceæ*.

L. pend'ulus, Mart. (*L. pendulus*, hanging.) Hab. Brazil. The root, which is bitter, is used as a febrifuge.

Lisianthus, Miller. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loganaceæ*.

L. semperv'rens, Miller. The *Gelsemium sempervirens*.

Lisle's fever powder. A powder analogous to, and said to have been prepared before, James's powder. It was supposed to have been obtained from Italy.

Lisp. (*Mid. E. lispén*, *lispén*; from Sax. *wlisp*, imperfect in utterance; an imitative word. *F. zézayer*; *I. scilinguare*; *S. tartarjeaz*; *G. lispeln*.) To speak imperfectly; especially in the pronunciation of the letters *s* and *z*, which are pronounced as *th* or *dh*.

Lissamphibia. (*Λισσός*, smooth; *ἀμφί*, on both sides; *βίος*, life.) A Subclass of the Class *Amphibia*, containing the Urodeles, or newts, and the Anura or Batrachia. The name has reference to the insignificance of the exoskeleton.

Lissan'thë. (*Λισσός*; *ἄνθη*, a blossom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Epacridaceæ*.

L. sap'ida. (*L. sapidus*, savoury.) Berry esculent.

Lissanceph'ala. (*Λισσός*, smooth; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.) One of Sir R. Owen's divisions of Mammalia; including those in which the brain has few or no convolutions.

Lisenceph'alous. (*Λισσός*; *ἐγκέφ-*

αλος. *F. lissencephale*.) Having a smooth brain.

Lissotrichous. (Λισσός; ῥιξ, hair. *F. lissotrique*.) Having smooth hair.

Lister, Sir Joseph. A British surgeon, to whose researches we owe the principles of antiseptic surgery. He was born in 1827.

L's antiseptic method. See under *Wounds, antiseptic treatment of*.

L's bloodless method. The elevation of a limb, and then the application of an ordinary tourniquet prior to amputation, so that the limb may be made comparatively bloodless; a condition which is accomplished partly by gravity and partly by arterial contraction.

L's method of amputation. The mode of amputating a limb by which the outer or anterior flap is made the longest, being of the length of one third of the circumference of the limb; and the inner or posterior one is made half the length of the other flap, and consisting only of skin and fascia; by this means the line of cicatrix is just beyond the edge of the bone. The angles of the flaps are somewhat rounded off.

L's resection of the wrist-joint. (*L. resec*, to cut loose.) An operation for the removal of the entire carpus, the articular ends of the radius and ulna, and the proximal extremities of the metacarpal bones, which is planned so as to avoid the radial artery, the extensor secundi internodii pollicis and the extensor indicis.

L's tourniquet. See *Tourniquet, Lister's*.

Lister, Martin. An English physician, born at Radcliffe, in Buckinghamshire, in 1638, and died in 1711.

Listera. (Martin Lister.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

L. ova'ta, Brown. The *Epipactis ovata*.

Listerian. Relating to Sir Joseph Lister.

L. method. See *Wounds, antiseptic treatment of*.

L. precautions. The adoption during a surgical operation, and at the subsequent dressings of certain manipulations and applications, to ensure as far as possible the most perfect cleanliness and the aseptic condition of the wound. See *Wounds, antiseptic treatment of*.

L. steam spray. An apparatus by means of which a finely divided stream of a medicated spray can be directed over a wound.

Listerine. (Sir Joseph Lister.) A solution containing the antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisea, gaultheria, and mentha arvensis, with two grains of benzo-boric acid in each drachm. It is recommended by Lewis Smith as a preventive and antidote in scarlet fever in doses of a teaspoonful, for an adult, every three or four hours.

Listerism. (Sir Joseph Lister.) The process, and the theory on which it was based, of Sir Joseph Lister for *Wounds, antiseptic treatment of*.

List'ing. A German physicist of the present time.

L's law. A law relating to the movements of the eye to the effect that when one eye moves from the position of rest, in which all its three axes are parallel to those of the opposite eye, its movements take place around axes situated in the equatorial plane, so that the visual axis is always perpendicular to the axis of

rotation; and that rotations never take place around the visual axis.

L's reduced eye. See *Reduced eye*.

Liston, Robert. A British surgeon, born in Ecclesmachan, in West Lothian, Scotland, and died in London in 1847.

L's amputation of hip-joint. An antero-internal flap is cut from within outwards by entering the point of the knife between the great trochanter and the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and bringing it out in front of the tuber ischii; the bone is disarticulated, and a corresponding postero-external flap is made.

L's artery forceps. See *Forceps, artery, Liston's*.

L's bull-dog forceps. See *Bull-dog forceps*.

L's long splint. A splint used in fractures of the femur. It consists of a long bar of wood, .45 inch thick, 2 to 3 inches broad, and long enough to reach from near the axilla to six inches beyond the foot; its upper end is furnished with two holes for the attachment of a perineal band, and its lower end with two notches for securing the bandage by which extension is kept up.

L's plaster. The *Emplastrum ichthyocolle*.

L's resection of the elbow. The removal of the elbow-joint by an H-shaped incision over the back of the joint.

Listrophorus. (Λίστρον, a spade; φορέω, to bear.) A Genus of the Family *Gamasidæ*, Order *Acarina*.

L. gib'bus, Pagenstecker. (*L. gibbus*, humped.) Lives on the skin of rabbits and hares.

L. leuckarti, Pagenstecker. Lives on water-voles, on partridges, and on quails.

Lit'arge. Same as *Litharge*.

Litchi. The name of the fruit of the *Nephelium litchi*, Don. Eaten in China and India.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

L. chinensis, Sonnerat. The *Nephelium litchi*.

Litê. (Λιτή, a prayer.) An old plaster made of verdigris, wax, and resin.

Lithæmia. (Λιθός, a stone; αἷμα, blood.) Murchison's term for the condition in which lithic or uric acid is in excess in the blood. It may result from excessive use of albuminoid matters beyond the capacity of the body to convert them, or from the defective power of the oxidation processes, whereby uric acid is formed instead of urea, the lower form of oxidation instead of the higher. This pathology is now doubted, inasmuch as uric acid is not the necessary antecedent of urea. The condition is chiefly found in those who live well and take little exercise. The digestive organs are disturbed, there is acidity or pyrosis, indolent or relaxed bowels, offensive or light-coloured motions and piles, high-coloured and acid urine, depositing uric acid and urates; headache and mental irritability and depression, giddiness and singing in the ears occur, and there is frequently palpitation and an irregular or intermitting pulse.

Lithæmic. Relating to *Lithæmia*.

L. insom'nia. See *Insomnia, lithæmic*.

Lithagogetasia. (Λιθος, a stone; ἄγω, to carry; ἑκτασις, extension.) The dilatation of an artificial opening made for the extraction of a stone from the bladder.

LITHAGOGUE—LITHII.

Lithagogue. (Λίθος; ἄγω. F. *lithagogue*; I. *litagogo*; S. *litagogo*; G. *steinabtreibend.*) Having power to expel stones from the urinary passages.

Lithogogum. (Λίθος; ἄγω. G. *Steinzange*.) A lithotomy forceps.

Also (G. *Steinlöffel*), the scoop used in lithotomy.

Lithanthrakoka'li. (Λίθος; ἄνθραξ, charcoal; *kali*.) Same as *Anthrakokali*.

Lithanthrax. (Λίθος; ἄνθραξ, charcoal. G. *Steinkohle*.) Anthracite; stone coal.

Litharge. (Mid. E. *litarge*; F. *litharge*; from L. *lithargyros*; from Gr. λίθαργυρος; from λίθος, a stone; ἄργυρος, silver. I. *litargirio*; S. *litargirio*; G. *Bleiglätte*.) An impure semivitrified oxide of lead. See *Plumbi oxidum*.

L. of gold. Litharge having a golden colour; massicot.

L. of silver. Litharge having a silver colour.

L. plaster. The *Emplastrum plumbi*.

Lithargyri. Genitive singular of *Lithargyros*.

L. acetum. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.) The *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

Lithargyrum. Same as *Litharge*.

Lithargyros. Same as *Litharge*.

Lithate. A salt of *Lithic acid*.

Lithectasy. (Λίθος, a stone; ἑκτασις, extension.) The removal of a vesical stone in the female by dilating the urethra and the neck of the bladder so as to admit the forceps.

Lithectomy. (Λίθος; ἑκτομή, a cutting out.) A proposed substitute for the inaccurate word *Lithotomy*.

Lithenate. (Λίθος, a stone. F. *lithénate*.) Same as *Lithate*.

Lithenic acid. Same as *Lithic acid*.

Lithes'py. (Λίθος, a stone; ἔψω, to smelt.) Same as *Litholysis*.

Lithexere. (Λίθος, a stone; ἐξαιρέω, to take out. F. *lithexère*.) Maissoneuve's term for a hollow, catheter-like instrument used in the treatment of stone in the bladder; on the concavity of its distal end it has an aperture sufficiently large to admit a small calculus, or the fragment of a larger one; in the tube is a screw which, on being turned, crushes the calculus, and by its continuous action causes the detritus to be ejected through the outer end.

Lith'ia. (Λίθος, a stone.) The formation of stony concretions or sand in the body.

Also, an affection of the eyes, consisting of cretaceous deposits in the Meibomian follicles.

Also, the same as *Lithiasis*.

L. rena'lis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Sand or stone in the kidney.

L. rena'lis areno'sa. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *arenosus*, full of sand.) Sand in the urine; gravel.

L. vesica'lis. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Sand or stone in the bladder.

Lith'ia. (Λίθος, stony.) The hydroxide of lithium. A name given by Berzelius to an alkali discovered by Arfvedson in 1817 in petalite and other minerals. It was then believed to exist only in minerals, unlike the other alkalis which occur in organic substances, and hence its name. Since then it has been shown to exist generally in plants and animals.

L., benzoate of. See *Lithii benzoas*.

L., bromide of. See *Lithii bromidas*.

L., carbonate of. See *Lithii carbonas*.

L., cit'rate of. See *Lithii citras*.

L., salicylate of. See *Lithii salicylas*.

L., solution of, efferves'cing. See

Liquor lithiæ effervescens.

L. wa'ter. The *Liquor lithiæ effervescens*.

Lithiæ. Genitive singular of *Lithia*.

L. carb'nas. See *Lithii carbonas*.

L. cit'ras. See *Lithii citras*.

Lithia'sic. Same as *Lithic*.

Lithiasis. (Λιθιασις; from λίθος. F. *lithiase*; I. *litiasi*; S. *lithiasis*; G. *Steinbildung, Steinkrankheit*.) The formation of sand and calculi in the urinary or biliary passages.

Also, the excessive development of lithic acid in the body.

Also, concretions in the glands of the eyelids or *Chalazion*, or *L. conjunctivæ*.

L. conjunctivæ. (*Conjunctiva*.) A calcareous deposit in the retained secretion of a Meibomian gland or a mucous follicle. There may be one or several hard, angular concretions, usually situated at the inner edge of the upper lid; they may rub the cornea so as to produce erosions or ulcers, with conjunctivitis and photophobia. They consist of calcareous salts.

L. cyst'ica. (Κύστις, the bladder.) Stone in the bladder.

L. nephrit'ica. (Νεφρός, the kidney.) Sand or calculi in the kidney.

L. palpebra'lis. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) Same as *L. conjunctivæ*.

L. præputii. (L. *præputium*, the foreskin.) The collection of dried smegma, impregnated with urinary salts, uric acid, and phosphates, under the prepuce in congenital phymosis.

L. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The formation of concretions in the lungs.

L. rena'lis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Calculus in the kidney.

L. rena'lis areno'sa. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *arena*, sand.) Sand in the kidney.

L. vesica'lis. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) Stone in the bladder.

Lithiate. Same as *Lithate*.

Lith'ic. (Λίθος, a stone. F. *lithique*.) Relating to a stone.

L. ac'id. (G. *Blasensteinsäure*.) Same as *Uric acid*.

L. ac'id diath'esis. Same as *Diathesis, uric*.

Lith'ica. (Λιθικός, from λίθος, a stone.) Agents which tend to counteract the formation of urinary calculi.

Lith'ii. Genitive of *Lithium*.

L. benzoas. U.S. Ph. (F. *benzoate de lithine*; G. *benzoesaures Lithion*.) LiC₇H₅O₂. Molecular weight 128. A white salt obtained by decomposing lithium carbonate with benzoic acid; it occurs as a crystalline powder or in pearly scales. Proposed as a solvent of uric acid calculi when taken internally. Dose, 15—30 grains.

L. borocit'ras. See *Lithium diborocitrate*, and *L. monoborocitrate*.

L. brom'dum. U.S. Ph. (F. *bromure de lithium*; G. *Bromlithium, Lithiumbromid*.) LiBr. Molecular weight 86.8. A crystalline or more frequently, from its deliquescence, a granular powder, obtained by dissolving lithium carbonate in hydrobromic acid and evaporating. It is inodorous, but has a pungent, bitterish taste; it is soluble in alcohol and ether, and at 0° C. (32° F.) in 7 parts of water. Its value as com-

LITHINA—LITHOCLYSMIA.

pared with the other bromides is doubtful. Dose, 5—20 grains or more.

L. carbo'nas, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *carbonate de lithine*, *carbonate lithique*; G. *kohlensaures Lithion*.) Li_2CO_3 . Molecular weight 74. A light, white, amorphous powder prepared from lepidolite. It is inodorous, mildly alkaline in taste, insoluble in alcohol, soluble at 13° C. (55·4° F.) in 130 parts of water. Used in the treatment of gout and uric acid deposits; its value is disputed by many. In solution it is said to dissolve false membranes. Dose, 1—3 grains (.06—·2 grammes).

L. chlo'ridum. See *Lithium, chloride of*.
L. cit'ras, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *citrate de lithine*; G. *citronsaures Lithion*.) $\text{Li}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$. Molecular weight 210. A white crystalline salt obtained by dissolving citric acid 90 grains in a fluid ounce of warm distilled water, adding carbonate of lithium 50 grains; heat is applied till effervescence ceases, and a complete solution is effected; this is evaporated to a sp. gr. of about 1·23, and then allowed to crystallise. It is inodorous, has a saline, cooling taste, and is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in 55 parts of water. Used as the carbonate. Dose, 5—10 grains (.3—·65 gramme).

L. iod'idum. See *Lithium iodide*.

L. salicy'las, U.S. Ph. (F. *salicylate de lithine*; G. *Lithiumsalicylat*.) $2\text{LiC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. A white deliquescent powder obtained by heating salicylic acid 11 parts, lithium carbonate 3 parts, and water 25 parts, until effervescence ceases, filtering and evaporating. Used as sodium salicylate. Dose, 5—40 grains (.3—2·6 grammes).

Lithi'na. (F. *lithine*; I. *litina*; S. *litina*; G. *Lithin*.) The alkali *Lithia*.

Lith'ion. Same as *Lithium*.

Lith'ium. (F. *lithium*; I. *litio*; S. *litio*.) Symbol Li. Molecular weight 7·01; sp. gr. ·5891 to ·5893; melting point 180° C. (356° F.) The lightest of all solids; it is a silvery-looking metal, unalterable in dry air, tarnishing in moist air; much harder than potassium or sodium. It can be rolled into plates, and is ductile. At a red heat it burns with a white flame.

L. ben'zoate. See *Lithii benzoas*.

L. bro'mide. See *Lithii bromidum*.

L. carbonate. See *Lithii carbonas*.

L. carbon'icum, G. Ph. The *Lithii carbonas*.

L. chlo'ride. LiCl . Molecular weight 42·4. A salt crystallising in octohedra at 15° C. (59° F.), in prisms at 0° C. (32° F.), which appear to be rectangular, but immediately become opaque and break down on being touched. It is obtained from lepidolite.

L. cit'rate. See *Lithii citras*.

L. cit'ricum. See *Lithii citras*.

L. diborocit'rate. A salt proposed for use by Scheibe. It is obtained by dissolving citric acid 20 parts, lithium carbonate 7 parts, and boric acid 12 parts, in water, and evaporating to dryness.

L. guaia'cate. Guaiacum resin is digested in an aqueous solution of lithia, the clear liquor decanted and evaporated so as to form scales. Used by Sir A. Garrod in chronic gout and some forms of rheumatism. Dose, 5 grains.

L. hydrox'ide. LiHO . A white, non-deliquescent, caustic, crystalline mass obtained by boiling lithium carbonate for some hours in

milk of lime, and evaporating the clear liquid to dryness in a silver basin.

L. i'odide. LiI . Molecular weight 133·6. A white crystalline salt obtained by dissolving lithium carbonate in hydriodic acid.

L. monoborocit'rate. A salt proposed for use by Scheibe. It is obtained by dissolving citric acid 20 parts, lithium carbonate 4 parts, and boric acid 6 parts, in water, and evaporating to dryness.

L. ni'trate. LiNO_3 . A salt obtained by dissolving lithium carbonate in nitric acid; it is very soluble in alcohol and in water, and crystallises in rhombohedra.

L. ox'ide. Li_2O . A white crystalline substance obtained by heating lithium nitrate in a silver basin; when dissolved in water there results *L. hydroxide*.

L. phos'phate. Li_3PO_4 . A crystalline powder obtained by adding a lithium salt to phosphate of soda, along with caustic soda. It is with difficulty soluble in water.

L. salicy'late. See *Lithii salicylas*.

L. salicy'licum. See *Lithii salicylas*.

L. salts, action of. The physiological action of the salts of lithium is very much that of those of potassium, but they are more poisonous.

L. salts, tests for. The salts of lithium are chiefly distinguished by the carmine-red colour they give to the blow-pipe flame.

L. sulph'ate. $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Thin monoclinic plates obtained by dissolving lithium carbonate in sulphuric acid.

L. sulph'ide. Li_2S . Sulphur attacks lithium below its fusing point, and forms a yellow sulphide soluble in water.

Lithiuria. Same as *Lithuria*.

Lith'mic. A misspelling of *Litmic*.

Lithobex'is. (λίθος , a stone; $\betaήξις$, a cough.) Cough with the expectoration of calcareous matter.

Lithobiot'ic. Relating to *Lithobiotismus*.

Lithobiot'ismus. (λίθος , a stone; $\betaίος$, life.) Buquoy's term for the hidden state of existence of minerals.

Lithob'ius. (λίθος ; $\betaίος$.) A Genus of the Order *Chilopoda*, Class *Myriopoda*.

L. forfic'atus, Linn. (*L. forfex*, a pair of shears. G. *Tausendbein*.) The centipede. Bite poisonous; fatal to insects.

Lithocarp. (λίθος ; $\kappaαρπός$, fruit.) Fossilised fruit of a tree.

Lithocarp'pus. (λίθος , a stone; $\kappaαρπός$, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

L. coccif'ormis, Targ. (*L. coccum*, a berry; *forma*, shape.) The *Attalea funifera*.

Lithoceno'sis. (λίθος ; $\kένωσις$, an emptying.) Heurteloup's term for the removal from the bladder of the fragments of a stone which had been crushed in lithotomy by means of a perforated catheter.

Also, a synonym of *Lithotrixy*.

Lithoclast. (λίθος ; $\kλάω$, to break in pieces. F. *lithoclaste*; I. *litoclasto*; S. *litoclaste*.) Amussat's term for an instrument for breaking up a stone in the bladder.

Lithoclas'tia. (λίθος ; $\kλάω$.) Same as *Lithoclasty*.

Lithoclast'y. (λίθος ; $\kλάω$. F. *lithoclastie*; S. *litoclastia*.) The reduction of a vesical calculus into fragments by the aid of the *Lithoclast*.

Lithoclys'mia. (λίθος ; $\kλύσμα$, a

LITHOCOLLA—LITHOLAPAXY.

liquid used for washing out. *F. lithoclysmic.*) Pignoni's term for the solution of vesical calculi by the introduction of chemical agents into the bladder.

Lithocol·la. (*Λίθος; κόλλα*, glue.) A cement for joining stones; anciently used to smooth down irregular hairs of the eyebrows.

Lithocyst. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *κύστις*, a bag.) An enlarged cell containing a mass of calcium carbonate crystals suspended from their tops by a stalk of cellulose. Lithocysts are formed beneath the surfaces of the leaves of plants belonging to the Nat. Orders *Urticaceæ*, *Moraceæ*, and *Acanthaceæ*.

Also, a sac containing mineral matter found in Medusæ and Medusoids; they are supposed to be of the nature of hearing organs.

Lithocystotomy. (*Λίθος; κύστις*, the bladder; *τέμνω*, to cut.) A synonym of *Lithotomy*.

Lithodectasy. (*Λίθος; δόδος*, a way; *ἐκτασις*, extension.) Same as *Lithectasy*.

Lithodial·ia. Same as *Lithodialysis*.

Lithodialysis. (*Λίθος; διάλυσις*, a loosing one from anything. *F. lithodialyse*; *L. lithodialysis*.) The dissolving of a stone while in the bladder, either by medicaments administered by the stomach or by chemical agents introduced into the bladder, or by galvanic agency.

Also, any operation whereby a vesical calculus may be broken up and become expelled.

Lithodialytic. Relating to *Lithodialysis*.

Lithod'omous. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *δόμος*, a house.) Living in stones.

Applied to those lamellibranchiate Molluscs which perforate rock, shells, and other hard substances.

Lithodras'sic. (*Λίθος; δράσσομαι*, to seize hold of.) Capable of seizing a stone.

L. forceps. (*F. pince lithodrasique*.) A forceps composed of many branches which can be approximated by a silken cord, invented by Meirieu and Tanchou, and used in the operation of lithotripsy.

Lithodyspno·ea. (*Λίθος; δύσπνοια*, difficulty of breathing.) Difficult breathing caused by calcareous concretions in the air-passages.

Litho·cious. (*Λίθος; οἶκος*, a house. *F. lithoécien*; *G. steinbewohnend*.) Wallroth's term for the lichens which live on stones.

Lithofel'lic. (*Λίθος; L. fel*, gall.) Relating to gall-stones.

L. acid. (*G. Lithofellinsäure*.) $C_{20}H_{36}O_4$. The chief constituent of bezoar stones. It crystallises in microscopic, colourless, rhomboidal prisms, insoluble in water, soluble in 29 parts of alcohol, and in 444 parts of ether at 20° C. (68° F.) The alcoholic solution deviates polarised light to the right. With sugar and sulphuric acid it gives a violet colour.

Lithofellin'ic. Same as *Lithofellic*.

Lithofrac·teur. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *L. fractor*, a breaker.) An explosive compound of nitroglycerin of the nature of dynamite.

Lithofractor. (*Λίθος; L. frango*, to break.) Same as *Lithoclast*.

Lithogen·esis. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *γένεσις*, an origin.) The department of mineralogy which treats of the mode of formation of stones.

Also, see *Lithogeny*.

Lithogen'ium. (*Λίθος; γεννώω*.) Mansuy's term for the supposed fluid which holds in

solution the stony matter by which substances become fossilised.

Lithog'eous. (*Λίθος; γεννώω*, to beget.) Producing stone. Applied to the animals which form coral.

Lithog'eny. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *γεννώω*, to beget. *F. lithogenie*.) The formation of calculi.

Lithog'rapher. (*Λίθος; γράφω*, to write.) An engraver on stone.

L.s. disea'ses of. The chief diseases to which lithographers are especially liable are phthisis and chronic bronchitis, occasioned in part by inhaling some stone dust whilst at work, and in part by their constrained attitude and sedentary life.

Lithoid. (*Λίθος; εἶδος*, likeness.) Of the nature of, or resembling, stone.

Lithoid'al. (*Λίθος; εἶδος*.) Same as *Lithoid*.

Lithoi'des os. (*Λίθος; εἶδος; L. os*, a bone.) The petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Lithokelyphopæ'dion. (*Λίθος; κέλυφος*, a sheath; *παις*, a child.) An extra-uterine embryo which has died, and in which the liquor amnii has become absorbed and the membranes have become calcified and attached at various points to the fetus, where fatty degeneration has occurred.

Lithokelyphos. (*Λίθος; κέλυφος*, a sheath.) An extra-uterine embryo which has died and in which the liquor amnii has been absorbed, the fetal membranes have been calcified, and the fetus itself has not developed with the membranes, but lies within them as a shrivelled, shrunken, but not mummified mass.

Litholabe. (*F. litholabe*; from *Gr. λίθος; λαβή*, a grip.) A term applied to forceps for seizing a stone in the bladder, in order either to crush it or to hold it for the use of the perforator.

Especially applied to the second of the three pieces of the *Lithotripsy apparatus, Civiale's*.

Litholabon. (*Λίθος; λαμβάνω*, to seize.) An instrument for extracting a stone from the bladder.

Litholabum. Same as *Litholabon*.

Litholapaxy. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *λάπαξις*, from *λαπάσσω*, to empty.) A term given by Bigelow to his operation of rapid lithotripsy with evacuation of the fragments of stone. In this operation large and heavy lithotrites are employed which break up the stone so completely that it readily passes through a full-sized catheter. The operation is continued until all the fragments have been removed. The fragments are drawn out of the bladder by an evacuator, or wash-bottle, consisting essentially of a strong india-rubber bottle filled with an antiseptic solution and connected by tubing with the catheter which has been introduced into the bladder after withdrawing the lithotrite. The contents of the bottle are squeezed into the bladder, and the bottle during its expansion sucks back the fluid and with it such fragments of stone as are small enough to pass along the catheter. After the calculus has been broken up its further comminution is effected by lithotrites of smaller size than that first employed. The operation may last over an hour.

L., perine'al. (*Περίνεος*, the space between the anus and the scrotum.) The rapid breaking up and evacuation of the stone, as in litholapaxy, but by means of instruments intro-

LITHOLOGY—LITHOSCOPE.

duced through an incision in the perineum and an opening in the urethra only just large enough to admit the lithotrite. A proceeding proposed by Peters for the removal of a large stone from a child.

Lithology. (Λίθος; λόγος, a statement.) An account of stones.

Litholysis. (Λίθος, a stone; λύσις, a loosing.) Douillet's term for the solution of vesical calculi by means of lithontriptic injections.

Litholyte. (Λίθος; λύω, to loose.) An instrument for conveying solvents into the bladder to dissolve a stone.

Litholytic. (Λίθος; λύτος, that may be loosed.) Capable of dissolving a calculus.

Lithomalaria. (Λίθος, a stone; μαλακία, softness.) The spontaneous softening which occurs in some phosphatic calculi when the urine becomes acid.

Lithomancy. (Λίθος, a stone; μαντεία, divination. F. *lithomantie*, G. *das Wahrsagen aus Steinen*.) Old term for prognostication from the appearances of stones.

Lithometer. (Λίθος, a stone; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the size of a stone.

L. sound. A hollow, steel sound with a short beak and a male and female blade, whose distance apart can be measured on an index near the handle. It was employed by Leroy d'Etiolles for measuring the size of vesicular calculi previous to the operation of lithotripsy.

Lithometra. (Λίθος, a stone; μήτρα, the womb. F. *lithomètre*; G. *Versteinerung des Uterus*.) An osseous or calcareous concretion of the womb.

Lithomy. (Λίθος, a stone; μύλη, a mill. F. *lithomyleur*.) An instrument, devised by Cattenoz, for reducing calculi to powder, so that no fragments could be arrested in the urethra.

Lithomyly. (Λίθος, a stone; μύλη.) The use of the *Lithomyly*.

Lith'on. Same as *Lithium*.

Lith'na. Same as *Lithia*.

Lithonephritis. (Λίθος, a stone; L. *nephritis*, inflammation of the kidney. F. *lithonephrite*; G. *Nierenentzündung als Folge von Nierenharnsteinen*.) Calculous nephritis, or inflammation with calculus of the kidney.

Lithonephrotomy. See *Nephro-lithotomy*.

Lithonlytic. See *Litholytic*.

Lithontryp'ic. (Λίθος, a stone; θρύπτω, to break in pieces.) Same as *Lithontriptic*.

Lithontrip'sy. Same as *Lithotripsy*.

Lithontrip'tic. (Λίθος, a stone; τρίβω, to rub down. F. *lithontriptique*; G. *stein-auflösend*.) A medicine which is supposed to have the power of dissolving or wearing away urinary calculi in the body; whether administered internally or injected into the bladder. It may act as a simple solvent like water, or as a chemical solvent.

L.s. biliary. (L. *bilis*, bile.) Agents which produce the solution and disorganisation of gall-stones; of which are alkalies in solution, ether, turpentine, and chloroform.

Lithontrip'ticum, Durande's. (Λίθος; τρίβω, to rub down; *Durande*, a French physician.) A remedy for removing gall-stones by solution. It consists of a mixture of three

parts of sulphuric ether and two parts of oil of turpentine. The dose is 60 grains of the mixture every morning till 7500 grains have been taken.

Lithontrip'tor. (Λίθος; τρίβω, to rub down. F. *lithontripteur*.) Civiale's term for his first described instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder.

Lith'num. Same as *Lithium*.

Lithopædion. (Λίθος, a stone; παῖς, a child. G. *Steinkind*, *Steinfrucht*.) An extra-uterine embryo which has died, and which has escaped into the abdominal cavity through a rupture of the membranes, and there has become compressed and mummified; with masses of calcareous matter distributed through its body, and a coating of similar matter surrounding it from calcification possibly of the vernix caseosa. It has been known to be retained for upwards of fifty years.

Lithopædium. See *Lithopædion*.

Lithophagous. (Λίθος, a stone; φαγείν, to eat. F. *lithophage*; G. *steinfressend*.) Stone-eating. Applied to shells found imbedded in stones, in which their inhabitants have formed holes or openings.

Lithophagus. (Λίθος; φαγέιν, to eat.) One who swallows stones.

Lithophilous. (Λίθος, a stone; φιλέω, to love. F. *lithophile*; G. *steinbewohnend*.) Applied to plants that grow upon rocks.

Also, applied to insects living in stony places.

Lithophone. (Λίθος; φωνέω, to produce a sound.) An india-rubber tube attached by one end to a sound which has been introduced into the bladder, and by the other inserted into the meatus auditorius of the operator. It is used for the purpose of rendering the impact of the sound on a vesical calculus more easily heard.

Lithoph'thisis. (Λίθος; φθίσις, a wasting. F. *lithophthisie*.) The stage of tubercular phthisis in which calcareous concretions are present in the lungs.

Lithophyll. (Λίθος; φύλλον, a leaf.) A fossilised leaf, or the imprint of one on a stone.

Lithophyte. (Λίθος, a stone; φυτόν, a plant. F. *lithophyte*.) An old name for coral.

Lithoplaxy. (Λίθος; πλάζω, for πλῆζω, a stroke.) The breaking up of a stone in the bladder by means of a hammer.

Lithopriny. See *Lithoprissy*.

Lithoprione. (Λίθος, a stone; πρίων, a saw. F. *lithoprione*; G. *Steinzerkmalm*.) An instrument, proposed by Leroy d'Etiolles, for the seizure of a vesical calculus, in order that it might be perforated or sawed down. It consisted of an outer and an inner tube, the latter capable of protrusion from the former when four metallic bands expand in balloon form and enclose the stone whilst it was being reduced by a saw-ended stylet.

Lithoprissy. (Λίθος, a stone; πρίσις, a sawing. F. *lithoprissie*.) The operation of sawing in pieces calculi in the bladder by means of the *Lithoprione*. It has been proposed but not practised.

Lithorrhineur. (Λίθος, a stone; ρινάω, to file down. F. *lithorineur*.) An instrument, devised by Meirieu and Tanchou, for filing down a calculus after it has been seized by the lithotrite.

Lith'oscope. (Λίθος; σκοπέω, to ex-

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amine. *F. lithoscope*; *G. Steinfühler*.) An instrument employed to ascertain the size and form of a calculus. One form consists of a disc of hard wood attached to a sound which intensifies the note which occurs when a calculus is struck.

Lithospermous. (*Λίθος*; *σπέρμα*. *F. lithosperme*.) Having fruit hard and like stones, as the *Scleria lithosperma*.

Lithospermum. (*Λίθος*; *σπέρμα*, a seed; from the hardness of its nutlets. *F. lithosperme*; *G. Steinsamen*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

The *Lithospermum* of Pliny and other ancient authors is supposed to be a graminaceous plant, the *Coix lacryma*, Linn.

L. arvensë, Linn. (*L. arvensis*, belonging to a field.) Corn growwell, bastard alkanet. Yields a dark red dye like *Alkanet*.

L. heliotropioides, Forsk. (*Ἡλιοτρόπιον*; from *ἥλιος*, the sun; *τρέπω*, to turn; *ἰδος*, likeness.) The *Heliotropium supinum*.

L. officinale, Linn. (*L. officina*, a shop. *F. lithosperme officinal*, *gremil*.) The common growwell, the seeds of which were formerly supposed, from their hardness, to be efficacious in calculous disorders; used in emulsion as a diuretic. The leaves are used in Croatia as tea.

L. tinctorium, Linn. The *Anchusa tinctoria*.

L. villosum. The *Anchusa tinctoria*.

Lithotecnion. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τέκνον*, a child.) Same as *Lithopædion*.

Lithotætron. (*Λίθος*; *τέρετρον*, a borer.) Kühn's term proposed as a substitute for *Lithotrite* in its original sense.

Lithothlibia. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *θλίβω*, to squeeze.) The breaking up of a friable vesical calculus between a sound introduced into the bladder and the finger in the rectum or the vagina, as the case may be, as proposed by Denamiel.

Lithothryp'sis. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *θρύπτω*, to break in pieces.) Lithotripsy.

Lithothryptor. (*Λίθος*; *θρύπτω*.) A form of lithotrite.

Lithotome. (*F. lithotome*; from *Gr. λίθος*; *τομή*, section. *I. litotomo*; *G. Steinhesser*.) An instrument invented by a Greek, Ammonius of Alexandria, to cut down a vesical calculus when it was too large to pass the incision made in lithotomy.

The term is now used to designate an instrument for cutting into the bladder in lithotomy.

L. caché. (*F. caché*, part. of *cachet*, to hide.) An instrument employed by Frère Côme in the performance of bilateral lithotomy. It consists of a tripartite curved rod, which, on pressing a lever near the handle, separates into its constituent parts and protrudes a bistoury.

L. caché, double-bladed. The instrument used by Dupuytren in bilateral, and by Civiale in medio-bilateral, lithotomy. It consists of a sheath containing two cutting blades, each of which become protruded laterally when a spring is pressed.

Lithotomia. Same as *Lithotomy*.

L. supra-pubem. See *Lithotomy, supra-pubic*.

Lithotomist. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τέμνω*, to cut. *F. lithotomiste*; *I. litotomista*.) One who removes by operation a calculus from the bladder. Formerly there were a certain class of men who did no other operation except that of

lithotomy, and even up to recent times the Royal hospitals had a lithotomist upon the surgical staff. Hippocrates by his oath especially forbids his disciples to cut for stone.

Lithotomy. (*L. lithotomia*; from *Gr. λιθοτομία*; from *λίθος*, a stone; *τέμνω*, to cut. *F. lithotomie*; *I. litotomia*; *S. litotomia*; *G. Steinschnitt*.) The operation of cutting into the bladder to withdraw a stone. The term properly signifies stone-cutting, and, according to Littre, has come to its present meaning by the misinterpreting of a passage in Celsus, in which he speaks of Ammonius of Alexandria as surnamed *Λιθοτόμος*, not because he cut for stone, but because he had invented an instrument for cutting the stone in pieces in the bladder when it was too large to pass through the incision made for its removal. The operation of cutting into the bladder through the perineum, however named, was practised long before the time of Celsus by the Hindoos. The mode adopted was the cutting on the gripe or *apparatus minor*, when the stone was hooked by the fingers in the rectum, pressed into the perineum, cut down upon, and extracted by the efforts of the fingers or by means of some instrument. The next advance was not made till the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the itinerarium or grooved staff was used to guide the knife into the urethra which was opened, and the neck of the bladder dilated. At the end of the sixteenth century *L. supra-pubic*, was described, but not practised till the beginning of the eighteenth. The form of the incision in the apparatus minor varied with different operators till quite at the end of the seventeenth century Jacques Baulot, or Frère Jacques, devised and practised the lateral operation. He described it in 1702. Rau, in Holland, probably adopted it; and early in the same century Cheselden perfected the operation, and in all its essential details it is still practised as *L. lateral*.

L., Allarton's operation of. See *Allarton's operation*.

L., bilateral. An operation introduced by Dupuytren. A curved incision, with its concavity downwards, is carried across the perineum half an inch above the anus. The urethra is opened on a median-grooved staff, and a double lithotome caché is passed into the wound so as to divide the two lateral lobes of the prostate.

L., Buchanan's operation of. (George Buchanan, of Glasgow.) Median lithotomy in which a rectangular staff is employed.

L., Celsus's operation of. (*Celsus*.) The *Apparatus minor*, so called because Celsus gave the first very accurate description of it.

L., central. Same as *L., median*.

L., Corradi's method. (*Corradi*, an Italian surgeon of the present time.) The use of a sound having a deep groove at its curved end which conceals a sharp-pointed dart, which can be caused, by pressure on a rod when the sound has reached the bladder, to project backwards and penetrate the membranous urethra and perineum; the dart is grooved to serve as a guide to the bistoury.

L., extra-vesical. (*L. extra*, on the outside; *vesica*, the bladder.) The cutting into a cavity outside the bladder which contains a stone, for the purpose of removing it. Such a stone may sometimes be found in the track of a vesical fistula.

L., high. Same as *L., supra-pubic*.

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L., hypogastric. (Υπογαστριον, the lower belly.) Same as *L., supra-pubic.*

L. knife. The knife used to cut into the bladder in *L., lateral.* There are many forms, some with a straight cutting edge, others with a bulging edge like a scalpel; some cutting to the point, as Brodie's and Liston's knife, others with a blunt or beaked point, as Key's and Thompson's knife.

L., lateral. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side. *F. lithotomie laterale*; *G. Seitenschnitt.*) The cutting operation ordinarily performed for the removal of a vesical calculus. After passing a staff grooved laterally, the incision is carried obliquely along the left side of the *raphé* and the anus, through the various structures in the perineum, until the membranous portion of the urethra is opened and the point of the knife, or of the gorget, lies in the groove of the staff. The direction of the cutting surface of the knife is then slightly altered to the right of the operator, and as it is pushed along the staff into the bladder, the anterior part of the prostate, with its sheath, a few fibres of the levator ani, and the neck of the bladder are successively divided. The calculus is withdrawn by means of forceps, or a scoop, through the opening thus made. Sir William Fergusson modified the operation by making the external incision lunated so as almost to encircle the anus.

This operation was apparently first described by Jacques Baulot, otherwise Frère Jacques, at the end of the seventeenth century, and practised by him in 1702; but it was brought to a state of scientific perfection by the great surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital in London, Cheselden, soon afterwards; and since his time no essential change has been made in the operation.

L., lithotriptic. (Λίθος, a stone; τρίβω, to rub down.) Malgaigne's term for the removal of the fragments of a stone by a small perineal section after it has been broken up by the lithotrite.

L., Ma'rian. The older form of median lithotomy, so called from *Marianus Sanctus*. This operation is known, from the number of instruments required for its performance, as *Apparatus major*. It was invented by Johannes de Romanis and Battista da Rapallo in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and first made public by Marianus Sanctus, their pupil, in 1524.

L., me'dian. (*L. medius*, middle.) This form is performed by first introducing into the bladder a staff broadly grooved along its convex surface. A straight knife is then entered in the middle line of the perineum half an inch above the anus, and is pushed on through the several structures until its point becomes engaged in the groove of the staff. The membranous urethra is then incised and the wound enlarged as the knife is withdrawn, and then a director is passed along the staff into the bladder. The staff itself is next withdrawn, and the finger is employed to dilate the prostate to a size sufficient for the passage of the calculus when seized by the forceps. The median operation was first performed by Manzoni, of Verona; and in its present form was devised by Allarton. See *Allarton's operation*.

L., me'dio-bilat'eral. (*L. medius*; *bis*, twice; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A combination of the median and bilateral operations which has been recommended by Civiale. A median-grooved staff is employed; a vertical incision, 1½ inch long, is made in the *raphé* nearly

to the anus, and carried to the membranous part of the urethra; the double-bladed lithotome, or the bilateral gorget, is now introduced and each lateral lobe of the prostate divided.

L., me'dio-lat'eral. (*L. medius*; *lateralis*.) A form devised by Raynaud, in which the perineal incision is in the middle line and the prostatic incision is made laterally.

Henry Lee's medio-lateral operation is the same as Nelaton's *L., prærectal*.

L., perine'al. (Περινεος, the space between the anus and the scrotum.) The removal of a stone from the bladder through an artificial opening in the perineum, such as is made in *L., lateral*, *L., median*, and other forms.

L., prærectal. (*L. præ*, in front of; *rectum*.) The form devised by Nelaton to avoid wounding the bulb of the urethra. A staff having been introduced, the operator passes his left forefinger into the anus to find the apex of the prostate, he then makes a curved incision in front of the anus and from its centre a short vertical incision up the *raphé*, he then dissects the anterior wall of the rectum from the bulb, punctures the membranous urethra just in front of the prostate, which he divides with the double-bladed lithotome.

L., quadrilat'eral. (*L. quadrum*, a square; from *quattuor*, four; *latus*, a side.) Vidal de Cassis's modification of *L., bilateral*, in which four incisions are made into the prostate.

L., rect'al. (*L. rectum*, the gut of that name.) The removal of a urinary calculus by means of an opening made into the bladder through the rectum. See *L., recto-vesical*, and *L., recto-prostatic, lateral*.

L., recto-perine'al. (*L. rectum*; *Gr. περινεος*, the space between the anus and scrotum.) The same as *L., recto-vesical*.

L., recto-prostatic, lat'eral. (*L. rectum*; *prostatic gland*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Schäffer's term for an operation for the removal of stone from the bladder. A sound is introduced into the urethra. The anus is kept wide open with a dilating speculum. A semilunar incision, with its convexity downwards, is made along the anterior border of the prostate gland, and an incision is made into it as in lateral lithotomy.

L., recto-ure'thral. (*L. rectum*; *Gr. οὐρήθρα*, the tube by which the urine is discharged from the bladder.) The same as *L., recto-vesical*, save that the incision does not extend into the prostate, which is dilated to an extent sufficient to allow the passage of the forceps with the stone.

L., recto-ves'ical. (*L. rectum*, the gut of that name; *vesica*, the bladder.) An operation, suggested by Sanson, for the removal of large stones. The staff being in the bladder, a knife is passed through the walls of the rectum into the groove as it lies in the membranous urethra, in such a way as to divide the internal and external sphincters with a portion of the anus. The knife is then pushed on into the bladder, dividing the prostate.

Also, Schäffer's term for an operation for the removal of a stone from the bladder. The anus is widely opened by means of a dilating speculum like a Sims's duck-bill speculum, and an incision is made into the bladder parallel to the axis of the rectum, commencing at the base of the prostate and between the seminal ducts, and continued upwards to the extent necessary.

LITHOTONY—LITHOTRITY.

L. staff. See *Staff*, *lithotomy*.

L., supra-pubic. (*L. supra*, above; *os pubis*.) The high operation; it consists in making an incision through the abdominal wall above the pubes, and opening the anterior part of the bladder below the reflection of the peritoneum. It is a method adapted for the removal of very large calculi, or where there is considerable enlargement of the prostate. It has been proposed to perform the operation by means of the thermo-cautery.

This operation was first described by Franco in 1560, and then by Rosset in 1581, but it was first practised by Frère Côme in 1758.

L. tam'pon. (*F. tampon*, a plug.) An apparatus for arresting hæmorrhage after lithotomy. It consists of a tube carrying a loose calico cover; it is pushed into the bladder through the wound, the cover is stuffed tightly with cotton wool so as to compress the bleeding surfaces, and there tightly secured.

L. tam'pon, Buckston Browne's. (*F. tampon*.) An elastic tube surrounded by an india-rubber ball with a movable muslin cover. The tube being passed into the bladder through the wound the ball is distended with air.

L., urethral, in the female. (*Οὐρήθρα*, the tube by which the urine is discharged from the bladder.) A grooved staff is passed into the bladder, and a sharp-pointed bistoury guided by it is pushed through the floor of the urethra, about an inch and a half from the meatus, the canal being divided directly downwards. The stone is removed through this aperture.

L., ure'thral, in the male. (*Οὐρήθρα*.) The removal of calculi which have become impacted in the urethra. It is performed by pushing the calculus backwards to the membranous portion of the urethra, cutting down upon it in the middle line, and extracting it through the opening.

L., vagi'nal. (*L. vagina*, a sheath.) A straight staff is passed into the bladder, the end is pressed against the anterior wall of the vagina, and a scalpel is pushed through the vaginal wall and fundus of the bladder into the groove. In this way the urethra is left intact. The stone is removed by the forceps entire or after crushing, and the bladder is washed free of detritus and clots through the urethra.

L., vagi'nal, direct'. (*L. vagina*.) Consists in passing the fingers into the vagina, pressing up the stone against the neck of the bladder, and then making a transverse incision directly down upon the stone lying between the urethra and symphysis pubis.

L., ves'i-co-vagi'nal. (*L. vesica*, the bladder; *vagina*.) The same as *L., vagi'nal*.

L., vesti'bular operation of. (*L. vestibulum*, a fore-court.) Performed in women by making the incision across the centre of the vestibular space.

Lithotony. (*Λίθος*; *τένος*, a stretching.) Marshall Hall's term for a mode of removing a stone from the bladder. A fistulous opening into the bladder is to be established just above the pubes, and then the fistula is to be dilated till it is capable of transmitting the stone.

Lithotrés'is. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τρήσις*, a boring through. *F. lithotrèse*; *G. Steinerbohrung*.) The form of lithotrity in which the calculus is first bored through in several places by means of a drill.

Lithotrip'sis. Same as *Lithotripsy*, and as *Lithotrity*.

Lithotrip'sy. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τρίψις*, from *τρίβω*, to rub down. *F. lithotripsie*; *G. Steinerzermalmung*.) The operation of rubbing down calculi in the bladder by means of an instrument for this purpose, called a lithotriptor.

Also, a synonym of *Lithotrity*.

Lithotriptic. See *Lithotriptic*.

Lithotrip'tor. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τρίβω*, to rub down. *F. lithotripteur*; *G. Steinerzermalm*.) An instrument for crushing or rubbing calculi in the bladder into fragments so minute that they may be voided with the urine.

Also, a *Lithotrite*.

Lithotrite. (*F. lithotriteur*; from *Gr. λίθος*; *L. tritor*, a rubber; from *tero*, to rub. *I. litotritore*; *S. litotritor*; *G. Lithotritor, Steinerreiber, Steinerzermalm*.) An instrument for crushing stones in the bladder. The name was first applied by Civiale to the third part of the *Lithotrity apparatus, Civiale's*, but now it is used to denote the instrument which sprung out of his *Litholabe* when crushing of the stone without previous perforation was first attempted. The lithotrite is a divided steel stem bent at its inner extremity to form a blade or beak, consisting of two rods or branches, the inner of which, or male rod and blade, runs in the outer, or female rod and blade; the outer extremity is furnished with a screw or other apparatus for producing the sliding of the rods on each other and the separation or approximation of the blades; the blades are set at about right angles to the stem; the male blade is the narrower and is roughened on its distal surface, the female blade is larger and is either flat or fenestrated. There are many varieties in form and in detail.

By a later improvement the male stem is capable of lateral movement so that the beak may be freed from detritus.

Lithotritia. The same as *Lithotrity*.

Lithotritic. Relating to *Lithotrity*.

Lithotritor. (*F. lithotriteur*; from *Gr. λίθος*, a stone; *L. tritor*, a rubber.) The second of the three pieces of the *Lithotrity apparatus, Civiale's*.

Lithotrity. (*F. lithotrité*; from *Gr. λίθος*, a stone; *L. tero*, to break in pieces. *I. litotritia*; *S. litotritia*; *G. Lithotritie, Steinerzermalmung*.) A method of removing calculi from the bladder by crushing them into sufficiently small pieces to enable them to be passed by the urethra. The operation was brought into repute by the French surgeons, the chief among them being Civiale, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, after the perforation and crushing of a calculus had been proposed by a Bavarian surgeon, Gruithuisen, and the instruments for the purpose had been described by him in 1813. The operation underwent successive modifications until the year 1878, when Bigelow introduced the operation of litholapaxy, which is gradually superseding it. In lithotrity the strong slender lithotrite is introduced into the bladder through the urethra, and the stone being seized, it is crushed into fragments. This constitutes the first sitting, and it only lasts a few minutes. The patient is then allowed to rest for a week, during which time some of the smaller fragments are expelled with the urine. At the second and subsequent sittings the fragments are again crushed until they are of sufficient size to be evacuated. The final exploration is

LITHOTRYPETA—LITMUS.

made after all the fragments are supposed to have been expelled; it is conducted with a small lithotrite and with a moderately full bladder. The objections to the operation depend upon the repeated manipulations, upon the irritation caused by the crushed stone, and by the stranguy so often resulting from the impaction of fragments in the neck of the bladder. See its development *Litholapaxy*.

The earliest record of any proposal for the crushing of a stone by means of an instrument passed through the urethra appears to be contained in a panegyric on the monk Theophanes, pronounced in the ninth century, but it is not clear whether the stone was contained in the bladder or was arrested in the urethra. In the twelfth century Albucasis related a mode of breaking up soft stones in the bladder by means of a delicate instrument gently introduced through the urethra. In the fifteenth century Benedetti, of Padua, described iron instruments for the breaking up of a vesical calculus, but did not recommend their use. In the sixteenth century Sanctorius proposed the introduction through the urethra of a three-bladed forceps to seize the stone and extract it from the bladder. Then in the eighteenth century two persons, a monk of Cîteaux and Col. Martin, both suffering from stone in the bladder, passed into it through the urethra a tube carrying a stylet which terminated in a file, which could be protruded from the tube so as to rub down the stone. In 1813 Gruithuisen, a Bavarian surgeon, described a series of cutting and crushing instruments which could be passed into the bladder through a straight, open-ended catheter, but he does not seem to have used them. Many other surgeons, Fournier de Lempdes in 1817, Civiale with his lithontripteur in 1818, Elderton, Amussat, L  roy d'  tiolles, and others, devised instruments for the same purpose, which were used on the dead body; and in 1824 Civiale used his three-branched forceps, or *Litholabe*, with success in a living patient. By this instrument the stone was perforated in many directions, so that at last it was broken up by the forceps and the pieces could be passed with the urine. Afterwards the crushing of the stone was attempted without perforation, as in the loop instrument devised by Jacobson, a Danish surgeon, but the lithotrite as now used with curved end, and consisting of two limbs, one moving on or in the other, was developed chiefly by Weiss in England, and Heurteloup in France. The mechanical means at first used for the crushing was the blow of a hammer; screw-power was used by Hodgson of Birmingham, in 1825, to which was added the rack and pinion by Sir William Fergusson in 1834.

L. apparatus, Civiale's. (*L. pince    trois branches*.) The instrument by means of which Civiale performed the first successful lithotomy in 1824 consisted of three pieces; first, an outer tube or straight cannula or sheath; second, the *Litholabe*, a steel cannula which slides within the outer one, and at its vesical extremity carries three elastic branches which widely expand when the second cannula is projected beyond the first, these are for the seizure and retention of the stone; third, the *Lithotritor*, a stem of steel which traverses the axis of the litholabe, having a toothed head which perforates the stone when the stem is rotated by means of a drill-bow.

L., perineal. (*Περινεος*, the space be-

tween the anus and the scrotum.) Dolbeau's term for an operation consisting in opening the membranous urethra by means of a median incision of the perineum on a grooved staff, dilating the prostatic urethra, crushing the stone with strong forceps, and extracting the debris through the wound. It is recommended as being especially applicable to large and hard calculi.

Lithotryp  ta. (*Λ  θος*, a stone; *πρυπητής*, a piercer, or borer. *F. lithotripteur*; *G. Steinzermalm  r*.) An instrument for breaking down calculi by boring, as the *Lithotritor*.

Lithotrypter. A false spelling of *Lithotriptor*.

Lithotrypte'rium. Same as *Lithotrypterium*.

Lithotrypte'rium. (*Λ  θος*, a stone; *θ  πτω*, to break. *G. kleiner Steinzermalm  r*.) An instrument for breaking down calculi.

Or, a wrongly spelled diminutive of *Lithotriptor*.

Lith'ous. (*Λ  θος*.) Having, or consisting of, stones or calculi.

Lithoxidu'ria. The discharge of urine containing lithic or xanthic oxide.

Lithoxylum. (*Λ  θος*, a stone; *ξ  λον*, wood.) Fossil wood.

Lithozo'on. (*Λ  θος*; *ζ  ον*, an animal.) A coral.

Lithure'sis. (*Λ  θος*, a stone; *  ρησις*, the act of passing water. *F. lithur  se*; *G. Steinharnen*.) The passing of small calculi with the urine.

Lithu'ria. (*Λ  θουρία*; from *λ  θος*, a stone; *  ρον*, the urine. *F. lithurie*; *G. Steinharnen*.) The passing of gravel with the urine; especially the passing of lithic or uric acid sand.

Lithu'ric acid. (*Λ  θος*; *  ρον*. *G. Lithursaure*.) Roster's term for an acid which in combination with magnesia forms, according to him, the chief constituent of the urinary calculi found in Tuscan cattle feed on maize. Its composition has not been accurately determined.

Lithurorrh  a. (*Λ  θος*, a stone; *  ρον*, the urine; *ρ  α*, a flow. *F. lithurorrh  e*.) A copious flow of urine containing small calculi.

Lithyme'nia. (*Λ  θος*, a stone; *  μν  *, a membrane.) An operation, proposed by Dumesnil, for destroying vesical calculi by injecting weak lithontriptics into a membranous pouch to be placed around the stone. The project has not been put into practice.

Litmate. A salt of *Litmic acid*.

Lit'mic. Relating to *Litmus*.

L. acid. A supposed red acid found in litmus which forms blue salts with alkalis.

Litmus. (Derived from *lacmus*. *F. laque bleu*; *G. Lackmus*.) A blue pigment obtained from *Lecanora tartarea*, *Rocella tinctoria*, *R. fusiformis*, and other lichens. They are powdered, mixed with potash, stale urine, or some ammoniacal fluid, and exposed to the air; the liquid becomes red, then purple, and lastly blue, when it is mixed with chalk and dried in small rectangular cakes. It contains a purplish-red, fatty matter, *erythroleen*; a red crystalline substance, *erythrolitmin*; a brown-red amorphous substance, *azolitmin*; and a small quantity of a light-red substance, *spaniolitmin*. It is used as a test for acids and alkalis.

L. paper, blue. Unsized paper soaked in tincture of litmus and dried. Used as a test for acids, which turn it red.

LITORINA—LIVE.

L. pa'per, red. Unsized paper soaked in tincture of litmus which has been reddened by a minute quantity of sulphuric acid and dried. Used as a test for alkalies, which turn it blue.

L. plant. The *Rocella tinctoria*.

L., solution of. B. Ph. Litmus one ounce is boiled with four ounces of rectified spirit for an hour, and the clear fluid poured off; the operation is repeated with three ounces of spirit, and again with other three ounces; the residual litmus is digested with ten ounces of distilled water and the solution filtered.

The U.S. Ph. orders the solution to be prepared by macerating one part of powdered litmus with ten parts of diluted alcohol for two days, and filtering.

L., tincture of. A strong aqueous solution of the colouring matter of *Litmus*.

Litorina. (L. *litus*, the sea-shore.) A Genus of the Group *Tanioglossa*, Suborder *Ctenobranchia*, Order *Prosobranchia*, Class *Gastropoda*.

L. litor'ea, Linn. (L. *litoreus*, of the sea-shore. G. *Uferschnecke*.) A mussel which has been known to produce poisonous symptoms.

Litorrhamp'hus. (Λιτός, smooth; ῥάμφος, a beak. F. *litorrhamphe*.) Dumeril's term for those scansorial birds which have a naked beak.

Litos'oma. (Λιτός, σώμα, the body.) A Genus of sexually mature nematode worms.

L. filaria, Van Beneden. (L. *fila*, a thread.) Found in the stomach of *Plecotus auritus*.

Litra. (Λίτρα.) A pound weight. The same as *Libra*.

Litramet'r'm. (Λίτρα, a pound; μέτρον, a measure. F. *litramètre*.) Name given by Hare to an instrument by the aid of which it was thought to measure the specific gravity of liquids with perfect exactness.

Litre. A French measure, being a cubic decimeter, which is capable of containing a weight of one kilogramme, or 1000 grammes of distilled water. It is equal to 61·02705 English cubic inches—or 0·2200967 of an imperial gallon, or about 7·8ths of an imperial quart. It is the unit of the measure of capacity.

Lit'ron. (Λίτρον, older form of νίτρον, nitre.) Old term for nitre.

Litsæ'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

L. cube'ba. The *Laurus piperita*.

L. glau'ca, Sieb. (L. *glaucus*, bluish-grey.) Furnishes a camphorous oil.

L. myrr'ha, Nees. Hab. Cochinchina. Bark aromatic and bitter; resinous juice used as an antheimintic and emmenagogue.

L. zeylan'ica, Nees. Has similar properties to *L. myrr'ha*.

Lit'sea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

L. sebif'era, Pers. (L. *sebum*, tallow; *fero*, to bear.) The *Tetranthera Roxburghii*.

Litter. (Mid. E. *litere*; from Old F. *litere*; from Low L. *lectaria*; from L. *lectus*, a bed.) A bed for carrying the sick or wounded.

Little. (Mid. E. *littel*; Sax. *lytel*, a lengthened form of *lyt*, a little; from Teut. base *lut*, to deceive. F. *petit*; I. *piccolo*; S. *poco*; G. *klein*.) Small.

L. cord. The *Acrostichum huacasarum*.

L. Gey'sers. United States of America, California, Sonoma County. Thermal waters of

a temperature of 190° F.—200° F. (87·77° C.—93·33° C.) Composition unknown.

L. man's bread. A term given to a substance obtained at high altitudes in the Nilgiri mountains of India, and used by the natives as food. It is the tuber of a subterranean fungus of the Genus *Mylitta*.

L. Yosemite Soda Springs. United States of America, California, Tulare County. An athermal mineral water containing sodium carbonate 20·97 parts, magnesium carbonate and calcium carbonate together 16·02, iron carbonate ·92, sodium chloride 4·68, and alumina 7·31 parts in 1000, with much carbonic acid.

Little, W. S. An American surgeon now living.

L's test card. A card in which the letters or words are chiefly those that are confusing to astigmatic eyes, and are therefore employed as a ready means of diagnosing the presence of astigmatism.

Littlegood. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*.

Littlewale. The *Lithospermum officinale*.

Lit'ton's Selt'zer Spring. United States of America, California, Sonoma County. A mineral spring containing soda 62·19 grains, lime 4·41, magnesia 5·24, iron oxide 2·85, and silica 2·92 grains in a gallon, in union with carbonic and sulphuric acids and chlorine.

Littoral. (L. *littoralis*; from *litus*, the shore. F. *littoral*; G. *Uferlegend*.) Belonging to the sea-shore.

Also, applied to plants and animals that grow on the banks of waters.

L. fever. (L. *litus*, the sea-shore.) A term applied to the malarious remittent fevers of the coast-line.

L. zone. One of the zones in which marine animals live, being the region between high and low tides.

Littre, Alex'is. A French surgeon, born at Cordes, département Tarn-et-Garonne, in 1658, and died in Paris in 1726.

L's colotomy. Same as *Colotomy*, *inguinal*.

L., glands of. The racemose glands of the mucous membrane of the urethra; they are situated in the submucous tissue, and open into the canal by mouths directed forwards.

L's hernia. A form of hernia in which only a portion of the intestinal wall, or a Meckel's diverticulum, is included in the rupture.

L's suture. See *Suture*, *Littre's*.

Lituate. (L. *lituus*, the curved staff borne by the augurs. G. *zweizinkig*.) Curved.

In Botany, forked, with the points turned outwards.

Lituiform. (L. *lituus*; *forma*, shape.) Curved like a *Lituus*.

Liturate. (L. *litura*, a smearing. F. *lituré*.) Rubbed out; shaded; striped.

In Botany, applied to spots which are formed by abrasion of the cuticle.

Litus. (L. *litus*, a smearing; from *lino*, to anoint. F. *liniment*.) Old term for *Linimentum*.

Also (G. *Pinselsaft*), a medicament of the consistence of a linctus, but which differs from it in that a brush, or piece of cotton-wool, is used for its application.

Live. (A shortened form of *alive*, which itself is a contraction of Mid. E. *on*, for *in*; *live*, life; from Sax. *on*, in; *live*, dative case of *lif*,

LIVE-BIRTH—LIVER.

life. *F. vivant*; *I. vivo*; *S. vivo*; *G. lebend.*)
Having life; active.

Also, to have life.

L. blood. The name given to the flickering sensation felt in the eyelids, caused by irregular fibrillary contractions of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

L. for ever. The *Sedum telephium*.

L. long. An old name for lozenges containing rhubarb and ginger.

Also, see *Livelong*.

Live-birth. The birth of a child is, according to many judicial decisions, the entire extrusion of a child from its mother, and the evidence of live-birth has been declared to be the manifestation of some certain sign of life after that extrusion. The manifestation may be muscular movement, the act of breathing or crying, the pulsation of the umbilical cord, or the beating of the heart.

But the circumstances of the birth may be such that, the child having died, the evidence of live-birth can only be supplied by a post-mortem examination. In this case the most important consideration is the appearance of the lungs. Lungs which have neither breathed nor been inflated are of a uniform and firm texture, resembling in colour and consistence the adult liver. Their surface is marked by slight furrows, which mark the division of the lobules. After respiration or inflation the edges and concave surface of the upper lobe of the right lung most readily admit air. The freshly developed air-cells take the form of brilliant vermilion spots, the tint becoming lighter the longer the lungs are preserved. The air-cells are angular, and are not raised above the surface of the lungs. In an imperfectly expanded lung they are usually in irregular groups. But as a child may breathe before the head is born or before the body is completely expelled the aerated condition of the lungs is no proof of live-birth in the legal sense.

Additional evidence may be obtained from the alterations which take place in the umbilical cord and the contraction of its vessels; from the closure of the foramen ovale and the ductus arteriosus; and from the presence of air in the alimentary canal.

Live-box. An apparatus by means of which minute living objects may be examined under the microscope without injuring them, though their movements are restrained. It consists of a short piece of brass tubing fixed around an aperture of equal diameter in a brass plate and having the other end closed by a disc of glass; over this is placed a tightly-fitting cover, consisting of a ring of brass in which is set a disc of thin cover glass. The object is placed on the thick glass, and the cover is adjusted to the fitting pressure.

Live-do. (*L. liveo*, to be black and blue.) A small bluish-red spot in a tissue resulting from passive hyperæmia of the part.

Also, another term for liver.

L. calorica. (*L. calor*, heat.) The bluish-red or dark-blue discolouration of the skin often occurring in lines, or circles, or serpentine figures, which is seen in the skin of a person exposed to cold. It is a passive hyperæmia of the capillaries and veins.

L. mechanica. (*Mechanical.*) The leaden-grey or bluish-black discolouration of the skin produced by distension of the veins and

capillaries from mechanical compression or from defect in the valves of the veins.

Live-long. The *Sedum telephium*.

L. or pine. The *Sedum telephium*.

Liver. (*Mid. E. lieur*; *Sax. lifer*. *F. foie*; *I. fegato*; *S. higado*; *G. Leber*.) A large abdominal viscus of a brownish red colour, situated below the diaphragm, in the right hypochondrium, and stretching across the epigastric region to the left hypochondrium; it consists of a large number of lobules of the same construction; it secretes the bile, forms glycogen, and takes part in the general metabolism of the body.

The liver of Invertebrata is a gland developed from the wall of the mesenteron, or in some forms is a development of the yolk cells which remain after the formation of the mesenteron; it is a digestive organ more closely allied to the pancreas than to the liver of Vertebrata.

Of Vertebrata, in Pisces the liver appears as a diverticulum of the alimentary canal in Branchiostoma. In the Myxinoidea it is bilobed, the anterior lobe being small and rounded, the posterior larger and elongated. In other fishes the liver is a relatively large single gland, which is either simple or with a right and left lobe, or with a third central lobe. It contains much oil. The gall-bladder is rarely absent; its duct, as well as some separate hepatic ducts, opens into the duodenum.

Amongst Amphibia the liver is constantly bilobed in Anoura; in Urodela it is only incised at the margin, and in Gymnophiona it is divided into small lobes placed one before the other.

In Reptilia the liver is large. In Ophidia it is often undivided. In lizards the margins are incised or lobulated, and in some Chelonina and crocodiles it is bilobed. A gall-bladder is usually present and closely attached to the liver, but in some snakes it is placed at some distance from it.

In Aves the liver is large, occupying a considerable part of the anterior and median region of the body, reaching, in consequence of the absence of a diaphragm, far into the thoracic cavity, and embracing the apex of the heart. It presents right and left lobes, the right being much the larger, and these are often subdivided. A gall-bladder is sometimes present, sometimes absent, as in pigeons, parrots, toucans, and in the ostrich and cuckoo.

In Mammalia, according to Flower, all livers are primarily divided by the umbilical vein into a right and left segment. In many, each segment is further divided by a right and left lateral fissure running from the free towards the attached border. There is thus a right and left central and a right and left lateral lobe, the former being often together named the middle cystic or suspensory lobe. The left segment of the liver is rarely complicated, the right is marked by the groove for the gall-bladder, when present, the portal fissure, and the fissure for the vena cava. Between the vena cava and the portal fissure is a prolongation to the left, named the Spigelian lobe, and a process named the caudate lobe, which separates the right lateral lobe into two parts. A gall-bladder is generally present but sometimes absent, as in many Rodents, Solipeds, Ruminants, and Pachyderms.

In Man the liver is a brown gland occupying the right hypochondriac, the epigastric, and part of the left hypochondriac regions; it is

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smooth on the surface, which is covered with peritoneum, and presents a thick posterior and a thin anterior border. The upper surface is convex, the inferior irregularly concave, and is divided into two chief but unequal lobes, right and left, with several subsidiary lobes, described under the subheadings of *Lobe of liver*. Transversely it measures about 30 cm., or nearly 12 inches, antero-posteriorly about 20 cm., or about 7 inches, and its greatest thickness is about 7 cm., or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its specific gravity is on the average 1.0572. Its volume is 1504 to 1944 cm.; its weight from 0.8 to 2.1 kilogrammes. It constitutes about 2.8 per cent. of the total body weight in men, and 2.6 per cent. in women, but varies from 2.5 to 4 per cent. The liver is soft and inelastic, and hence receives impressions from neighbouring organs, named, in accordance with their cause, cardiac, vesical, gastric, suprarenal, duodenal, and colic. The blood-vessels conveying blood to the liver are the portal vein and hepatic artery; the efferent blood-vessel is the hepatic vein. The portal vein conducts blood from the stomach, intestines, and spleen to the transverse fissure of the liver, where, in common with the hepatic artery and ducts, it is surrounded by a sheath of connective tissue, named Glisson's capsule, and divides into a right and left trunk. Each of these gives off some vaginal branches, and a number of veins, named interlobular, which run between the lobules, and give off capillaries that penetrate the lobules, and constitute collectively the lobular venous plexus on the peripheral part of the lobule. They are continuous with other capillaries situated nearer the centre of each lobule, and named collectively the hepatic venous plexus, which unite to form the intralobular vein of each lobule. The intralobular veins open into the sublobular, and these into the hepatic vein, which enters the inferior vena cava at the posterior border of the liver. The hepatic artery divides like the portal vein and opens into the portal venous plexus. The interspaces of the capillary plexus are occupied with cells, the true hepatic cells, which contain much fat, glycogen, and colouring matter. They are about the 900th of an inch in diameter and have no cell membrane. They contain one, or sometimes two, round nuclei, and are said to exhibit slow changes of form. The hepatic ducts commence by plexuses, the branches of which groove the cells. The nerves are derived from the vagus and the sympathetic. The liver has a capsule of two coats; an investment of peritoneum and a sub-peritoneal coat of areolar tissue.

The liver of man has sometimes no lobes, at others it is divided into many lobes, as many, according to Sömmerring, as twelve. Occasionally a small accessory liver is found.

The term was formerly applied also to several chemical substances of a brownish or liver colour, chiefly combinations of sulphur.

L., abscess of. (*L. abscessus*; from *abscedo*, to form an abscess. *F. abcès du foie*; *G. Leberabscess.*) An acute circumscribed hepatitis which terminates in suppuration. It may be caused by local conditions, such as a blow, an hydatid, or a calculus; or it may arise from disease in some remote part in direct venous connection with the liver, as when it results from dysentery, in which case the products of the intestinal ulceration are absorbed and conveyed to

the liver by the portal vein. Purulent infection from any wound, or even from a diseased condition of the bile-ducts themselves, may give rise to hepatic abscess. In hot countries hepatic abscess, or tropical abscess, may occur without visible cause, other than climate, though it is often associated with slight attacks of dysentery. An hepatic abscess may also commence as a diffuse inflammation of the liver substance, characterised by the blocking of the blood-capillaries with zoogloea, resulting from the multiplication of bacteria. The liver cells become disintegrated as the bacteria multiply. The abscesses may be multiple. The symptoms of an abscess of the liver are sometimes latent; but often there is an initial rigor, followed by febrile symptoms, nausea and vomiting, fulness and weight or pain in the right hypochondrium and the right shoulder, depression of spirits and sweating; there is generally increase of the area of hepatic dullness, with, it may be, an irregular outline, and not infrequently rigidity of the upper part of the right rectus muscle. The abscess may burst, or be opened by the aspirator, externally, and recovery ensue; or it may burst into the peritoneal, or pleural, or pericardiac cavity, or into the vena cava, the intestine, or the pelvis of the kidney, and become fatal; or death may occur without any bursting of the abscess.

L., abscess of, biliary. (*F. abcès biliaire du foie.*) Cornil and Ranvier's term for small, disseminated collections of pus which take origin in the interlobular bile-ducts, and extend into the neighbouring parenchyma and connective tissue. They are caused by a catarrhal inflammation of the bile-ducts set up by small biliary concretions. They vary in size from that of a hemp-seed to that of a hazel-nut, and are filled with a bile-tinted, muco-purulent matter, containing granular leucocytes, cylindrical epithelium, and bile pigment. Their walls are formed of embryonic tissue.

L., abscess of, hydatid. (*Ἵδاریς*, a watery vesicle.) Suppuration in an hydatid cyst. See also *L., abscess of*.

L., abscess of, pyæmic. (*Πύον*, discharge from a sore; *αἷμα*, blood.) Small and numerous, often superficial, abscesses of the liver, chiefly following ulceration in the track of the portal vein, and caused by absorption of a septic substance and its transmission by the portal vein to the liver, where probably it forms a thrombus. The abscesses contain a foul-smelling, greyish or greenish pus, with debris of liver tissue. See also *L., abscess of*.

L., abscess of, tropical. The form which occurs in hot countries. It is usually situated in the right lobe, and has no limiting membrane or surrounding area of condensation or inflammation, the walls being formed of ragged liver-tissue; it contains a pinkish, creamy substance in which are found pus corpuscles, disintegrated liver cells and connective tissue, and many red blood-corpuscles. See *L., abscess of*.

L., accessory. A detached portion of liver substance occasionally found attached to the left extremity of the organ by a fold of peritoneum containing blood-vessels.

L., acute atrophy of. Same as *L., atrophy of, yellow, acute*.

L., adenoma of, tubular. (*Ἀδέν*, a gland; *L. tubulus*, a small pipe.) A rare form of tumour, consisting of nodules of convoluted and anastomosing glandular tubes embedded in

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a framework of vascular fibrous tissue. It is generally secondary to similar disease in the digestive canal.

L., albuminoid disease' of. (*Albumin*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) The same as *L., degeneration of, amyloid*.

L., alveolar colloid of. A term given by Virchow to the multilocular form of hydatid of the liver, called *Echinococcus multilocularis*.

See also *Liver, hydatid of*.

L., amyloid disease' of. See *L., degeneration of, amyloid*.

L., anæmia of. (Ἀναμία, want of blood.) Bloodlessness of the liver; usually secondary to general anæmia; it may result, however, from external pressure upon the liver or from swelling of the liver cells.

L., angioma of. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. G. cavernöse Angiom der Leber.) Erectile tumour or nœvus of the liver, due to atrophy of the liver cells, with a varicose condition of the intralobular capillaries. It is usually superficial, forming slightly depressed blackish or purplish patches, consisting of irregular spaces formed by trabeculae of fibrous tissue, which are covered with tessellated epithelium; the blood which fills the spaces is granular in appearance. By some they are supposed to arise from varicose dilatation of intralobular capillaries; by Virchow that the formation of granulation is the earliest stage. The larger tumours are bounded by a fibrous capsule, whilst the smaller ones are continuous with the liver tissue. Angiomata are most frequently found in old cirrhotic livers.

L., anomalies of. (Ἀνώμαλος, irregular.) The liver may be quadrangular or rounded instead of its usual shape; the left lobe may be prolonged or absent; it may retain more or less its fetal state of lobulation, or the lobes may be too few. The whole organ may be absent, or the gall-bladder may be wanting. Accessory livers may be found and usually in the suspensory ligament. The liver may be situated upon the left side; it may protrude into the thorax when the diaphragm is defective; or to the exterior from absence of the abdominal walls. It may become deformed as the result of disease or tight lacing. The organ may be displaced as a result of mechanical pressure acting through the diaphragm, as in pneumothorax; or it may be floating or movable.

L., apoplexy of. Extravasations of blood into the liver substance or beneath its capsule.

L., arteries of. See *Hepatic artery*.

L., atrophy of. (Ἀτροφία, want of nourishment. F. *atrophie du foie*.) Morbid decrease in size of the liver. It may be acute, as in acute yellow atrophy; or chronic, as in cirrhosis. It may also occur as a senile change.

L., atrophy of, circumscribed. (G. *circumscriphte Leberatrophien*.) Atrophy of a part of the liver by compression of exudates and tumours, or by tight lacing (G. *Schnürleber*).

L., atrophy of, cyanotic, Klebs. The same as *L., atrophy of, red*.

L., atrophy of, from phosphorus poisoning. The change which occurs in this condition commences in the cells nearest the periphery of the lobules, which become turbid, swollen, and finally disintegrated, being replaced, as in acute yellow atrophy, by granules, fat-globules, and crystals of leucin and tyrosin; the connective tissue undergoes hyper-

plasia, and the whole organ is infiltrated with fat. The colour of the liver is greyish-yellow; hæmorrhages of a rosette shape are not infrequent. The jaundice is probably caused by an inability of the liver to remove the biliary principles from the blood.

L., atrophy of, pigmentary. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) Localised atrophy affecting a few cells or lobules, the result of long-standing venous engorgement, or other sources of pressure. The atrophied cells usually contain many brown or yellow pigment granules.

L., atrophy of, red. (F. *atrophie rouge du foie*; G. *rothe Leberatrophie*.) Rokitsansky's term for an atrophic form of nutmeg liver, the result of stasis of blood in the pulmonary veins in chronic hyperæmia.

L., atrophy of, simple. Decrease in size of the liver due to rapidly fatal starvation, or to old age, or to chronic disorders of nutrition. The margins of the liver are chiefly affected. The atrophy is due to actual loss of liver cells.

L., atrophy of, varicose. (L. *varix*, a dilated vein.) The same as atrophy from hyperæmia.

L., atrophy of, yellow, acute. (F. *atrophie jaune aiguë du foie*; G. *acute gelbe Leberatrophie*.) An acute affection of the liver, characterised by rapid diminution in the size of the organ, with destruction of the hepatic cells and the elimination of large quantities of leucin and tyrosin by the urine. The liver is small, flabby, bloodless, and of a dull yellow or ochreous colour, with some dark red or purple patches. The hepatic cells are destroyed, granular and oily products of disintegration more or less entirely replacing them, with rounded, flat, concentrically marked discs of leucin, and bundles or globules of needle-shaped crystals of tyrosin and crystals of xanthin. After obscure symptoms of loss of appetite and fulness in the epigastrium, there is usually slight jaundice, which increases, and is accompanied by headache and intolerance of light, delirium, followed by coma, and sometimes convulsions, with high temperature, and then collapse; death usually occurs on the second, fourth, or fifth day. Indications of interstitial inflammation may be seen under the microscope in the form of an interlobular exudation containing round cells; the smaller bile-ducts are enlarged and probably new ones are formed. Micrococci have been found in the early stages of the disease.

L., atrophy of, yellow, chronic. A synonym of *Cirrhosis of liver*.

L., bacony. (G. *Speckleber*.) Same as *L., degeneration of, amyloid*.

L., blood-vessels of. The *Hepatic artery*, the *H. veins*, and the *Vena porta*.

L., blood-vessels of, in fœtus. See under *Circulation, fetal*.

L., capsule of. (L. *capsula*, a small box.) The delicate membrane covering the liver divisible structurally into two parts; an outer serous coat consisting of a layer of epithelium continuous with that of the peritoneum, and an inner fibrous or areolar coat closely adherent to the gland, sending delicate septa between the lobules of the surface, and continuous with the capsule of Glisson at the transverse fissure.

L., capsule of, inflammation of. Same as *Perihepatitis*.

L., carcinoma of. (F. *cancer du foie*;

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G. Leberkrebs.) Cancer occurs sometimes in a nodular form, the nodes being of large size, and most commonly occurring in the right lobe; and sometimes as a diffuse infiltration, the whole organ being traversed by anastomosing fibrous bands, enclosing islands of new tissue; or the cancerous growths may be seated in the interlobular connective tissue. Carcinoma is usually of the encephaloid variety, more rarely it is scirrhus, colloid, or melanotic in type. In 756 cases 422 were women, 334 men. It is most common between the ages of forty to sixty. It is very rare in the tropics. It may be primary but is usually secondary in formation. Cancer of the liver is very rare in hot countries.

L., cardiac. (*Kαρδιά*, the heart. *F. foie cardiaque.*) The condition of liver in chronic hyperæmia of cardiac origin.

L., cavernous tumours of. Same as *L., angioma of.*

L.-cells. (*F. cellules hépatiques*; *G. Leberzellen.*) The cells which occupy the interstices of the network of the capillaries of the liver. They are yellowish, polygonal, granular masses of reticulated protoplasm, 1-1000th of an inch, more or less, in diameter, without a cell-wall, possessing a clear spherical nucleus, sometimes two, and one or more nucleoli, with some fat globules, and often granules or amorphous masses of glycogen; they are connected with each other by an albuminous cement, in which are fine channels, the bile capillaries; these latter are said to communicate with small vacuoles in the liver-cells by fine intracellular passages.

L., cholesterin disease of. See *Cholesterin disease.*

L., cirrhosis of. See *Cirrhosis of liver.*

L., cirrhosis of, atrophic. (*Ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment.) The form described under *Cirrhosis of liver.*

L., cirrhosis of, biliary. Same as *L., cirrhosis of, hypertrophic.*

L., cirrhosis of, hypertrophic. (*Κίρρως*, reddish-yellow; *ὑπέρ*, above; *τροφή*, nourishment.) A condition of increase of, and change in, the connective tissue of the liver, which causes enlargement of the organ. Its cause is not known. The liver becomes very large and dense, the capsule becomes finely granular, and the connective tissue becomes greyish and somewhat translucent, consisting mainly of embryonic cells. The morbid process commences in the interlobular branches of the biliary ducts, which become dilated and distended with epithelium, to the destruction of the hepatic cells.

L., cirrhosis of, interlobular. (*L. inter*, between; *lobule*.) Same as *L., cirrhosis of, hypertrophic.*

L., cirrhosis of, monolobular. (*Μόνος*, alone; *lobulus*.) Same as *L., cirrhosis of, hypertrophic.*

L., cirrhosis of, syphilitic. (*Κίρρως*; *syphilis*.) A congenital form of syphilitic disease in which the connective tissue sheath of the portal vein, to its remotest capillaries or sometimes only the investment of the larger veins, has undergone excessive growth, affecting chiefly the fibrous, but sometimes also the cellular, element. The result is first compression, then atrophy and granular degeneration of the liver-cells. The liver is large, firm, and tough, with purplish projecting nodules. On section it is generally pale in colour, with interspersed pearly-white

patches, where the intralobular connective tissue is in the greatest abundance.

L., coloured. Reddish-brown like the liver.

L., composition of. Von Bibra's estimate is water 76·17, insoluble tissues 9·44, albumin 2·4, gelatin 3·37, extractives 6·07, and fats 2·5. Oidman estimates the inorganic constituents as 1·1 per cent.; 100 parts containing potash 25·17, soda 14·47, lime 3·02, magnesia 1·9, oxide of iron 2·75, phosphoric acid 43·37, sulphuric acid 91, silicic acid 27, chlorine 2·5, and traces of lead and copper. The glycogen varies from 1·2 to 2·5 per cent. During life the parenchyma of the liver is alkaline, after death the hepatic cells become turbid and somewhat acid.

L., congestion of. (*F. congestion du foie.*) See *L., hyperæmia of, acute and chronic.*

L., connective tissue tumour of. A very rare form of tumour.

L., contraction of. The condition which occurs in simple atrophy, or in cirrhosis.

L., cylinders of. (*Lebercylinders of Remak.*) The bodies described under *L., development of.*

L., cyst of. See *L., cystic disease of.*

L., cystic disease of. Cysts of the liver vary in size from that of a pin's head to that of an orange; they are sometimes solitary, sometimes very numerous; usually they are thin-walled and lined with tessellated epithelium, containing a clear straw-coloured fluid, and sometimes brownish colloidal masses. They are generally caused by distension of a bile-duct, or, according to some, by the vacuolation of the liver cells.

See also, *L., parasites of*, and *L., hydatid of.*

L., degeneration of, amyloid. (*L. degenero*, to become unlike one's race; *amyllum*, starch; *Gr. αἶδος*, form. *F. dégénérescence amyloïde du foie*; *G. amyloide Entartung der Leber.*) This disease chiefly affects the lobular systems. The intralobular capillaries are first affected by a kind of hyaline thickening in the endothelial layer. The hepatic cells are gradually compressed by this deposit, and finally atrophy. The change involves the whole liver. The lardaceous degeneration may be brought into view by staining with a solution of iodine or of methyl violet. A liver thus affected is uniformly increased in size. Its weight and specific gravity are greater. Its edges are rounded, and the surface is smooth. On section it is seen to be dry and bloodless, smooth and translucent. In advanced cases there is no distinction between the lobules, but in the commencement of the disease they are distinctly mapped out. The disease is often associated with fatty degeneration. It follows upon long-continued suppurations.

L., degeneration of, fatty. (*L. degenero*. *F. dégénérescence graisseuse du foie*; *G. fettige Entartung der Leber.*) The conversion of the albumin of the liver cells into fat; it is often preceded by cloudy swelling of the cells, which become turbid and granular. The liver becomes wasted, the capsule wrinkled, the tissue paleish, and easily breaking up on pressure; in some places the bile-ducts, it may be, have given way, and bile-stained patches are seen; in other places small hæmorrhagic clots have been produced by rupture of minute blood-vessels. It occurs in the course of infective, wasting, and exhausting diseases, in pernicious anæmia, in

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acute yellow atrophy, and in poisoning by antimony, arsenic, sulphuric ether, or phosphorus, especially the latter.

L., degeneration of, pigmentary. See *L., atrophy of, pigmentary.*

L., development of. The liver appears, in man, about the third week of fetal life as a double or bilobed diverticulum from the anterior surface of that part of the primitive intestine which subsequently becomes the duodenum; in some of the lower vertebrates it is originally single. The diverticula represent the two lobes of the liver and embrace the vitelline veins, which form the roots of the meatus venosus; they consist of hypoblast, with a mesoblastic investment; they speedily present a cavity, the primitive excretory duct, which sends branches into the surrounding mesoblast. Towards the end of the third day solid cylinders of hypoblastic substance arise from the walls of these branches, rapidly increase in number by branching, and unite at their extremities so as to form a solid network. As this is progressing blood-vessels form in the mesoblast which become connected with the roots of the meatus venosus. The solid hypoblastic cylinders develop into the parenchyma of the liver, consisting of hepatic cells and elementary hepatic ducts.

L., dislocation of. (Low *L. disloco*, to remove from its place.) See *L., malposition of.*

L., displacement of. See *L., malposition of.*

L., drunk'ard's. A term for *Cirrhosis of liver, atrophic.*

L., ducts of. The *Ductus choledochus communis*, *D. cysticus*, *D. hepaticus*, and *D. hepaticus medius*.

Also the *Ducts, biliary, or Hepatic ducts.*

L., embolism of. (Ἐμβόλισμα, that which is put in.) Embolism of the hepatic artery occurs very rarely, and then it is commonly of septic origin. Embolism of the radicles of the portal vein occurs more frequently, and is of septic origin.

L., enlargement of. (G. *Vergrößerung der Leber.*) Increase in size of the liver. It may be caused by hyperæmia, hypertrophy, abscess, fatty or amyloid degeneration, leucæmic infiltration, or it may be congenital.

L., enlargement of, neurotic. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) Increase in size of the liver dependent on paralysis of its vaso-motor nerves, such as occurs when the celiac and mesenteric plexuses are destroyed, and possibly when there is diabetes, or migraine.

L., erectile tumours of. See *L., angioma of.*

L., excision of. (*L. excisio*; from *excido*, to cut out.) The removal of a part of the liver. The operation has been successfully performed when a portion of the organ has protruded through a wound in the abdomen by tying with a tight ligature.

L., fatty. See *L., degeneration of, fatty*, and *L., infiltration of, fatty.*

L., fatty, atrophic. (Ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) Same as *L., degeneration of, fatty.*

L., fatty, hypertrophic. (ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Same as *L., infiltration of, fatty.*

L., ferment. See *Ferments of liver.*

L., fibro'ma of. Fibrous tumour occurring in the liver.

L., fibroneuro'ma of. Small fibrous tumours occurring upon the nerves of the liver.

L., fissures of, interlobular. See the several subheadings of *Fissure of liver.*

L., float'ing. (*l. fegato ambulante.*) See *Liver, movable.*

L., fluke. (*F. distome*; G. *Doppelmaul.*) The *Distoma hepaticum*. Its larval form is believed to inhabit the *Limnaeus trunculatus*.

L., fos'sæ of. See *Fossa ductus venosi*, *F. longitudinalis dextra hepatis*, *F. longitudinalis sinistra hepatis*, *F., portal*, *F. transversa hepatis*, *F. venæ cavæ*, *F. venæ umbilicalis*, and *F. vesicæ felleæ*.

L., gan'grene of. (Γάγγραινα, an eating sore which ends in mortification.) Death of some considerable part of the liver tissue is rare. It occurs sometimes when there is inflammation and suppuration of the organ.

L., gin-drink'er's. See *L., cirrhosis of.*
L., glycogen'ic function of. (Γλυκός, sweet; γεννάω, to beget.) The power which the liver possesses of converting sugar into glycogen, and of reconverting glycogen into sugar as it is needed by the economy.

L., gran'ular. (*L. granulum*, a small grain.) A synonym of *Cirrhosis of liver*, from the appearance of the organ.

L., gum'ma of, mili'ary. These are small circumscribed foci of inflammatory infiltration, seated partly in the interlobular tissue and partly in the lobules. They are grey when recent, and afterwards turn yellow. They are due to congenital syphilis.

L., gum'ma of, nodo'se. These syphilomata are usually met with in patients affected with congenital syphilis who have lived for some months or years. When recent they are rounded or elongated patches, with irregular margins; the centre afterwards becomes caseous, cicatrices are formed, and by their contraction the surface of the liver is puckered.

L., hæm'orrhage of. (*F. hémorrhagie du foie, ramollissement hémorrhagique.*) A condition frequently observed in the paludal fevers of hot climates, and also occurring in scurvy and in the puerperal state, and it is occasionally seen as the result of the rupture of a vessel in a part of the liver softened by external violence. The symptoms are not always well marked, but are generally those of internal hæmorrhage, pallor, dyspnoea, rigors, and syncope. Death is sometimes sudden.

L., her'nia of. The presence of the liver, or part of it, in a *Hernia, ventral*, or a *H., diaphragmatic.*

L., hob'nail. A term for *Cirrhosis of liver, atrophic.*

L., hydat'id of. (Ἵδάρης, a watery vesicle.) The hydatid is usually in the form of a simple cyst, on the inner wall of which are small, white, broad capsules containing scolices. In other cases the *Echinococcus multilocularis* appears as a hard tumour, built up of a number of alveoli, separated by dense fibrous tissue. The distinct alveolar texture of the growth led to its being described as an alveolar colloid of the liver. See *Hydatid of liver.*

L., hyperæ'mia of, acute. (ὑπέρ, above; αἷμα, blood; *L. acutus*, sharp. *F. congestion aigue de foie.*) The great vascularity of the liver renders it particularly liable to hyperæmia, which may be induced by any mechanical obstacle, either in lungs or heart, to the free cir-

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culatation of the blood; by repletion of the vena portæ, owing to excessive absorption of fluids from the alimentary canal; by all morbid conditions lowering the tone of the vessels, such as febrile states of the system, gout, syphilis, and the like; by puncture of the fourth ventricle; by electric stimulation of the central extremity of the cut vagus; by certain injuries of the head; and by the toxic influence of curare. These causes are modified by individual predisposition, by age, climate, and many other conditions. Congestion of the liver is characterised by enlargement of the liver, frequently accompanied with yellowness of the conjunctiva. Stasis or augmentation of the flow of the bile, constipation or diarrhœa, are variable symptoms. It may be transitory or persistent.

L., hyperæmia of, chronic. (Υπέρ; αἷμα; L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Passive or venous engorgement, often called nutmeg liver, or central red atrophy of Virchow. The result of obstruction to the free passage of blood through the organ. The commonest causes are diseases of the tricuspid and mitral valves of the heart, cirrhosis of the lungs and emphysema. At an early stage of the disease the liver is enlarged and full of blood, whilst the central parts of the lobules are dark and livid. In a more advanced form the liver is smaller, and its surface is irregularly knobbed and granular. On section it has a nutmeg-like appearance, the dark centre of each lobule contrasting with the pale periphery. When examined with the microscope the intralobular veins and capillaries are seen to be enlarged and varicose, whilst the liver cells are atrophied and contain many pigments.

L., hyperæmia of, passive. (Υπέρ; αἷμα; L. *passivus*, suffering.) Same as L., *hyperæmia of, chronic*.

L., hyperæmia of, tropical. (Υπέρ; αἷμα.) Engorgement of the liver, due in large degree to exposure to a continuous high temperature, but aided by malarial influences. It often ends in enlargement of the organ, and is a frequent precursor of tropical abscess.

L., hyperplasia of, nodular. (Υπέρ, in excess; πλάσις, a moulding; L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, a knot.) A tumour of the liver consisting of liver tissue, and, when large, surrounded by a connective-tissue capsule. The liver-cells of which it is composed are large, and in some instances have two nuclei.

L., hypertrophy of. (Υπέρ; τροφή, nourishment.) Enlargement of the liver by addition of natural structure only. It is a rare occurrence, but sometimes occurs in diabetes, and is occasionally compensatory.

L., hypertrophy of, hyperæmic. (Υπέρ; τροφή; αἷμα, blood.) Increase in size of the liver from persistent hyperæmia of the organ.

L., induration of. (L. *induro*, to make hard.) The hardening of the organ produced by increase of the connective tissue, as in cirrhosis.

L., infiltration of, fatty. (F. *infiltrer*, to creep in. F. *infiltration grasseuse du foie*; G. *Fettinfiltration der Leber*.) A greater or less increase of the fat in the liver-cells, due to an increased supply, as in the conditions producing general obesity and in an excess of fat-forming foods; or to diminished consumption, as in phthisis and other lung diseases accompanied by emaciation. The liver is enlarged to a greater or less extent, smooth, and yellowish or pale in colour, with a tense, glistening capsule. The

surface on section is somewhat like that of a nutmeg liver, the periphery of the lobules being pale yellow and the centre brownish red or purplish; but when the accumulation of fat is great the surface is a uniform pale yellow; drops of oil may be scraped off it, and a piece of it will float in water.

L., infiltration of, leucæmic. (F. *infiltrer*; Gr. λευκός, white; αἷμα, blood.) An enlargement of the liver in leucocythæmia and splenic anæmia, due to the deposit in the interlobular tissue of a large number of leucocytes, unaccompanied by stroma. The liver is swollen, smooth, and pale, and the lobules are separated by broad zones of greyish white. Sometimes nodular aggregations accompany the diffuse infiltration.

L., infiltration of, parenchymatous. (F. *infiltrer*; Gr. παρίσχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) A condition which exists when the liver is enlarged in fevers, erysipelas, and other acute diseases; the liver-cells are highly granular, and are affected with cloudy swelling.

L., inflammation of. The disease termed *Hepatitis*.

L., inflammation of, biliary. Inflammation of the liver starting in the bile-ducts, generally in connection with the retention of bile and engorgement of the biliary canals. It is characterised by circumscribed patches infiltrated with bile pigment. The inflammation may be either plastic or purulent. See also, *Hepatic ducts, inflammation of*.

L., inflammation of, capsular. (L. *capsula*, a small box.) Same as *Parihepatitis*.

L., inflammation of, chronic. See *Hepatitis, chronic*.

L., inflammation of, chronic interstitial. Same as *Cirrhosis of liver*.

L., inflammation of, purulent. A condition due to the invasion of the organ by some irritant which gains access to it by absorption or direct contact. It leads to, or may result from, abscess of the liver.

L., inflammation of, syphilitic. See L., *syphilis of*, and *Hepatitis, circumscribed syphilitic*.

L., inflammation of, tubercular. See L., *tuberculosis of*.

L., is'lets of. (G. *Inselchen der Leber*, Toldt.) The *Hepatic lobules*.

L., lardaceous. Same as L., *degeneration of, amyloid*.

L., ligaments of. See *Coronary ligament of liver*, *Ligament of liver, falciform*, L. *of liver, lateral*, and L. *of liver, round*.

L., lobes of. See subheadings of *Lobes of liver*.

L., lobules of. The *Hepatic lobules*.

L., lymphadenoma of. (Lymph; Gr. ἄδην, a gland.) This form of malignant growth when occurring in the liver is usually connected with the capsule of Glisson and its interlobular extensions. See *Lymphadenoma*.

L., lymphatics of. (F. *lymphatiques du foie*; G. *Lymphgefässe der Leber*.) These are superficial and deep; the former run in the subperitoneal tissue, the latter accompany the branches of the portal and hepatic veins.

The superficial lymphatics of the upper surface are divided into four groups; those from the middle of the organ ascend in the falciform ligament, and join the anterior mediastinal glands; those from the sides traverse each lateral

LIVER.

ligament and join the cœliac glands; those from the front join the lymphatics of the under surface; and those from the back of the organ pass into the coronary ligament and join the glands at the upper end of the inferior vena cava. The superficial lymphatics of the under surface in large part, including those of the gall-bladder, pass with the deep lymphatics through the transverse fissure; but some join the lumbar glands, and others the œsophageal and the cœliac glands.

The deep lymphatics of the portal system pass out of the organ at the transverse fissure along with the superficial lymphatics of the under surface, enter the small omentum, traverse the hepatic glands, and join the cœliac glands; those of the hepatic system join the glands around the inferior vena cava. The lymphatic twigs commence in lymph-spaces and lymph-clefts in the interior of the hepatic lobules between the hepatic cells, and between them and the capillaries; they are connected with the network of small lymphatics in the interlobular connective tissue around the interlobular veins of the portal system, and with the perivascular lymphatics of the hepatic system.

L., lymphatics of, intralobular. (*L. intra*, within; *lobule*.) Macgillivray's term for what are supposed to be only lymph-spaces in the lobules.

L., malformations of. (*L. malus*, bad; *forma*, shape.) See under *L., anomalies of*.

L., malposition of. (*L. malus*, bad; *positio*, a placing.) The liver may lie outside the abdomen, or in the chest, or in the left hypochondrium from congenital defect; or it may be altered in position by a curved spine, or a pleuritic effusion, or an abdominal swelling, or by tight lacing.

L., mam'illated. (*L. mamilla*, a small teat.) Same as *L., granular*.

L., melanaemic. (*Mêlas*, black; *αἷμα*, blood.) The same as *L., pigmentation of*.

L., melanosarcoma of. (*Mêlas*, black; *σάρξ*, flesh.) A pigmented sarcomatous growth occurring in the liver, which may originate from the endothelium of the intralobular capillaries, and is often secondary to melanosarcoma of the choroid coat of the eye.

L., mo'vable. (*F. foie mobile*; *G. Wanderleber*.) Displacement with mobility of the liver from a lengthening, or an absence, of the ligaments which retain the liver in position.

L., nerves of. (*G. Lebernerven*.) Branches of the pneumogastric nerves, especially the left, and of the cœliac plexus, by means of the hepatic plexus. They pass into the substance of the organ along with the hepatic artery and its branches. They are composed chiefly of non-medullated fibres, but contain also single, small, medullated fibres; and, especially at their branching, they are furnished with ganglia. They probably form a fine network on the minute capillaries, but do not come into contact with the liver-cells.

L., nutmeg. (*F. foie noix de muscade*; *G. Muskatnussleber*.) A condition of the liver observed when the organ has been for a long time congested, in consequence of regurgitant valvular disease of the heart, or from chronic bronchitis, or other impediment to the circulation through the heart and lungs; the lobules are whitish at their borders from fatty degeneration, the hepatic veins being congested make central red spots and streaks, and the full bile ducts

add yellow patches, which together simulate the appearance of a nutmeg. See *L., hyperæmia of, chronic*.

L. of an'timony. Semivitreous sulphuret of antimony. See *Hepar antimonii*.

L. of sulphur. K_2S_3 , K_2SO_4 . A yellowish-brown substance consisting of the tersulphide and the sulphate of potassium. When it is heated with an acid it gives off sulphuretted hydrogen. The *Potassa sulphurata*.

L. ore. A liver-coloured ore containing mercury sulphide.

L., parasites of. The parasites which may take up their abode in the liver are:—*Tania echinococcus*, *Distoma hepaticum*, *Distoma lanceolatum*, *Distoma hamatobium*, *Pentastoma denticulatum*, *Filaria sanguinis hominis*, and *Psorospermia*. Actinomycosis, the growth of the ray fungus, occasionally occurs in the liver.

L., pigmentation of. (*F. pigmentation du foie*.) A condition occasionally seen in paludal fevers, and caused by the deposition of pigment matter from the blood; it invades the lobules from the periphery towards the centre.

L., pulsation of. A phenomenon first observed by Friedreich, and usually due to regurgitation of blood into the hepatic veins, owing to incompetence of the tricuspid valve, and then generally accompanied with strong cervical pulsation. An hepatic pulsation has also been observed in Basedow's disease, which was regarded by Lebert as arterial in origin, characterised by its being more feeble than venous pulsation, and by its being particularly observable over the right lobe.

L., pyæmic disease of. See *L., abscess of, pyæmic*.

L. pyrites. See *Pyrites, liver*.

L., remo'val of. See *L., excision of*.

L., rup'ture of. The more or less extensive tearing of the liver as a result of direct external violence, or by the medium of a broken rib. There are pallor and coldness of the surface, short and painful breathing, small weak pulse, great pain and distension, sometimes vomiting, and often death from collapse or hæmorrhage. If the patient lives more than a day there may be jaundice, peritonitis may supervene, and suppuration may ensue.

L., sarcoma of. (*Σάρξ*, flesh.) The spindle-celled form has been occasionally seen in the liver; probably not as a primary growth; it often contains hæmorrhagic patches of varying colour according to their age.

L., sarcoma of, melanotic. See *L., melanosarcoma of*.

L., scro'fulous. A synonym of *L., degeneration of, amyloid*.

L., soff'ening of, acute. A synonym of *L., atrophy of, yellow, acute*.

L. spots. A popular name for *Chloasma*, or macular pigmentation of the skin; because it was supposed to depend on some disorder of the liver.

L. starch. Same as *Glycogen*.

L., steato'sis of. (*Steatosis*. *F. stéatose de foie*, *stéatose hépatique*; *G. Fettleber*.) Same as *L., degeneration of, fatty*.

L. sug'ar. The sugar derived from *Glycogen*.

L., syph'ilis of. As a result of acquired syphilis inflammatory changes may be set up, which result in the formation of fibrous tissue, and the liver appears to be affected with cir-

LIVERWEED—LIXIVIA.

rhosis. Gummata may be formed, often in the neighbourhood of the suspensory ligament, the surface of the liver being scarred, and the peritoneal coat being thickened. When the scars are numerous the liver may become lobulated by the contraction of the newly formed fibrous tissue. Congenital syphilis leads to cellular infiltration, with subsequent formation of fibrous tissue, or to gumma. There may be lardaceous degeneration with considerable enlargement of the organ. Syphilitic diseases may produce ascites. See *L., cirrhosis of, syphilitic*.

L., thrombosis of. (Θρόμβωσις, a becoming curdled.) Thrombosis of the portal vein occurs especially in the course of cirrhosis. Thrombosis of the hepatic artery is very rare indeed.

L., tight-lace. (G. *Schnürleber*.) A deformity of the liver consequent on wearing tight corsets in women. When slight there is only a shallow transverse furrow upon the anterior surface of the right, and sometimes of the left, lobe. When strongly marked the part below the groove forms almost a separate lobe, united to the upper mass of the liver by a bridge partly composed of atrophied gland tissue and partly of fibrous tissue, covered by thickened and indurated peritoneum, strongly adherent to the hepatic tissue. The tight-lace lobe is often slightly granulated.

L., tuberculated. The condition of *Cirrhosis of liver*.

L., tuberculo'sis of, chron'ic. Nodules like those of miliary tuberculosis are present, but, the affection being more chronic, fibrous tissue is formed, which also contains small masses of tubercle; these break down, and cavities result, enclosing liquid or pulpy bile-stained detritus.

L., tuberculo'sis of, miliary. The commoner form of the disease; it is usually part of a general tuberculosis. The liver contains a number of small, grey, yellow or bile-stained miliary nodules. The nodules when recent consist of aggregations of small cells; they contain giant cells in a later stage, and finally caseate.

L., wandering. Same as *L., movable*.

L., wasting of, acute'. A synonym of *L., atrophy of, yellow, acute*.

L., wax-like. (G. *wächserne Leber*.) A modification of fatty liver, differing from waxy or amyloid liver, in its colour being deeper, resembling yellow wax, and its consistence greater; it is dry and friable, leaving but little fat adherent to the knife-blade on section.

L., waxy. (G. *Wachsleber*.) See *L., degeneration of, amyloid*.

L., whisky. Same as *Liver, nutmeg*.

L.-wort. See *Liverwort*.

L., wounds of. Punctured and incised wounds of the liver are not infrequently recovered from; gunshot wounds are often fatal at first from shock or hæmorrhage, later from peritonitis or abscess of the liver.

L., zones of. (*L. zona*, a belt.) The three areas constituting an hepatic lobule; the central area forms the *Hepatic vein zone*, the circumferential area is the *Portal vein zone*, and the intermediate area is the *Hepatic artery zone*. The first mentioned zone is specially the seat of cyanotic changes, the second of fatty degeneration, and the third of amyloid degeneration.

Liverweed. The *Hepatica triloba*.

Liverwort. The plants of the Nat. Order *Hepatica*.

Also the *Hepatica triloba*.

L.-wort, American. Common name for the *Hepatica americana*, or *H. triloba*.

L.-wort, ground. The *Peltigera canina*. It used to be officinal, and was looked upon as a specific in cases of hydrophobia.

L.-wort, ground, ash-coloured. (F. *lichen canin*.) The *Peltigera canina*.

L.-wort, Iceland. (F. *lichen d'Islande*; G. *Islandisches Moos, Islandische Flechte*.) Common name for the *Cetraria islandica*, or Iceland moss.

L.-wort, no'ble. The *Hepatica triloba*.

L.-wort, star. The *Marchantia polymorpha*.

L.-wort, true. (F. *lichen olivaire*.) The *Parmelia olivacea*.

Livid. (F. *livide*; from *L. lividus*, leaden-coloured; from *liveo*, to be black and blue. I. *livido*; S. *livido, cardeno*; G. *bleifarbig, bleigrau*.) Of a blackish or greyish blue colour; of a leaden-blue colour.

Lividity. (F. *lividité*; from *L. lividus*. I. *lividezza, lividore*; G. *Bleifarbe*.) The state of being livid.

L., cadaver'ic. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body.) Dissolved patches which begin to form on the skin in the most dependant parts of the body from eight to twelve hours after death. They are due to the gravitation of the blood, permitted by the skin becoming inelastic and by the loss of firmness in the muscles.

Lividus musculus. (L. *lividus*, bluish; from *liveo*.) A synonym of the *Pectineus muscle*.

Living plasm. Same as *Bioplasm*.

Livingstone artesian well. United States of America, Alabama, Sumter County. A mineral spring, of a temperature of 68° F. (20° C.), containing magnesium bicarbonate 2·32 grains, calcium bicarbonate 7·14, iron bicarbonate 204, iron perchloride 19, potassium chloride 325, sodium chloride 295·405, magnesium chloride 1·839, calcium chloride 2·983, sodium bromide 98, and silicates 1·138 grains in 1000.

Livingstone warm springs. United States of America, Montana, Gallatin County. Mineral waters, from twelve sources, having a temperature of 104° F. (40° C.), and containing sodium carbonate 0·461 gramme, calcium carbonate 188, magnesium carbonate 1533, and calcium sulphate 315 gramme in a litre.

Livor. (L. *livor*, from *liveo*, to grow black and blue. F. *lividité*; G. *bleifarbe*.) Term for the mark of a blow; lividness; lead-colour. Same as *Livedo*.

L. emortual'is. (L. *emortualis*, pertaining to death.) A synonym of *Sugillation*.

L. sanguineus. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) A synonym of *Echymosis*.

Livor'no. Italy, in Tuscany. A sulphur spring, also called Pouzzolente, is found here. It contains sodium chloride 2974, sodium sulphate 2238, magnesium sulphate 7425, calcium sulphate 14997, calcium bicarbonate 4188, in a litre, and some hydrogen sulphide.

Lix. (L. *lix*, lye; perhaps akin to *liqueo*, to be fluid.) Ashes, particularly wood ashes; it also means water mixed or impregnated with ashes.

Lixi'via. (L. *lixivia*, lye.) Same as *Lixivium*.

L. tartariza'ta. The *Potassii tartras*.

L. vitriola'ta. The *Potassii sulphas*.

L. vitriola'ta sulphurea. The *Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure*.

Lixiviæ acetas. The *Acetate of potash*.

Lixivial. (L. *lixivium*, lye. F. *lixiviel*; I. *lissiviale*; S. *lixivial*; G. *ausgelaut*.) Obtained by the process of lixiviation.

Also, containing salts extracted from wood ashes.

Also, of the nature of, or resembling, or consisting of, lye.

L. salts. The salts obtained in the solution produced by treating wood ashes with water.

Lixivate. (L. *lixivium*.) To subject to *lixiviation*.

Lixivated. (L. *lixivium*, a lye of ashes. F. *lixivé*.) Having undergone the process of lixiviation.

Lixivia'tion. (L. *lixivium*. F. *lixiviation*; I. *lissivazione*; S. *lixiviation*; G. *Auslaugung*.) The process of extracting an alkali or a salt, by solution in water or other fluid, from an insoluble residue, as wood ashes, to form a *lixivium*.

Lixiv'ious. Same as *Lixivial*.

Lixiv'ium. (L. *lixivium*, lye; from *lix*, wood ashes mixed with water. F. *lixivium*; G. *Lauge*.) A lye; water impregnated with the salts taken up from wood ashes.

Also, a fluid that is impregnated with an alkali or a salt.

L. ammoniacalë. The *Liquor ammoniæ*.

L. ammoniacalë aromat'icum. The *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*.

L. caust'icum. The *Liquor potassæ*.

L. magistralë. The *Liquor potassæ*.

L. saponar'ium. (L. *sapo*, soap.) The *Liquor potassæ*.

L. tartari. A solution of subcarbonate of potash.

Lixiv'ius cinis. (L. *lixivius*, made into lye; *cinis*, ashes.) The potash of commerce.

Lizard. (Mid. E. *lesard*; from F. *lezard*; from L. *lacerta*, a lizard. I. *lucerta*; S. *lagarto*; G. *Eidechse*.) The name of the members of the Group *Lacertilia*. This group is distinguished from other *Reptilia* by the fact that they have no pectoral arch or urinary bladder.

L., green. The *Lacerta viridis*.

L.'s tail. The *Saururus cernuus*. Said to be of use in inflammatory affections of the genito-urinary organs.

Lizar'i. A name for *Madder*.

Lizaric acid. $C_{30}K_{10}O_9$. A crystalline acid obtained from the extract of madder.

Llama. (The Peruvian name of the animal, signifying flock.) The *Auchenia glama*, a Family of the *Tylopoda*, or *Camelida*, Order *Ruminantia*. The chief varieties are the *L. alpaca*, the *L. vigogne*, and the domestic llama, all indigenous in South America.

Llandrindrod wells. Wales, in Radnorshire. A village in a healthy open plain, with saline, sulphur, and iron waters. The Eye-water contains sodium chloride 2·5429 parts, magnesium chloride ·7543, and calcium chloride ·3 in 1000; the Rock-water contains somewhat similar contents, with ferrous bicarbonate ·0262 parts in 1000; the Pump-water is very like the Eye-water; and the Sulphur-water contains hydrogen sulphide in addition.

Llangam'march. Wales, in Brecon. A saline mineral water containing barium.

Llo. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales. Mineral waters, of a temperature of 27·1° C.—29·1° C. (80·78° F.—84·38° F.), containing sodium sulphide, lime salts, and bare-gine.

Lo'a worm. The same as *Filaria loa*, Guyot.

Loach. (Mid. E. *loche*; from F. *loche*. I. *ghiozzo*; S. *loja*; G. *Schmerle*.) The *Cobitis barbatula*; Family *Acanthopside*. A small, edible, malacopterygious fish, widely distributed in Europe.

Also, a name given both to the eelpout, *Lota vulgaris*, and to the three-bearded rockling, *Motella vulgaris*.

L., spinous. (F. *loche de rivière*; G. *Steinpeitzger*, *Dorngrundel*.) The *Cobitis tania*.

Leadstone. See *Lodestone*.

Loam. (Mid. E. *lam*; Sax. *ldm*, a strengthened form of *lim*, lime. G. *Lehm*.) A variety of clay belonging to the more recent alluvial formations. It is the common material for bricks, and is dependent for its red or brown colour upon the peroxide of iron which it contains.

Loa'sa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loasaceæ*.

L. his'pida. (L. *hispidus*, bristly. G. *brennende Loase*.) A Chilian plant the stems of which have stinging hairs.

L. lateritia. Hooker. (L. *lateritius*, brick-red. G. *ziegelrothe Brennwinde*.) A plant with stinging hairs.

L. u'rens. Jaque. (Mod. L. *urens*, burning.) The same as *L. hispida*.

Loasa'ceæ. (*Loasa*, South American name of the plants of this family. F. *loasées*; G. *Brennwinden*.) Chili nettles. An Order of the Cohort *Passiflorales*, found exclusively in temperate and tropical South America. They are herbaceous plants with stiff hairs or stinging glands; exstipulate leaves; superior, persistent calyx; inferior, one-celled ovary; and anatropous ovules.

Loasads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Loasaceæ*.

Lo'bar. (Late L. *lobus*, a lobe. F. *lobaire*.) Of, or belonging to, a lobe.

L. arteries. (F. *artères lobaires*.) The arteries which are distributed to the lobes of the brain.

L. fis'sures. (L. *fissura*, a cleft. F. *scissures lobaires*.) The sulci between the cerebral and cerebellar lobes.

L. pneumo'nia. See *Pneumonia, lobar*.

Lo'baria. (Late L. *lobus*. G. *Lappenflechte*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lichenes*.

L. island'ica. The *Cetraria islandica*.

L. pulmona'ria. De Cand. (G. *Lungenmoos*.) The same as *Sticta pulmonacea*.

L. saxa'tilis. The same as *Lichen saxatilis*.

Lo'baric acid. (G. *Lobarsäure*.) $C_{17}H_{16}O_8$. An acid found by Knop in *Parmelia saxatilis*, β. *Phaeotropa*, Water.

Lo'batæ. (Late L. *lobus*, a lobe.) An Order of the Subclass *Ctenophora*, having the body with a pair of antero-posterior lobate processes.

Lo'bate. (Late L. *lobus*, a lobe. F. *lobé*; I. *lobato*; S. *lobado*; G. *gelappt*, *lappig*.) Lobed; having lobes.

L. foot. A bird's foot, the toes of which are furnished with lateral membranous expansions, as in the grebe.

LOBATED—LOBE.

L. leaf. (*F. feuille lobée.*) A leaf which is deeply divided by incisions reaching midway between the margin and the midrib.

Lobated. Same as *Lobate*.

Loba'to-sinu'ate. (*Late L. lobus; sinuatus, curved. G. buchtig-gelappt.*) Applied to a lobate leaf which has curved sinuations between the lobes.

Lo'bau. Germany, in Saxony. Weak, athermal mineral waters, containing sodium, magnesium, potassium, and ammonium chlorides and sulphates, magnesium, calcium, and iron bicarbonates in very small quantities. Used in scrofulous conditions.

Lobe. (*F. lobe; from Late L. lobus; from Gr. λοβός, the lower part of the ear, a lobe. I. lobo; S. lobo; G. Lappen.*) A rounded and projecting part of any organ, animal or vegetable.

L., fron'to-pari'etal. (*L. frons, the forehead; parietal bone. F. lobe fronto-pariétal.*) The median part of the frontal lobe of the brain and the parietal lobe conjoined.

L. of anther. Each of the two halves of an anther united by the connective and borne on the filament.

L.s. of cerebel'lum. (*L. cerebellum, a little brain; dim. of cerebrum. F. lobes du cervelet; G. Kleinhirnlappen.*) The lobes described under the subheadings.

L. of cerebel'lum, ante'rior infe'rior. (*L. anterior, in front; inferior, lower.*) The *L. of cerebellum, biventral*.

L. of cerebel'lum, antero-supe'rior. (*L. anterior, in front; superior, upper. G. vorderer Oberlappen des Kleinhirns.*) The anterior portion of the upper surface of each hemisphere of the cerebellum, which is connected with its fellow of the opposite side by the *L. of cerebellum, central*, and the *Lobus monticuli*. It is divided into two lobes, the *L. of cerebellum, crescentic, anterior*, and the *L. of cerebellum, crescentic, posterior*. It is bounded behind by the *Sulcus cerebelli superior*.

L. of cerebel'lum, biventral. (*L. bis, twice; venter, the belly. G. zweibäuchiger Lappen des Kleinhirns.*) A lobe on the under surface of the cerebellum, situated between the slender lobe behind, the tonsil on the inner side and the flocculus, separating it from crura cerebelli, in front. It is divided by a shallow fissure into an external and an internal portion, hence its name.

L. of cerebel'lum, cen'tral. (*F. lobe moyen du cervelet; G. Centralläppchen des Kleinhirns.*) The anterior small segment of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum, above the anterior medullary velum, and behind the eminentia quadrigemina. It consists of about eight folia, immediately adjoining the anterior concave border. It is continuous in front with the lingula, and behind with the *Lobus monticuli*; laterally it stretches over a part of the *L. of cerebellum, crescentic, anterior*, and consists of six or eight lamellæ; this lateral part is also called *Ala lobuli centralis*.

L. of cerebel'lum, crescen'tic, ante'rior. The anterior portion of the antero-superior lobe of the cerebellum. It is connected with its fellow of the opposite side by the *Lobus monticuli*.

L. of cerebel'lum, crescen'tic, poste'rior. The posterior portion of the antero-superior lobe of the cerebellum. It is connected with its fellow of the opposite side by the *Declive*.

L. of cerebel'lum, digas'tric. (*Δίς, twice; γαστήρ, the belly.*) The *L. of cerebellum, biventral*.

L. of cerebel'lum, infe'rior. (*L. inferior, lower. G. Unterlappen des Kleinhirns.*) One of the three chief lobes of the cerebellum consisting, in the hemispherical part, of the *L. of cerebellum, biventral*, and the *Tonsil of cerebellum*; and in the vermiform or central portion, also called *Lobus vermis inferior*, of the *Pyramid*, and the *Uvula of cerebellum*.

L. of cerebel'lum, poste'rior. (*L. posterior, hinder. G. Hinterlappen des Kleinhirns.*) One of the three chief lobes of the cerebellum, consisting, in the hemispherical part, of the part of the *L. of cerebellum, antero-superior*, called *L. of cerebellum, crescentic, posterior*, of the *L. of cerebellum, postero-superior*, and the *L. of cerebellum, postero-inferior*; and in the vermiform or central part, also called *Lobus vermis posterior*, of the *Declive* or *Lamina transversa superiores*, the *Folium cacuminis* or *Lamina transversa media*, and the *Tuber valvula* or *Lamina transversa inferiores*.

L. of cerebel'lum, postero-infe'rior, Burdach. (*L. posterior, hinder; inferior, lower. G. hinterer Unterlappen des Kleinhirns.*) The lower part of the *L. of cerebellum, posterior*; it lies on the under surface of the cerebellum, beneath the *L. of cerebellum, postero-superior*, and below the horizontal fissure. It is semilunar in form, and thicker internally than externally. It consists of the *L. of cerebellum, slender*, and the *L. of cerebellum, semilunar, inferior*.

L. of cerebel'lum, postero-supe'rior. (*L. posterior, hinder; superior, upper.*) The middle part of the posterior lobe of the cerebellum. It lies above the great horizontal fissure, and below the posterior crescentic lobe, from which it is separated by the sulcus cerebelli superior. It is semilunar in form, concave in front, convex behind, and narrowing at the extremities. Its inner median end is connected with that of the opposite side by the folium cacuminis, and its lateral anterior end converges to the posterior extremity of the adjoining process of the crus cerebelli ad pontem in the anterior part of the great horizontal fissure.

L. of cerebel'lum, quad'rate. The same as *L. of cerebellum, antero-superior*.

L. of cerebel'lum, semilu'nar, infe'rior. (*L. semilunaris, crescent-shaped; inferior, below.*) The section of *L. of cerebellum, postero-inferior*, which immediately adjoins the great horizontal fissure.

L. of cerebel'lum, semilu'nar, supe'rior. (*L. superior, upper.*) The *L. of cerebellum, postero-superior*.

L. of cerebel'lum, slen'der. The anterior section of *L. of cerebellum, postero-inferior*.

L. of cerebel'lum, square. The *L. of cerebellum, antero-superior*.

L. of cerebel'lum, sub-pedun'cular. (*L. sub, under; peduncle.*) Gordon's term for the *Flocculus*, from its position.

L. of cerebel'lum, supe'rior. (*L. superior, upper. G. Oberlappen des Kleinhirns.*) One of the three chief lobes of the cerebellum, consisting, in the hemispherical part, of the lateral prolongations of the *L. of cerebellum, central*, and of the anterior segment of the *L. of cerebellum, antero-superior*, called the *L. of cerebellum, crescentic, anterior*; and in the vermiform or central portion, also called *Lobus*

vermis superior, of the *L. of cerebellum, central*, and the *Lobus monticuli* or *Culmen*.

L. of cerebellum, trapeziform. See *Lobus cerebelli trapezoides*.

L.s of cerebrum. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain. *F. lobes du cerveau*; *G. Hirnlappen*.) The lobes described under the subheadings.

In Chaussier's terminology the lobes of the cerebrum are the two hemispheres; their subdivisions he calls lobules.

L.s of cerebrum, annular. (*L. annulus*, a ring. *G. ringförmige Lappen*, Henle.) The convolutions in the human embryo which immediately surround the fossa in which central lobe of the cerebrum has been developed.

L. of cerebrum, anterior. (*L. anterior*, in front.) The *L. of cerebrum, frontal*.

L. of cerebrum, central. (*F. lobe central*, Gratiolet, *insula de Reil, île, lobule de l'île*, *L. du corps strié*, Cruveilhier; *G. Insel, Reil'schen Insel, Inselappen, Stammlappen, Centrallappen, Zwischenlappen, bedeckter Lappen, versteckter Lappen*.) The island of Reil. Gratiolet's term for a triangular eminence, surrounded by a deep furrow or sulcus, lying concealed at the commencement of the fissure of Sylvius by the operculum and the adjoining parts of the frontal, parietal, and temporo-sphenoidal lobes. It consists of five to seven short convolutions, the *Gyri breves*, or *G. operi*, radiating outwards in fan-form from the border of the locus perforatus anticus. It is closely related on its inner surface to the lenticular nucleus, separated only from it by the claustrum and the external capsule; the fibres of communication running a tortuous course. This lobe is one of its earliest parts to appear both in the embryo of man and in the lower animals.

L. of cerebrum, falxiform. (*G. Sichellappen*.) Schwalbe's term for that part of the brain which consists of the limbic lobe of Broca and the gyrus marginalis internus; it is separated from the frontal lobe by the sulcus calloso-marginalis, from the præcuneus in part by the sulcus subparietalis, and from the temporal lobe by the sulcus occipito-temporalis; its internal boundary is the great transverse fissure of the cerebrum.

L. of cerebrum, frontal. (*F. lobe antérieur*, *l. frontal du cerveau*; *G. Stirnlappen, Vorderlappen*.) That portion of each hemisphere which is in front of the fissure of Rolando or sulcus centralis, and above and in front of the fissure of Sylvius. It is not defined on the inner surface of the hemisphere unless the calloso-marginal sulcus constitutes its limit; inferiorly it rests by its orbital surface on the orbital plate of the frontal bone; above it is arched. It consists of the *Gyrus centralis anterior*, the *G. frontalis superior*, the *G. frontalis medius*, the *G. frontalis inferior*, and part of the *G. fornicatus*.

Some authors, as Gratiolet, restrict the term frontal lobe to the superior and lateral surfaces only of the lobe above described, giving the name orbital lobe or lobule to the inferior surface, where it rests on the orbital plate, and the name fronto-parietal lobe to the median surface and the parietal lobe combined.

L. of cerebrum, frontal, internal. (*F. lobe frontal interne*.) The inner part of the *L. of cerebrum, frontal*, including the *Gyrus marginalis* and the *G. fornicatus*.

L. of cerebrum, hidden. (*G. versteckter Lappen*.) The same as *Reil, island of*.

L. of cerebrum, limbic. (*L. limbis*, a hem. *F. grand lobe limbique*, Broca.) Term applied by Broca to the gyrus fornicatus and its prolongation, the gyrus hippocampi.

L. of cerebrum, occipital. (*F. lobe occipital du cerveau*; *G. Hinterhauptslappen, Hinterlappen*.) That portion of each hemisphere of the brain which forms its rounded posterior extremity, occupies the superior fossa of the occipital bone, and rests on the tentorium. In front are the parietal lobe above and the temporo-sphenoidal lobe below. On the median and part of the upper surface it is divided from the parietal lobe by the fissura parieto-occipitalis, and on the lower surface from the temporal lobe by a shallow depression made by the angle of the petrous bone. It consists of the *Lobulus cerebri cuneatus*, the *L. extremus*, the *Gyrus occipitalis primus*, *G. occipitalis secundus*, *G. occipitalis tertius*, part of the *G. occipito-temporalis lateralis* and *medialis*, and the *G. descendens*.

L. of cerebrum, olfactory. The *Olfactory lobe*.

L. of cerebrum, paracentral. The *Lobulus cerebri paracentralis*.

L. of cerebrum, parietal. (*F. lobe pariétal du cerveau*; *G. Scheitellappen, Oberlappen*.) That portion of each hemisphere of the cerebrum which lies behind the frontal lobe, in front of the occipital lobe, and above the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. It is bounded in front by the fissure of Rolando or sulcus centralis, behind by the parieto-occipital fissure and a line continuing the fissure to the lateral boundary, and below by the horizontal part of posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius and a line continuous with it. It consists of the *Gyrus centralis posterior*, the *Lobulus cerebri parietalis superior*, the *Præcuneus*, and the *Lobulus cerebri parietalis inferior*, consisting of the *Lobulus cerebri supra-marginalis* and the *Gyrus angularis*.

L. of cerebrum, quadrate. (*L. quadratus*, square. *F. lobule quadrilatère*, Foville.) The *Præcuneus*.

L. of cerebrum, temporal. The *L. of cerebrum, temporo-sphenoidal*.

L. of cerebrum, temporo-sphenoidal. (*Temporal bone*; *sphenoid bone*. *G. Schläfenkeilbeinlappen*.) That portion of each hemisphere which fills up the middle fossa of the skull; it is bounded in front and above by the commencement of the fissure of Sylvius and its posterior limb; behind it is continuous with the occipital lobe, and above with part of the parietal lobe. Its inferior surface is concealed within the fissure of Sylvius. It consists of the *Gyrus temporalis superior*, the *G. temporalis medius*, the *G. temporalis inferior*, the *G. occipito-temporalis medius*, and the *G. occipito-temporalis lateralis*.

L. of corpus callosum. (*F. lobe du corps calleux*, Broca.) The *Gyrus fornicatus*, Ecker.

L. of ear. (*F. lobe de l'oreille*; *G. Ohr-lappen*.) The pendent fleshy part of the pinna of the ear.

L.s of kidney. Those portions of the kidney which correspond to a Malpighian pyramid. The kidneys are lobulated in most fish, reptiles, and birds. In birds there are usually three well-marked lobes, of which the central one is the smallest; more rarely there are two. In Mammals the kidneys are often tuberculated or nodular, as in the civet cat, ox, elephant, and

rhinoceros, whilst well-defined or almost detached lobes occur in the bear, otter, seal, and true Cetacea. In the seal Albers counted from 69—76 lobes, Cuvier 120—140. Rapp and Staninus found about 200 of such reneuli in the dolphin, and in Monodon.

L. of liv'er, anonymous. (Ἀνώνυμος, without name.) The *L. of liver, quadrate*.

L. of liv'er, ante'rior. (*L. anterior*, in front.) The *L. of liver, quadrate*.

L. of liv'er, caudate. (*L. cauda*, a tail. *F. lobe caudé du foie*; *G. Schwanzlappen der Leber*.) A narrow ridge on the under surface of the liver prolonging the Spigelian lobe of the liver to the right. It runs behind the portal fissure and lies over the foramen of Winslow.

Also, used as a synonym of the *L. of liver, Spigelian*.

L. of liv'er, duode'nal. (*Duodenum. F. lobe duodénal.*) The *L. of liver, Spigelian*.

L. of liv'er, left. (*F. lobe gauche du foie*; *G. linker Leberlappen*.) The smaller segment of the liver, constituting about one fifth of the gland, which lies to the left of the fissures for the umbilical vein and for the ductus venosus on the inferior and posterior surfaces of the organ. There is no distinction between the right and left lobes on the upper convex surface of the liver, but their limits are defined by the attachment of the broad ligament. The left lobe is almost entirely invested with peritoneum; its upper surface is in contact with the diaphragm. Its inferior surface presents an impression posteriorly and to the left, corresponding to the stomach, and a prominence named the tuber omentale more anteriorly and to the right.

L. of liv'er, mid'dle. (*F. lobe moyen du foie*.) The *L. of liver, left*.

L. of liv'er, pancreat'ic. (*Pancreas. F. lobe pancréatique.*) The *L. of liver, Spigelian*.

L. of liv'er, poste'rior. (*L. posterior, hinder. G. hinterer Leberlappen*.) The *L. of liver, Spigelian*.

L. of liv'er, quad'rate. (*L. quadratus, square. F. lobe carré du foie*; *G. viereckiger Leberlappen*.) A small lobe on the under surface of the liver between the fossæ of the umbilical vein and of the gall-bladder, and extending forwards from the transverse fissure to the anterior margin of the liver.

L. of liv'er, right. (*F. lobe droit du foie*; *G. rechter Leberlappen*.) The larger segment of the liver situated to the right of the interlobar notch, and separated from the left lobe by this notch and below by the umbilical fissure and its prolongation the fissure for the ductus venosus. Its upper surface is smooth, and is continuous with the left lobe, the line of demarcation between the two being the attachment of the broad ligament; it is covered by the peritoneum, and is in contact with the under surface of the diaphragm. The posterior part of the lower surface is uncovered by peritoneum. It is divided by the fossa of the gall-bladder into two uneven portions; the smaller area to the left is named the lobulus quadratus, the larger to the right presents an anterior shallow depression for the colon, and a posterior one for the right kidney. The left extremity of the renal depression is a slightly marked sulcus corresponding to the descending part of the duodenum.

L. of liv'er, small. (*F. lobe petit du foie*.) The *L. of liver, Spigelian*.

L. of liv'er, Spige'lian. (*F. l'éminence porte postérieure, lobule, petit lobe, lobe de Spigel*; *G. Spigelsche Lappen der Leber*.) A prominence on the under surface of the liver situated behind the portal fissure. It is separated from the left lobe by the fossa for the ductus venosus, and from the right lobe by the fossa for the vena cava. In the natural position of the liver it looks backwards and runs vertically, being prolonged to the right and below by the caudate lobe. It rests against the right crus of the diaphragm opposite the tenth and eleventh dorsal vertebrae.

L. of liv'er, square. The *L. of liver, quadrate*.

L.s of lung. See *Lung, lobes of*.

L. of Morga'gni. (*Morgagni*, an Italian physician.) The middle lobe of the prostate gland.

L.s of pan'creas. See *Pancreas, lobes of*.

L.s of pros'tate. See *Prostate gland, lobes of*.

L.s of tes'ticle. The *Lobuli testis*.

L.s of thy'mus gland. See *Thymus gland, lobes of*.

L.s of thy'r'oïd gland. See *Thyroid gland, lobes of*.

L., olfact'ory. The *Olfactory tract*.

L., opt'ic. See *Optic lobe*.

Lobe'chos. (Δοβός, a pod; ἡχή, a sound.) The same as *Loborrhæicheos*.

Lo'bed. The same as *Lobate*.

Lo'bel's catch'fly. The *Silene armeria*.

Lobela'crin. (*Lobelia*; *L. acer*, sharp.) An acrid principle discovered by Enders in the leaves of *Lobelia inflata*, conferring upon them their hot and irritating taste. Lewes considers it to be a mixture of lobeliolate of lobelin and free lobelic acid.

Lobele'in. A substance obtained by Reinsch from *Lobelia inflata*; probably a compound of lobelin, lobelic acid, and other matters.

Lobelet. A small *Lobe*.

Lobelia. (Matthieu de Lobel, a Flemish botanist, born at Lille in 1538, died at Highgate, near London, in 1616. *F. lobélie*; *G. Lobelie*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lobeliaceæ*.

The pharmacopoeial name, *B. Ph.*, *U.S. Ph.* (*F. herbe de lobelie enflée*; *G. Lobelienkraut*), of the herb *L. inflata*. Its odour is slight, and its taste after some time burning. It owes its properties chiefly to *Lobelin*. Taken internally it causes, in small doses, a sensation of heat in the œsophagus, stomach and intestines; in larger doses, vomiting, headache, sweating, giddiness and prostration, which may pass into convulsions and coma. Death results from paralysis of the respiratory centre. Small doses first raise and then depress the blood pressure; large doses paralyse the vasomotor centre and the peripheral vagi. It is chiefly employed as a remedy in spasmodic asthma and in chronic bronchitis with spasm.

Also, a name given by Coltrone to a substance which is probably lobelin chloride.

L., ac'rid. The *L. urens*.

L., blad'der-pod'ded. The *L. inflata*.

L., blue. The *L. syphilitica*.

L. caout'chouc. Kuntz. A plant which furnishes india-rubber.

L. cardina'lis. Linn. (*Mod. L. cardina-lis*, red like the hood of a cardinal. *F. lobélie cardinale*; *G. glanzende or scharlach-rothe*

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Lobelia.) The cardinal flower. Hab. United States of America. The root is esteemed as a vermifuge, and was also used as *L. syphilitica*.

L. cirsiifolia, Lamb. The *Tupa cirsiifolia*.

L. coccinea, Willd. (*L. coccineus*, scarlet.) Hab. Brazil. Narcotic and poisonous.

L. decurrens, Cav. (*L. decurrens*, part. of *decurro*, to run down.) Used in Peru and Chili as a febrifuge, an emetic and purgative.

L. delissiana, Hab. Mexico. Root used in asthma and in spasmodic cough.

L., extract of, fluid. See *Extractum lobelia fluidum*.

L. fulgens, Willd. (*L. fulgens*, gleaming.) Hab. Mexico. Used as *L. cardinalis*.

L. inflata, Linn. (*L. inflatus*, blown out. *F. lobélie enflée, herbe à l'asthme*; *G. indische Tabak*.) Indian tobacco, emetic weed. Hab. America. The leaves and tops, collected after some of the capsules have become inflated, are *Lobelia* of the B. and U.S. Pharmacopœias.

L. longiflora, Willd. The *Isotoma longiflora*.

L. nicotianæfolia, Heyne. (*Nicotiana*; *L. folium*, a leaf.) Bokenal. Hab. India. Seeds acrid; leaves used in infusion as an antispasmodic.

L., pale-spiked. The *L. spicata*.

L. pinnifolia, (L. *pina*, the sea pen; *folium*, a leaf.) Used in the Cape in gout and rheumatism, and skin diseases.

L., scarlet. The *L. cardinalis*.

L. spicata, (L. *spica*, an ear of corn.) The pale-spiked lobelia. Hab. North America. Used as a diuretic.

L. splendens, Willd. (*L. splendens*, shining.) Hab. Mexico. Used as *L. cardinalis*.

L. stricta, Lev. (*L. strictus*, narrow.) Hab. Antilles. Narcotic and poisonous.

L. syphilitica, Linn. (*F. lobélie syphilitique, mercure végétal, cardinale bleue*; *G. schweisstreibende Lobelia*.) The blue cardinal flower or great lobelia. Hab. United States of America. The root in decoction has been used as a specific in syphilis, but its power has not been confirmed by its use in this country. It is emetic, purgative, and diuretic.

L., tincture of. See *Tinctura lobelia*.

L., tincture of, ethereal. See *Tinctura lobelia etherea*.

L. tu'pa, Linn. A plant which constitutes a violent acrid poison, the mere odour being said to excite severe vomiting.

L. urens, Linn. (Mod. *L. urens*, burning. *F. lobélie brûlant*.) The plant is drastic and highly poisonous, and has vesicant properties.

L., vinegar of. See *Acetum lobelia*.

Lobeliaeacæ. (*Lobelia*. *F. lobéliacées*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Campanales*, Series *Inferæ*, Subclass *Gamopetalæ*. Herbs or shrubs with a milky juice; alternate, exstipulate leaves; superior calyx; monopetalous, irregular, valvate corolla; syngenesious anthers; inferior ovary; and capsular fruit dehiscing at the apex.

Lobeliads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Lobeliaceæ*.

Lobelianic acid. (*G. Lobeliasäure*.) A crystallisable acid obtained from the leaves of *Lobelia inflata*. It is soluble in water, alcohol and ether. It is not volatile.

Lobelianin. A volatile oil obtained by Pereira from the distillation of the leaves of

Lobelia inflata. It has a peculiar smell and the disagreeable sharp taste of the plant. A doubtful substance.

Lobelic acid. An acid which exists in combination with lobelin in *Lobelia inflata*. It forms small, yellow, acicular crystals, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Lobeliiin. An ill-defined substance obtained by Reinsch from the *Lobelia inflata*.

Lobelin. (Mod. *L. lobelia*, the Indian tobacco plant. *F. lobéline*.) The active, volatile, organic base obtained by Proctor, after recognition by Calhoun, from the *Lobelia inflata*, by macerating the herb in alcohol, previously prepared with sulphuric acid and powdered caustic lime. It is an oily, viscid, brownish-red, transparent fluid with a strong alkaline reaction, especially in a state of solution, and a pungent tobacco-like taste. It dissolves in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon bisulphide, petroleum, and benzol. It becomes resinous in the air, and is destroyed at a temperature of 100° C. In the plant it is combined with lobelianic acid. It forms crystalline combinations with acids. The solution of lobelin is precipitated by tannic, but not by gallic, acid. It causes contraction of the pupil, and taken internally in minute doses exercises on the human frame all the marked and disagreeable consequences of a large dose of the plant, and is therefore a virulent poison, producing death by paralysis of respiration. It has been used in asthma, in angina pectoris, spasmodic coughs, epilepsy and chorea. Its power as a narcotic is doubtful.

Lobenstein. Germany, Principality of Reuss-Lobenstein. A small town in the Thüringian Forest, 480 metres above sea-level. Cold, very feebly mineralised waters, used in nervous diseases and hysteria. Mud baths and pine-leaf baths are employed.

Lobgrass. (*E. lob*, to bang about.) The *Bromus mollis*, so called from its hanging panicles.

Lobi. Nominative plural of *Lobus*.

L. electrici. Two lobes arising from the grey nerve-substance of the floor of the fourth ventricle and enclosing giant nerve cells. They supply nerves to the electric organ of electric fishes.

L. inferiores. (*L. inferior*, lower. *G. Unterlappen*.) Two small, oval, hollow folds, one on each side of the floor of the thalamencephalon, which arise in connection with the ventral surface of the infundibulum, and perhaps with the pituitary body, in Elasmobranchii and Teleostei; they correspond in position to the tuber cinereum of Mammalia.

L. infundibuli. (*L. infundibulum*, a funnel.) The *L. inferiores*.

L. laterales prostates. (*L. lateralis*, at the side; *prostate*. *G. Seitenlappen der Prostata*.) The lateral lobes of the prostate gland.

L. mammae. (*L. mamma*, the breast. *G. Lappen der Brustdrüsen*.) The polygonal, flattened, reddish-white masses of the mammary gland, separated from each other by dense connective tissue and fat, and by blood-vessels and lymphatics.

L. medullares renum. (*L. medulla*, marrow; *ren*, the kidney.) The pyramids of Malpighi in the kidney.

L. nervi laterales. (*L. nervus*, a nerve; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Fritsch's term for a series of lobes in the angler fish, *Lophius*

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piscatorius, formed of giant nerve cells and lying behind the calamus scriptorius in the dorsal fissure of the spinal cord. The nerves arising from them accompany the trigeminus and the vagus nerves, and are distributed to the integumentary sense organs and to the lures.

L. pulmonum. (G. *Lungenlappchen*.) The lobes of the lungs.

L. renum. (L. *ren*, the kidney. G. *Nierenlappen*.) The pyramids of Malpighi.

L. trigemini. The same as *L. nervi lateralis*.

Lobiole. (Late L. dim. of *lobus*, a lobe. F. *lobiole*.) The small lobes which are seen at the edges of the thallus of lichens when their form approaches that of leaves.

Lobipede. (Late L. *lobus*; L. *pes*, a foot. F. *lobipède*.) Having lobe-like expansions of the cuticle on each side of the anterior phalanges of the foot, as in the coot and other birds.

Lobtolly. A thick oatmeal gruel.

L. boy. The surgeon's boy on board ship, since he is supposed to carry round the gruel.

L. pine. The *Pinus taeda*.

Lobopneumonia. (Late L. *lobus*, a lobe; *pneumonia*, inflammation of the lungs. F. *lobopneumonie*.) Term for lobular pneumonia.

Loborrhæichos. (Λορός, a pod; ῥήξ, a rupture; ἦχος, a sound. G. *Schoten-geräusch*.) The noise or sound caused by the bursting of a silique or pod.

Lobster. (Mid. E. *lofstere*, *loppister*; from Sax. *loppestre*, probably, according to Skeat, a corruption of *L. locusta*, a lobster. G. *Hummer*.) The *Homarus vulgaris*, Class *Crustacea*, Subkingdom *Arthropoda*. A shell fish in common use as an article of food.

L. large. (F. *langouste*; I. *gamero marino*; G. *See Krebs*, *Hummer*.) The *Palinurus vulgaris*.

Lobular. (Late L. *lobulus*, a little lobe. F. *lobulaire*; I. *lobulare*; S. *lobular*; G. *lappicht*.) Of, or belonging to, a lobule.

L. biliary plexus. (L. *plexus*, a weaving.) The plexus of *Ducts*, *biliary*.

L. fissures. (L. *fissura*, a cleft. F. *scissures lobulaires*.) The sulci between the several cerebral and cerebellar lobules.

L. pneumonia. See *Pneumonia*, *lobular*.

L. venous plexus. The venous capillary plexus of the *Hepatic lobules*.

Lobulate. (Late L. *lobulus*. F. *lobulé*; I. *lobulato*; S. *lobulado*; G. *gelappt*.) Having small lobes, or lobules.

Lobulated. (Late L. *lobulus*.) Consisting of, or possessing, lobules.

Lobulation. (Late L. *lobulus*.) The act or condition of forming or possessing lobules.

L. of kidney. The condition in which the organ retains all or most of the lobules of its fetal state.

Lobule. (Dim. of Late L. *lobus*, a lobe. F. *lobule*; G. *Läppchen*.) A small lobe.

See also *Lobulus*.

L. frontal. (L. *frons*, the forehead. F. *lobule frontale*.) Gratiolet's term for the upper part of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum which is not included in his term *L. orbital*.

L. fusiform. See *Lobulus cerebri fusiformis*.

Ls. hepatic. See *Hepatic lobules*.

L. internal occipital. Huxley. The same as *Gyrus occipitalis primus*.

L. lingual. See *Lobulus cerebri lingualis*.

Ls. of brain. (F. *lobules du cerveau*.) Chaussier's term for the *Lobes of cerebrum*.

L. of cerebrum, cuneate. See *Lobulus cerebri cuneatus*.

L. of cerebrum, lingual. The *Gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis*.

L. of cerebrum, occipital, internal. (F. *lobule occipital interne*, Broca.) The *Lobulus cerebri cuneatus*.

L. of cerebrum, oval. (F. *lobule ovalaire*.) Pozzi's term for the *Lobulus cerebri paracentralis*.

L. of cerebrum, parietal, inferior. The *Lobulus cerebri parietalis inferior*.

L. of cerebrum, parietal, superior. The *Lobulus cerebri parietalis superior*.

L. of cerebrum, postero-parietal. Turner's term for the combined *Lobulus cerebri parietalis superior* and the *Præcuneus*.

L. of cerebrum, quadrate. (L. *quadratus*, square.) The *Præcuneus*.

L. of cerebrum, triangular. (L. *triangulus*, three-cornered. F. *lobule triangulaire*.) The *Lobulus cerebri cuneatus*.

L. of corpus striatum. (L. *corpus*, a body; *stria*, a furrow.) The island of Reil, or *Lobe of cerebrum, central*.

L. of ear. (F. *lobule de l'oreille*; I. *lobulo dell'orecchio*; G. *Ohrläppchen*.) The lower free part of the external ear.

L. of fissure of Sylvius. The island of Reil, or *Lobe of cerebrum, central*.

L. of Gratiolet. (Gratiolet, a French anatomist. F. *lobule du Gratiolet*.) The *Gyrus frontalis medius*.

L. of hippocampus. (F. *lobule de l'hippocampe*, Gratiolet.) The *Gyrus hippocampi*, Burdach.

L. of insula. (L. *insula*, an island. F. *lobule de l'île*.) The same as *Reil, island of*, or *Lobe of cerebrum, central*.

L. of kidney. (F. *lobules du rein*; G. *Läppchen der Nieren*.) The area constituting a Malpighian pyramid.

Ls. of liver. (F. *lobules du foie*.) The *Hepatic lobules*.

Ls. of liver, primitive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind. F. *lobules hépatiques primitifs*; G. *Urläppchen der Leber*.) Kolliker's term for the earliest formed lobules of the fetal liver.

Ls. of lung. See *Lung, lobules of*.

L. of par vagum. (L. *par*, a pair; *vagus*, wandering.) The *Flocculus of the cerebellum*.

L. of pneumogastric nerve. A name given by Vicq-d'Azyr to the *flocculus* or subpeduncular lobe of Gordon. It projects behind and below the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

Ls. of testis. See *Lobuli testis*.

L. orbital. (F. *lobule orbitaire*.) Gratiolet's term for the inferior part of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum which lies on the orbital plate, and is limited posteriorly by the anterior perforated space and the transverse portion of the fissure of Sylvius.

L. postero-parietal. Huxley's term for the *Lobulus cerebri parietalis superior*.

Ls. pulmonary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The *Lung, lobules of*.

L. quadrate. Huxley. (F. *lobule quadrilatère*, Pövilie.) The same as *Præcuneus*.

Ls. spermatic. (L. *sperma*, seed.) The *Lobuli testis*.

Lobulette. (Dim. of *lobule*.) Water's term for the series of groups of five or six air-

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sacs or alveolar passages connected with the dilated extremity of each bronchial twig; the air-sacs and the lobules do not communicate directly with each other.

Lobuli. Nominative plural of *Lobulus*.

L. epididymidis. (Ἐπί, upon; ἐιδύμοι, the testicles. F. *lobules de l'épididyme*; G. *Nebenhodenläppchen*.) The segments formed by the coils of the vas deferens.

L. hepatici. The *Hepatic lobules*.

L. hepatis. (L. *hepar*, the liver. F. *lobules du foie*; G. *Läppchen der Leber*.) The lobules of the liver. Small polygonal masses of the liver composed of cells clustered round the vena intralobularis, and surrounded and separated from the adjoining lobules by the branches of the interlobular veins. See *Hepatic lobules*.

L. mammae. (L. *mamma*, the breast.) Irregularly formed flattened masses of cells of variable size, forming the origin of a duct, invested with a layer of connective tissue, and separated from the adjoining lobules by fat-cells, lymphatics and blood-vessels.

L. medullares renum. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *ren*, the kidney.) The pyramids of Malpighi.

L. prostatae. The lobules of the prostate gland. They are elongated yellowish bodies, often invested by a peculiar muscular capsule, and seated on the extremity of a duct.

L. pulmonum. (L. *pulmo*, a lung. F. *lobules pulmonaires*; G. *Lungenläppchen*.) See *Lung*, *lobules of*.

L. testis. (L. *testis*, the testicle. F. *lobules testiculaires*; G. *Hodenläppchen*.) Three hundred or four hundred convoluted tubes which form with blood-vessels the pulp of the testis, and appear as conical, pyramidal, or fusiform bodies, separated by the septula of the testis.

Lobulisation. (L. *lobulus*. F. *lobulisation*.) The passage of a tissue from a uniform to a lobular condition.

Lobulous. (L. *lobulus*. F. *lobuleux*.) Possessing lobules, or prominences resembling lobules.

Lobulus. (Dim. of Late L. *lobus*, a lobe. F. *lobule*; G. *Läppchen*.) A little lobe.

See also *Lobule*, *Lobuli*, and *Lobus*.

L. accessorius anterior quadratus. (L. *accedo*, to approach; *anterior*, in front; *quadratus*, square.) The *Lobe of liver, quadrate*.

L. auriculæ. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) See *Lobule of ear*.

L. centralis vermis superior. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *superior*, upper.) The *Lobe of cerebellum, central*.

L. cerebelli centralis. (L. *cerebellum*, the little brain; *centralis*, central. G. *Central-läppchen des Kleinhirns*.) See *Lobe of cerebellum, central*.

L. cerebri cuneatus. (L. *cuneatus*, wedge-shaped. F. *lobule occipital, Gratiolet*; G. *erste obere Hinterhauptläppchenwindung*, Wagner; *oberer Zwischenscheitelbeinläppchen*, Huschke.) A wedge-shaped mass of the brain forming the mesial part of the superior occipital convolution. It lies between the occipito-parietal and calcarine fissures, and is best seen on looking at the inner surface of either hemisphere, the base of the wedge appearing on the posterior and upper surface of the cerebrum. Some consider it to include the fasciculus arcuatus. It is the internal occipital lobule of Huxley, and is also called *Cuneus*.

L. cerebri frontalis inferior. (L.

frons, the forehead; *inferior*, lower. G. *untere Stirnwulst*.) The *Gyrus frontalis inferior*.

L. cerebri frontalis superior. (L. *frons*; *superior*, upper.) The *Gyrus frontalis superior*.

L. cerebri fusiformis. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, likeness. F. *lobule fusiforme*; G. *Spindelläppchen*, Huschke.) The same as *Gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis*.

L. cerebri lingualis. (L. *lingualis*, belonging to the tongue. F. *lobule lingual*; G. *Zungenläppchen*, Huschke.) The same as *Gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis*.

L. cerebri medialis posterior. (L. *medialis*, middle; *posterior*, hinder.) Pansch's term for the L. *cerebri cuneatus*.

L. cerebri occipitalis. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head.) The L. *cerebri cuneatus*.

L. cerebri occipitalis internus. (F. *lobule occipital interne*.) The L. *cerebri cuneatus*.

L. cerebri occipito-temporalis medialis. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head; *tempora*, the temples; *medialis*, middle.) Term applied by Pansch to the combined *Gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis* and *G. hippocampi*.

L. cerebri orbitalis medialis. (Orbit; L. *medialis*.) The *Gyrus rectus*.

L. cerebri paracentralis. (Πάρα, near; κέντρον, a centre.) Betz's term for the median portion of the *Gyrus centralis anterior* at the border of the great longitudinal fissure of the brain.

L. cerebri parietalis inferior. (Parietal bone; L. *inferior*, lower. F. *lobule du pli marginal supérieur, Gratiolet*; G. *unteres Scheitelläppchen*.) That part of the upper lateral surface of the cerebrum which is situated beneath and laterally to the sulcus interparietalis. It consists of an anterior division which is the L. *cerebri supramarginalis*, and a posterior division or *Gyrus angularis*.

L. cerebri parietalis internus. (F. *lobule pariétale interne*.) The *Præcuneus*.

L. cerebri parietalis superior. (Ecker. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *lobule du deuxième pli ascendant, Gratiolet*; G. *erste Scheitellappenwindung*, Wagner; *oberer Scheitelbeinläppchen*, Huschke; *oberer innere Scheitelgruppe*, Bischoff.) That part of the upper lateral surface of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum which lies above or mesially to the sulcus interparietalis; it is continuous in front with the *Gyrus centralis posterior*, and postero-laterally with the *G. occipitalis primus*; it is separated posteriorly from the occipital lobe by the parieto-occipital fissure.

L. cerebri quadratus. (L. *quadratus*, square.) The *Præcuneus*.

L. cerebri quadrilatera-lis. (L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided. F. *lobule quadrilatère*, Foville.) The same as *Præcuneus*.

L. cerebri supramarginalis. (L. *supra*, above; *margo*, a margin. F. *pli marginal supérieur, lobule du pli marginal supérieur, Gratiolet*; G. *dritte Scheitellappenwindung*, R. Wagner; *untere Zug aus der hintern Centralwindung und Scheithöckertläppchen*, Huschke; *erste oder vordere Scheiteltbogenwindung*, Bischoff.) A lobule lying between the inferior end of the gyrus centralis posterior and the upper end of the fissure of Sylvius. It forms the posterior portion of the operculum, curves round the end of the Sylvian fissure, and becomes continuous with the gyrus marginalis inferior.

L. corporis striati. (L. *corpus*, the

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body; *striatus*, from *strio*, to groove. F. *lobule du corps strié*.) The island of Reil in the brain.

L. cuneatus. See *L. cerebri cuneatus*.

L. extremus. (L. *extremus*, the last. G. *Endlappchen*.) Ecker's term for a small lobule on the median surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum lying behind the diverging rami of the calcarine fissures and forming the posterior extreme point of the cerebral hemisphere.

L. fissurae Sylvi. (L. *fissura*, a cleft; *Sylvius*.) The *Lobe of cerebrum, central*.

L. hepatis accessorius. (L. *hepar*, the liver; *accedo*, to approach.) The *Lobe of liver, quadrate*.

L. hepatis anonymus. (Ἀνώνυμος, without name.) The same as *Lobe of liver, quadrate*.

L. hepatis caudatus. See *Lobe of liver, caudate*.

L. hepatis quadratus. The *Lobe of liver, quadrate*.

L. monticuli. Same as *Lobus monticuli*.

L. nasi. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) The tip of the nose.

L. parietalis inferior. See *L. cerebri parietalis inferior*.

L. parietalis superior. See *L. cerebri parietalis superior*.

L. pneumogastrius. The *Flocculus* or *Lobule of pneumogastric nerve*.

L. posticus papillatus. (L. *posticus*, behind; *papilla*, a teat.) The *Lobe of liver, Spigelian*.

L. Spigeliai. The *Lobe of liver, Spigelian*.

L. supramarginalis. See *L. cerebri supramarginalis*.

L. tuberis. (L. *tuber*, a hump.) Huschke's term for the *L. cerebri supramarginalis*.

Lobus. (Λοβός, the lowest part of the ear. F. *lobe*; I. *lobo*; S. *lobo*; G. *Lappen*.) A lobe. Applied to such parts of certain viscera as are more or less distinct from the rest.

In Botany (G. *Lappchen*), applied to a principal division of leaves or other parts.

L. caudatus. See *Lobe of liver, caudate*.

L. caudicis. (L. *caudex*, the trunk of a tree. G. *Stammlappen*.) Burdach's term for the *Lobe of cerebrum, central*.

L. centralis. See *Lobe of cerebrum, central*.

L. cerebelli biventris. (L. *cerebellum*, the little brain; *bis*, twice; *venter*, the belly.) The same as *Lobe of cerebellum, biventral*.

L. cerebelli centralis. See *Lobe of cerebellum, central*.

L. cerebelli cuneiformis. (L. *cerebellum*, a little brain; *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape.) A synonym of *Lobe of cerebellum, biventral*.

Also, by some the posterior lateral portion of the biventral lobe only.

L. cerebelli cuneiformis superior. (L. *cuneus*; *forma*; *superior*, upper.) Aebys term for the *L. cerebelli lunatus posterior*.

L. cerebelli gracilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) The same as *Lobe of cerebellum, slender*.

L. cerebelli inferior. The *Lobe of cerebellum, inferior*.

L. cerebelli inferior anterior. (L. *inferior*, lower; *anterior*, in front.) The same as *Lobe of cerebellum, biventral*.

L. cerebelli inferior internus. (L. *inferior*; *internus*, internal.) The tonsil of the cerebellum.

L. cerebelli inferior medius. (L. *inferior*; *medius*, middle.) The *Lobe of cerebellum, slender*.

L. cerebelli inferior posterior. (L. *inferior*; *posterior*, hinder.) The same as *Lobe of cerebellum, postero-inferior*.

L. cerebelli intertonsillaris. (L. *inter*, between; *tonsil*.) The *Uvula cerebelli*, from its position between the tonsils of the cerebellum.

L. cerebelli lunatus anterior. (L. *lunatus*, crescent-shaped; *anterior*, in front.) Kölliker's term for the anterior segment of the *Lobe of cerebellum, antero-superior*; also called *Lobe of cerebellum, crescentic, anterior*.

L. cerebelli lunatus posterior. (L. *lunatus*; *posterior*, hinder.) The posterior segment of the *Lobe of cerebellum, antero-superior*. Also called *Lobe of cerebellum, crescentic, posterior*.

L. cerebelli posterior. (L. *posterior*.) The *Lobe of cerebellum, posterior*.

L. cerebelli posterior inferior. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *inferior*, lower.) The *Lobe of cerebellum, postero-inferior*.

L. cerebelli posterior superior. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *superior*, upper.) See *Lobe of cerebellum, postero-superior*.

L. cerebelli quadrangulatus. (L. *quadrangulus*, four-angled.) The same as *Lobe of cerebellum, antero-superior*.

L. cerebelli quadratus. (L. *quadratus*, square.) Same as *Lobe of cerebellum, antero-superior*.

L. cerebelli semilunaris inferior. (L. *semilunaris*, halfmoon-shaped; *inferior*, lower. G. *unterer halbmondförmige Lappen*.) The same as *Lobe of cerebellum, postero-inferior*.

L. cerebelli semilunaris superior. (L. *semilunaris*; *superior*, upper. G. *oberer halbmondförmige Lappen*.) The *Lobe of cerebellum, postero-superior*.

L. cerebelli superior. See *Lobe of cerebellum, superior*.

L. cerebelli superior anterior. See *Lobe of cerebellum, antero-superior*.

L. cerebelli superior posterior. (L. *cerebrum*; *superior*, upper; *posterior*, hinder. G. *hinterer Oberlappen*.) The same as *Lobe of the cerebellum, postero-superior*.

L. cerebelli trapezoides. (G. *Trapez-lappen des Kleinhirns*, Aebys.) The same as *L. cerebelli lunatus anterior*.

L. cerebri anterior. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *anterior*, foremost.) The division of the brain, seen only below and laterally, which is situated in front of the Sylvian fissure. The *Lobe of cerebrum, frontal*.

L. cerebri anticus. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *anticus*, in front. G. *Stirn-lappen*, *Vorderlappen*.) The *Lobe of cerebrum, frontal*.

L. cerebri falciformis. See *Lobe of cerebrum, falciform*.

L. cerebri frontalis. (L. *cerebrum*.) See *Lobe of cerebrum, frontal*.

L. cerebri inferior. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *inferior*, lower.) The part of the inferior and lateral surface of the brain situated behind the fissure of Sylvius.

L. cerebri intermedius. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *intermedius*, that is between. G. *Zwischenlappen*.) The same as *Lobe of cerebrum, central*.

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L. cer'e'bri me'dius. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *medius*, the middle.) The same as *Lobe of cerebrum, temporo-sphenoidal*.

L. cer'e'bri occipita'lis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *occiput*, the back of the head. G. *Hinterhauptslappen, Hinterlappen*.) The same as *Lobe of cerebrum, occipital*.

L. cer'e'bri olfacto'rius. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *olfactorius*, relating to smell.) The same as *Tractus olfactorius*.

L. cer'e'bri oper'tus. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *opertus*, concealed. G. *versteckter Lappen*.) The *Lobe of cerebrum, central*.

L. cer'e'bri pariet'a'lis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *parietal*. G. *Scheitellappen, Oberlappen*.) The same as *Lobe of cerebrum, parietal*.

L. cer'e'bri poste'rior. (L. *cerebrum*; *posterior*, hinder.) The part of the under surface of the brain situated behind the fissure of Sylvius. The *Lobe of cerebrum, occipital*.

L. cer'e'bri postic'us. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *posticus*, that is behind.) The same as *Lobe of cerebrum, occipital*.

L. cer'e'bri quadra'tus. (L. *quadratus*, square.) The *Præcuneus*.

L. cer'e'bri sphenoid'a'lis. (L. *cerebrum*; *sphenoid* bone. G. *Keilbeinlappen*.) The same as the *Lobe of cerebrum, temporo-sphenoidal*.

L. cer'e'bri supe'rior. (L. *cerebrum*; *superior*, upper.) The same as *Lobe of cerebrum, parietal*.

L. cer'e'bri tempora'lis. (L. *cerebrum*; *temporal* bone. F. *lobe temporal du cerveau*; G. *Schläfenlappen*.) The *Lobe of cerebrum, temporo-sphenoidal*.

L. cer'e'bri tem'poro-sphenoid'a'lis. (L. *cerebrum*; *tempora*, the temples; *sphenoid* bone.) The same as *Lobe of cerebrum, temporo-sphenoidal*.

L. echino'des. (Ἐχίς, the hedgehog; εἶδος, likeness.) Clusius's name for the seeds of *Cæsalpinia bonducella*.

L. he'patis ante'rior. (L. *hepar*, the liver; *anterior*, that is in front.) A synonym of *Lobe of liver, quadrate*.

L. he'patis cauda'tus. (L. *hepar*, the liver; *cauda*, a tail.) The same as *Lobe of liver, caudate*.

L. he'patis dex'ter. (L. *hepar*, the liver; *dexter*, right.) The right lobe of the liver.

L. he'patis poste'rior. (L. *hepar*; *posterior*, hinder. G. *hinterer Leberlappen*.) A synonym of *Lobe of liver, caudate*.

L. he'patis quadra'tus. (L. *hepar*, the liver; *quadratus*, square.) The *Lobe of liver, quadrate*.

L. he'patis sin'ister. (L. *hepar*; *sinister*, left.) The left lobe of the liver.

L. in'sulæ. (L. *insula*, an island. F. *lobe de l'île*; G. *Insellappen*.) Broca's term for the island of Reil, or *Lobe of cerebrum, central*.

L. interme'dius. See *L. cerebri inter-medius*.

L. intertonsilla'ris. (L. *inter*, between; *tonsil*.) The uvula of the cerebellum, from its situation between the amygdalæ or tonsils of the cerebellum.

L. medul'læ oblonga'tæ. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *oblongus*, oblong.) The *Amygdala of cerebellum*.

L. montic'uli. (L. *monticulus*, a small mountain.) The anterior part of the central projecting part, or *Monticulus*, of the superior

vermiform process of the cerebellum having the central lobe of the cerebellum in front of it.

Also called *Culmen*.

L. Morga'gni. (*Morgagni*.) The middle lobe of the prostate gland.

L. ner'vi pneumogas'trici. The *Flocculus* of the cerebellum.

L. oblongus aroma'ticus. (L. *oblongus*, oblong; Gr. ἀρώμα, a spice.) Clusius's term for a vanilla pod.

L. olfacto'rius. See *Olfactory lobe*.

L. pathologic'us. (Πάθος, disease; λόγος, an account.) The middle lobe of the prostate; so called because of its tendency to become enlarged in elderly persons.

L. pros'tatæ infe'rior. (*Prostate gland*; L. *inferior*.) The middle lobe of the *Prostate gland*.

L. pros'tatæ me'dius. (*Prostate gland*; L. *medius*, middle. G. *mittlerer Lappen der Prostata*.) The middle lobe of the prostate gland.

L. pyrifo'r'mis. (L. *pyrus*, a pear; *forma*, shape.) A pear-shaped eminence in many animals consisting of the external root of the olfactory lobe combined with the gyrus hippocampi.

L. Spige'lii. (*Spigelius*.) The same as *Lobe of liver, Spigelian*.

L. subpendicula'ris. (L. *sub*, under; *pendeo*, to hang down.) The *Flocculus* of the cerebellum.

L. tu'beris cer'e'bri, Huschke. (L. *tuber*, a hump; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The same as *Lobulus cerebri supramarginalis*.

L. ver'mis infe'rior. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *inferior*, lower. G. *unterer Wurmlappen*.) Schwalbe's term for a median lobe of the cerebellum, consisting of the *Pyramis* and the *Uvula*. It unites one *Lobe of cerebellum, inferior* with its fellow of the opposite side.

L. ver'mis poste'rior. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *posterior*, hinder. G. *hinterer Wurmlappen*.) Schwalbe's term for a median lobe of the cerebellum, consisting of the *Declive cerebelli*, the *Folium cacuminis*, and the *Tuber valvulae*. It unites one *Lobe of cerebellum, posterior* with its fellow of the opposite side.

L. ver'mis supe'rior. (L. *vermis*; *superior*, upper. G. *Oberwurm-Lappen*.) Schwalbe's term for a median lobe of the cerebellum, consisting of the *Lobe of cerebellum, central*, and the *Lobus monticuli*. It unites one *Lobe of cerebellum, superior* with its fellow of the opposite side.

Lo'cal. (F. *local*; from L. *localis*; from *locus*, a place. G. *lokal, örtlich*.) Of, or belonging to, a place or part, and not to the whole. Diseases are thus divided into local and general.

Also, applied to medicines or remedies similarly distinguished, and also called *topical*.

L. action in galvanic cell. The oxidation of the zinc or other electrode consumed in the galvanic cell which occurs when the circuit is not closed; it is caused by the presence of metallic impurities which produce a local galvanic action.

L. affec'tion. (L. *affectio*, the being affected. F. *affection locale*.) A disease affecting a special part of the body only, as distinguished from a general disease affecting the whole body.

L. anæsthe'sia. (Ἀναesthesia, want of feeling.) The production of the insensibility of a part by artificial means. It may be accomplished by directing against the part to be

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rendered insensible a finely divided spray of highly rectified ether, or other volatile substance, as first proposed by Dr. B. W. Richardson. The heat rendered latent by the evaporation of the ether is so considerable that after a few seconds the superficial tissues are frozen, becoming hard and bloodless, a condition which can be kept for a sufficient length of time for the performance of many minor operations.

Local anæsthesia can also be produced by the application to the part of a piece of lint soaked in chloroform, or by the use of a four-per-cent. or stronger solution of cocain, especially after oily particles have been washed away with soap and water.

Locales. (L. *localis*, belonging to a place.) Local diseases. Applied to a class of Cullen's Nosology.

Localis. (L. *localis*.) Same as *Local*.

L. membra'na. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin.) A term for the pia mater, as being the nearest place of the brain.

Localisa'tion. (L. *localis*. F. *localisation*; I. *localizzazione*; G. *Lokalisierung*.) The act or process of fixing in a definite place.

L., morbid. (L. *morbus*, disease. F. *localisation morbide*.) The production in some definite part of the organism of a distinct lesion under the influence of a previous more general morbid state. This may be an affection of the whole body, as a diathesis, or an affection of an entire organ which becomes localised in one small focus.

L. of function. The determination of an organ, or a part of an organ, as the essential agent in the performance of a definite function.

Local'ity. (L. *loco*, to place. F. *existence locale*.) Existence in place; relation of place or distance.

Also, term for a faculty common to man and the lower animals taking cognizance of the position of objects, conducing to the desire for travelling, giving judgment of the capabilities of ground, and power to retrace steps which have once been trodden. Its organ is supposed to be seated above and on each side of the root of the nose.

L., sense of. The faculty of distinguishing the part of a sensory surface to which a stimulus is applied. It is most developed in the most sensitive parts, the sense of locality in the lips, for example, being greater than in the dorsum of the hand, and the sense in the hand greater than in the back. Speaking generally it has been found that it increases in acuteness in accordance with the mobility of the part, that it is greater in the transverse axis than in the long axis of the limbs, and that it improves with exercise.

Locatell'i, Lu'gi. An Italian physician and follower of the Iatrochemical school, born in Bergamo towards the end of the sixteenth century, died of plague at Milan or Genoa in or about 1637.

L.'s ba'sam. See *Balsam*, *Locatelli's*.

Locellate. Having a *Locellus*.

Locell'us. (L. dim. of *locus*, a place. F. *locelle*; G. *Halbfach*, *Kästchen*.) A secondary cell. Applied by L. C. Richard to each segment of the cavity of the anther in the Orchidaceæ, and other plants.

Loch. See *Looch*.

Loch'ades. See *Lonchades*.

Lochaditis. See *Lonchaditis*.

Loch'bachbad. See *Lochbad*.

Loch'bad. Switzerland, near Bern. A mineral water containing carbonates of iron, sodium, and magnesium, chloride and sulphate of soda and silicic acid. It is chiefly used in baths for muscular and articular rheumatism, nervous affections and hysteria; it is also used internally in chronic catarrh of the mucous membranes and in anæmia.

Loch'ia. (Λοχία, the discharge after childbirth; from λόχιος, belonging to childbirth. F. *lochies*; I. *locchi*; S. *loquios*; G. *Lochien*, *Kindbettreinigung*, *Wochenfluss*, *Wochenreinigung*.) The discharge from the uterus and vagina of women which follows delivery. It consists at first of red blood and small coagula, mixed with fragments of decidua, and perhaps of placenta, with the secretions of the cervix uteri and the vagina; about the third day it becomes sickly in smell, watery and greenish, and contains altered blood-corpuscles; pus cells, fat, cholesterin, and disintegrated epithelium subsequently make their appearance until, during the second week, it becomes a yellowish or greyish colour, and cream-like in consistence and appearance. It then diminishes, and ceases in the third or fourth week after the birth. At first the discharge is alkaline, but by degrees it becomes acid; it sometimes contains the *Trichomonas vaginalis* and the *Micrococcus subflavus*. The healthy lochial discharge obtained from the uterine cavity and the upper part of the vagina is said to contain no microbes.

L. alba. (L. *albus*, white.) The lochia of the second week and following days when it becomes of a grey or creamy colour and mucous.

L. cruen'ta. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) The lochia of the first two or three days when it consists chiefly of blood.

L. lac'tea. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) Same as *L. alba*.

L. muc'o'sa. (L. *mucosus*, slimy.) Same as *L. alba*.

L. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) Same as *L. cruenta*.

L. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing.) The lochia of the third to the fifth day when it becomes sero-sanguinolent and watery.

Loch'ial. (Λοχία. F. *lochial*.) Relating to the *Lochia*.

Lochioceli'tis. (Λόχιος, belonging to childbirth; κοιλία, the belly.) Puerperal fever.

Lochiocol'ica. (Λοχία, the discharge after childbirth; κοιλικός, suffering in the colon. F. *lochiocolique*; G. *Lochienkolik*.) Term for lochial colic, or griping in the belly attendant upon irregularity of the lochia.

Lochiodoch'ium. See *Lochodochium*.

Lochiome'tra. (Λοχία, the discharge after childbirth; μήτρα, the womb.) Retention of the lochial discharge from bending of the body of the womb at the cervix, and consequent obstruction of its canal.

Loch'ion. The same as *Lochium*.

Loch'ion'ya. (Λόχιος, pertaining to childbirth; πυρ, a fever. G. *Kindbettfeber*.) Term for puerperal or childbirth fever.

Lochiorrhag'ia. (Λοχία, the discharge after childbirth; ρήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *lochiorrhagie*; I. *lochiorrhagia*; S. *loquiorrhagia*; G. *Lochienblutfluss*.) An excessive flow of the lochia.

LOCHIORRHAGIC—LOCOMOTION.

Lochiorrhagic. (F. *lochiorrhagique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Lochiorrhagia*.

Lochiorrhœa. (Λοχία, the discharge after childbirth; ροία, a flow. F. *lochiorrhée*; I. *lochiorrhea*; S. *loquiorrea*; G. *Lochienblutfluss*.) An excessive discharge of the lochia.

Lochiorrhœic. (F. *lochiorrhœique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Lochiorrhœa*.

Lochioschesis. (Λοχία, the discharge after childbirth; ἵσχα, to hold. F. *lochioschèse*; G. *Verhaltung der Lochien*.) A retention or stoppage of the lochia.

Lochioschetic. (F. *lochioschétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Lochioschesis*.

Lochium. (Λόχος, pertaining to childbirth.) Term for child-bed.

Lochl. Switzerland. A mineral water containing magnesium sulphate and iron. Used in chronic rheumatism, skin diseases and ulcers.

Lochocacocolpia. (Λόχος, childbirth; κακός, evil; κόλπος, a sinus, the womb. F. *lochocacocolpie*; G. *Kindbettsschammsfäule*.) Puerperal putridity or disease of the vulva.

Lochoch. Same as *Loech*.

Lochocœlitis. (Λόχος; κοιλία, the belly. F. *lochocœlite*.) Abdominal inflammation in the puerperal state.

Lochodochium. (Λόχος; δέχομαι, to receive.) A lying-in-hospital.

Lochomeleagra. (Λόχος; μέλος, a limb; ἄγχα, a seizure. F. *lochoméleagre*; G. *Gliederschmerz der Kreissenden*.) A sudden pain in the limbs of pregnant women.

Lochometritis. (Λόχος; μήτρα, the womb. F. *lochométrite*.) Term for puerperal metritis.

Lochometrophlebitis. (Λόχος; μήτρα; φλέψ, a vein. F. *lochométrophlébite*.) Inflammation of the veins of the womb in child-bed.

Lochoöphoritis. (Λόχος; öphoritis, inflammation of the ovary. F. *lochoöphorite*; G. *Eierstocksentzündung im Kindbett*.) Puerperal inflammation of the ovary.

Lochoperitonitis. (Λόχος; peritonitis, inflammation of the peritoneum. F. *lochopéritonéite*, *lochopéritonite*; G. *Bauchfellentzündung im Kindbett*.) Puerperal inflammation of the peritoneum.

Lochopyra. (Λόχος; πυρ, a fever. F. *fièvre puerpérale*; G. *Kindbettfieber*.) Term used by Eisenmann for puerperal fever.

Lochos. (Λόχος. G. *Kindbetterin*.) A woman in child-bed, or that hath lately been delivered.

Lochotyphus. (Λόχος; τυφος, stupor. F. *lochotyphus*; G. *Krankheitsfamilie-Typhus*.) Term used by Eisenmann for contagious puerperal fever; puerperal typhus fever.

Loçi. (L. nominative plural of *locus*, a part.) Old term for the womb.

L. muliebres. (L. *muliebris*, pertaining to a woman.) The womb; also, the vulva.

Lock. (Mid. E. *loke*; Sax. *loca*; G. *lock*, a dungeon; from Teut. base *luk*, to lock. F. *serrure*; I. *serratura*; S. *cerradura*; G. *Schloss*.) Anything that fastens.

Also (F. *serrer*; I. *serrare*; S. *cerrar*; G. *schliessen*), to make fast.

L.-jaw. See *Locked jaw*.

L. spasm. A term applied by Weir-Mitchell to a rare form of writer's cramp in which the spasm is so severe that the hand becomes locked or fixed by strong contraction, so that it

cannot be moved for some time, after which complete relaxation occurs.

Lock hospital. A name very generally adopted in Great Britain to characterise a charitable institution for the treatment of venereal diseases. The origin of the phrase is uncertain.

Locked. (*Lock*.) Made fast with, or as with, a lock.

L. head. The locking or fastening together of the heads of twins during labour so as to impede or arrest delivery; this may occur when the first child has presented by the breech or legs, and the second by the head, when the respective heads may become locked by their chins or their occiputs; or the same thing may occur when both heads present one following the other.

L. jaw. (G. *Kinnbackenkrampf*.) A term for tonic spasm of the muscles of mastication, or *Trismus*.

Also, extended so as to mean *Tetanus*.

L. joint. A condition described by Paget in which a joint, usually the knee, whilst being moved in some ordinary action, is suddenly arrested by a feeling of intense pain after a sensation of slipping, or as if something was suddenly caught between the bones. The joint thus locked will move in one direction, but not in the other; it is followed by synovitis, and is spontaneously cured after days or weeks.

Lock'en. The *Trollius europæus*.

Lock'er gow'ans. The *Trollius europæus*.

Lock'port min'eral spring. United States of America, New York, Magara County. A mineral water containing calcium carbonate 9.27 grains, calcium sulphate 5.72, sodium chloride 111.42, magnesium carbonate 3.21, calcium chloride 45.08, potassium chloride 3.52, magnesium chloride 11.04, sodium bromide 1.57, and sodium iodide 2.36 grains in a gallon, with some hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid.

Lo'co-disease. A term in the Southern States of America for a disease of horses, being a chronic poisoning, in which the action of the nervous and muscular system becomes gradually obstructed until complete exhaustion occurs. The eating of *Loco-weed*, *Astragalus crotalaria*, the *A. Hornii*, and *A. lentiginosus*, is supposed to be the cause of the distemper; and also in Colorado of the *Oxytropis Lambertii*, and in Arizona of the *Hosackia Purshiana*.

Lo'co-weed. The *Astragalus crotalaria*, Gray. Hab. California. Said to be poisonous to horses and cattle.

Locomobile. (L. *locus*, a place; *mobilis*, movable. F. *locomobile*.) Having power to change place, partially or entirely.

Locomobility. (L. *locus*; *mobilis*. F. *locomobilité*.) The faculty of being *Locomobile*.

Locomotility. The faculty of *Locomotion*.

Locomotion. (L. *locus*, a place; *motio*, a movement; from *moveo*, to move. F. *locomotion*; I. *locomozione*; S. *locomocion*; G. *Ortsbewegung*, *Bewegung*.) The action by which organised bodies, or parts of organised bodies, transport themselves from one place to another.

L., arterial. The movement of straightening produced in a curved artery by the blood-wave caused by the contraction of the ventricle of the heart.

L., co-ordination of. See *Co-ordination of movement*.

LOCOMOTIVE—LOCUS.

L. of heart. (F. *locomotion du cœur*.) The general movement of forward projection which results from the sudden recoil of the organ at the moment of systole, and caused, according to Hildesheim, by the propulsion of the blood into the aorta and pulmonary artery.

L., organs of. (F. *appareil de la locomotion*; G. *Locomotionsorgane*.) The organs by means of which animals effect a change of place; they vary greatly. In the lowest forms, as in the *Amœba* and its allies, the protoplasm of which the animal is composed thrusts out processes or pseudopodia, in one or more directions; into this the mass of the body streams and gradually creeps along. In many Infusoria, in Ctenophora, in the young of some Cœlenterata and Echinodermata, and in the larvæ of some Mollusca, the locomotive organs are the cilia with which the body is partially or completely covered, and which, acting together, propel the animal through the water. The number of the cilia may be reduced to one or two. In the Medusæ locomotion is accomplished by the contractions of the swimming bell, which are effected by true muscular fibres. In the Salpidae, and to a certain extent in the Cephalopoda, the sudden contraction of a muscular sac discharges its contents, and like a rocket propels the animal forwards or backwards. In most Mollusca a muscular foot is present, by the progressive contractions of which slow creeping movements are accomplished. In Cephalopoda, besides the rocket-like movement above described, the suckers on the arms are attached to some point to which the muscles of the arms draw the rest of the body. In Pteropoda the lobes of the body execute flapping movements like the wings of birds. In some Acephala, as in Cardium, the sudden straightening of a muscular column causes the animal to leap a few inches. In Annelida, as well as in some of the lower Vermes, locomotion is effected by creeping movements, and by alternate bending, fixation, and extension of the body. Insecta, Arachnida, and Crustacea possess an external hard covering, or skeleton, to which jointed limbs containing muscles are attached, and locomotion is usually terrestrial and by movements analogous to those of walking, often executed with considerable rapidity. Many insects possess wings, which are thin membranous expansions, presenting a large surface to the air, and enabling the creature to traverse space more quickly than perhaps in any other mode of locomotion.

In nearly all Vertebrata there is an internal skeleton consisting of a vertebral column, with which jointed limbs are connected. These with muscles form a system of levers, by means of which progression is accomplished; sometimes by the screw-like vibration of the tail, as in the aquatic locomotion of fishes; sometimes by the flapping movements of the fore-limbs, the surface of which is greatly extended, with little increase of weight, by feathers, as in the wings of birds, or by a thin membranous expansion between the digits, as in bats, by which their flight is effected; and sometimes by the alternate planting of the feet upon the ground, as in quadrupedal and bipedal progression.

See also *Limb*.

Locomotive. (L. *locus*; moveo.) Relating to Locomotion.

Locomotivity. (L. *locus*; moveo. F.

locomotivité; I. *locomotivita*; S. *locomotividad*; G. *Bewegbarkeit*.) The faculty possessed by animals of the movement of the whole or part of their bodies at will.

Locomotor. Relating to Locomotion.

L. ataxia. See *Ataxy*, locomotor.

Locomotory. Relating to Locomotion.

L. appendages. (L. *appendix*, that which hangs to anything.) The Locomotion, organs of.

Loculamenta. Nominative plural of *Loculamentum*.

L. coli. The sacculi of the colon.

Loculamentose. (L. *loculamentum*, a little cell. F. *loculamenteux*; G. *fächerig*.) Having, or full of, loculamenta, or little cells.

Loculamentum. (L. *loculamentum*, a case; from *loculus*, a little place. F. *loge*; G. *Fach*.) A place distinct from another. A little cell.

In Botany, the space between the partitions of a pericarp. Same as *Loculus*.

Locular. (L. *locularis*, belonging to a box; from *loculus*, a little place. F. *loculaire*; S. *locular*; G. *fächerig*.) Divided into two or more spaces or compartments.

Loculate. (L. *loculatus*, furnished with compartments; from *loculus*. F. *loculé*; S. *loculado*; G. *längsfächerig*.) Having the interior divided into many cavities or little places.

Loculation. (L. *loculatus*. F. *loculation*.) The state of that which is divided internally into many cavities or little spaces. Applied to certain fruit.

Locule. Same as *Loculus*.

Loculi. Nominative plural of *Loculus*. Small spaces separated from each other by partitions.

Loculicidal. (L. *loculus*, a little place; *cædo*, to break. F. *locuticide*; S. *loculicido*; G. *fachspaltig*.) Breaking into the cell.

L. dehiscence. (L. *dehisco*, to gape open. G. *klappenspalziges Aufspringen*.) Applied to a dehiscent pericarp when it bursts vertically at the back of the cells or at the dorsal suture.

Loculose. Same as *Loculosus*.

Loculous. (L. *loculosus*, full of little cells; from *loculus*. F. *loculeux*; S. *loculoso*; G. *vielfachartig*, *fächerig*.) Applied by Mirbel to any vegetable organ that is hollow and divided into cavities by diaphragms, as the leaves of the *Juncus articulatus*, and the petioles of the *Eryngium corniculatum*.

Loculus. (L. *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place. F. *loge*, *logette*, *locule*; G. *Fach*.) A little place, bag, or coffer.

In Zoology, a chamber divided from another by a septum.

In Botany, the cavity in an ovary or anther.

Locus. (L. *locus*, a place. F. *place*; G. *Raum*.) The whole space in or on which a thing is situated; a place.

L. cæruleus. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue.) A term which, with its synonym *Substantia ferruginea*, has been given to two separate structures. Arnold designated by this term the part of the anterior fovea of the fourth ventricle, which has a bluish colour from the presence of a large vein just below the surface. Wenzel and most other authors apply the term to the brownish mass, so coloured by pigmented ganglion-cells, which stretches on the lateral border of the floor of the fourth ventricle from

LOCUST—LÆMOPYRA.

the anterior fovea to the entrance of the aquæductus Sylvii. By some it is said to give origin to the motor root of the fifth nerve, but this is doubted by others.

L. cinereus. (*L. cinereus*, ash-coloured.) The *L. cæruleus*.

L. ferrugin'eus. (*L. ferrugineus* rust-coloured.) The same as *L. cæruleus*.

L. luteus. (*L. luteus*, yellow.) The part of the mucous membrane of the nose which is olfactory in function; it derives its name from its yellow or brownish colour.

L. niger. (*L. niger*, black. *F. place noire*.) Sömerring's term for a mass of pigmented grey matter situated in each crus cerebri, and separating the crista from the tegmentum. It derives its name from its dark colour. More frequently called *Substantia nigra*.

L. perforatus anticus. (*L. perforatus*, from *perforo*, to bore through; *anticus*, that which is in front. *F. espace perforé antérieur*; *G. vordere Siehplatte*.) The anterior perforated spot is a four-sided depression near the entrance of the Sylvian fissure, bounded behind and to its inner side by the tractus opticus, opposite to this by a narrow furrow, in front and to its inner side by the optic chiasma and the peduncle of the corpus callosum, and opposite to this by the *Gyrus uncinatus*; it is situated just beneath the corpus striatum, and is perforated by a number of small holes through which run blood-vessels chiefly to the corpus striatum. The surface is smooth and consists of grey nerve tissue partly continuous with that of the nucleus lenticularis.

L. perforatus posticus. (*L. posticus*, that which is behind. *F. espace perforé postérieur*; *G. hintere Siehplatte*.) The posterior perforated space is a deep fossa situated between the crura cerebri on the under surface of the brain, and bounded in front by the corpora albicantia, and behind by the pons Varolii. It is composed of grey nerve substance connecting the diverging crura, and containing striæ of white nerve substance. It is perforated by numerous small openings for the passage of blood-vessels. It is known also as the pons Tanini.

L. resistent'is mino'ris. (*L. resistentis*, part. of *resisto*, to withstand; *minor*, less.) A phrase applied to a part where the vitality of the tissues is defective, and consequently liable to, and less able to withstand, the attacks of disease.

L. ru'ber. (*L. ruber*, red.) Stilling's term for a reddish layer of nerve substance in the medulla oblongata just below the *L. niger* of Sömerring.

Locust. (*L. locusta*. *F. locuste*; *I. locusta*; *S. langosta*; *G. Heuschrecke*.) The name of several insects belonging to the Suborder *Locustidæ* and *Aceridiidæ*, Order *Orthoptera*, Class *Insecta*. The migratory locust is the *Edipoda migratoria*.

Also, the same as *L.-tree* and its fruit.

L. plant. The *Cassia marilandica*.

L.-tree. The *Robinia pseudo-acacia*.

Also, the *Ceratonia siliqua*.

L.-tree, black. The *Robinia pseudo-acacia*.

L.-tree, hon'ey. The *Gleditschia triacanthos*.

L.-tree, West In'dian. The *Hymenaea courbaril*.

L., yellow. The *Cladrastis tinctoria*.

Locusta. (*L. locusta*, a locust. *F. locuste*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Locustidæ*, Order *Orthoptera*.

Also (*F. mâche*; *G. Ackerlattich, Lämmerlattich*), the specific name of the *Valeriana locusta*, or corn-salad.

Also (*L. locusta*, a crayfish. *F. locuste*), a term sometimes applied to the *Spikelet* of grasses.

L. verruciv'ora. See *Gryllus verrucivorus*.

Locust'ic. (*L. locusta*, the grasshopper. *F. locustique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Locusta*, or grasshopper.

L. acid. An acid obtained from the grasshopper, differing little from acetic acid.

Lode. (*Sax. lød*, a way. *F. filon*; *G. Minengang*.) A course or vein of ore; being a fissure which traverses the ordinary strata of a district in a direction more or less nearly approaching the vertical, and which is filled with a mineral ore.

Lodestone. (*Mid. E. lodestone*; from *lode*, a way; *stone*.) Fe_2O_4 . Magnetic iron ore, consisting of ferroso-ferric oxide. It occurs native in large masses, especially in Sweden and North America. It is sometimes found crystallised in cubes.

Lodi artesian well. United States of America, Indiana, Fountain County. A saline, sulphur water, containing magnesium carbonate '66 grain, calcium carbonate 2'01, sodium sulphate 2'13, magnesium sulphate 3'26, calcium sulphate 55'56, calcium phosphate 1'2, sodium-chloride 502'46, calcium chloride 47'93, magnesium chloride 53'54, magnesium bromide '88, and sulphur '5 grain in a gallon.

Lod'icule. (*L. lodicula*, a small coverlet; dim. of *lodix*, a blanket. *F. lodicule*; *G. Deckspelze*.) Palisot-Beauvois's term for the small membranous scales of the flowers of grasses, being the aborted perianth leaves. Also called *Glumellule*.

Lodoice'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

L. maldiv'ica, Pers. The *L. seychella-rum*.

L. seychella'rum, Labill. (*F. cul de nègresse*; *G. Seehellenmuss*.) The Maldivian cocoa-nut tree, the double cocoa-nut of the Seychelles. Fruit used in typhoid fevers, and as an antidote to poisons; kernel said to be aphrodisiac and an astringent in dysentery; the shell of the fruit is made into cups from which any poison, it is thought, may be safely drunk. The fruit was supposed by General Gordon, of Khartoum, to be the forbidden fruit of Paradise.

Lodos'a. Spain, Province of Navarre, not far from Pampeluna. A bicarbonated chalybeate water called Fuente de Calderin. Used in anæmic conditions.

Lo'êche les bains. (*F. le, the; bain*, a bath.) Same as *Leukerbad*.

Læmë. See *Loime*.

Læmia. See *Loimia*.

Læmic. See *Loimic*.

Læmochol'osis. See *Loimocholosis*.

Læmocom'ium. See *Loimocomium*.

Læmicon. See *Loimicon*.

Læmograph'ia. See *Loimographia*.

Læmoid. See *Loimoid*.

Læmology. See *Loimologia*.

Læmophthal'mia. See *Loimophthalmia*.

Læmop'yra. See *Loimopyra*.

Lœmos. See *Loimos*.
Lœselia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polemoniaceæ*.

L. cœrulea, Cavan. (*L. cœruleus*, dark blue.) Hab. Mexico, Guadalupe. A diaphoretic, emetic, and cathartic.

Lœss. A German term applied to a pleistocene alluvial deposit of the ancient Rhine. It is a finely comminuted sand or pulverulent loam, consisting chiefly of argillaceous matter, but also containing some carbonate of lime, quartzose, and micaceous sand.

Logadectomy. (Λογάδες, the whites of the eyes; ἐκτομή, a cutting out. *F. logadectomie*.) Term for excision of the conjunctival membrane of the eye.

Log'ades. (Λογάδες.) The white of the eye or sclerotic coat.

Logaditis. (Λογάδες. *F. logadite*.) Inflammation of the white of the eye, or sclerotic.

Logadoblennorrhœa. (Λογάδες. *F. logadoblennorrhœe*.) Blennorrhœa of the conjunctival membrane of the eye.

Loganetin. A substance obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on loganin.

Logania'cæ. (James *Logan* or *Loghan*, an Irish botanist. *F. loganiacées*.) An Order of the Cohort *Gentiales*, Series *Dicarpia*, Subclass *Gampopetala*. Tropical or subtropical plants, having opposite, entire, stipulate leaves; inferior 4—5 partite calyx; epipetalous stamens; peltate or winged seeds with fleshy or cartilaginous albumen. Many of the species are highly poisonous.

Loganiads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Loganiacæ*.

Loganin. $C_{25}H_{34}O_{14}$, or $C_{25}H_{36}O_{14}$. A glycoside found by Duncan and Short in the pulp of the fruit and in the seeds of *Strychnos nuxvomica*. It forms colourless prismatic crystals; strong sulphuric acid gives a red colour, changing to purple.

Logarithm. (Λόγος, a word, proportion; ἀριθμός, number. *F. logarithme*; *I. logaritmo*; *S. logaritmo*; *G. Logarithmus*.) The exponent of the power to which a given invariable number must be raised in order to produce another given number.

Logarithmomancy. (Λογός, a word; proportion; ἀριθμός, number; μαντεία, power of divination. *F. logarithmantie*; *G. das Wahrsagen aus Zahlenverhältnissen*.) Divination from the relation of numbers.

Log'as. A term used as the singular of *Logades*.

Log'fia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

L. brevifolia, Cass. (*L. brevis*, short; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Filago minima*.

L. lanceolata, Cass. (*L. lanceolatus*, lance-shaped.) The *Filago montana*.

Logiatrus. (Λόγος, a word; ιατρός, a physician. *F. logiatre*.) A physician only in words; a theoretical physician.

Log'ic. (Mid. *E. logike*; from *F. logique*; from *L. logicus*; from Gr. λογική; from λογικός, reasonable; from λόγος, a speech; from λέγω, to collect. *I. logica*; *S. logica*; *G. Logik*.) The art or process of reasoning correctly.

Log'ici. (Λόγος, reason. *F. logique*; *G. logisch*.) The disciples of a school of medicine who were said to be those who, trusting to reason and experience, exercised their art happily.

Logodiarrhœa. (Λόγος, a word; διάρροια, a flowing through. *F. logodiarrhœe*.) An excessive flow of words; prolixity; verbosity.

Log'ograph. (Λόγος, a word; γράφω, to write.) An instrument devised by Barlow for recording on a travelling slip of paper, by means of a style at the end of a lever, the vibrations of a membrane set into action by the voice.

Logoma'nia. (Λόγος; μανία, madness.) A form of insanity in which there is great loquacity.

Logom'eter. (Λόγος, proportion; μέτρον, a measure.) A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

Logomonoma'nia. (Λόγος; μόνος, single; μανία, madness.) Guislain's term for a form of insanity characterised only by great talkativeness.

Logoneuro'ses. (Λόγος, reason; νευρῶν, a nerve.) Mental diseases.

Logoneuro'sis. (Λόγος, a word; νευρῶν. *G. Sprachstörung*.) A derangement or impediment of speech.

Logop'athy. (Λόγος; πάθος, disease.) A morbid affection of the speech.

Logople'gia. (Λόγος, a word; πληγή, a stroke. *F. logoplégie*.) Inability to pronounce words, as a result of paralysis.

Logorrhœa. (Λόγος; ροία, a flow.) Same as *Logodiarrhœa*.

Log'wood. (*F. bois de Campêche*; *I. campeggio*; *S. palo de campecho*; *G. Campecheholz*.) See *Hæmatoxyli lignum*.

L., decoction of. See *Decoctum hæmatoxyli*.

L., extract of. See *Extractum hæmatoxyli*.

L'o'hoch. (Arab.) Same as *Looch*.

Loimé. (Λοίμν, pestilence.) Term for the plague, or for epidemic disease.

Loimia. Same as *Loime*.

Loimic. (Λοιμικός, pestilential; from λοιμός, a plague, a pestilence. *F. loimique*.) Of, or belonging to, the plague, or to epidemic disease.

Loimicon. The same as *Loimologie*.

Loimocholo'sis. (Λοιμός, a plague; χόλος, bile. *F. loimocholose*.) Yellow fever.

Loimocom'ium. (Λοιμός, a plague; κομῖω, to tend.) A pest house; fever hospital.

Loimo'des. (Λοιμός; εἶδος, form. *F. loimeux*; *G. pestartig*.) Having, or full of, the plague.

Loimograph'ia. (Λοιμός; γράφω, to write. *F. loimographie*.) The description or history of the plague.

Loimoid. (Λοιμός; εἶδος, form. *F. loimoïde*.) Resembling the plague.

Loimologia. (Λοιμός; λόγος, a discourse. *F. loimologie*.) A treatise or dissertation on the plague, or pestilential diseases.

Loimolog'ion. (Λοιμός; λόγος.) A book upon the plague.

Loimophthal'mia. (Λοιμός; ophthalmia, inflammation of the eye. *F. loimophthalmie*.) Contagious purulent ophthalmia.

Loimopyra. (Λοιμός; πύρ, a fever. *F. loimopyre*; *G. Pestfieber*.) Term for pestilential fever.

Loi'mos. (Λοιμός. *F. pest*; *G. Pestilenz*.) The plague.

Loi'mus. Same as *Loimos*.

Loins. (Mid. *E. lendis*; from Sax. *lenden*);

probably cognate with *L. lumbus*, the loin. *F. lombes*; *G. Lenden*.) The lower part of the back near the hips.

Loiseleuria. (After *Loiseleur* Deslongchamps, the botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

L. procumbens, Desv. (*L. procumbo*, to prostrate one's self.) Bark and leaves used as an astringent.

Loka. Sweden, Province of Dalerna. An athermal, very weak, saline water, with some hydrogen sulphide. It, and the mud from the neighbouring marsh, is much used for baths in rheumatic and scrofulous conditions.

Loliaeum radicē repen'tē. (*L. lolium*, darnel; *radix*, a root; *repens*, creeping.) The *Triticum repens*, couch grass.

Loligo. (*L. loligo*, the cuttle fish.) A Genus of the Order *Dibranchiata*, Class *Cephalopoda*.

L. vulgaris, Lam. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The calamary. Flesh eatable, like veal.

Lol'lin. A dingy-white acrid powder obtained by Bley by precipitating the alcoholic solution of the aqueous extract of the fruit of *Lolium temulentum* with ether. It is greyish or yellowish white in colour, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

This substance is probably a compound, but it has not yet been sufficiently investigated.

Lolium. (*L. lolium*, darnel. *F. ivraie*; *G. Lolch*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gramineæ*.

L. arven'sē. Withering. (*L. arvensis*, belonging to a field.) The *L. temulentum*.

L. linic'ola. Sonder. Fruit as poisonous as that of *L. temulentum*.

L. peren'nē. Linn. (*L. perennis*, lasting the whole year through.) Rye grass. Used for pastures. Fruit hardly at all, or perhaps not, poisonous.

L. temulen'tum, Linn. (*L. temulentus*, drunken. *F. ivraie enivrante*; *G. Taumelkorn*, *Lolch*.) The darnel. The fruit is poisonous to men, horses, sheep and dogs, but not to cows, pigs and birds, producing heat of throat, giddiness, staggering gait, tremulous movements of limbs, impaired, sometimes yellow, vision, and collapse. It has been suggested that the poisonous properties may be due to the seeds being ergotised.

It has been employed to make beer more intoxicating and, in a poultice, as a sedative application for the relief of local pains.

Lōma. (Λῶμα, a fringe, or border of a robe. *F. loma*; *G. Zehensaum*.) Term applied by Illiger to the membrane which extends all along each side of the toes in certain species of birds.

Loma'ria. (Λῶμα.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*, so called from its margin of sori.

L. spic'ant. Desv. The name by which the *Blechnum boreale* is now known.

Lōmatine. (Λῶμα. *F. lomatini*; *G. gesäunt*.) Illiger's term for those animals whose phalanges are bordered by a membrane.

Lomatocarpous. (Λῶμα; καρπός, fruit. *F. lomatocarpe*.) Having flattened fruit surrounded by a thick border, as the *Acacia lomatocarpa*.

Lomatophyllous. (Λῶμα, a fringe or border; φύλλον, a leaf. *F. lomatophylle*.) Having the borders of the leaf of a different

nature from the rest, as the *Juncus lomatophyllus*, in which the leaves have a transparent border.

Lomba'go. See *Lumbago*.

Lombardy. A northern province of Italy.

L. lep'rosy. (*L. mal rosso*, *mal del sole*, *risipola lombardo*.) A synonym for *Pellagra*.

Lomenta'ceæ. (*L. lomentum*. *F. lomentacées*.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Cruciferae*. Fruit a siliqua or silicula, dividing transversely into one-seeded portions, the true siliqua sometimes barren, with the beak above containing one or two seeds.

Lomenta'ceous. (*F. lomentacé*; *G. gliedhülsig*.) Resembling a *Lomentum*.

Also, belonging to the Suborder *Lomentaceæ*.

L. leg'ume. (*L. legumen*, any podded plant which may be gathered.) A *Lomentum*.

L. sil'iqua. See *Siliqua*, *lomentaceous*.

Lomentum. (*L. lomentum*, a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies as a cosmetic for preserving the skin. *F. gousse lomentacé*; *G. Gliederhülse*.) A bivalve pericarp separated into cells by small partitions, as in the *Hedysarum*.

Lon'chades. A misspelling of *Logades*.

Lonchaditis. Incorrectly used for *Logaditis*.

Lonchi'tis. (Λόγχη, a lance; from the resemblance of its leaf.) The *Aspidium lonchitis*, a species of shield fern.

Also, a term for the *Aspidium filix-mas*; and for the *Blechnum boreale*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*.

L. palus'tris. (*L. paluster*, belonging to a marsh.) The *Acrostichum aureum*.

Lonchoph'orous. (Λόγχη; φορέω, to bear. *F. lonchophore*.) Bearing a lance-like extremity.

Lonchophyllous. (Λόγχη, a lance; φύλλον, a leaf. *F. lonchophylle*.) Having very long leaves, linear and slightly lanceolated.

Lonchostomous. (Λόγχη; στόμα, a mouth. *F. lonchostome*.) Having the aperture or mouth surrounded with spiked prominences, as in some shells.

London. The capital of Great Britain.

L. paste. A caustic composed of equal parts of quicklime and caustic soda mixed with alcohol.

L. rock'et. The *Sisymbrium irio*, so called because of the likeness of its leaves to those of the rocket, and because it sprang up abundantly among the ruins of the great fire of London in 1667.

Long. (Sax. *lang*, long; *G. lang*; *L. longus*; *F. long*; *I. lungo*. *S. largo*.) Extended; opposed to short.

L. bu'chu. See *Buchu*, long.

L. car'damoms. See *Cardamom*, long.

L. head'ed. Same as *Dolichocephalic*.

L. pep'per. The dried unripe spikes of the fruit of the *Piper officinarum* and *Piper longum*.

L. pur'ples. Probably the *Orchis mascula*.

L. sight. An unscientific name for *Presbyopia* and *Hypermetropia*.

Longæ'vous. (*L. longus*, long; *ævum*, a space of time.) Long-lived.

Long'an. Same as *Litchi*.

Longanon. Same as *Longanum*.

Long'anum. (*F. rectum*; *G. Mastdarm*.)

LONGAON—LONGITARSAL.

Old term for the rectum intestine. (Bartholin, *Anat.* i, 2.)

Longaon. Same as *Longanum*.

Longevity. (*L. longus*, long; *ævum*, a space of time. *F. longevité.*) Great length of life.

Longibracteate. (*L. longus*; *bract.* *F. longibractée.*) Having long bracts.

Longicarpous. (*L. longus*, long; *Gr. καρπός*, fruit. *F. longicarpe.*) Having very long fruit.

Longicaudate. (*L. longus*, long; *cauda*, a tail. *F. longicaudé.*) Having a long tail.

Longicauline. (*L. longus*, long; *caulis*, a stem. *F. longicaule.*) Having a long stem.

Longicollous. (*L. longus*, long; *collum*, a neck. *F. longicollé.*) Applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear.

In Entomology, having the neck or the corselet long.

Longicor'rate. (*L. longus*, long; *cornu*, a horn. *F. longicorne*; *G. langgehörnt.*) Long-horned.

Longicor'nes. (*L. longus*; *cornu.*) A Family of the Suborder *Cryptopentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*, having the antennæ as long as, or longer than, the body, and eleven-jointed.

Longicostate. (*L. longus*, long; *costa*, a rib. *F. longicosté.*) Marked with long ribs or costæ.

Longicru'rous. (*L. longus*, long; *crus*, the leg. *F. longicrurè.*) Having long legs.

Longicuspidate. (*L. longus*, long; *cuspis*, a point. *F. longicuspide.*) That which is armed with long points.

Longiflorous. (*L. longus*, long; *flos*, a flower. *F. longiflore*; *G. langblütig.*) Having long flowers.

Longifolious. (*L. longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf. *F. longifolié*; *G. langblättrig.*) Having long leaves.

Longilabrous. (*L. longus*; *labrum*, a lip. *F. longilabre.*) Latreille's term for those Hemiptera which have a long labrum.

Longimanous. (*L. longus*, long; *manus*, the hand. *F. longimane.*) Having long hands. Applied to insects and Crustacea having the fore-feet or claws longer than the others.

Also, applied to a mammal having long fore-paws.

Long'ing. (*Sax. longen*, to desire earnestly. *F. envie*; *G. Gelüstung.*) Term for the peculiar and often whimsical desires of females during pregnancy, and in those states in which the uterine discharge is suppressed.

Longipal'pate. (*L. longus*, long; *palpus*, a stroking. *F. longipalpe.*) Having long palpi.

Longipal'pous. (*L. longus*; *palpus.* *F. longipalpe.*) Having long palpi.

Longipéd'ate. (*L. longus*; *pes*, a foot. *F. longipède*; *G. langfüssig.*) Having long feet.

Longipede. (*L. longus*, long; *pes*, a foot. *F. longipède*; *G. langfüssig.*) Having long feet.

Longipedunculate. (*L. longus*, long; *pedunculus*, a foot-stalk of a leaf. *F. longipedunculé*; *G. langstielig.*) Having long peduncles.

Longipen'ate. (*L. longus*, long; *penna*, a wing. *F. longipenne*; *G. langgeflegt.*) Long-winged, as the albatross.

Longipen'nes. Cuvier. (*L. longus*; *penna.*) An Order of the Subclass *Carinatae*. Class *Aves*, having laterally-compressed, hooked bills, long, pointed wings, and webbed front toes. It includes the albatrosses, gulls, and terns.

Longipetalous. (*L. longus*, long; *petal.* *F. longipétalé*; *G. langblumenblättrig.*) Having very long petals.

Longipetiolate. (*L. longus*, long; *petiole.* *F. longipétiolé*; *G. langgestielt.*) Having flowers supported by long petioles.

Longirostr'al. Same as *Longirostrate*.

Longirot'rate. (*L. longus*, long; *rostrum*, a beak. *F. longirostre*; *G. lang-schnäbelig.*) Having a long beak.

Also, applied to a moss of which the operculum is subulated, long and straight in the form of a beak.

Also, applied to birds having a long beak, as the ibis; and to mammals having a much prolonged snout.

Longisca'pous. (*L. longus*, long; *scapus*, a shaft. *F. longiscape.*) Having a very long scape.

Longise'tous. (*L. longus*, long; *seta*, a bristle. *F. longisète*; *G. langborstig.*) Having long bristles or hairs.

Longisil'iquose. (*L. longus*, long; *siliqua*, a pod. *F. long siliquæus*; *G. langschotig.*) Having, or full of, long siliquæ or pods.

Longispin'ous. (*L. longus*, long; *spina*, a thorn. *F. longépineux*; *G. langdornig.*) Having, or full of, long spines.

Longispin'ulous. (*L. longus*, long; *spinula*, a little thorn.) Having, or full of, long spinulæ or little spines.

Longis'simus. (*L. superl. of longus*, long. *F. le plus long*; *G. längste.*) The longest.

L. cap'itis. (*L. caput*, the head.) Henle's term for the *Trachelomastoid*.

L. cervic'is. (*L. cervix*, the neck.) The transversalis colli muscle.

L. dor'si. (*L. dorsum*, the back. *F. long dorsal*; *G. langer Rückenmuskel.*) The inner and larger portion of the erector spinæ muscle. Its origin is that of the *Erector spinæ*, with the addition of some tendinous slips from the upper two or three lumbar vertebræ common to it and to the spinalis dorsi, and some slender tendons from the transverse processes of the lower dorsal vertebræ. It terminates by means of two sets of fasciculi; the outer set consist of fine aponeurotic and fleshy tongues, attached to the costiform processes of the lumbar vertebræ and to the lower ten or twelve ribs between their tubercles and angles; the inner set consist of rounded tendons, attached to the apophysial tubercles of the lumbar vertebræ and to the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ.

The spinalis dorsi is by some considered part of the longissimus dorsi.

L. fem'oris. (*L. femur*, the thigh.) The sartorius muscle.

L. oc'uli. (*L. oculus*, the eye.) The obliquus superior muscle of the eye.

Longistyl'ous. (*L. longus*, long; *stylus*, a style. *F. longistyle*; *G. langgriffelig.*) Applied to a plant which has very long styles.

Also, applied to an insect which has a long style or filament at the extremity of the abdomen, as the female of *Asilus longistylus*.

Longitar'sal. (*L. longus*; *tarsus.* *F. longitarse.*) Having the tarsus long.

Long'itude. (F. *longitude*; from L. *longitudo*, length. I. *longitudine*; S. *longitud*; G. *Länge*.) Length; measure along the most extended line.

In Geography, an arc of the equator between the meridian of any place and the meridian selected as the first meridian.

Longitu'dinal. (L. *longitudo*, length. F. *longitudinal*.) Of, or belonging to, longitude or length.

L. fissure of brain. See *Fissure of cerebrum, longitudinal*.

L. fissure of liv'er. See *Fissure of liver, longitudinal*.

L. frac'ture. See *Fracture, longitudinal*.

L. lig'ament, ant'erior. The *Ligamentum commune vertebrae anticum*.

L. lig'ament of liv'er. The *Ligament of liver, falciform*.

L. lig'ament, poste'rior. The *Ligamentum commune vertebrae posticum*.

L. sinus. See *Sinus of dura mater, longitudinal, superior*.

L. sinus, infer'ior. See *Sinus of dura mater, longitudinal, inferior*.

L. sys'tem. A name given to the fibro-vascular bundles of the stems of plants, since they always increase vertically in contradistinction to the horizontal or parenchymatous system.

Longitudinalis. See *Longitudinal*.

L. ling'uae infer'ior. (L. *lingua*, the tongue; *inferior*, lower.) The *Lingual muscle, inferior*.

L. ling'uae super'ior. (L. *lingua*; *superior*, upper.) The *Lingual muscle, superior*.

L. vesic'ae. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The layer of longitudinal fibres of the muscular coat of the bladder.

Longsight'edness. (F. *presbyopie*; G. *Fernsichtigkeit*.) The faculty of seeing objects at a great distance. See *Hypermetropia* and *Presbyopia*.

Longulite. Needle-shaped crystals of a metallic silicate found in some forms of glass.

Longurius. (L. *longurius*, a pole extending from the manger in a stable between the horses.) Ancient name, used by Ambrose Paré, *Chirurg.* xv, 13, for a piece of iron which was heated and placed in the æstuarium.

Long'us. (L. *longus*.) Long.

L. atlant'is. (*Atlas*.) Quain and Sharpey's name for the upper and oblique portion of the longus colli muscle.

L. cap'itis. (L. *caput*, the head.) The rectus capitis anticus major muscle.

L. col'li. (L. *collum*, the neck. F. *long du cou, pré-dorso-alloïdien*, Chaussier; G. *langer Halsmuskel*.) The long flat muscle which is situated on the anterior surface of the spine between the atlas and the third dorsal vertebra. It consists of three sets of fibres: a superior, or internal, or upper oblique set, consists of four slips arising from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae, and inserted by a rounded tendon into the lateral part of the tubercle on the anterior arch of the atlas; an inferior, or external, or lower oblique set, consists of two slips arising from the side of the bodies of the second and third dorsal vertebrae and inserted into the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae, or of the sixth only; and an internal,

or longitudinal, or vertical set, consisting of two or three slips arising from the bodies of the two upper dorsal and the two lower cervical vertebrae and inserted into the bodies of the second, third and fourth cervical vertebrae. It is a flexor and, in some degree, a rotator of the neck.

L. dors'i. The *Longissimus dorsi*.

Lonic'era. (After Adam *Lonicer*, a German botanist, who died in 1586. F. *chèvrefeuille*; G. *Geissblatt*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

L. brachyp'oda. (*Βραχύς*, short; *πούς*, a foot.) It is said to possess diuretic properties, and is used in China and Japan against syphilis.

L. caprifol'ium. Linn. (L. *caper*, a goat; *folium*, a leaf. F. *chèvrefeuille*; I. *madreselva, caprifoglio*; S. *madreselva*; G. *Geissblatt, Jelangerjelleber*.) The honeysuckle. Fruit said to be emetic and cathartic; juice applied to the skin for the sting of a bee. Flowers used as an emollient internally in infusion, and externally as a soothing poultice.

L. Diervi'lla. Linn. (*Dierville*, a French surgeon.) A species of honeysuckle, the young branches of which are employed in North America for gonorrhœa and suppression of urine. The *Diervillia trifida*.

L. german'ica. The *L. periclymenum*.

L. mariland'ica. Linn. The *Spigelia marilandica*.

L. pericly'menum. (*Περικλύμενον*, the honeysuckle. F. *chèvrefeuille des bois*; G. *windendes Geissblatt*.) The common honeysuckle, woodbind or woodbine; formerly used in asthma, for clearing foul ulcers, and for removing cutaneous affections. Twigs employed as an adulterant of dulcamara.

L. semperv'rens. (L. *semper*, always; *vireo*, to be green.) Used in asthma and tonsillitis.

L. xylos'teum. Linn. (*ξύλον*, wood; *όστέον*, bone.) Fruit said to have caused serious poisoning symptoms.

Lons-le-sau'nier. France, département du Jura. A spring, Puits Salé, containing one per cent. of common salt, is used internally in glandular and serofulous diseases, in chronic diarrhœa, and in malarial poisoning. It is used in baths, especially when strengthened by the mother water of the neighbouring spring of Montmorot, which in 1000 parts contains sodium chloride 180·33 parts, magnesium chloride 60·15, potassium chloride 20·11, potassium bromide ·55, sodium sulphate 40·8, magnesium sulphate 40·06, and potassium sulphate ·76.

Lontar'us. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmarceæ*.

L. domes'tica. Rumph. (L. *domesticus*, pertaining to the house.) The *Borassus flabelliformis*.

Lo'och. (Arabic *la'ok*; from *la'aq*, to lick. F. *looch*; I. *loc, loco, looc*; S. *looc*; G. *Looch, Lecksaff*.) A linctus, or opaque oily emulsion, which may be used as a demulcent, or as an excipient for the suspension of powders.

L. abs'quë emulsio'në præpara'tum. Linctus made without emulsion. It contains powdered tragacanth 16 to 30 grains, oil of sweet almonds half an ounce, sugar an ounce, water three ounces, and orange flower water two drachms. Mix by rubbing in a marble mortar. Demulcent.

L. al'bum. Fr. Codex. (L. *albus*, white. F. *looch blanc, potion émulsive gommée*, Fr.

LOODIANAH—LOPHIPODA.

Codex.) White linctus. Sweet almonds 30 grammes, bitter almonds 2 grammes, white sugar 30 grammes, gum tragacanth .5 gramme, orange-flower water 10 grammes, and distilled water 120 grammes. An emulsion is made with the almonds, the water, and nearly the whole of the sugar; the gum tragacanth is triturated with the rest of the sugar, then intimately mixed little by little with the emulsion and afterwards with the orange-flower water. It is demulcent and pectoral.

L. amygdali'num. (*L. amygdatum*, an almond.) The *L. album*.

L. ex o'vo. (*L. ex*, from; *ovum*, an egg.) Egg linctus. It is prepared from the yolk of fresh eggs half an ounce, oil of sweet almonds an ounce and a half, syrup of althæa one ounce. Rub up in a mortar and add orange flower water one ounce, and red poppy water two ounces. It is demulcent and pectoral.

L. oleo'sum, Fr. Codex. (*L. oleosus*, oily. *F. looch huileux*, *potion émulsive huileux*, Fr. Codex.) Oil of sweet almonds 15 grammes, gum arabic 15, syrup of gum 30, orange-flower water 15, and distilled water 100 grammes. A mucilage is made with the gum and twice its weight of water, the oil is then triturated with it little by little, and lastly the other liquids.

L. viridë. (*L. viridis*, green.) Green linctus contains syrup of violets one ounce, tincture of saffron twenty drops, water four ounces. Mix and add dried pistachia seeds six drachms. It is a demulcent and pectoral electuary.

Loodia'nah disease'. A form of disease occurring amongst the horses in India, due to the development of bacillus anthrax. It was first noticed amongst the horse artillery at Loodianah in 1841. A closely similar disease due to the same cause occurs in South Africa, where it is known as the horse sickness, Cape horse sickness, Paardzietke, or Dikkopzietke.

Loof'ah. The dried fibrous portions of the fruit of *Luffa aegyptiaca*, or the towel gourd. It is used in bathrooms to produce smoothness of the skin.

Look-at-his-face disease'. A synonym of *Carate*.

Loop. (Of Celtic origin; Irish *lub*, a bend; a noose. *F. boucle*; *I. cappietto*; *S. presilla*; *G. Schlinge*.) A doubling of a string; a noose.

In Physics, the part between the nodes of a vibrating cord in a part of which the vibration has been caused to stop by a bridge. See *Node*.

L., obstetrical. (*L. obstetrix*, a mid-wife.) The *Fillet* used in obstetrics.

L. stitch. Same as *Suture*, *Ledran's*.

Loop'ed. Having a *Loop*.

L. tubes of Hen'lë. (*Henle*.) The narrower portion of the urinary tubule in the kidney. It commences in the cortical portion, dips down into the medullary, and again passes into the cortical portion. See also under *Tubuli uriniferi*.

Loop'ers. (*Loop*.) A synonym of *Geometra*, from the mode of progress of their larvæ.

Loorgoo'tha. A town in India possessing hot springs impregnated with silica.

Loose. (*Mid. E. laus*; *Sax. lōs*; *G. los*; from *Tent. base lus*, to lose. *F. délié, lâche*; *I. sciolto*; *S. suelto*.) Free to move; slack; not tight.

L. bod'ies in joints. See *Joints*, *loose bodices in*.

Loose'ness. The condition of being *Loose*. Popular term for the disease diarrhœa.

L. of the teeth. See *Agomphiasis*.

Loose'strife. The *Lythrum salicaria*.

L., great. The *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

L., spi'ked purple. The *Lythrum salicaria*.

L., yel'low. The *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

Loose'strifes. The plants of the *Nat. Order Lythraceæ*.

Lopez root. (Tomaso Lopez, a Spanish natural historian.) The root of *Toddalea aculeata* and allied species; it is stated to be effectual in stopping colliquative diarrhœa, particularly that of the last stage of consumption; also, called *Radix indica lopeziana*.

Lopha'dia. The same as *Lophia*.

Lophia. (*Λοφία*, the mane; from *λόφος*, the neck.) Old term used by Gorræus, in *Def.*, for the first vertebra of the back, or perhaps for the vertebra prominens.

Loph'in. $C_{21}H_{16}N_2$. An organic base; when pure it is colourless, insipid and inodorous, and crystallises in long needles; obtained by subjecting hydrobenzamide to dry distillation.

Lophioderma. (*Λοφία*, the dorsal fin of a dolphin.) The fin-like membrane projecting above and below the central axis of the tail of the larvæ of Urodela and Batrachia.

Lophiodon'tous. (*Λοφιῶν*, the mane; *δότος*, a tooth. *F. lophiodonte*.) Having hairy or bristly teeth.

Lophionotous. (*Λοφία*, the dorsal fin of a dolphin; *νῶτος*, the back. *F. lophionote*.) Dumeril's term for certain fishes which have a very large dorsal fin.

Lophios'tomate. (*Λόφιον*, dim. of *λόφος*, a crest; *στόμα*, the mouth.) Having the mouth or an aperture crested.

Lophira'ceæ. Endlicher's term for a *Nat. Order* of plants, which consisted of the Genus *Lophira* only, having a one-celled ovary, a free central placenta, and an inferior radicle. It is now included in *Dipteraceæ*.

Lophobranch'iate. (*Λόφος*, a crest, or tuft; *βράγχια*, the gills. *F. lophobranchie*.) Having crested or tufted gills.

Lophobranch'ii. (*Λόφος*; *βράγχια*. *G. Büschelkremer*.) A Suborder of the Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*, having the gills arranged in tufts on the branchial arches, and no air duct to the swim-bladder. It includes the pipe-fishes and sea-horses.

Lophoc'erous. (*Λόφος*; *κέρας*, horn. *F. lophocère*.) Having tufted antennæ.

Lophoc'omous. (*Λοφός*; *κόμη*, the hair.) Having the hair in spiral tufts, as the Papuans and Hottentots.

Lophom'onas. (*Λόφος*; *μονάς*, a unit.) A Genus of nudiflagellate *Infusoria*.

L. blatta'rum, Grassi. (*L. blatta*, a cockroach.) A parasite of the intestine of the cockroach, *Blatta orientalis*. It has a more or less pear-shaped body, having at its narrower anterior extremity a bundle of flagelli inserted upon or near to a rounded, nucleus-like capsule.

Lophophore. (*Λόφος*; *φορέω*, to bear. *F. lophophore*.) Allman's term for the disc which carries the tentacles of Bryozoa. It may be annular, bilobed, or horse-shoe shaped.

Lophoph'y'tum. (*Λόφος*; *φυτόν*, a plant.) A Genus of the *Nat. Order Balanophoraceæ*, growing in Bolivia and used as food.

Lophop'oda. (*Λόφος*; *πούς*, a foot.) A

LOPHOPODOUS—LORICA.

Suborder of the Order *Ectoprocta* having a horse-shoe-shaped lophophore and epistome.

Lophopodous. (Λόφος; πούς, a foot. *F. lophopode.*) Having tufted or feathered feet.

Lophorrhynchous. (Λόφος; ῥύγχος, a snout. *F. lophorrhynque.*) Having a tufted mouth or muzzle.

Lophosomatous. (Λόφος; σῶμα, the body. *F. lophosome.*) Having tufts on the body.

Lophosteon. (Λόφος; ὀστέον, a bone.) The keel of the sternum of birds.

Lophyropoda. (Λόφουρος, with bushy tail; πούς, a foot.) A Division of the Subclass *Entomostraca*, Class *Crustacea*, having few branchiae, and those attached to the appendages of the mouth. It includes the Copepoda and the Ostracoda.

Lophyropodous. (Λόφουρος, with bushy tail; πούς, a foot. *F. lophyropode.*) Having tufted or feathered feet.

Lopima. (Λόπιμος, easily stripped.) The *Fagus castanea*.

Lopped. Same as *Truncate*.

Loquacity. (*F. loquacitè*; from *L. loquacitas*, talkativeness. *I. loquacità*; *S. locuacidad*; *G. Geschwätzigkeit*.) Excessive talkativeness; sometimes a symptom of disease.

Loquat. The *Eriobotrya japonica*; and also its esculent fruit.

Loquela. (*L. loquela*; from *loquor*, to speak.) Speech.

L. abolita. (*L. abolitus*, destroyed.) Speechlessness.

L. blæsa. (*L. blæsus*, lipping.) Stammering.

L. impedita. (*L. impeditus*, hindered.) Impediment of speech.

Lora. (*L. lorum*, a leathern string or thong. *F. lore.*) Applied by Scopoli to the caulescent, filamentous, and aphyllous part of filamentous lichens and conserve.

Also, applied by Kirby to a part of the mouth of certain insects, as the Hymenoptera, upon which is borne the mentum or chin.

Also, an old term, the same as *Deuteria*.

Loranthaceæ. (*F. loranthacées*; *G. Mistelgewächse*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Santalales*, being parasitic shrubs with greenish exstipulate leaves, superior calyx, valvate æstivation, inferior one-celled ovary, and embryo in fleshy albumen, with the radicle remote from the hilum.

Loranth'ææ. Jussieu's term for *Loranthaceæ*.

Loranth's. The plants of the Nat. Order *Loranthaceæ*.

Loranth'us. (Λῶρον, a thong; ἄνθος, a flower. *G. Riemenblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loranthaceæ*.

L. europæus. Linn. The mistletoe of the oak. The berries are purgative. Used to make birdlime. It is the *Viscum quernum* of old authors.

Lorate. (*L. lorum*.) Shaped like a thong.

Lordoma. (Λόρδωμα, a bending supinely. *F. Lordôme*; *G. Brusthöcker*.) A projection or protuberance forwards, the product or effect of lordosis.

Lordoscoliosis. (Λόρδωσις, a curvature of the spine which is convex in front; σκολίωσις, crookedness.) A lordosis combined with lateral curvature.

Lordo'sis. (Λόρδωσις; from *λордός*, bent

backward so that the spine is hollow behind, and the chest prominent. *F. lordose*.) An incurvation of a bone or of the body forwards.

Especially applied to a forward curvature of the spine, generally in the lumbar region, but also seen in the cervical, and rarely in the dorsal, region, and occasionally as an affection of the whole of the spine. It is usually a compensatory condition, but it may be produced by the contraction of a scar after a burn, especially of the back of the neck. The posterior spinal ligaments and the posterior spinal muscles are contracted, and the anterior edge of the intervertebral discs are thickened; stalactitic outgrowths of the transverse and spinous processes may occur and may ankylose, especially when there is rheumatoid arthritis.

L., cervical. (*L. cervix*, the neck.) A somewhat rare condition generally caused by cicatricial contraction of the structures at the back of the neck or by contraction of the muscles in that region.

L., dorsal. (*L. dorsum*, the back.) A rare occurrence produced by atrophy or paralysis of the muscles of the back.

L., lumbar. (*L. lumbus*, the loin.) Anterior prominence of the lumbar vertebrae. It may be produced by ascites, or pregnancy, or corpulence, or hip disease with acute flexion, or congenital or irreducible dislocation of the femur, or it may be caused by carrying heavy weights in front, or it may result from paralysis of the extensors of the spine produced by lateral curvature, or by paralysis and atrophy of the abdominal muscles, or it may depend upon rickets.

L., myopathic. (*Mūs*, a muscle; *πάθος*, affection.) A forward curvature of the spine caused by muscular action only; as in the lordosis produced by obesity or pregnancy, and by carrying weights in front.

L., osteopathic. (ὀστέον, a bone; *πάθος*.) A forward curvature of the spine caused by disease or deformity of the bones, as in rickets.

Lordotic. (*F. lordotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Lordosis*.

Lordous. (Λορδός. *F. incurvé*; *G. gekrümmt, vorwärts gebogen, nach vorn überhängend*.) Bent or curved inwards; incurved; cernuous.

Lords and la'dies. The *Arum maculatum*.

Lore. (*L. lorum*, a leathern thong. *F. cure*.) The naked, sometimes coloured, patch of thickened skin lying between the eye and the beak of birds.

Also, called *Cere*.

Lorer. (*F. laurier*, the bay tree.) The *Laurus nobilis*.

Lore'ta, Piet'ro. An Italian surgeon, born at Ravenna in 1831, and now Professor in the University of Bologna.

L.'s meth'od. A mode of treating aneurysm of the abdominal aorta by cutting down upon it, and introducing a cannula through which thin wire is passed into the sac for the purpose of producing a clot.

Lorica. (*L. lorica*, a leather cuirass. *F. lorique*; *G. Panzer*.) A kind of lute with which vessels are coated before they are put on the fire; also, a coat of mail.

Also, a term for the *Episperm*, or, according to some, for the *Tegmen* of a seed.

Also, the protective case of *Infusoria*.

Lorica'ta. (*L. lorica*.) A Group of the

LORICATA—LOTURA.

Class *Reptilia*, having the skin more or less extensively ossified. It includes the *Chelonina* and the *Crocodylia*.

Or, an Order of the Subclass *Hydrosauria*, the same as *Crocodylia*.

Loricæte. (*L. lorica*. *F. loriqué.*) Having a coat of mail; having a protective case or carapace.

Lorica'tion. (*L. lorica*. *F. lorication.*) The application of a lute of clay or other substance to vessels that are to be exposed to the fire.

Lorinde. This old term ordinarily signified a resounding commotion of waters, indicating a change and alteration in the heavens. (*Ruland and Johnson.*)

Also, applied metaphorically to uterine epilepsy or convulsive disease of the womb.

Loripe'date. (*L. loripes*, cross-footed. *F. loripède.*) Having the limbs unequal.

Loripes. (*L. loripes*; *pes*, a foot.) A synonym of *Talipes varus*.

Loroglossum. (*Λόρον*, a thong; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

L. hirci'num. *Rich.* (*L. hircus*, a he-goat.) One of the plants which furnishes *Salep*.

Lor'rhet. A Paracelsian term for the spirit of turpentine.

Lor'ulum. (*L. dim. lorum*, a leathern thong. *F. lorule.*) Applied by Acharius to the thallus of filamentous or ramose lichens.

Lor'um. (*L. lorum.*) A thong.

Also, the region of the *Lore*.

L. urina'rium. (*L. urina*, urine.) An instrument formed from thin red Turkey leather, moistened and rolled upon a small rod, according to Rhodius, *ad Scribon.* n. 180, p. 267; probably similar in use to a bougie.

L. u'teri. *Wilkinson.* The *Leptomitux mucæ uterini*.

L. vomito'rium. (*L. vomo*, to vomit.) A thong of leather dressed by the currier with the black bryony herb, which, put down into the mouth, excited vomiting by its foul taste, according to Rhodius, *ad Scribon.* n. 180, p. 267.

Lorus. An old term for hydrargyrum, or mercury. (*Ruland and Johnson.*)

Los Ba'nos. *Luçon*, one of the Philippine Islands. Hot springs, of a temperature of 80° C. (176° F.), some sulphurous.

Los Hervideros del Empera-dor. Spain, Province of Ciudad Real. Carbonated chalybeate waters, having a temperature of 16° C.—22° C. (60-8° F.—71-6° F.)

Lostorf. Switzerland, Canton Solothurn, 34 kilometres from Basel, 500 metres above sea-level. Athermal mineral waters; one, the Schwefelquelle, containing sodium chloride 2-6259 grammes, potassium chloride .5021, potassium sulphate .6714, sodium sulphide .2328, magnesium bicarbonate .3121, calcium bicarbonate .4932, and ferrous bicarbonate .012 gramme in 1000; the other, the Obergypsquelle, contains small quantities of earthy and alkaline sulphates. Used as baths or for drinking in chronic rheumatism and atonic gout, in abdominal plethora, in scrofula, and in the larval forms of syphilis.

Lostorfer, A. An Austrian surgeon of the present time.

L's corpuscles. (*L. corpusculum*, a small body. *G. Lostorfer'sche Syphiliskörperchen.*) Small bodies said by Lostorfer to exist in the blood of syphilitic persons. They have been variously thought to be fat globules, granules of

paraglobulin, and of some uncertain albuminoid substance; they are of no diagnostic value.

Lo'ta. A South American term for a skin affection which is probably a form of chloasma.

Lo'ta. A Genus of the Division *Anacanthini*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

L. mol'va. *Linn.* The *Gadus molva*.

L. vulga'ris. The *Burbot*.

Lo'teæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Papilionaceæ*, having all or nine filaments connate, legume continuous, and cotyledons becoming leafy.

Lote-bush. The *Zizyphus lotus*.

Lo'tio. (*L. lotio*, a washing; from *lotus*, part. of *lavo*, to wash.) Same as *Lotion*.

L. fla'va. Same as *L. hydrargyri flava*.

L. hydrargyri fla'va. *B. Ph.* (*L. hydrargyrum*, mercury; *flavus*, yellow.) Perchloride of mercury one part, mixed with 243 parts of solution of lime.

L. hydrargyri ni'gra. (*L. hydrargyrum*; *niger*, black.) Subchloride of mercury one part, with 146 parts of solution of lime.

L. ni'gra. Same as *L. hydrargyri nigra*.

L. plum'bea. *Fr. Codex.* (*L. plumbum*, lead. *F. eau blanche*, *lotion à l'acétate de plomb*.) Solution of subacetate of lead 20 grammes, mixed with spring water 980 grammes.

L. sulfura'ta. *Fr. Codex.* (*F. lotion sulfurée*, *Fr. Codex.*) Potassium tersulphide 20 grammes dissolved in 1000 grammes of distilled water.

It is also prepared with sodium tersulphide in like manner.

Lo'tion. (*L. lavo*, to wash. *F. lotion*; *G. Abwaschung*.) A washing.

In Pharmacy, a medicated fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, or inflamed part.

L., Goulard's. See *Goulard's lotion*.

L., mercur'ial, black. The *Lotio hydrargyri nigra*.

L., mercur'ial, yellow. The *Lotio hydrargyri flava*.

L., orient'al. Perchloride of mercury one ounce, distilled water four ounces, the whites of twenty-four eggs, lemon juice three ounces, and white sugar eight ounces. Used as a cosmetic face-wash in acne.

L., Stru'vè's. Tartar emetic one drachm, water two ounces, tincture of cantharides one ounce. A counter-irritant to be applied to the chest in whooping-cough.

Lo'tium. (*L. lotium*, urine.) An old name for the urine.

Lotomet'ra. (*Λωτόμητρα*, a kind of lotus.) The *Nymphaea lotus*.

Lotophagous. (*Λωτός*, the lotus; *φαγείν*, to eat. *F. lotophagæ.*) Eating the lotus; it was long thought that the *λωτός* of the ancient Lotophagi (*λωτοφάγοι*) of Africa was the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus*, but Desfontaines has shown that it pertains to the *Zizyphus lotus*.

Lotteri, Carlo Michelè. An Italian surgeon of the early part of the eighteenth century, born at Turin.

L's compres'sor. (*F. plaque de Lotteri.*) An instrument for compressing a wounded intercostal artery and restraining the hemorrhage.

Lotu'ra. (*L. lotura*; from *lavo*, to wash.) A washing. The same as *Lotio*.

L. car'nium. (*L. caro*, flesh.) The sero-sanguinolent liquid which is discharged from the bowels in cases of dysentery. It derives its name from the resemblance which it is sup-

LOTURIDIN—LOVE.

posed to bear to water in which meal has been washed.

Lotu'ridin. An amorphous, brownish-yellow substance found along with loturin in the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*.

Lo'turin. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*. It crystallises in efflorescent prisms, soluble in alcohol and ether.

Lotus. (Λωτός, the lotus. F. *lotier*; G. *Lotusbaum*.) This name was given by the Greeks to several plants; the Greek lotus was probably *Trifolium melilotus*; the Cyrenean lotus was either the *Rhamnus lotus* or the *Zizyphus lotus*; the Egyptian lotus, which played so great a part in their religious rites, was of three kinds, probably the *Nymphaea lotus*, the *N. nelumbo*, and the *Nelumbo speciosum*; the North African lotus was the *Celtis australis*; and the Italian lotus was the *Diospyros lotus*.

According to Munby the lotus tree of the ancients was *Nitraria tridentata*.

Also, the *Celtis australis*.

Also, the *Arum colocasias*.

Also, the *Zizyphus lotus*.

L. corniculatus, Linn. (*L. corniculum*, a little horn. F. *lotier corniculé*; G. *Hornklee*.) Birds'-foot trefoil. Hab. Europe. Used as a local soothing application to burns and wounds, and internally as a stomachic.

L. courbaril. The *Hymenæa courbaril*.

L. dorycnium, Linn. The *Dorycnium suffruticosum*.

L. edulis, Linn. (*L. edulis*, eatable. F. *lotier jaune*.) Seeds used as food.

L., Egyptian. (F. *lotier d'Egypte*.) The *Nymphaea lotus*, and other species of *Nymphaea*.

L. gebelica, Vent. (F. *ramé*.) Seeds used as food by the Arabs.

L. herba sylvestris. (*L. herba*, grass; *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Trifolium pratense*.

L. hirsutus, Linn. The *Dorycnium hirsutum*.

L. major, Sm. (*L. major*, greater.) Used as *L. corniculatus*.

L. odoratus. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) The *Melilotus cærulea*.

L., pile. The *Dorycnium hirsutum*.

L., sacred. (F. *lotier sacré*.) The *Nelumbium speciosum*.

L. sylvestris. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Melilotus officinalis*.

L. tenuifolius, Poll. (*L. tenuis*, thin; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as *L. corniculatus*.

L. uliginosus, Schr. (*L. uligo*, moisture.) The *L. major*.

L. urbana. (*L. urbanus*, belonging to a town.) The *Trifolium cæruleum*.

L. virginiana. The *Diospyros virginiana*.

L., white. (F. *lotier blanc*.) The *Melia azederach*.

Also, the *Dorycnium suffruticosum*.

L., yellow. The *L. corniculatus*.

Loubouer. See *St. Loubouer*.

Louesche-les-bains. Same as *Leukerbad*.

Louis spring. United States of America, Missouri, Dade County. A chalybeate water.

Louisville arte'sian well. United States of America, Kentucky, Jefferson County. A saline water, containing sodium bicarbonate 2.73 grains, calcium bicarbonate 5.99, magne-

sium bicarbonate 2.76, sodium sulphate 72.3, potassium sulphate 3.22, calcium sulphate 29.43, magnesium sulphate 77.34, sodium chloride 621.53, calcium chloride 65.73, potassium chloride 4.22, magnesium chloride 14.78, aluminium chloride 1.21, and a little magnesium bromide and iodide in a gallon, with hydrogen sulphide, carbonic acid and nitrogen.

Louisville springs. United States of America, Kansas, Potawatomie County. A chalybeate water.

Lou'jo. Spain. Province of Pontevedra. Strong sodium chloride waters, having a temperature of 26° C.—30° C. (78.8° F.—86° F.) Used in chronic rheumatism and in scrofula.

Lou-lou Fork hot springs. United States of America, Montana, Missoula County. Sulphuretted chalybeate springs, of a temperature of 98° F.—132° F. (36.66° C.—55.55° C.)

Louse. (Mid. E. *lous*; Sax. *lūs*; G. *Laus*; from Teut. form *lusi*; from Teut. base *lus*, to set free, to cause to perish. F. *pou*; I. *pidocchio*; S. *piojo*.) An ectoparasite of the Genus *Pediculus* and allied genera.

L., body. The *Pediculus vestiment*.

L., church. The *Oniscus asellus*.

L., clothes. The *Pediculus vestiment*.

L., crab. The *Pediculus pubis*, or *Phthirus inguinalis*.

L., distemper. The *Pediculus tabescentium*.

L., eye'lid. The *Pediculus palpebrarum*.

L., head. The *Pediculus capitis*.

L., pig. The *Oniscus asellus*.

L., poultry. The *Goniocetes Burnetti*.

L., sow. The *Oniscus asellus*.

L., wood. The *Oniscus asellus*.

Louseberry tree. The *Euonymus europæus*.

Lousebur. The *Xanthium strumarium*.

Lousewort. The *Pedicularis palustris*.

L., marsh. The *Pedicularis palustris*.

Lousiness. See *Phthiriasis*.

Lou'sy. (*Louse*. F. *pouilleux*; I. *pidocchio*; S. *piojoso*; G. *lausig*.) Infested with lice.

L. disease'. See *Phthiriasis*.

Lout'aki. Greece, in the Peloponnesus, Province of Corinth. Thermal salt waters from several springs, of a temperature varying from 31.25° C. to 31.59° C. (88.25° F. to 88.862° F.) One contains sodium chloride 9.004 grammes, potassium chloride .408, magnesium chloride 2.342, sodium sulphate 1.612, sodium bicarbonate 2.508, calcium carbonate 1.92, with a little iron and manganese. Used in rheumatic and scrofulous affections, and in gravel.

Louvaines. France, département de Maine-et-Loire. A mild chalybeate water, containing a little carbonic acid, but very small quantities of mineral constituents.

Lovage. (Old F. *levesche*; from I. *levistico*; from L. *ligusticum*; from *ligusticus*, belonging to *Liguria*.) The *Levisticum paludapifolium*.

L., Corn'ish. The *Physospermum cornubiense*.

Love. The *Clematis vitalba*.

Love. (Mid. E. *love*; Sax. *lufu*; G. *Liebe*; from Sans. base *luh*, to desire.) Affection.

L., apple. (F. *pomme d'amour*; G. *Liebesapfel*.) The fruit of the *Solanum lycopersicum*, called tomato.

L. of approba'tion. A faculty producing desire of the esteem of others expressed in praise or approbation. Its organ is supposed to lie on each side of the lambdoid suture.

L. pea. The *Abrus precatorius*.

Love-in-idleness. The *Viola tricolor*.

Love-lies-bleed'ing. The *Amaranthus caudatus*.

Love'man. (A translation of the Gr. name *φιλάνθρωπος*, from its clinging to the clothes.) The *Galium aparine*.

Lovén, Otto Christ'ian. A Swedish naturalist, born in Stockholm in 1835, and now living.

L's larva. (L. *larva*, a mask.) The larval form of some worms possessing one or several præoral rings of cilia.

L., sphaeridia of. (*σφαίριδιον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball.) Globular stalked bodies placed along the ambulacral line and the peristomial plates of *Echinoidea*. They are sense organs probably.

Lovett sulphur springs. United States of America, Pennsylvania, Cambria County. A sulphuretted water.

Lovette. Austria-Hungary, in Transylvania. A mineral water containing small quantities of the bicarbonates of sodium, magnesium, calcium, and iron.

Lov's beads. Same as *Beads, specific gravity*.

Low. (Of Scandinavian origin; Icel. *lægr*. F. *bas* ; I. *basso* ; S. *bajo* ; G. *niedrig*.) Beneath something else, as opposed to high; flat-lying.

L. fever. (G. *schleichendes Fieber*.) A synonym of *Typhoid fever*.

L. ner'vous fever. A synonym of *Typhoid fever*. Given to it on account of its supposed nervous or hysteric character.

Löw's ring. (G. *Löw'sche Ring*.) A bright ring, two or three times as large as, and surrounding, the yellow spot of the retina, which is sometimes subjectively seen in a bright light. It indicates the position of the yellow spot.

Löwenbach'li. Switzerland, Canton Appenzel, near Teufen. An indifferent mineral spring now disused.

Löwenberg, Ben'jamin Ben'no. A German surgeon, born at Sonnenburg, in Brandenburg, and now an aural surgeon in Paris.

L's canal. See *Canal, Löwenberg's*.

Lower. Comparative of *Low*.

L. jaw. The lower segment of the mouth of an animal.

Also, used in the same sense as *Maxillary bone, inferior*.

L. lay'er cells. The layer of primitive hypoblast cells which immediately surround the segmentation cavity of a telolecithal ovum.

Lower, Richard. An English physician, born at Trenmore, in Cornwall, in 1631, died in London in 1691.

L. tubercle of. (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump. F. *tubercule de Lower*.) A thickening of the lining membrane on the posterior wall of the right auricle of the heart between the openings of the two venæ cavæ.

Lower so'da spring. United States of America, Oregon, Linn County. An alkaline carbonated spring.

Lowry. (L. *laureus*, of laurel.) The *Daphne laureola*.

Lox'a bark. See *Bark, Loxa*.

Loxan'therous. (Λοξός, oblique; *anther*. F. *loxanthère*.) Having oblique anthers.

Loxarthro'sis. (Λοξός, slanting; *ἄρθρον*, a joint. G. *Gelenkerkrümmung*.) Distortion or contracture of a joint.

Loxar'thrum. The same as *Loxarthrus*.

Loxar'thrus. (Λοξός, slanting; *ἄρθρον*, a joint. F. *loxarthre* ; I. *lossartro* ; S. *loxartro* ; G. *Schiefgliedrigkeit*.) An abnormal direction of a joint caused neither by spasm nor luxation, as in the varieties of talipes, or club-foot.

Loxia. (Λοξός.) Wryneck.

Loxic. (Λοξός. F. *loxique*.) Of, or belonging to, obliquity.

Loxoc'ereous. (Λοξός, slanting; *κίρας*, horn. F. *loxocère*.) Having oblique antennæ.

Loxocye'sis. (Λοξός; *κύσις*, conception. F. *loxocycèse*.) Term for an oblique position of the gravid uterus.

Loxodon'tous. (Λοξός; *ὀδούς*, a tooth. F. *loxodonte*.) Having teeth directed obliquely.

Loxophthal'mous. (Λοξός, slanting; *ὀφθαλμός*, an eye. F. *loxophthalme* ; G. *scheläugig*.) Having oblique or squinting eyes.

Loxoptery'gin. $C_{10}H_{13}N_2O_5$ or $C_{13}H_{17}NO$. A bitter alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Loxopterygium Lorentzii*. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and is coloured reddened by nitric acid.

Loxoptery'gium. (Λοξός, slanting; *πτύρις*, a wing.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anacardiaceæ*.

L. Lorentz'ii, Grisebach. (Paul Günther Lorentz, a German botanist.) Hab. Argentine Republic. Furnishes the red or coloured *Quebracho*.

Loxotic. The same as *Loxic*.

Loxot'omy. (Λοξός, slanting; *τέμνω*, to cut. F. *loxotomie* ; G. *Schrägschnitt*.) Term for an oblique section or cutting; applied by E. Blasius to a method of amputation.

Lozan'gia. Same as *Lozenge*.

Lozenge. (Of uncertain origin; possibly originally from L. *laudes*, praises, through S. *lozanje*, a figure in the shape of a rhombus; *losa*, a flag-stone; and *lauda*, a tomb-stone with an epitaph. F. *losange* ; I. *lozanza* ; S. *rombo* ; G. *Raute*.) An heraldic shield of the shape of a rhomb.

Also (F. *pastille* ; I. *pastiglia* ; S. *pastilla de boca* ; G. *Pastille*), a small medicated sweatmeat of the same shape. See *Trochiscus*.

For the several official lozenges see the sub-headings of *Trochisci*.

Lu. Italy, Province of Alessandria. A mild sulphur water. Used in scrofula and skin diseases.

Lu'ban. (Ar. *lubān*. F. *oliban* ; G. *Weihrauch*.) Old term for *Olibanum*.

L. tree. The *Boswellia Carteri*.

Lu'beck saline' springs. United States of America, Maine, Washington County. Mineral waters containing calcium carbonate 6.25 grains, iron carbonate 2.5, sodium sulphate 27.98, calcium sulphate 11.21, sodium chloride 199, magnesium chloride 62.84, calcium chloride and loss 12.72 grains in a gallon.

Lubi'do. Same as *Libido*.

L. intesti'ni. (L. *intestinum*, a gut.) The desire to pass the fæces.

Lu'bien. Austria-Hungary, in Galicia, near Lemberg. A cold, mild, saline and calcic water, containing hydrogen sulphide. Used in

LUBRICANT—LUCINA.

skin diseases, rheumatic and serofulous conditions, chronic mucous catarrhs, lead palsy, and larval syphilis. Mud baths are also employed.

Lubricant. (*L. lubricans*, part. of *lubrico*, to make slippery. *F. glissant*; *G. schlüpfrigmachend.*) Making slippery. Formerly applied to remedies of this kind.

Lubricate. (*L. lubrico.*) To make smooth or slippery.

Lubrication. (*L. lubrico.*) The act of rendering a part smooth or slippery.

Lubricity. (*L. lubrico*, to make slippery. *F. lubricité*; *G. Schlüpfrigkeit.*) Term for the quality of slipperiness or of lubricating.

Lubricous. (*L. lubrico*, to make slippery. *F. lubrique*; *G. schlüpfrig, glatt.*) Slippery; smooth and moist.

Lu'ca. Greece, near Labadia. A mild, cold, saline spring.

Lucaini'na de las torres. Spain, Province of Almeria. Thermal waters, of a temperature of 20° C. (68° F.), containing calcium carbonate 1·8 gramme, and calcium sulphate ·3, in 1000, with carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin diseases and serofula.

Lu'can. Ireland, near Dublin. A mild sulphur water.

Lucanus. A Genus of the Family *La-mellicornia*, Tribe *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*.

L. cer'vus, Linn. (*L. cervus*, a stag. *F. cerf-volant*; *G. Hirschkäfer.*) The stag-beetle. The powdered mandibles were formerly used in medicine.

Lu'ca, Ba'gni di. Italy, Province of Lucca. The baths, about twelve miles from the town, slightly elevated above the sea, in a fresh valley, have been largely used for centuries. The weakly mineralised waters arise from nineteen sources, varying in temperature from 39° C. to 54° C. (102·2° F. to 129·2° F.) The Doccione is the most important; it contains sodium chloride ·084 gramme, magnesium chloride ·272, calcium carbonate ·015, sodium sulphate ·932, calcium sulphate 1·76, and potassium sulphate ·024, in 1000. The Doccione basse consists of five sources, one of which contains 1·366 grains of sodium sulphate in 1000. They are used as baths, and for drinking, as a tonic and reconstituent in neuralgias, many forms of rheumatism, serofula, hepatic disorders, and mucous catarrhs.

Lu'cent. (*L. luceo*, to shine. *F. luisant*; *G. glänzend.*) Applied to a body whose surface reflects the light, as polished metal or a varnished object.

Lucer'nal. (*L. lucerna*, a lamp.) Pertaining to a lamp or artificial light.

L. microscope. See *Microscope, lucernal.*

Lucernari'da. A Subclass of the Class *Hydrozoa* having the base of the hydrosome developed into an umbrella, in which the reproductive organs are produced.

Lu'cerne. The *Medicago sativa*.

Lu'chon, Ba'gnères de. See *Ba-gneres-de-Luchon*.

Lu'chonine. Same as *Baregine*.

Lu'cid. (*L. lucidus*, bright; from *luceo*, to shine. *F. lucide*; *I. lucido*; *S. lucido*; *G. glänzend.*) Shining, bright.

In Botany, having a shining surface.

Also (*G. licht, hell*), clear.

L. interval. (*F. intervalle lucide*; *G. heller Zwischenraum.*) An interval between the paroxysms of insanity, during which the mind is clear, and the person capable of conducting himself in his accustomed habit.

Lucid'ity. (*L. lucidus. F. lucidité*; *I. lucidezza*; *S. claridad*; *G. Klarheit.*) Brightness; clearness.

In Medicine the term has been employed to denote that state of an insane person in which the intellectual faculties are clear, only the moral and affective qualities being disturbed.

Also, used in the same sense as *Lucid interval*.

Lu'cifer. (*L. lux*, light; *fero*, to bear.) Light-bringing.

L. match. (*F. allumette*; *I. zolfanello fulminanti*; *G. Streichholzchen.*) A splinter of pine or other wood, or a cord of cotton coated with a waxy material, whose end, after being gummed and dusted over with sulphur, is tipped with a mixture, whose chief ingredients are an emulsion of phosphorus in glue and chlorate of potash or black oxide of manganese. Their preparation often gives rise to symptoms of chronic phosphorus poisoning, and when sucked to acute forms of phosphorus poisoning.

Matches are now usually made with amorphous phosphorus, which is not poisonous.

L. match-maker's disease. The condition described under *Jaw*, necrosis of, *phosphorous*.

Luciferase. (*L. lux*, light; *fero*, to bear.) A soluble ferment obtained by Dubois from the *Pholas dactylus*. When *Luciferin* and *Luciferase* are mixed in the presence of water a phosphorescent light is produced.

Luciferin. (*L. lux*, light; *fero*, to bear.) A crystalline body obtained by Dubois from the tissues of the *Pholas dactylus*. It is secreted from the siphon and mantle, and is expressed when the tubes contract under the influence of a stimulus.

Luciform. (*L. lux*; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of light.

Lucif'ugal. (*L. lux*, light; *fugio*, to fly. *G. lichtscheu.*) Shunning the light.

Lucif'ugous. (*L. lux*, light; *fugio*, to fly. *F. lucifuge*; *G. lichtscheu.*) That shuns or flies from the light.

Lucil'ia. (*L. lux*, light; from its metallic brilliancy. *G. Goldfluge.*) A Genus of *Muscideæ*. Commonly seen on the excreta of man and animals.

L. Cæ'sar, Rob. Desv. (*F. mouche dorée.*) Body golden green. Larva lives on corpses of animals; and also found in wounds.

L. hominiv'orax, Coquerel. (*L. homo*, man; *vor*, to devour. *F. mouche hominivore.*) Hab. Guiana and Cayenne. This fly deposits its eggs on wounds, but chiefly in such positions that they may become introduced into the nostrils, where they hatch; the larvæ traverse the anfractuosités of the nose, and gain access to the frontal and maxillary sinuses, and the back of the nose, and even pass to the buccal membrane and the eyelids. They produce a livid swelling of the face, nose, lips, and eyelids, acute pain in the forehead and pharynx, dyspnœa, difficulty of swallowing, epistaxis, and discharge of a fetid sero-sanguinolent fluid from the nose.

Lu'cilin. (*L. lux*, light.) Purified oil of petroleum. Used for lamps.

Lucim'eter. (*L. lux*; *metior*, to measure.) An instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

Luci'na. (*L. Lucina*, the goddess of light, and so of childbirth; an epithet of Juno and Diana.) Parturition; childbirth.

L. sinē co'itu. (L. *sine*, without; *coitus*, a uniting.) A synonym of *Parthenogenesis*.

L. sinē concu'bitu. (L. *sine*; *concu-bitus*, a lying together.) A synonym of *Parthenogenesis*.

Lucke's test for hippuric acid. The fluid containing it, as urine, is evaporated with an excess of nitric acid, on heating the residue strongly the odour of hydrocyanic acid may be perceived if hippuric acid be present.

Luckyhood. An infant's *Caul*.

Lucoman'ia. See *Lycomania*.

Lucs'ky. Hungary, in Liptau County. A chalybeate water of a temperature of 32° C. (89.6° F.)

Luctuous. (L. *luctuosus*, mournful. F. *luctueux*; I. *luttuoso*; S. *luctuoso*; G. *klagend*.) Sorrowful.

L. respira'tion. Respiration accompanied by moaning, as of one mourning.

Lucubra'tion. (L. *lucubratio*, from *lucubro*, to work by lamp-light. F. *lucubration*; G. *Schlaftlosigkeit*.) A morbid sleeplessness; want of sleep.

Lucu'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceae*.

L. cuneifo'lia. Sweet. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Bark astringent and tonic.

L. gratis'sima. Sweet. (L. *gratus*, pleasant.) Hab. India. Bark astringent and tonic. Used as a substitute for quinine.

Lucu'ma. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapotaceae*.

L. bala'ta. A gutta percha furnished by *L. mammosa*.

L. caimi'to. De Cand. Hab. Brazil. Fruit esculent.

L. glycyphloe'um. Mart. The *Chrysophyllum glycyphloeum*.

L. mammo'sa. Juss. (L. *mammosus*, having large breasts.) Hab. Jamaica, Cuba. Sapodilla tree. Fruit esculent when ripe, acid and astringent when unripe. The *Achras mammosa*, Linn.

L. salicifo'lia. Kunth. Hab. Mexico. Bark used as an antiperiodic.

Lucum'o'rian. (L. *lux*, light; *moror*, to linger. F. *lucumoriane*.) Light delaying; applied to morbidly lasting sleep.

Lud'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bixaceae*, the species of which are emetic, and grow in Africa.

Ludovici anticachect'icum. (L. *Ludovicus*; Gr. *anti*, against; *καχξία*, a bad habit of body.) The *Antimonium diaphoreticum martiale*.

L. ang'i'na. See *Angina Ludovici*.

Ludovic'us. The Latinised form of *Ludwig, Daniel*.

And also of *Ludwig, Wilhelm Friedrich*.

Lud'us. Old term applied to a species of calcareous stone found on the shores of the river Scheldt.

Also, to the human calculus extracted from the bladder, according to Ruland and Johnson.

Also, to the tartaric and sandy sediment which subsides in urine or adheres to the urinal, according to Becker, *Microcos. Medic.* 49, p. 109, *segg*.

L. Helmon'tii. (Van *Helmont*.) Old epithet of a peculiar stone, and secret remedy against calculus.

Also, any calculus of the animal body.

The term was also applied in Geology to a species of *Septarium*.

L. Paracelsi. (*Paracelsus*.) An old name for a remedy for stone in the bladder; according to Becker, it was *Boracite*.

Lud'wig, Daniel. A German physician, born at Weimar in 1625, died in 1680. He is the *Ludovicus of Ludovici anticachecticum*.

Lud'wig. Karl Fried'rich Wil'helm. A German physiologist now living, born at Witzenhausen, in Kurhessen, in 1816. He is Professor of Physiology in the University of Leipzig.

L. and Cy'on's nerve. (Elie von *Cyon*, a Russian physiologist, born at Telsch in 1843.) The *Depressor nerve*.

L's frog-heart appara'tus. An arrangement by which a tubular connection is made between the aorta and the vena cava, so that the circulation can be maintained by the cardiac pulsations.

L's gang'lion. See *Ganglion, Ludwig's*.

L's kymograph. See *Kymograph, Ludwig's*.

Lud'wig, Wil'helm Fried'rich. A German physician, born at Uilbach, near Stuttgart, in 1790, died in 1865. He is the *Ludovicus of Angina Ludovici*.

Ludwig'ia. (*Ludwig*, a German naturalist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Onagraceae*.

L. alternifo'lia. Linn. (L. *alternus*, every other; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. America. Seeds emetic.

L. diffu'sa. Brogn. (L. *diffusus*, spread out.) Hab. India. A vermifuge and diaphoretic.

L. nit'ida. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) The *L. palustris*.

L. palus'tris. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) The phthisis weed. Used in consumption and chronic bronchitis.

L. repens. Brogn. (L. *repo*, to creep.) Hab. Cochinchina. Used in diseases of the bairy skin.

Ludwigsbrunnen. Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, near Schwalheim. A weak saline water, rich in carbonic acid gas. Used as a substitute for Selters water.

Lues. (L. *lues*, a spreading or contagious disease; of uncertain etymology. F. *peste, lues*; I. *lue*; G. *Seuche*.) A plague or pestilence.

The term was employed by the older writers in medicine in several senses; in the sense of expiation, as in the term for epilepsy; in the sense of an epidemic, as in the term for dysentery; and in the sense of a contagium, as in the term for syphilis.

L. confir'ma'ta. (L. *confirmatus*, part. of *confirmo*, to establish.) A term for visceral syphilis.

L. deif'ica. (L. *deificus*, making into a god.) Old name for *Epilepsy*.

L. divi'na. (L. *divinus*, pertaining to a deity. F. *peste divine*.) Term for epilepsy.

L. dysenter'ica. Same as *Dysentery*.

L. gonorrh'o'ica. Same as *Gonorrhœa impura*.

L. gut'turis epidem'ica. (L. *guttur*, the throat; Gr. *ἐπιδημία*, the prevalence of an epidemic.) The same as *Cynanche maligna*.

L. ind'ica. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) Same as *Frumbesia*.

LUFFA—LUMBALIS.

L. inguina'ria. (*L. inguen*, the groin.) The Plague.

L. neuro'des. (*Νευρώδης*, the nervous system.) Old term for a species of typhus fever.

L. panno'niæ. (*L. Pannonia*, a country on the Danube, including parts of Hungary, Slavonia, and Bosnia. *F. fièvre Hongroise, f. de Hongrie.*) A name for the *Febris Hungarica*, or Hungarian fever.

L. polon'ica. Same as *Plica polonica*.

L. sarmat'ica. (*L. Sarmatia*, a country of the south-east of Russia.) The same as *Plica polonica*.

L. scorbu'tica. Same as *Cachexia scorbutica*.

L. syph'ilis. Same as *Syphilis*.

L. syphilo'des. (*Syphilis*; *Gr. εἶδος*, form.) Same as *Syphilis pseudosyphilis*.

L. trichom'atica. (*Οπίξ*, the hair.) A synonym of *Plica polonica*.

L. vene'rea. (*L. venereus*, belonging to Venus or love.) A synonym of *Syphilis*, proposed by Béthencourt in 1527.

Luff'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

L. abuna'fa, Forskhal. A doubtful species used in Egypt as an aphrodisiac.

L. acutan'gula, Roxb. (*L. acutus*, shape; *angulus*, a corner.) Hab. India. The half-grown fruit is used as a vegetable and in curries. The root is purgative and emetic; the seeds furnish an acrid oil.

L. ægyp'tiaca, Miller. The towel gourd. Hab. Egypt, Arabia. The fruit when deprived of its mucilage and seeds leaves a network of woody fibres, which is used instead of sponge, and called *Loofah*. The mucilage is used as an emollient; the fleshy part of the fruit is used as food. Probably the *L. pentandra*.

L. ama'ra, Roxb. (*L. amarus*, bitter.) Hab. India. Fruit and ripe seeds emetic and briskly cathartic. An infusion of the stems is used as a stomachic and diuretic, and also in hepatic congestion and in splenic diseases.

L. binda'al, Roxb. Hab. Hindostan. Used as a hydragogue cathartic in dropsy.

L. cylin'drica, Röm. The *L. pentandra*.

L. dras'tica. (*Δραστικός*, active.) Hab. America. An active purgative.

L. echina'ta, Roxb. (*L. echinus*, a hedgehog.) Hab. India. The climbing stem and the fruit are used as a bitter stomachic.

L. fœ'tida, Cavanilles. (*L. foetidus*, stinking.) Sponge gourd. The *L. acutangula*.

L. pentan'dra, Roxb. (*Πέντε*, five; *άνηρ*, a male.) Hab. India. Fruit esculent, seeds cathartic.

L. peto'la, Teriage. The *L. pentandra*.

L. pur'gans, Mart. (*L. purgans*, purging.) Hab. South America. A bitter resinous extract is prepared from the fruit, which is used as a drastic purgative in dropsy and chronic ophthalmia. Dose, 10—20 centigrammes.

L. stria'ta, Schrad. The *L. pentandra*.

Lugdus. An old name for *Erysipelas*.

Lugent. (*L. lugco*, to mourn. *G. trauend.*) Weeping. Applied to plants with drooping branches.

Lugo. Spain, Province of Lugo. Mineral waters, of a temperature of 37° C. (98·6° F.), containing sodium sulphide, and used, chiefly as baths, in rheumatic conditions and skin diseases.

Lugol, J. G. A. A French physician, born at Montauban in 1786, died in Paris in 1851.

L's i'odine caus'tic. Iodine 60 grains, iodide of potassium 60 grains, and water 2 drachms.

L's i'odine lo'tion. Iodine 1 part, potassium iodide 1 part, dissolved in water 200 parts.

L's i'odine rubefa'cient. (*L. rubefacio*, to make red.) Iodine 1 part, potassium iodide 2 parts, dissolved in water 6 parts.

L's i'odine solu'tion. Iodine 0·75 gramme, potassium iodide 15, and water 250. For internal use.

Luhatschovietz. Austria, in Moravia, in a valley of the Carpathians, 1200 metres above the sea. There are many athermal sources similar in the character, but varying in the amount, of the salts; the Johannesquelle contains sodium iodide 0·22 gramme, sodium bromide 0·097, sodium fluoride 0·01, potassium chloride 2·79, sodium chloride 3·6283, lithium chloride 0·023, sodium bicarbonate 8·3666, magnesium bicarbonate 1·094, calcium bicarbonate 5·14, barium bicarbonate 0·003, strontium bicarbonate 0·132, iron bicarbonate 0·17, manganese bicarbonate 0·0057, sodium phosphate 0·0055, silicic acid 0·054, alumina 0·0017 in 1000 grammes, with free carbonic acid. They are used in baths and for drinking in the various manifestations of scrofula, in catarrhal affections of the several mucous membranes, in enlargement of the liver and abdominal plethora, and in gout and syphilis.

Luhe'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ*.

L. divarica'ta. (*L. divarico*, to spread asunder.) Bark astringent.

L. grandifo'ra. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) Bark astringent.

Lujul'la. (A corruption of *Hallehujah*, praise the Lord.) A name for the *Oxalis acetosella*, from its great virtues.

Lukra'bo. A seed imported into China from Siam, under the name Ta-fung-tse, and obtained from the *Hydrocarpus anthelmintica*. It is used in a variety of cutaneous complaints.

Lumbago. (*L. lumbago*, pain in the loins; from *lumbus*, the loin. *F. lumbago*; *I. lombaggine*; *G. Lendenweh*, *Lendenschmerz*, *Lendentähne*, *Hexenschuss*.) Rheumatism of the lumbar muscles, especially the erector spine, and the lumbar fascia, generally accompanied by excess of uric acid in the system. There is little or no fever, little pain on pressure, but great pain on moving. The attack is generally sudden in occurrence.

In some cases the pain would appear to be sympathetic and caused by gravel in the pelvis of the kidney. In others it is caused by laceration of muscular fibre. Popularly the term is used to denote any painful affection of the loins.

L. a n'isū. (*L. a*, from; *nisus*, an endeavour.) Lumbago from rupture of muscular fibre.

L. ab arthro'acé. (*L. ab*, from; *Gr. ἄρθρον*, a joint; *κάκος*, bad.) Psoas abscess from disease of the vertebræ.

L. apostemat'osa. (*Ἀπόστημα*, an abscess.) Same as *Abscess, psoas*.

L. psoad'ica. Same as *Abscess, psoas*.

L. rheumat'ica. Rheumatism of the lumbar muscles from chill.

L. traumat'ica. (*Τραυματικός*, of wounds.) Pain in the lumbar muscles produced by a strain, which generally results in the tearing across of some muscular fibres.

Lumbal'is. (*L. lumbus*, the loin.) The same as *Lumbaris*.

LUMBAR—LUMBARIS.

Lum'bar. (*L. lumbaris*, belonging to *lumbus*, the loin. *F. lombaire*; *I. lombare*; *S. lombar*.) Of, or belonging to, the loins.

L. abscess. (*F. abcès lombaire*; *G. Lendenabscess.*) An abscess occurring in the lumbar region; it is usually due to caries of the spine or of the ribs, or it may be in its origin a renal or a perirenal abscess, or it may be the result of acute inflammation of the erector spinæ, or it may be subcutaneous. A lumbar abscess generally protrudes in the lumbar region, but it may burrow between the abdominal muscles and point in some part of the abdominal region, but above Poupart's ligament.

L. aponeuro'sis. (*Ἀπονεύρωσις*, the end of a muscle where it becomes tendon.) The *Fascia, lumbar*.

L. arteries. (*F. artères lombaires*; *G. Lendenschlagadern*.) Five branches on each side from the back part of the lower end of the abdominal aorta; the upper one rests on the body of the last dorsal vertebra, the others pass over the bodies of the upper four lumbar vertebrae. Each divides into an abdominal and a dorsal branch; the former, coursing through the muscles of the abdominal wall, gives off branches which anastomose with those of its neighbours and of the epigastric, internal mammary, lower intercostal, ilio-lumbar and circumflex iliac arteries; the latter give off each a spinal branch, and then divide into branches to supply the muscles and integument of the back; the spinal branches enter the spinal canal through an intervertebral foramen, supply the dura mater and roots of the nerves, and divide into two twigs; one set, the vertebral, forms interlacings with its neighbours on the posterior surface of the bodies of the vertebrae; the other set, the medullary, ramifies on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the spinal cord.

The lumbar arteries occasionally take origin from a common trunk, or two of them only may have a common origin.

L. artery, fifth. The *L. artery, lowest*.

L. artery, lowest. (*F. artère dernière lombaire*; *G. fünfte Lendenschlagader*.) A branch of the middle sacral artery on each side; it arises about the middle of the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra, supplies the neighbouring parts, and anastomoses with the branches of the ilio-lumbar artery.

L. cis'tern. (*F. citerne lombaire*.) The *Receptaculum chyli*.

L. colectomy. (*Κόλον*, the colon; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.) The removal of a part of the colon through an incision made as in lumbar colectomy.

L. colot'omy. See *Colotomy, lumbar*.

L. enlargement. (*F. renflement lombaire*.) The enlargement of the spinal cord in the region of the lumbar vertebrae, where the nerves of the lower extremities are given off; it extends from the tenth dorsal vertebra to the first or second lumbar vertebra.

L. fas'cia. See *Fascia, lumbar*.

L. gan'glia. See *Ganglia, lumbar*.

L. gen'ital cen'tre. The nucleus at the lower part of the spinal cord from which the nervi erigentes arise in the male and the uterine nerves in the female.

L. glands. See *Glands, lumbar*.

L. her'nia. See *Hernia, lumbar*.

L. nephrec'tomy. See *Nephrectomy, lumbar*.

L. nerves. (*F. nerfs lombaires*; *G. Lendenerven*.) The five spinal nerves which leave the canal through the foramen above each lumbar vertebra. They possess larger roots than the other spinal nerves, except the sacral; when these are united beyond the ganglion of the posterior roots the trunk thus formed divides into two primary branches, anterior and posterior. The posterior divisions are the smaller, they supply the neighbouring muscles and the integument of the gluteal region. The anterior divisions, with the exception of that of the fifth and part of the fourth lumbar nerve, break up into loops that unite to form the *L. plexus*. The fifth lumbar nerve, with a branch from the fourth, forms the *Lumbo-sacral cord*.

L. neural'gia. See *Neuralgia, lumbar*.

L. plex'us. (*L. plexus*, a weaving. *F. plexus lombaire*; *G. Lendengeflecht*.) A nerve plexus formed by the anterior divisions of the upper four lumbar nerves and a branch from the last dorsal nerve, and lying in the substance of the psoas muscle. The first nerve gives off the ilio-hypogastric nerve, ilio-inguinal nerve, and a branch to the second nerve; the second nerve furnishes the chief part of the genito-crural and external cutaneous nerves, and gives a branch to the third; the third nerve furnishes part of the anterior crural and obturator nerves, and gives a branch to the fourth; the fourth nerve furnishes the remaining part of the obturator and anterior crural nerves, and gives a branch to the fifth nerve.

L. re'gion. (*F. région lombaire*; *G. Lendengegend*.) The lateral middle region of the abdomen lying between a horizontal line on the level of the iliac crests and a similar line on the lowest level of the thorax, and on the outer side of a vertical line drawn from the middle of Poupart's ligament. The right lumbar region contains the ascending colon, part of the right kidney, and part of the ileum; the left contains the descending colon, part of the left kidney, and part of the jejunum.

This region is also described as bounded above by the last rib, below by the posterior half of crest of the ilium, externally by the posterior margin of the external oblique muscle, and internally by the spines of the lumbar vertebrae.

L. vein, ascend'ing. A longitudinally placed vein, resulting from the junction of some of the communicating branches of the lumbar veins of each side, which opens into the azygos vein of the same side; it connects together the lateral sacral, ilio-lumbar, common iliac, and azygos veins.

L. veins. (*F. veines lombaires*; *G. Lendenblutadern*.) The veins which correspond to the lumbar arteries. They are formed by the junction of anterior branches from the wall of the abdomen and posterior branches from the muscles of the back, and from the spinal canal and spinal marrow, and cross the bodies of the vertebrae to open into the hinder surface of the inferior vena cava. They send branches across the median line to each other. The veins of the left side are the longer.

L. veins, trans'verse. (*L. transversus*, turned across.) The *L. veins*.

L. vertebrae. See *Vertebrae, lumbar*.

Lumbar'is. (*L. lumbaris*.) Same as *Lumbar*.

L. exter'nus. (*L. externus*, outside.) The *Quadratus lumborum*.

LUMBERMEN—LUMBRICIDE.

L. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, within.) The *Psoas magnus*.

L. muscle. The *Psoas magnus*.

Lum'ermen. American term for men employed in cutting and rafting timber.

L., diseases of. Lumbar men are liable to acute pulmonary diseases and inflammatory rheumatism from exposure to weather, as well as to injuries from falling trees, hatchet wounds, and the like.

Lum'bi. (Nominative plural of L. *lumbus*.) The *Lumbar region*.

Lumbifrag'ium. (L. *lumbi*, the loins; *frango*, to break. F. *lombifrage*; G. *Lendenbruch*.) Same as *Hernia, lumbar*.

Lum'bo-abdom'inal. (L. *lumbus*; *abdomen*, the belly.) Relating to the loins and the abdomen.

L. mus'cle. (F. *muscleombo-abdominal*.) Chaussier's term for the *Transversus abdominis*.

L. neuralgia. See *Neuralgia, lumbo-abdominal*.

L. plex'us. Same as *Lumbar plexus*.

Lum'bo-aortic. (L. *lumbus*; *aorta*. F. *lombo-aortique*.) Relating to the lumbar part of the abdominal aorta.

Lum'bo-cost'al. (L. *lumbus*, the loin; *costalis*, belonging to a rib. F. *lombo-costal*.) Relating to the loins and the ribs.

L. mus'cle. (F. *muscleombo-costal*.) Chaussier's term for the *Serratus posterior inferior*.

Also, Sömering's term for the *Sacro-lumbalis muscle*.

Lum'bo-dors'al. (L. *lumbus*; *dorsum*, the back.) Relating to the loins and the back.

L. fasc'ia. See *Fascia lumbo-dorsalis*.

Lumbodynia. (L. *lumbus*; Gr. *δύσιν*, pain.) A synonym of *Lumbago*.

Lum'bo-humeral. (L. *lumbus*; *humerus*, the arm-bone. F. *lombo-humeral*.) Relating to the loins and humerus.

L. mus'cle. (F. *muscleombo-humeral*.) Chaussier's term for the *Latissimus dorsi*.

Lum'bo-iliac. Same as *Ilio-lumbar*.

L. lig'ament. The *Ilio-lumbar ligament*.

Lum'bo-il'io-abdom'inal. (L. *lumbus*; *ilium*; L. *abdomen*, the belly.) Relating to the loins, ilium, and abdomen.

L. mus'cle. (F. *muscleombo-ili-abdominal*.) The *Transversalis abdominis*.

Lum'bo-ing'inal. (L. *lumbus*; *inguen*, the groin.) Relating to the loins and the groin.

L. nerve. (G. *Lendenleistennerv*, Schmidt.) The crural branch of the genito-crural nerve. It pierces the fascia lata on the outer side of the femoral artery, and supplies the skin of the upper part of the thigh. It gives a small branch to the femoral artery, and communicates with the middle cutaneous branch of the anterior crural nerve.

Lum'bo-sa'cral. (L. *lumbus*; *sacrum*, the bone of that name.) Relating to the loins and the sacrum.

L. cord. (F. *nerf lombo-sacré*; G. *Lendenkreuzbeinnerv*.) A large branch formed by the union of part of the fourth with the fifth lumbar nerve; it passes down the pelvis to join the sciatic plexus, and it forms the greater part of the superior gluteal nerve.

L. lig'ament. See *Ligament, lumbo-sacral*.

L. mis'ery. A term for the backache of women.

L. nerve. (F. *nerf lombo-sacré*.) The L. *cord*.

L. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a weaving. G. *Lendenkreuzgeflecht*.) The combined lumbar and sacral plexuses.

Lumbrical. Same as *Lumbricidis*.

Lumbricales. (L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm; an earthworm. F. *muscles lombriques*.) The worm-like muscles of the hand and the foot. See L. *manus* and L. *pedis*.

L. man'us. (L. *manus*, the hand. F. *muscles lombriques de la main*; G. *Regenwurm-muskeln der Hand, Spulmuskeln der Hand*.) Four long, slender, fusiform muscles which extend from the tendons of the flexor profundus digitorum to those of the extensor communis digitorum. They arise near the lower part of the annular ligament; the first from the outer and front part of the deep flexor tendon of the index, the second from the front of that of the middle finger, the third and fourth from both the tendons between which they are placed; passing to the metacarpo-phalangeal articulations they extend backwards on the radial sides of the fingers, and become inserted by means of a small flat tendon into the expansion of the extensor tendon on the dorsal aspect of the first phalanx. They vary in number and in insertion. They assist in flexing the first phalanx and extending the other two.

L. of foot. See L. *pedis*.

L. of hand. See L. *manus*.

L. pe'dis. (L. *pes*, a foot. F. *muscles lombriques du pied*; G. *Regenwurm-muskeln des Fusses, Spulmuskeln des Fusses*.) Four long fusiform muscles which arise from the adjoining surfaces of the tendons of the flexor longus digitorum pedis, with the exception of the first, and passing under the transverse ligament of the metatarsus are inserted by long slender tendons into the posterior and inner part of the first phalanges of the four outer toes and into the expansion of the tendon of the extensor longus digitorum pedis on the same phalanx. They vary in number and in mode of insertion. They assist in flexing the first phalanx and in extending the two others.

Lumbrical'is. (L. *lumbricus*, the earthworm. F. *lombrical*; L. *lombricale*; S. *lumbrical*; G. *regenwurmartig, spulwurmartig*.) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, the earthworm.

Also, one of the muscles called *Lumbricales*.

Lumbrici'dæ. Sav. (L. *lumbricus*; Gr. *ἰδῶς*, form. G. *Regenwürmer*.) A Family of the Order *Abracheiata*, Class *Vermes*. Long cylindrically-formed animals. Anterior extremity blunt; no feelers nor eyes; bristles in pairs down the body, simple, hook-like; intestinal canal straight; mouth inferior, leading into an unarmed pharynx, which is succeeded by a pharynx with salivary glands and a muscular stomach; the intestine often presents a longitudinal membranous duplication projecting into its lumen. The vascular system presents a contractile dorsal vessel and an abdominal vessel, which are variously connected by anastomosing vessels; the blood is red. Nerve cord with a ganglion in each segment. The common earthworm is hermaphrodite; the reproductive organs lie in pairs in several rings of the fore part of the body.

Lum'bricide. (L. *lumbricus*; *cædo*, to

LUMBRICIDIA—LUNARIA.

kill.) A medicine which is fatal to the *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

Lumbricidia. (L. *lumbricus*; *cædo*, to kill.) A Genus of the Nat. Order Leguminosæ.

L. anthelmintica, Arrab. The *Andira anthelmintica*.

L. legalis, Arrab. (L. *legalis*, belonging to law.) The *Andira stipulacea*.

Lumbriciform. (L. *lumbricus*. F. *lombriciform*.) Resembling the earthworm.

Lumbricoid. (L. *lumbricus*; Gr. *εἶδος*, form. F. *lombricoïde*; G. *regenwurmähnlich*, *spulwurmähnlich*.) Resembling the *Lumbricus*.

Lumbricous. (L. *lumbricus*.) Having lumbrici or ascarides.

Lumbricus. (L. *lumbricus*, an intestinal worm, an earthworm. F. *lombric*; I. *lombrico*; S. *lombriz*; G. *Regenwurm*, *Spulwurm*.) A Genus of the Family Lumbricidæ.

Also, the *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

L. cucurbitinus. (L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.) Heberden's term for the separate joints or proglottides of a tapeworm.

L. in renibus, Blasius. (L. *in*, in; *ren*, the kidney.) The *Eustrongylus gigas*.

L. latus. The *Bothriocephalus latus*.

The *L. latus* of Pliny is the *Tenia solium*.

L. renalis, Redi. (L. *renalis*, belonging to the kidney.) The *Eustrongylus gigas*.

L. sanguineus in renè, Hartmann. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody; *in*, in; *ren*, the kidney.) The *Eustrongylus gigas*.

L. teres hominis. (L. *teres*, round; *homo*, a man.) Tyson's term for the *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

L. terres'tris, Linn. (F. *lombric terrestre*; G. *Regenwurm*.) The earthworm. Dried and pulverised it was formerly given as diuretic and lithontripic.

Lumbus. (L. *lumbus*. F. *lombe*; G. *Lende*.) The loin.

L. Ven'eri. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) A name for the *Achillea millefolium*, or milfoil.

Lumen. (L. *lumen*, light; an opening for the admission of light.) The central aperture in a tubular gland or duct round which the cells are grouped.

Also, the canal of any tube.

L. constans. (L. *constans*, invariable.) A synonym of *Phosphorus*.

Luminiferous. (L. *lumen*, light; *fero*, to bear.) Producing or yielding light.

L. e'ther. See *Ether*, *luminiferous*.

Luminosity. (L. *luminosus*, full of light; from *lumen*. F. *luminosité*; I. *luminosità*; G. *Lichtthele*.) The quality of being *Luminous*.

L. of body. This phenomenon has been observed in the breath, on the face, and on other parts of the body in dying persons; it has also been observed in the body soon after death. Its cause has not been ascertained.

L. of plants. The thalli of some living fungi are luminous in the dark. This luminosity has been noticed in several species of *Agaricus* and in *Rhizomorpha*, and by Prescott in the mycelium of the common truffle. Martius states that the milky juice of *Euphorbia phosphorea* is luminous after removal from the plant when it is heated, and, as well as Mornay, has observed that the milky juices of some plants were luminous whilst they were exuding.

Luminous. (L. *luminosus*. F. *lumineux*; I. *luminoso*; S. *luminoso*; G. *leuchtend*.) Emitting light; reflecting light; shining.

L. body. A body which emits light itself, or which propagates or reflects the vibration which causes light, such as the sun, a burning match, and the moon.

L. eyes. (G. *Katzenaugen*.) Term applied by Beer to eyes that are amaurotic and in which the choroidal pigment is defective (G. *amaurotisches Katzenauge*). It probably included cases of coloboma and sarcoma of the choroid, of glioma of the retina, of separation of the retina, and of albinismus, in all of which there is a strong reflection of light from the interior of the globe of the eye when the patient stands in a strong light.

L. heat. The heat which gives off light, as that of a flame.

L. paint. A form of enamel containing phosphorescent calcium sulphide, which gives off a faint light in the dark.

L. pencil. A collection of luminous rays proceeding from the same source.

L. radiation. See *Radiation*, *luminous*.

L. ray. The line in which light is propagated.

Luna. (L. *luna*, the moon; for *lucna*, from *luc* in *lux*, *lucis*, light. F. *lune*; G. *Mond*.) The moon.

Also (F. *argent*; G. *Silber*), the alchemical name of silver.

L. Albi'ni. (B. S. *Albinus*, a German anatomist, born 1697, died 1770.) The lesser sacrosciatic notch.

L. cor'nea. (L. *corneus*, horny.) Old term for the chloride of silver.

L. fixa'ta. (L. *fixus*, fast.) Old term for the oxide of zinc.

L. imperfecta. (L. *imperfectus*, incomplete.) A synonym of *Bismuth*.

L. philosopho'rum. Old term for the regulus of antimony.

L. pota'bilis. (L. *potabilis*, that may be drunk.) A very dilute solution of nitrate of silver.

Lunacy. (Lunatic. G. *Mondsucht*.) A legal term representing those deviations from a standard of mental soundness in which the person, the property, or the civil rights may be interfered with, when incapacity, violence, or irregularities threaten danger to the lunatic himself or to others.

Lunar. (L. *lunaris*, belonging to *luna*, the moon. F. *lunaire*; I. *lunare*; S. *lunar*; G. *mondenbetreffend*, *mondgehörig*.) Relating to, or resembling, the moon.

Also, relating to silver or *Luna*.

L. caust'ic. (F. *caustique lunaire*.) The nitrate of silver fused at a low heat.

L. cycle. See *Cycle*.

Luna'rè os. See *Os lunare*.

Luna'ria. (L. *lunaris*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crucifera*.

Also, the *Botrychium lunaria*.

Also, a term for menstruation.

L. an'nua, Linn. (L. *annuus*, lasting a year. F. *lunaire*; I. *lunaria*; S. *lunaria*; G. *Mondkraut*, *Mondviole*.) Moonwort. Hab. Europe. Leaves and seeds stomachic, vulnerary, antiscorbutic, and antihydrophobic; also used in epilepsy.

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L. bien'nis, Mönch. (*L. biennium*, a period of two years.) The *L. annua*.

L. redi'va, Linn. (*L. redivivus*, that lives again.) Honesty. Formerly used as a diuretic; seeds used in epilepsy.

Lunarifolious. (*L. lunaris*; *folium*, a leaf. *F. lunarifolié*.) Having orbicular or moon-shaped leaves.

Lunate. (*L. lunatus*, shaped like the crescent moon; from *luna*, the moon.) Crescent-shaped.

L. bone. The *Semilunar bone*.

Lunatic. (Mod. E. *lunatik*; *F. lunatique*; from *L. lunaticus*, affected by the moon, which was supposed to cause insanity. *I. lunatico*; *S. lunatico*; *G. mondsüchtig*.) A term applied to diseases considered to be under the influence of the moon's changes, as epilepsy and insanity; and also to those affected by lunatic diseases.

Also, an insane person; one affected by *Lunacy*. It has been declared in an Act of Parliament, 16, 17 Vic., c. 97, that the term lunatic shall mean and include every person of unsound mind and every person being an idiot.

Also, relating to the moon.

Lunatica ischu'ria. (*L. lunaticus*; *Gr. ισχουρία*, suppression of urine.) A suppression of urine which occurs at monthly intervals.

Lunatism. (*L. luna*, the moon. *F. lunatisme*.) A synonym of *Ophthalmia, periodical*.

Lunatis'mus. (*L. luna*. *F. lunatisme*; *G. Mondsucht*.) A disease which is affected by the changes of the moon.

Also, walking in the sleep during the time the moon shines.

Lund. Sweden, between Lidköping and Skara. An athermal indifferent water, containing very small quantities of alkaline, earthy, and iron bicarbonates. Used in anæmia and as a tonic in dyspepsia.

Lund, Edward. An English surgeon now living.

L's infla'tor. (*L. inflatus*, part. of *inflow*, to flow into.) An instrument for distending the large intestine with air to relieve intestinal obstruction. It consists of a rectum tube connected with an air-syringe and having an india-rubber ring at its outer end, which can be firmly pressed on the skin around the anus by means of a handle, so as to prevent the return of the air pumped into the intestine.

Lune. (*L. luna*, the moon.) A fit of insanity.

Lüneburg. Germany, in Hanover, on the left bank of the Ilmena. Cold saline waters, containing sodium chloride 251·692 grammes, magnesium sulphate 4·687, potassium sulphate 3·515, calcium sulphate 1·4, calcium bicarbonate ·281, and bituminous matter ·163 gramme in 1000. Used as a bath in scrofulous disorders.

Lunet'a. (*L. dim. luna*, the moon. *F. lunette*; *G. kleiner Mond*.) A little moon.

Also, applied to a collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye, otherwise called *Hyppopyon*.

Lunenburg min'er'al spring. United States of America, Vermont, Essex County. A chalybeate spring.

Lung. (Mid. E. *lungre*; Sax. *lungre*; *G. Lunge*; allied to Sax. *lungre*, quickly, lightly; and to E. *long*, which is allied to *Gr. ἐλαγός*,

Sans. *laghu*, light. The term appears to refer to the lightness of the organ. *F. poumon*; *I. polmone*; *S. pulmon*.) One of the respiratory organs of air-breathing animals.

The lungs in man constitute two conical organs placed at the sides of the spinal column, and with the heart and large vessels which lie between them filling the cavity of the chest. They are invested by the pleura. The right lung is divided into three lobes, the left into two. The height of the right lung on its outer surface is 271 mm. in males, 216 mm. in women; on the inner surface 162 mm. in men, 135 mm. in women. The height of the left lung is on its outer surface 298 mm. in men, 230 mm. in women; on its inner surface 176 mm. in men, 156 mm. in women. The antero-posterior diameter of the right lung in men is 203 mm., in women 176 mm.; of the left lung 176 mm. in men, 162 mm. in women. The transverse diameter of the right lung at the root is 95 mm. in men, and 85 mm. in women; of the left lung 81 mm. in males, and 74 mm. in females. The transverse diameter of the base of the right lung is 135 mm. in men, 122 mm. in women; of the left lung 129 mm. in men, and 108 mm. in women. The weight of the lungs containing air and blood, as cleanly removed from the body, is 1740 grammes in males, and about 1023 grammes in females; the right lung alone weighing about 682 grammes in men, and 541 grammes in women. The weight of the lungs as compared with that of the whole body is about 1 to 40 or 1 to 50. The specific gravity of the lungs containing some air and blood is from 0·34 to 0·74; freed from air, but containing some blood, 1·045 to 1·056. The volume of the lungs containing no air varies from 793 to 1230 ccm., that of the right lung from 516 to 624 cub. cent., that of the left from 456 to 585 cub. cent.; when expanded with air to the fullest possible extent the volume of the right lung amounts to 5157 cub. cent., and of the left to 4364 ccm., or together to 9521 ccm. The capacity of the whole chest cavity in young soldiers amounts in the condition of expiration to 5006 ccm., and in the condition of inspiration to 8007 ccm. These measurements and weights are averages.

The lungs are essentially glands consisting of an aggregation of lobules or acini, each composed of air-cells, air-vesicles, or alveoli in the walls of the alveolar passages with their terminal infundibula, and having an excretory tube or respiratory bronchiole, which also contains some air-cells; the bronchioles unite to form the smallest bronchial tubes, these unite to form others still larger in ascending series until one bronchus for each lung results; the two bronchi join to form the trachea which, after being modified as a vocal organ, the larynx, opens into the mouth and so into the outer air. The lobules are connected with, and at the same time separated from, each other by a layer of connective tissue, the interlobular septa.

The colour of the lungs is pink in infants, but in adults is greyer and marbled with black pigment. The substance of the lungs is soft, spongy, crepitant under pressure, capable of floating on water, and very elastic. The superficial area of the air-vesicles has been calculated to be about 90 square metres, or about 100 times greater than the surface of the whole body. The number of the air-vesicles is estimated at 725 millions. The chemical composition of the lungs

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is complex; they contain, in addition to the tissues, lecithin, inosite, uric acid, guanin, xanthin, with various salts and much phosphoric acid.

In Mollusca the Pulmonata, represented by the snail and slug, have a simple type of lung, in the form of a pulmonary sac, situated in the dorsal region, and having a rounded external orifice on the right side of the body. The roof is formed by the mouth, and presents numerous and highly vascular ridges; the floor is muscular, and overlies the crop and reproductive organs.

In Pisces there is only one order the members of which possess lungs in addition to gills. This Order is the Dipnoi, examples of which are found in the Lepidosiren, Protopterus, and Barramunda or Ceratodus. Here the lung is a modification of the air-bladder of other fishes, and consists of a single sac, as in Ceratodus, the walls of which present a series of symmetrical pouches, or a double sac, as in Lepidosiren and Protopterus, with cellular structure resembling that of a reptile. The rudimentary lung in Ceratodus has no pulmonary artery, but receives branches from the arteria celiaca. In Lepidosiren and Protopterus it is supplied with blood by a true pulmonary artery. The pneumatic duct opens into the ventral side of the œsophagus. The lungs in fishes only act periodically, or in an auxiliary manner to the gills.

In Amphibia, as well as in Ophidians and Saurians, the lung is a simple or double sac with a smooth lining near the termination of the trachea, but towards the posterior extremity more or less divided into cells. In Ophidia the left lung is smaller than the right, or is altogether atrophied. In the apodal Saurians the right lung is smaller and shorter than the left. In Chelonians and Crocodiles the sac is branched, but the branches terminate in, and are beset with, alveoli.

In Aves the lungs are spongy and dark red. They are adherent to the wall of the thorax posteriorly, and present the impressions of the ribs; they are only free anteriorly, and the ventral surface is covered by a pleural portion of the peritoneum. The trachea terminates in bronchi, which give off branches, the walls of which are alveolated. The lungs of birds are connected with thin-walled sacs which are variously distributed in the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, and with the medullary cavities of the long bones, which aid in the aeration of the blood and contribute to the relatively light bodies of birds.

In Mammals the general arrangement is the same as in man. In many Edentata the lungs have no lobes, but as a rule both lungs have lobes, the right three or four, and the left only two. In Carnivora and Rodentia there is an infracardiac lobe, which lies in a special pouch of the pleura between the pericardium and the diaphragm.

L., ablation of. (*L. ablatus*, part. of *aufero*, to take away.) See *L., excision of*.

L., abscess of. (*F. abcès du poulmon*; *G. Lungenabscess, Lungengeschwür*.) A circumscribed suppuration in the lung tissue. It is a rare event, but may be a result of pneumonia, or of pulmonary apoplexy, or of circumscribed gangrene; infective abscesses, generally numerous and of small size, may be the result of pyæmic or septicæmic contamination. Suppuration may also occur in the lung by the opening

of an empyema, or of a suppurating bronchial gland, into its substance, and so into a bronchial tube; and also by the perforation of an hepatic abscess through the diaphragm and into the pulmonary tissue. A pulmonary abscess may open into a bronchial tube and its contents be coughed up, and partial or complete recovery may ensue.

L., abscess of, perforating. (*L. perforo*, to bore through.) An empyæma, or an abscess of the lung, which opens into a bronchial tube.

L., acini of. (*L. acinus*, a juicy berry with seeds.) The same as *L.s. lobules of*.

L., air-cells of. (*F. vésicules pulmonaires, alvéoles du poulmon*; *G. Lungenbläschen, Luftzellen der Lungen, Luftbläschen der Lungen*.) The air-cells or alveoli of the lung are hemispherical, or polygonal, wide-mouthed saccules or depressions on the walls of the alveolar passages, and the infundibula. They are about 250 μ in diameter, and consist of a thin wall of slightly fibrillated connective tissue, and a few corpuscles surrounded by many, often bifurcated, elastic fibres, with an intermixture of non-striped, muscular fibre-cells; they are lined by large, transparent, thin, irregularly-polygonal, placoid scales or squames, which are probably non-nucleated, and by a few small, flat, irregularly-polygonal nucleated cells lying in groups of two or three between the others and in the interstices of the capillaries. In the walls is a fine basket-shaped plexus of capillary blood-vessels in single line, lying immediately under the epithelial lining, communicating with those of neighbouring air-cells and connected on the one hand with branches of the pulmonary artery, and on the other with branches of the pulmonary vein. The epithelial cells are united to each other by a cement substance in which are minute stomata which open into a system of lacunæ and lymph-canaliculi which exists in the walls of the air-cells, and from which arise the perivascular lymphatic vessels which accompany the pulmonary blood-vessels. The air-cells generally contain some leucocytes which carry away, through the stomata, into the lymphatics foreign bodies, such as carbon particles, mucous corpuscles and other substances which have found their way into the air-cells.

The presence of muscular tissue has of late years been doubted by Henle and others.

L., air-sacs of. Same as *L., air-cells of*. Also, Water's term for the *L., alveolar passages of*.

L., air-spaces of, terminal. (*G. terminale Lufträume der Lungen*.) The continuation of the respiratory bronchioles in the lobules of the lung consisting of the alveolar passages and the infundibula.

L., alveolar ducts of. Same as *L., alveolar passages of*.

L., alveolar passages of. (*L. alveolus*, a little trough. *G. Alveolengänge der Lungen*.) Schultze's term for the divisions and subdivisions of the respiratory bronchioles, having on their walls the air-cells or alveoli and terminating in, and giving off laterally, the infundibula. Their walls consist of a thin layer of connective tissue lined with tessellated, non-ciliated epithelium, like that of the air-cells. The larger passages contain delicate bundles or detached fibres of muscular tissue in their walls.

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L., al'veoli of. (*L. alveolus*, a little trough. *F. alvéoles du poutmon*; *G. Lungenalveolen*.) The same as *L., air-cells of*.

L., anæ'mia of. (*Ἀναμία*, want of blood. *F. anémie du poutmon*; *G. Lungenanämie*.) General or partial bloodlessness of the lung. The former occurs, as in the tissues, generally after hæmorrhage and in anæmia; it also is caused by vesicular emphysema and by senile atrophy; the latter form is produced by the blocking, or obstruction, of an artery from without or from within, as from the pressure of a tumour or the existence of an embolus.

L., a'pex of. (*L. apex*, the summit. *F. sommet du poutmon*; *G. Lungenspitze*.) The blunt, uppermost part of the lung; it extends into the root of the neck above the level of the first rib.

L., ap'oplexy of. (*G. Lungenblutsturz, Lungenschlag*.) See *Pulmonary apoplexy*.

L., ar'teries of. (*F. artères du poutmon*; *G. Lungenschlagadern*.) The arteries supplying the lungs are the pulmonary and the bronchial arteries.

The pulmonary artery enters the lung with the bronchi and divides frequently, the smaller branches not anastomosing with each other, until it ends in small afferent arterioles which supply the capillaries of two or three adjacent air-cells.

The bronchial arteries accompany the bronchial tubes, but do not anastomose with the branches of the pulmonary artery; they are the nutrient arteries of the lungs supplying the interlobular septa, the bronchi and bronchial tubes, the pulmonary pleura, and the bronchial glands; their blood passes chiefly to the bronchial veins, but partly to the pulmonary veins, especially that from the capillaries of the smallest bronchial tubes.

L., atelec'tasis of. (*G. Lungenschwumpfung*.) See *Atelectasis* and *Pulmonary collapse*.

L., atrophy of, senile. (*Ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment. *F. atrophie du poutmon*; *G. Lungenatrophie*.) Same as *Emphysema, senile*.

L., base of. (*F. base du poutmon*; *G. Grundfläche der Lunge*.) The broad, concave, semilunar lower surface of the lung which rests on the diaphragm.

L., black, of mi'ners. Same as *Anthraxosis pulmonum*.

L., bleed'ing from. (*G. Lungenblutung*.) See *Hæmoptysis*.

L., calcifica'tion of. (*L. calx*, lime; *fio*, to become.) The deposit of calcareous matter in the pulmonary tissue not being calcified tubercle. In one case the inorganic matter consisted of needle-shaped crystals of phosphates of calcium and magnesium.

L., cal'culus of. (*G. Lungenstein*.) See *Calculus, pulmonary*, and *C., bronchial*.

L., can'cer of. (*F. carcinome du poutmon*; *G. Lungenkrebs*.) Primary cancer of the lung is rare; in much the larger number of cases it is a secondary formation following cancer of the mammary gland, the bronchial glands or other structures; the primary growths are usually solitary and large, the secondary ones numerous and comparatively small. Scirrhus cancer is the commonest form, colloid has been met with, but epithelioma is exceedingly rare. Secondary cancers are first developed in the lymphatic glands, but occasional instances have

occurred of infecting embolism of the branches of the pulmonary artery from direct connection of a vein with an ulcerating cancer.

L., capac'ity. See under chief heading.

L., capill'aries of. See under *L., air-cells of*. They are thin-walled and have a slight muscular coat.

L., card'iac. (*Καρδια*, the heart.) The condition seen in *L., hyperæmia of, mechanical*.

L., carnifica'tion of. (*L. caro*, flesh; *fio*, to become.) The airless and bloodless condition of the lung produced by compression, as in extreme and long-lasting hydrothorax; it is mouse-coloured and cuts with a firm, dry, fleshy surface. It differs from hepatisation in that the air-cells are obliterated by pressure and not by the filling up of their cavities with an effused product.

L., casea'tion of. See *Tubercle, caseation of*.

L., cav'ern in. (*L. caverna*, a cave. *F. caverne pulmonaire*; *G. Lungenhöhle*.) A cavity produced by the breaking down of tubercle and of lung tissue, as in *Pulmonary phthisis*.

L., chondro'ma of. (*Χόνδρος*, cartilage.) A cartilaginous tumour sometimes found arising from a bronchial cartilage.

L., cirrho'sis of. See *Cirrhosis of lung*.

L., col'lapse of. See *Pulmonary collapse*, and *Atelectasis*.

L., col'lier's. The lung of *Anthraxosis pulmonum*.

L., compres'sion of. (*L. compressus*, part. of *comprim*, to press together. *G. Lungenzusammendrückung*.) The reduction in volume of the lung from the pressure of air or fluid in the pleural sac, or of a mediastinal tumour, or of an abdominal swelling.

L., concre'tions in. (*L. concretus*, part. of *concreco*, to grow together.) See *Calculus, bronchial*, and *C., pulmonary*.

L., condensa'tion of. (*L. condense*, to make dense.) Solidification of lung tissue, either from want of expansion of the air-cells, as in atelectasis or in pulmonary collapse, or from morbid infiltrations and deposits, as in the hepatisation of pneumonia.

L., congest'ion of. (*L. congestus*, a bringing together.) See *L., hyperæmia of*.

L., congest'ion of, active. See *L., hyperæmia of, active*.

L., congest'ion of, hypostatic. See *L., hyperæmia of, passive*; also see *Pneumonia, hypostatic*.

L., congest'ion of, mechan'ical. See *L., hyperæmia of, mechanical*.

L., congest'ion of, pas'sive. See *L., hyperæmia of, passive*.

L., consolida'tion of. See *L., condensation of*.

L., consump'tion of. (*L. consumo*, to waste away. *G. Lungenschwindsucht, Lungensucht*.) Same as *Phthisis, pulmonary*.

L., contu'sion of. (*L. contusus*, part. of *contundo*, to bruise.) Bruising of the lung from a blow on the chest accompanied or not by fracture of the ribs. There is oppression in the breathing of a paroxysmal character, and, after a time, expectoration of dark, viscid blood. The ecchymosed part may be detected by dullness on percussion and coarse crepitation on auscultation.

L., degenera'tion of, amyloid. (*L. amyllum*, starch; *Gr. είδος*, form.) Amyloid, albuminoid, or lardaceous degeneration rarely

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affects the tissue of the lung, and when it does it chiefly attacks the walls of the blood-vessels.

L., degeneration of, fatty. The condition which occurs in atrophous emphysema of the lung.

L., degeneration of, fibroid. See *Cirrhus* of lung.

L., degeneration of, pigmentary. (*L. pigmentum*, paint.) The condition which occurs in *Anthraxis pulmonum*, *L.*, *induration of, brown*, and *L.*, *melanosarcoma of*.

L., development of. The lungs arise, behind the fifth visceral cleft, from a constriction of the ventral wall of the primitive œsophagus, from which it gradually becomes separated as a diverticulum, consisting in its outer part of mesoblast and lined by hypoblast continuous with that of the alimentary canal. The hinder end of the bud speedily enlarges and soon divides into two lobes or sacs which grow and ramify like branched tubular glands. They branch again and again to form the bronchial tubes and the alveolar passages and air-cells.

According to some observers the diverticulum is double from the first.

L., elastic tension of. See *L.s.*, *tension of, elastic*.

L., embolism of. (Ἐμβόλισμα, a patch.) The formation of an embolus in a branch of the pulmonary artery. It may produce sudden death by depriving the right ventricle of its proper blood-supply, and so arresting the action of the medulla oblongata; or it may cause anæmia of some part of the lung; or it may result in hæmorrhagic infarction.

L., embolism of, fat. (Ἐμβόλισμα.) An engorgement of some of the pulmonary capillaries and the branches of the pulmonary artery by fatty matter, which has found its way into the veins from a fracture of bone which has broken up the marrow, or from a wound with much injury to the subcutaneous fat. It may be accompanied by congestion or by œdema.

L., embolism of, oil. Same as *L.*, *embolism of, fat*.

L., emphysema of. See the subheadings of *Emphysema*.

L., engorgement of. (*F. engorger*, to be choked up.) Same as *L.*, *hyperæmia of*.

L., erysipelas of. See *Pneumonia*, *erysipelatos*.

L., excision of. (*L. excido*, to cut out.) The removal of the whole or part of a lung. Total excision has been successfully accomplished in the dog, and it has been proposed to remove the tubercular part of a lung. The removal of the prolapsed part of a lung resulting from a wound of the thorax has been successfully accomplished.

L.s., excretion of water by. The amount of watery vapour given off by the lungs in twenty-four hours has been estimated by Valentin to amount to 288 grammes with shallow breathing, and 424·8 grammes with deep breathing.

L., external. Huxley's term for the pulmonary sac of some *Mollusca*.

L. fever. (*G. Lungenfieber*.) A term for a febrile cold; and also for inflammation of the lungs.

L., fibrosis of. See *Phthisis*, *fibroid*, and *Cirrhus* of lung.

L., fissures of. See *Fissures of lung*.

L., fistula of. (*L. fistula*, a pipe. *G.*

Lungenfistel.) A sinus opening externally and communicating with a bronchial tube internally. It may be the result of external injury, or of abscess of the lung, or of empyema.

L. flower. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*.

L.s., foetal. (*L. fœtus*, offspring.) The lungs of the fœtus are small, airless, compact and heavy, yellowish pink in colour, and lying at the back of the thorax; they weigh about 1·5 ounces, and have a specific gravity of 1·056. At birth they expand on respiration and assume the adult characters.

L., foreign bodies in. Bullets or parts of bullets, or pieces of clothing, may be carried into the lung by a gunshot wound, and may become encysted or may produce suppuration.

L.s., function of. See *Respiration*.

L., gangrene of. (Γάγγραινα, an eating sore which ends in mortification. *F. gangrène du poulmon*; *G. Lungenbrand*, *Lungengangrän*.) Death of some considerable part of the lung tissue, first distinctly recognised by Laennec. In the greater number of cases it is the result of a septic inflammation, but it may occur in the course of ordinary pneumonia in old persons and in those debilitated by previous disease or by alcoholic excess; or when there is considerable hæmorrhagic infarctus, or from a violent contusion. The septic inflammation may be set up directly, as when a foreign body in a bronchial tube putrefies, or the secretions in a dilated bronchial tube decompose, or the product of a foul suppuration enters the air-passages; or it may be set up indirectly, as by transfer of the infective matter through the pulmonary artery from an ulcerating cardiac valve or an unhealthy ulceration, especially of bone. The olden division into the circumscribed and the diffuse forms is not supported by some recent writers. The necrosed lung is dirty greenish-brown or blackish in colour, often filthily stinking, very soft and pulpy, and generally surrounded by an inflammatory zone of hepatised lung. There is great and severe constitutional disturbance with a very weak and quick pulse, and abundant fœtid expectoration; the sputum generally speedily separates into three layers; the upper one frothy, the middle one liquid, and the lower one containing sedimentary masses. The physical signs are at first dulness on percussion and a crepitant râle followed by amphoric breathing and metallic râles.

L. gymnastics. (Γυμναστική, from γυμνάζω, to train naked; to exercise.) The exercise of the respiratory powers in a regular and orderly manner for the prevention or cure of disease. It may be accomplished by the practice of mountain climbing, rowing, and similar occupations, by directing a certain number of respirations to be taken per minute, and by permitting patients to carry a stick laid across the back and under the arms, its extremities being grasped by the hands.

L., hæmorrhage from. (*G. Lungenblutung*.) See *Hæmoptysis*.

L., hæmorrhage in to. See *Pulmonary apoplexy*.

L.s., hepatisation of. See *Hepatisation* and *Pneumonia*.

L., hernia of. (*L. hernia*, a rupture. *F. hernie du poulmon*; *G. Lungenbruch*.) Protrusion of a part of the lung, from the interior of the thorax, under the skin. It forms a somewhat resonant tumour, crepitating when compressed,

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and giving a fine crackling sound to the ear. It may occur under the cicatrix of a wound of the thoracic parietes, or after fractured ribs, or from rupture of the intercostal structures during violent straining.

L., hydatids of. (Ὑδαρίς, a watery vesicle.) The cystic larval condition of the *Tania echinococcus*; usually found at the base of the right lung, having probably migrated from the liver. They may attain a large size and produce during their growth attacks of hæmoptysis, cough, and expectoration; they may die and may contract with or without expulsion of their contents; or they may produce suppuration; they may cause death by suffocation from sudden evacuation into the bronchial tubes, or they may cause empyema from rupture into the pleural cavity. There will be noted dulness on percussion over the site, absence of respiratory sound and of vocal fremitus, bulging of the intercostal spaces may be present, and possibly fluctuation and the hydatid fremitus.

The cystic larva of *Pentastoma* have been found in the lung.

L., hyperæmia of. (ὑπέρ, above; αἷμα, blood.) An abnormal quantity of blood in, or a congestion of, the lung.

L., hyperæmia of, active. (ὑπέρ; αἷμα.) Active congestion of the lungs occurs at the commencing stage of pneumonia, and is temporary in character, passing to the state of inflammation or righting itself very rapidly. It may be produced by the same influences as pneumonia, or may be caused by a drunken fit, or by severe or sudden muscular exertion, or by violent cough; it may also result from sudden stoppage of the menstrual flow. It seldom gives rise to œdema, but there may be small crepitation, dyspnœa, and some dulness on percussion, with rusty expectoration.

L., hyperæmia of, collateral. (ὑπέρ; αἷμα; L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides.) The form of active pulmonary congestion which is produced, for instance, when a large quantity of ice-cold water is drunk by a person when heated. The immediate result is thought to be contraction of the arteries of the neighbouring organs, liver, spleen, and others, which raises the blood-pressure and produces the collateral pulmonary hyperæmia.

L., hyperæmia of, hypostatic. (ὑπέρ; αἷμα; ὑπόστασις, a standing under.) Same as L., *hyperæmia of, passive*.

L., hyperæmia of, mechanical. (ὑπέρ; αἷμα.) Congestion of the lung produced by some mechanical obstruction to the return of the blood to the heart, which is most frequently mitral stenosis or regurgitation, but may be an imperfect action of a dilated left ventricle the result of aortic disease. The whole of both lungs is affected, the pulmonary capillaries become longer and tortuous, the connective tissue develops, the small bronchial tubes become affected, the muscular tissue of the infundibula is hypertrophied, and pulmonary apoplexy or brown induration ensues. There is great oppression about the epigastrium, much dyspnœa, especially on exertion, troublesome cough with often bloody expectoration, a small quick pulse, and more or less lividity of lips. Fine crepitant râles are to be heard, and large moist râles when intercurrent bronchitis, which is common, occurs.

L., hyperæmia of, passive. (ὑπέρ;

αἷμα; L. *passivus*, suffering.) A congestion of the pulmonary capillaries from defect of circulatory power, as in exhausting fevers and other diseases, in old age, and in the last days of life, especially if conjoined with a disordered condition of blood, as in uræmia and jaundice; it is generally accompanied by œdema. It occurs in the most dependent part of the lung, which is of a dark-blue colour from engorgement and staining with blood, and is somewhat softened. It produces quick and shallow breathing, lividity of the surface and depression. There is dullness on percussion and a moist crepitant râle on auscultation. If the congestion continue it may result in *Pneumonia, hypostatic*.

L., hypertrophy of. (ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Enlargement of a lung from the growth of its tissue to compensate for the congenital absence or the morbid abolition of a part of its fellow lung. Its structure is generally firmer than ordinary, and its blood supply is greater.

L., hypostasis of. Same as *Pneumonia, hypostatic*.

L., induration of, brown. (Late L. *induro*, to harden.) A condition in which the lung tissue becomes dark-yellow or brown, firm, heavy, granular, and inelastic from continued mechanical hyperæmia caused by mitral-valve disease; the walls of the air-cells are thickened and much pigment of the nature of hæmatoidin is present in the connective-tissue corpuscles, the capillaries become tortuous and dilated, and the epithelial cells become swollen, numerous and pigmented.

L., induration of, iron-grey. (Late L. *induro*.) Addison's name for the condition existing in *Cirrrosis of the lung*.

L., induration of, slate-coloured. (Late L. *induro*. F. *induration ardoisée du poulmon*; G. *schiefrige Lungenhärtung*.) Cruveilhier's term for the condition observed in *Cirrrosis of lung*.

L., infarctus of, hæmorrhagic. See *Infarctus, hæmorrhagic*, and *Pulmonary apoplexy*.

L., infiltration of, caseous. (F. *infiltrer*, to creep in; L. *caseus*, cheese.) The presence of tubercle which has undergone *Caseation*.

L., infiltration of, melanotic. (F. *infiltrer*; Gr. *μελάνωσις*, a becoming black.) The same as *Anthraxis pulmonum*.

L., infiltration of, purulent. (F. *infiltrer*; L. *purulentus*, festering.) Same as *Hepatisation, grey*.

L., inflammation of. (G. *Lungenentzündung*.) See *Pneumonia*.

L., inflation of. (L. *inflatio*, a blowing up.) A synonym of *Emphysema, vesicular, acute*. Also, a term used synonymously with *Emphysema of lung*.

Also, the expansion of the lungs with air, as in the first process of respiration, or in the production of artificial respiration.

L., infundibula of. (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel. F. *infundibula pulmonaires, entonnoirs*, Rossignol; G. *Infundibulum der Lungen, Endsäckchen der Lungen, Lungentrichter*.) The enlarged funnel-shaped ends of the divisions of the alveolar passages. They have the same structure as the air-cells which project from the walls of the alveolar passages.

The term has also been used as a synonym of L., *alveolar passages of*.

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L., intercellular passages of. Rainey's term for the *L., alveolar passages of.*

L., ligament of, broad. (*G. Lungenband.*) The *Ligamentum pulmonis.*

L.s., lobes of. (*G. Lungenflügel, Lungenlappen.*) The subdivisions of the lungs in Mammals separated by the fissures. In man there are three lobes in the right and two in the left lung. Their number and arrangement depend upon the mode of division of the bronchi. These divisions have been named eparterial and hyparterial, according as they lie above or below the pulmonary artery. The hyparterial bronchial system is universally present on both sides. The eparterial system is represented on both sides in some animals, as the horse, elephant, and seal. It has a representative on the right side only in man, monkeys, rodents, bats, and many other animals. There is no eparterial bronchus in some whales and the porcupine.

L., lobular passages of. Todd's term for the *L., alveolar passages of.*

L., lobules of. (Dim. from Gr. λοβός, the lower part of the ear. *F. lobules pulmonaires; G. Lungenlappchen, Lungenblätter.*) The primary unit of the lungs. It is a more or less conical structure composed of air-cells, infundibula, and alveolar passages converging to a bronchiole which forms its apex. The lobules are held together and separated by connective tissue and blood-vessels. The margins of the lobules are mapped out on the surface of the lungs by dark lines of pigment. They vary much in size.

According to Rainey the lobules consist of four to nine subdivisions of a bronchial tube with their terminal intercellular passages and the air-cells.

L., lobulettes of. See *Lobulette.*

L., lymphangitis of. See *Lymphangitis, pulmonary.*

L.s., lymphatics of. (*F. lymphatiques des poumons; G. Lymphgefäße der Lungen.*) The lymphatics of the lung arise in the lacunar spaces, canaliculi, and lymphoid tissue of the walls of the air-cells, of the subpleural tissue, and of the bronchial tubes; the small vessels join to form three sets of lymphatics, perivascular, peribronchial, and subpleural, all opening into the bronchial glands. According to Sappey they arise from a fine plexus.

L., lymphatics of, peribronchial. (*Περί, around; βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.*) The lymphatics, originating in the lacunæ and canaliculi of the connective tissue of the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes and forming there a fine plexus, branches from which, after a short course, perforate the muscular and fibro-cartilaginous tissues, form another plexus, and finally open into the bronchial glands. The peribronchial lymphatics are much larger and more developed in the child than in the adult.

L., lymphatics of, perivascular. (*Περί, L. vasculum, a small vessel.*) The lymphatics originating in the lacunæ and canaliculi of the walls of the air-cells, forming a plexus round or along the branches of the pulmonary vessels, and finally opening into the bronchial glands. According to Sappey they arise in a fine plexus in the air-cells, and there form two sets; one joining the bronchial vessels, the other forming the trunks which ramify on the surface of the lungs.

L., lymphatics of, subpleural. (*L.*

sub, under; pleura.) The lymphatics originating in the lacunæ and canaliculi of the subpleural connective tissue and of the walls of the superficial air-cells; they ultimately open into the bronchial glands. These vessels are believed by Sappey not to belong to the pleural tissue, but to the pulmonary parenchyma.

L., malformations of. (*L. malus, bad; forma, shape.*) The lungs may be wanting in a lobe, or they may possess more lobes than natural; or the whole of a lung may be absent.

L., malposition of. (*L. malus; positio, a placing.*) An alteration of the natural position of the lung from the pressure of a pleural effusion, or of a tumour, or by its escape as a hernia from its place.

L., melanosarcoma of. Only secondary deposits have occasionally been observed.

L., melano'sis of. (*Μελάνωσις, a becoming black.*) See *L., melanosis of, spurious,* and *L., melanosarcoma of.*

L., melano'sis of, spu'rious. (*Μελάνωσις; L. spurius, false.*) Same as *Anthraxis pulmonum.*

L., myco'sis of. See *Pneumo-mycosis.*

L., nerves of. These are derived in part from the vagus, in part from the sympathetic nerve, and in part from the anterior and posterior pulmonary plexuses. They accompany the bronchi and their subdivisions lying external to the cartilaginous plates, and are distributed to the bronchial muscle, the blood-vessels, and the mucous glands. They contain both medullated and non-medullated fibres and many small ganglia. Their ultimate distribution is not accurately known; most, doubtless, go to the musculature of the bronchial tubes.

L., œdema of. (*Οίδημα, a swelling. F. œdème du poulmon; G. Lungenödem.*) An effusion of serous fluid into the air-cells and the pulmonary tissue. It may be a result of congestion and may occur in the course of any general anasarca. It may end in consolidation of the lung tissue or in collapse. Small, bubbling crepitation is heard, but there is very slight dulness; frequent, difficult cough, frothy, serous expectoration, shortness of breath, and more or less lividity of face are present. The lung tissue is pale and heavy, and fluid exudes from it.

L., œdema of, brown. Same as *L., induration of, brown.*

L., osteo-sarcoma of. (*Ὄστιον, a bone; σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence.*) Secondary osteo-sarcoma has been noticed, originating in the bronchial cartilages.

L., parasites of. The larval hydatid of *Tænia echinococcus*, the *Filaria bronchialis*, and the *Cysticercus cellulosæ*; the *Strongylus longivaginus*, and the *Pentastoma dentaculatum* have each been noticed once; and *Monas lens* and a *Cercomonas* have been found in gangrenous sputa. See also *Gregarinosis pulmonum.*

The vegetable parasites are the various species of Bacterium and Bacillus, Sarcina, the Actinomyces, and some Hyphomycetes, as *Aspergillus* and *Oidium.*

L., perforation of. (*L. perforo, to bore through.*) The penetration of the substance of the lung from its outer surface, as by a cutting instrument or a gunshot wound or a broken rib, by an empyema, or an hepatic abscess; or its perforation from within, as by the extension of a phthisical cavity or a cancerous ulceration.

L., pigmentation of. (*L. pigmentum,*

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paint.) The presence of foreign coloured matter in the lung tissue acquired by the exercise of the respiratory function after birth. The amount increases as age advances and in proportion to the exposure to contaminated air, such as that containing coal or other dust. The solid substances, chiefly carbon, floating in the air are taken into the bronchial passages with each inspiration, most of them are picked up by the mucous corpuscles and expectorated; but many penetrate into the air-cells whence they are made to pass through the stomata into the connective-tissue cells, where they remain, and into the leucocytes in the lymph-spaces of the walls of the air-cells, and by them are carried to the bronchial glands, where they are deposited. The pigment granules lie free in the tissues or are enclosed in rounded or fusiform or stellate cells. See *Anthraxosis pulmonum* and *Pneumo-coniosis*.

By some it is believed that much of the pigment is derived from the blood.

L., prolapse of. (*L. prolapsus*, part. of *prolabor*, to slip forwards. *G. Lungenvorfall*.) The form of *L., hernia of*, which immediately follows a penetrating wound of the chest.

L. proof. See *Docimasia pulmonum*.

L., resection of. (*L. resecō*, to cut off.) Same as *L., excision of*.

L., root of. The attached part of the lung situated somewhat above the middle of the inner surface near to its posterior edge. It consists of the bronchus, the pulmonary arteries and veins, the bronchial arteries and veins, lymphatic vessels and glands, the pulmonary plexus of nerves, and connective tissue, enclosed in a reflection of the pleura.

L., rupture of. (*L. ruptus*, part. of *rumpo*, to break.) A tearing of the substance of the lung usually accompanied by laceration of the pleural surface caused by violent compression of the chest. Death from hæmorrhage is frequent. Rupture of the pulmonary tissue may occur in whooping-cough and in great straining, as in labour.

L., sarcoma of. (Σάρξ, flesh.) The several varieties of sarcoma have been found as secondary tumours in the lung.

L., sclero'sis of. (Σκλήρωσις, hardness.) The condition of the organ in *L., hyperæmia of*, *mechanical*.

L., spasm of. (*G. Lungenkrampf*.) A term for *Asthma*.

L., splenisa'tion of. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) A condition in which the lung is so dense that it sinks in water, and cuts with a smooth and fleshy surface. It is seen in cases of cardiac valvular lesions when there has been so much passive hyperæmia of the lung with œdema that the capillaries have become blocked and the air-cells almost filled with semi-solid exudation, consisting of leucocytes and red blood-corpuscles.

L. stones. See *Pulmonary calculi*.

L., suppuration of, diffused. (*L. suppurō*, to collect matter.) Same as *Hepatisation, grey*.

L., syphilis of. (*G. Lungenlusterseuche*.) Syphilitic disease of the lung is uncommon, but it appears certain that not only may gummata appear as a result of congenital syphilis, but that acquired syphilis may result in structural changes resembling those of chronic interstitial pneumonia chiefly occurring in the lower parts of the lung, commencing in a gumma, or in peribronchitis with ulceration of the air-passages,

or in a thickened patch of the pleura, and presenting the usual symptoms of phthisis with an unusual amount of hæmoptysis. It not infrequently results in gangrene and produces much scarring and contraction of lung tissue.

In the congenital form similar conditions may arise, and also a pale, tough form of hepatisation with obliteration of the capillaries and filling up of the air-cells from disintegrated substance and thickening of their walls.

L., ten'sion of, elas'tic. (*L. tensus*, part. of *tendo*, to stretch.) The pressure exerted by the *L. tonus* in resisting the distension of the lungs by the atmospheric pressure.

L., ten'sion of, resid'ual. (*L. tensus; residuus*, that is left behind.) The same as *L., tension of, elastic*.

L. test. (*G. Lungenprobe*.) See *Docimasia pulmonum hydrostatica* and *D. pulmonum statica*.

L. test'er. A cylindrical bag of india-rubber so arranged as to measure the quantity of expired air.

L. to'nus. (Τόνος, that by which a thing is stretched.) The resistance offered by the lungs to distension of their air-vesicles. It is partly due to elasticity and partly to the unstriated muscular fibres which pervade the lungs and are under the influence of the vagus.

L.s, trac'tion of, elas'tic. (*L. tractus*, part. of *traho*, to draw. *G. elastischer Zug der Lungen*.) The influence of the *L. tonus* in contracting the lungs and so exerting an auxiliary influence in the dilatation of the cavities of the heart.

L., tuberculo'sis of. See *Phthisis, tubercular*, and *Tuberculosis*.

L., ul'cer of. (*G. Lungengeschwür*.) A cavity in the lung, as in pulmonary phthisis.

L., u'tricles of. (*L. utriculus*, a small skin-bag.) The *L., air-cells of*.

L.s, veins of. The veins of the lungs are the pulmonary and bronchial veins.

The pulmonary vein collects the blood from the capillaries of the air-cells, commencing by efferent twigs arising generally from the opposite side to the afferent arterioles; they form twigs which anastomose with each other, and unite to form the branches of the *Pulmonary vein*.

The bronchial veins collect the blood from the greater part of the capillaries supplied by the bronchial arteries, the remainder goes to branches of the pulmonary vein; the twigs unite to form the branches of the *Bronchial veins*.

L., ves'icles of. (*L. vesicula*, a little blister. *F. vésicules pulmonaires; G. Lungenbläschen*.) The same as *L., air-cells of*.

L.s, vol'ume of. See under chief heading.

L., vom'ica of. See *Vomica*.

L. worm. The *Filaria bronchialis*.

L.-wort. See *Lungwort*.

L., wounds of. Wounds of the lung may be produced by a fractured rib or by a stab or a gunshot wound; the latter having a direct communication with the outer air, are more likely to be accompanied by suppuration or septicæmic conditions.

Lung'wort. (*G. Lungenkraut*.) The *Stictia pulmonacea*.

Also, the plants of the Genus *Pulmonaria*.

L., com'mon. (*F. pulmonaire; G. Lungenkraut*.) The *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

L., cow's. The *Verbascum thapsus* and the *V. nigrum*.

LUNIFORM—LUPULIN.

L., golden. The *Hieracium murorum*.
L., spotted. (F. *pulmonaire officinale*, *sauge de Jerusalem*.) The *Pulmonaria officinalis*, or Jerusalem sage.

L., stic'ta. The *Sticta pulmonacea*.
L., tree. (F. *lichen pulmonaire*.) The *Sticta pulmonacea*.

Luniform. (L. *luna*, the moon; *forma*, shape.) Moon-shaped; orbicular.

Lunula. (L. *lunula*, a crescent; dim. of *luna*, the moon. F. *lunule*; G. *Nagelfleck*.) A crescent-shaped object.

Also, the affection of the cornea called *Onyx*.

L. lacrima'lis. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.) A thin, curved portion of bone situated between the posterior margin of the nasal duct and the anterior margin of the antrum of Highmore.

L. of nail. (F. *lunule de l'ongle*; G. *Möndchen des Nagels*.) The crescentic white mark near the root of certain of the nails of the fingers. According to Toldt it is due to a thickened condition and a uniform distribution of the cells of the rete Malpighii.

L. of shell. An excavation on the dorsal edge of each valve of the shell of the equivalved Mollusca.

L. of sig'moid valves. The thin, crescentic portion on each side of the nodule of Arantius, adjoining the free margin of the sigmoid valves of the heart.

L. scap'ulæ. (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The suprascapular notch.

L. unguis. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) See *L. of nail*.

Lunulæ. Nominative plural of *Lunula*.

L. of Gianuzzi. Same as *Gianuzzi*, crescents of.

L. of semilu'nar valves. Same as *L. of sigmoid valves*.

Lunular. (L. *lunula*. F. *lunulé*; S. *lunulado*; G. *halbmondförmig*.) Belonging to, or like, a small half-moon; crescent-shaped. A diminutive of *Lunate*.

Lunulate. Same as *Lunular*.

Lunule. Same as *Lunula*.

Lunulet. (L. *lunula*, a crescent.) A term for a small crescent-shaped spot on the elytron or other part of an insect which differs in colour from the neighbouring structures.

Lupama'ric acid. (*Lupulus*; L. *amarus*, bitter. F. *acide amère du Houblon*; G. *Hopfenbittersäure*.) $C_{32}H_{50}O_7$, Lermier; $C_{30}H_{46}O_{10}$, Issleib. A bitter principle obtained from lupulin by Lermier. It forms large white rhombic crystals, becoming yellow on exposure, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, and oil of turpentine. It has a bitter aromatic taste. Dilute sulphuric acid splits it into *Lupuliretin*, and *Lupulinic acid*.

Lupanin. $C_{15}H_{25}N_3O$. A bitter alkaloid obtained by Hagen from the seeds of *Lupinus angustifolius*. It is of the consistence of honey, and is bright-yellow in colour with a green fluorescence. It takes the place of *Lupinin*.

Lupa'ria. (L. *lupus*, a wolf.) An old term for the *Aconitum lycoctonum*.

Lupia. (F. *loupe*.) The term used in Cullen's nosology for an encysted tumour or wen.

L. junctura'æ. (L. *junctus*, joined.) A synonym of *Spina ventosa*.

Lupiform. (L. *lupus*, a wolf; *forma*, shape.) Like to *Lupus*.

Lupig'enin. $C_{17}H_{12}O_6$. A yellowish

powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, obtained, along with dextrose, from the glycoside lupinin by the action of dilute acids.

Lup'ine. The plants of the Genus *Lupinus*.

L. fly. The *Anthomyia funesta*, Kühn, the larva of which is very destructive to young lupine plants.

L., white. The *Lupinus albus*.

L., wild. The *Lupinus varius*.

Lup'inin. $C_{25}H_{32}O_{16} + 7H_2O$. A glycoside obtained by Schulze and Barbieri from the yellow lupine seeds; it crystallises in slender yellowish-white needles, and on being boiled with dilute acids yields sugar and lupigenin.

Lup'inine. $C_{21}H_{40}N_2O_2$. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of the yellow lupine. It forms colourless rhombic prisms, with bitter taste and agreeable smell. It melts at $67^\circ C$. It has been proposed as a substitute for quinine in intermittent fevers.

Lupinotox'in. (L. *lupinus*, a lupin; Gr. *τοξικόν*, poison for smearing arrows with.) Arnold's term for a brown, resinous, aromatic substance obtained by him from the seeds of *Lupinus albus*. It produces marked poisonous symptoms in small doses. It is a compound.

Lup'inus. (L. *lupinus*, a lupine. F. *lupin*; G. *Lupine*, *Feigbohne*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

L. albus, Linn. (L. *albus*, white. F. *lupin blanc*; I. *lupino*; S. *altramuz*.) The white lupine. Seeds contain *Lupinotoxin*, and are said to be emmenagogue and vermifuge. They are roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. The seeds are, when eaten largely, poisonous, and produce in animals fed on them a fatal jaundice similar to the jaundice of phosphorus poisoning.

It forms one of the meals constituting the *Farinæ resolventes*.

L. angustifo'lius, Linn. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as *L. albus*.

L. hirsu'tus, Linn. (L. *hirsutus*, bristly.) Used as *L. albus*.

L. luteus, Linn. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) Used as *L. albus*.

L. sati'vus. (L. *sativus*, that is sown.) The *L. albus*.

L. sylves'tris, Lamb. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *L. varius*.

L. ter'mis, Forsk. Hab. Abyssinia. The honey obtained by bees from its flowers is very bitter and uneatable. Seeds eaten as *L. albus*.

L. va'rius, Linn. (L. *varius*, parti-coloured.) Hab. Spain. Seeds bitterish. Used as food.

Lupilog'ia. (*Lupia*; Gr. *λόγος*, a discourse.) A term denoting the knowledge of encysted tumours or wens.

Lup'oid. (*Lupus*; Gr. *εἶδος*, form.) Resembling the disease *Lupus*.

L. ul'cer. See *Ulcer*, *lupoid*.

L. yaws. See *Yaws*, *lupoid*.

Lup'otome. (*Lupus*; Gr. *τομή*, section.) An instrument devised by Pick, of Vienna, for the treatment of lupus by fine scarification. It consists of five thin, pointed, double-bladed, small knives, arranged in a parallel line at about a sixteenth of an inch from each other.

Lup'ous. Resembling the disease *Lupus*.

L. ul'cer. See *Ulcer*, *lupous*.

Lup'ulin. See *Lupulinum*.

L., flu'id extract of. The *Extractum lupulini fluidum*.

LUPULINA—LUPUS.

L., oleores'in of. The *Oleoresina lupulini*.

Lupulina. The former name of *Lupulinum*.

Lupuline. Same as *Lupamaric acid*.

Also, resembling a bunch of hops.

Lupulin'ic. (*Lupulus*.) Relating to the hop, *Lupulus*.

L. acid. (*G. Lupulinsäure*.) $C_{48}H_{82}O_{19}$. A product along with *Lupuliretin* of the action of dilute sulphuric acid on *Lupamaric acid*.

L. glands. The same as *Lupulinum*.

Lupulin'um, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (*Lupulus*. *F. lupuline*; *G. Hopfenmehl*, *Hopfendrusen*.) The glandular powder separated from the strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*, or common hop. It is a golden yellow, resinous, aromatic, bitter, granular powder. It consists chiefly of myricin and contains an essential oil and *Lupamaric acid*. It is used as a sedative in irritable bladder, priapism, seminal emissions, incontinence of urine, and delirium tremens. Dose, 2—5 grains.

Lupulire'tin. (*Lupulus*; *Gr. πύριον*, resin of the pine. *G. Hopfenharz*.) $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$. A brownish, amorphous, aromatic substance obtained along with lupulinic acid by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on *lupamaric acid*.

Lupulite. (*L. lupus*.) The same as *Lupuline*.

Lupulus, B. Ph. (*F. houblon*; *G. Hopfen*.) The dried strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*.

Also, the *Humulus lupulus*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Cannabinaceæ*.

L. communis, Gärt. (*L. communis*, common.) The *Humulus lupulus*.

L. salictarius. (*L. salictarius*, belonging to willow-beds.) The *Humulus lupulus*.

L. scandens, Lam. (*L. scando*, to climb.) The *Humulus lupulus*.

Lupus. (*L. lupus*, a wolf; because of its unceasing destructiveness. *F. lupus*; *I. lupo*; *S. lupus*; *G. Lupus*, *fressende Flechte*.) A name, as old as the thirteenth century, formerly given to a chronic eating ulcer, or other destructive process, occurring in the skin, and including not only the disease or diseases now so called, but also cancerous sores, and ulcerations of leprosy and of tertiary syphilis.

At present the word stands as the generic term for two distinct though probably closely-allied diseases, *L. vulgaris* and *L. erythematosis* and their varieties, but when used alone it is generally intended to signify *L. vulgaris*. By some authors a third chief form, *L. verrucosus*, is described.

L., acnë. (*Acne*.) Hutchinson's term for the very rare form of *L. vulgaris* which was described by Tilbury Fox as *L. follicularis disseminatus*. It has the appearance and arrangement of acne of the face, but exhibits the characteristic apple-jelly substance of lupus.

L., acnë rosa'cea. Hutchinson's term for a form of *L. erythematosis*.

L., acnëiform. (*Acne*; *L. forma*, likeness. *F. lupus acnëique*.) Hardy's term for *L. erythematosis* when the sebaceous glands are greatly enlarged, often encysted, and filled with a puriform fluid; they subsequently ulcerate and heal with a depressed cicatrix.

L. anatomicus. (*L. anatomicus*, an anatomist. *G. Leichentüberkehl*.) Same as *L., neerogenic*.

L. atrophicus. (*Ἀτροφία*, want of

nourishment.) The form of *L. vulgaris* which results in shrinking or obliteration of structure.

L., bacill'us of. The bacilli obtained by cultivation from *L. vulgaris* and its different forms; they are identical with the bacillus of tubercle, and are very thinly scattered in the diseased tissue.

L. cancro'sus. A synonym of *Cancer*.

L., chil'blain-. Hutchinson's term for a form of *L. erythematosis* which is associated with chilblains, and in some states cannot be distinguished from them.

L. circumscrip'tus. See *L. erythematosis circumscriptus*.

L., com'mon. The typical form of *L. vulgaris*.

L. cornu'tus. (*L. cornutus*, horned.) Lang's term for the form of *L. vulgaris* in which the horny layer of the epidermis is greatly developed.

L. de'vorans. (*L. devoro*, to swallow down.) Same as *L. exedens*.

L. discre'tus. (*L. discretus*, part. *dis-cerno*, to separate.) The same as *L. disseminatus*.

L. dissemina'tus. (*L. dissemino*, to scatter seed.) That form of *L. vulgaris* in which the several foci appear on different parts of the body, either simultaneously or in succession, in which case each patch may independently change into a *L. serpiginosus*.

Also, see *L. erythematosis disseminatus*.

L., eczema-. (*Eczema*.) Hutchinson's term for a very rare form of *L. vulgaris*, in which the appearances are those of eczema, the surface being red and the discharge serous and profuse, or dry and covered with small scales; but the progress is that of lupus, inasmuch as it causes scars as it is getting well, and spreads with an abrupt, serpiginous edge.

L., erythe'ma-. (*Ερύθημα*, a redness upon the skin.) Hutchinson's term for the typical form of *L. erythematosis* in which there is congestion only and no evidence of growth or infiltration.

L. erythemato'des. (*Ερύθημα*, a redness upon the skin; *εἶδος*, form.) A synonym of *L. erythematosis*.

Also, formerly used by English writers to denote the milder forms of *L. vulgaris* in which there is no ulceration.

L. erythemato'sus. (*Ερύθημα*. *F. erythème centrifuge*, Bielt, *lupus erythémateux*, *scrofulide erythémateuse*, Hardy.) A name given by Cazenave to a disease of the skin, first described by Bielt as *Erythema centrifugum*, which begins as a sharply-defined red patch, varying in size from a pin's head to a lentil, with small, raised, redder spots at the orifices of the sebaceous follicles. The reddened margin advances gradually, whilst the centre becomes scarred over, thus forming a red-bordered disc. The disease advances slowly, either by the enlargement and coalescence of adjacent patches, or by the continual development of new patches; more rarely it commences by the eruption of numerous discrete spots. It consists of an inflammation of the papillary layer of the cutis, especially in the neighbourhood of the sebaceous and sudoriparous glands, which become secondarily involved; the blood-vessels are dilated, the tissues are infiltrated with leucocytes, which proliferate and become converted into connective-tissue corpuscles and fibres which, as they grow,

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cause the papillæ and the sebaceous glands to atrophy. It is chiefly observed in adults, and is somewhat more frequent in women than in men. It often begins on the sides of the nose, but may affect other cutaneous surfaces. It progresses very slowly, produces much disfigurement with a thin flat scar, but does not in general affect the constitution. No bacillus has yet been found in it. It is the *Seborrhœa congestiva* of Hebra.

L. erythematosus aggregatus, Kaposi. (L. *aggrego*, to add to a flock.) The same as *L. erythematosus disseminatus*.

L. erythematosus circumscriptus. (L. *circumscribo*, to draw a line around.) The same as *L. erythematosus discoides*.

L. erythematosus cornæus. (L. *cornæus*, horny.) The dry, scaly condition presented by those parts affected with *L. erythematosus*, when the sebaceous glands are not much involved, or are wanting, as on the palm of the hand.

L. erythematosus discoides. (Λίσκος, a sort of quoit; εἶδος, form.) Kaposi's term for the form or stage of *L. erythematosus* in which the isolated spots form a red-margined disc, sharply defined at the circumference, but fading towards the middle, and having a central scale, which is prolonged on its under surface into the distended duct of a sebaceous gland. The discs grow and in time coalesce.

L. erythematosus disseminatus. (L. *dissemino*, to scatter seed.) Hebra's term for the stage or form of *L. erythematosus* in which extension of the disease occurs by the development of new spots in the interspaces of the old ones, but which have no tendency to coalesce with them. It sometimes presents itself as an acute febrile eruption, with swelling of the face resembling erysipelas, nocturnal osteocopic pains, headache, and effusion into the joints. Flat vesicles which speedily burst and leave behind a central depression have been seen. The patient passes sometimes into a typhoid condition, and many such cases are fatal.

L. erythematosus sebaceus. (L. *sebum*, suet.) That state of *L. erythematosus* in which, before atrophy has commenced, the affected part is dry and lustreless, covered with firmly adherent scales, which have at first a greasy feel, caused by an excessive secretion from the sebaceous glands.

L. erythematosus teleangiectodes. (Teleangiectasis; Gr. εἶδος, form.) The form in which there is little surface-change beyond redness from dilated blood-vessels, but there is deep-seated thickening, and more or less scar results.

L. essentialis. (L. *essentia*, the being of a thing.) The same as *L. idiopathicus*.

L. exedens. (L. part. *exedo*, to eat up. F. *lupus rongéant*.) A freely ulcerating form of *L. vulgaris*. The ulceration appears to be due to a fatty degeneration of the cells, whose growth gives rise to the disease. The tubercles become pale and soft with surrounding inflammation of the skin, a scab forms which, on separating, leaves a smooth red ulcer with somewhat raised edges, which spreads laterally and deeply, but in the end cicatrises with great deformity.

In former times cases of ulcerative tertiary syphilis have often received this name.

L. exfoliatus. (L. *exfolio*, to strip of leaves. F. *lupus exfoliatif*.) The second chronic stage or form of *L. vulgaris*, in which the nodules are very numerous and closely packed,

forming circular patches two to three centimetres in diameter, brownish in colour, with the central part undergoing regressive metamorphosis, represented by fatty degeneration, caseation, and cicatrization, whilst the periphery consists of recently developed nodules. The surface of the patch is scaly, rough and fissured. It is Kaposi's term for the non-ulcerative form of *L. vulgaris*.

L. exuberans. (L. *exubero*, to grow luxuriantly.) Fuchs's term for *L. hypertrophicus*.

L. exulcerans. (L. *exulcero*, to make sore.) The form or stage of *L. vulgaris* in which there is a pus-covered ulcer partly hidden by yellow or brown crusts, and having a red irregular base and edges often presenting the apple-jelly appearance; the granulations are flat and easily bleed.

L. follicularis disseminatus. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag; *dissemino*, to scatter seed.) See *L. acne*.

L. fungosus. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom.) Same as *L. tuberculosus*.

L. hæmorrhagicus. (Αἱμορραγικός, liable to violent bleeding.) The form of *L. vulgaris*, especially of the pendulum, which is accompanied by free bleeding.

L. hypertrophicus. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment. F. *lupus hypertrophique*.) Cazenave's term for that form of *L. vulgaris* in which the ulceration is accompanied by large granulations and thickening and elevation of the margin; it is especially frequent on the cheeks. The hypertrophy is more marked in *L. of pendulum*.

The term has also been applied to the condition of *L. vulgaris* in which the scar is very thick.

L. idiopathicus, Willan. (Ἰδίος, one's own; πάθος, disease.) Same as *L. vulgaris*.

L. impetiginosus. (Impetigo.) Starlin's term for *L. pustularis*.

L. lymphaticus. (Lymph.) Hutchinson's term for a variety of lupus in which the lymphatic spaces are chiefly involved, resulting in the production of small, persistent, vesicular outgrowths, which contain a lymph-like fluid. It originates in childhood, and advances by its borders through an infective process which travels probably along the lymphatic walls; it becomes surrounded by satellite growths, but there is no occurrence of the disease in any remote part. By some it is considered to be a form of *Lymphangioma* or *Lymphangiectodes*.

L. maculosus. (L. *maculosus*, speckled. F. *lupus maculeux*.) The first stage of *L. vulgaris* in which the primary efflorescence of lupus nodules is visible as small spots through the epidermis. The spots are yellowish brown, the surface over them smooth or slightly scaly, their consistence soft. They are neither painful nor tender.

L. metallosum. The alchemical name of *Antimonious sulphide*.

L., multiple. (L. *multiplex*, that has many folds.) Hutchinson's term for the form of *L. vulgaris* where ultimately there are numerous separate patches.

L. mutilans. (L. *mutilo*, to maim.) The rare form of *L. vulgaris* in which the disease has produced the destruction or arrest of development of the fingers in children.

L., nævus. (Nævus.) Hutchinson's term for a very rare form of *L. vulgaris* in

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which the disease originates in a *nævus*-condition of the skin.

L., necrogenic. (Νεκρός, a dead body; γένεσις, an origin.) The form of *L. vulgaris* which originates in a dissection scratch or prick. It differs from ordinary lupus only in the absence of the apple-jelly substance. The tubercle bacillus occurs in it in large numbers.

L. nodosus. (*L. nodosus*, knotty.) Same as *L. tuberculosus*.

L. non-exedens. (*L. non*, not; *exedens*, part, of *exedo*, to eat up.) A variety of *L. vulgaris* which chiefly attacks the face and nose. It has no tendency to ulcerate, hence its name. The tubercles begin to shrivel and get paler, and this condition extends over the whole skin affected, which is either left red and scaly, or white, smooth, and contracted, with an irregular spreading bluish or reddish edge.

L., non-ulcerative. Same as *L. non-exedens*.

L. of Caz'enave. The *L. erythematousus*.

L. of conjunctiva. (*Conjunctiva*.) A disease that is sometimes primary, but is more commonly the result of extension from the surrounding skin.

L. of larynx. See *Larynx, lupus of*.

L. of pudendum. (*L. pudenda*, the privy parts.) A chronic affection of the vulva occurring in feeble women between twenty-five and thirty years of age. The disease is characterised by the painless formation of ulcers, which gradually progress, the tissue healing and cicatrising behind them, and producing great contraction and distortion of the parts. It is not characterised by the development of tubercles, the lupus deposit being diffused and accompanied by an excessive formation of fibrous tissue. It is a form of *L. vulgaris*; but many cases may be accounted *L., syphilitic*.

L. of tongue. See *Tongue, lupus of*.

L. of vulva. (*Vulva*.) See *L. of pudendum*.

L. of Willan. The *L. vulgaris*.

L. papillaris. (*L. papilla*, a nipple.) That form of *L. erythematousus* in which the growth of the ascending vascular loops of the papillæ of the skin, with corresponding depression of the cones of the rete, is especially prominent, so that wart-like nodules arise.

L. papillomatosus. Same as *L. papillaris*.

L. papulo-pustularis. (*L. papula*, a pimple; *pustula*, a pustule.) Same as *L. pustularis*.

L. perforans. (*L. perforo*, to bore through. *F. lupus perforant*.) The form of *L. of pudendum* in which the disease extends to, and perforates the walls of, the rectum or the bladder.

L. phagedænicus. (Φαγέδαινα, a cancerous sore.) A form of *L. vulgaris* in which the ulceration is very destructive, producing small sloughs.

L. prominens. (*L. prominens*, projecting.) The same as *L. hypertrophicus*.

L., psoriasis. (*Psoriasis*.) Hutchinson's term for a very rare form of lupus which, whilst having the appearance and arrangement of psoriasis, produces scars, and presents the apple-jelly structure. He considers it a form of *L. erythematousus*, from its symmetrical arrangement.

L. pustularis. (*L. pustula*, a pimple.)

A form of *L. vulgaris* which commences as a somewhat raised reddish or livid patch on which discrete or confluent tubercles appear, having suppurating heads like impetigo; the pustules burst, and the contents dry into small, dark, hard scabs which, unless disturbed, remain fixed for many weeks until the tubercle is absorbed and a depressed livid cicatrix is left.

L. rodens. (*L. rodo*, to gnaw.) Same as *L. exedens*.

L., rupia. (*Rupia*.) Hutchinson's term for a very rare form of *L. vulgaris* in which the disease begins as rupia, syphilitic or not, and ends as common lupus.

L. scleroticus. (Σκληρός, hard. *F. lupus sclereux*.) Auspitz's term for the hypertrophic form of *L. vulgaris* in which the scar is hard and thick.

The *L. scleroticus* (*F. lupus sclereux*) of Vidal presents papillæ or warts on its surface, and is either primitive or consecutive on *L. vulgaris*. It is characterised by maculæ or rugged, irregular, horny or bristly prominences, separated by furrows with a depressed cicatrix, in which the fibrous tissue is considerable, and arranged in concentric lamellæ separated by round cells; giant cells are present, and the blood-vessels are thickened and hardened.

L. sebaceus. (*L. sebum*, tallow.) A synonym of *L. erythematousus*, in reference to the implication of the sebaceous glands.

Hutchinson restricts the term to those cases of *L. erythematousus* in which the sebaceous follicles are conspicuously affected with roughness of the skin, resembling dried orange-peel.

L. seborrhagicus. (*L. sebum*; *Gr. ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) Volkmann's term for *L. erythematousus*, in reference to the affection of the sebaceous glands.

L., seborrhœa. (*L. sebum*; *Gr. ῥοία*, a flow.) Hutchinson's term for a form of *L. erythematousus* in which there is marked implication of the sebaceous glands, as described under *L. sebaceus*.

L. serpiginosus. (*L. serpo*, to creep.) The later stage of *L. vulgaris* in which the corium, having become exposed by ulceration, is replaced by cicatricial tissue, which is gradually covered with epithelium, whilst the disease creeps on by the development of nodules at the margin of the patch or by the coalescence of disseminate patches, and forms a gyrate border. It is the most common form of lupus of the trunk and extremities. Hutchinson is of opinion that this epithet is unnecessary, inasmuch as it is the characteristic of all lupus to be serpiginous.

L. simplex. (*L. simplex*, simple.) The same as *L. vulgaris*.

L., single-patch. Hutchinson's term for the form of *L. vulgaris* in which, throughout the course of the disease, there is only one patch. It usually occurs in the cheek and seldom inflames.

L. solitarius. (*L. solitarius*, alone.) Willan's term for the form in which one patch of disease alone exists; generally on the cheek.

L., struma. (*Struma*.) Hutchinson's term for the form of *L. vulgaris* in which the disease begins as a scrofulous affection of the subcutaneous tissues, with secondary ulceration of the skin, and accompanying lupus-degeneration, along with subcutaneous abscesses.

L. strumosus. (*Struma*.) The form of *L. vulgaris*, described by Nayler as commencing

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like a small boil, which ulcerates and heals alternately, spreads in seriginous fashion, and lasts for a long time; the scar may be firm, smooth, and dull white, with or without a few yellow crusts concealing small ulcers.

L., sun'blain. Hutchinson's term for the form of *L. erythematosus* which is produced, usually on the nose, by exposure to the sun.

L. superficial'is. (*L. superficies*, the upper side.) Parkes's term for *L. erythematosus*.

L., syco'sis-. (*Σύκωσις*, an ulcer resembling a fig ripe to bursting.) Milton's term for a form of sycosis which leaves scars similar to those of lupus. There is also a syphilitic form.

L. syphilit'icus. A term applicable to disease of the skin closely resembling any one of the varieties of lupus, but due to syphilis and curable by specific treatment. Skin diseases of the lupoid type, seriginous in progress, occur only in the tertiary stage, in which they are the most common form.

L. ter'ebrans. (*L. terebro*, to bore.) Same as *L. vorax*.

L. tuberculo'sus. (*L. tuberculum*, a small swelling. *F. lupus tuberculeux*.) A form of *L. vulgaris* in which the new growth forms distinct tubercular elevations, which are crowded together into a fleshy mass.

Also, a synonym of *L. vulgaris*.

L. tubero'sus. (*L. tuber*, a swelling.) Same as *L. tuberculosus*.

L. tum'idus, Fuchs. (*L. tumidus*, swollen.) The same as *L. hypertrophicus*; especially when the proliferation is accompanied with oedema.

L., ul'cerative. The ulcerating form of *L. vulgaris*.

L. ulcero'sus. (*L. ulcerosus*, full of sores.) The ulcerating form of *L. vulgaris*.

L. varico'sus. (*L. varix*, a dilated vein.) A synonym of *Nævus*.

L. verruco'sus. (*L. verruca*, a wart.) A distinct variety of lupus, according to McCall Anderson. It commences as small, circumscribed, dusky red or violet patches or tubercles, either discrete or confluent, becoming elevated and warty in parts, progressing slowly, and infecting neighbouring tissues, and cicatrising in the older areas.

Also, the same as *L. papillaris*, but with larger papules.

L. vo'rax. (*L. vorax*, swallowing greedily.) A form of *L. exedens* in which the ulceration penetrates deeply and produces great deformity. It has been usually applied to syphilitic lupus of a mildly phagedænic type.

L. vulga'ris. (*L. vulgaris*, common. *F. lupus vulgaire*, *dartre rougeante*, *esthiomène*, *scrofule tuberculeuse*; *G. fressende Flechte*.) A chronic, non-contagious, infective disease of the skin in which small patches, the size of a millet seed or less, of soft, easily-friable granulation-tissue first appear in the subpapillary or deeper layer of the corium, and spread by the constant renewal of such patches by satellites at the margin of the old ones. The patches, which are brownish-yellow and translucent, like apple-jelly, as described by Hutchinson, at first consist of small nucleated exudation cells, with little stroma, displacing the fibrous bundles of the corium; as they increase in size and reach the papillary layer, a delicate connective tissue develops between the cells, and then spindle-shaped corpuscles are perceived; the connective tissue gradually becomes firmer and

more fibrous; the exudation cells undergo fatty degeneration, the natural tissues, as well as the older patches, perish by slow absorption without ulceration producing glistening scars, or by necrobiosis leading to ulceration. In addition, the fully-developed patch contains small nodules like those of tubercle, consisting of a giant-cell with epithelioid and small round cells, and in small numbers bacilli resembling those of tubercle. These facts have led to the opinion that the disease is essentially a tuberculosis of the skin, an opinion which is not universally accepted.

Lupus is most common on the face, but it attacks occasionally the scalp and other parts of the cutaneous surface, as well as the mucous membranes, near their outer termination. It usually commences a little before puberty, but may attack children; it is very slow in its progress, is accompanied with little pain, and tends in the end to repair with great disfigurement from scars, even if there has been no ulceration, which is often very extensive and destructive.

Lur'id. (*L. luridus*, pale yellow. *F. luride*; *L. lurido*; *G. gelblich*, *schmutziggelb*, *fahl*.) Pale; ghastly.

Lur'idæ. (*L. luridus*, pale yellow.) One of the Nat. Orders of plants of Linnæus, including Solanum and Digitalis.

Lur'idity. (*L. luridus*. *F. luridité*.) Rochoux's term for a yellowish or blackish pallor of the skin, differing from that of jaundice, observed in certain malarious fevers and in some paralysed limbs.

Lur'idus acid. (*L. luridus*. *G. Luridussäure*.) Böhm's term for an acid obtained by him from the *Boletus luridus*. It forms claret-coloured needles and prisms, and is the cause of the change of colour of the yellow flesh of the fungus, when broken, to an indigo blue.

Lurk. (Mid. E. *lurken*, *lorken*; by substitution of *r* for *s*, from older form *lusken*; from Scand. *luska*, to sneak about.) To lie hidden.

Lurkey'dish. A name for *Mentha pulegium*.

Lurk'ing. (*Lurk*.) Lying hid.

L. gout. Same as *Gout*, *larval*.

Lur'or. (*L. luror*.) Sallowness.

Lus. Ancient name for a certain ossicle, or very small bone, subjoined to the sacral bone, of which it was fabled that it could not be made to decay by any power or expedient, neither could it be lost, but that it formed the chief germ or principle of the re-animated body; probably the extremity of the coccyx is referred to, which is a distinct ossicle till an advanced age, or through life; also spelt *Lux* by some, which, however, may refer to a different object, according to the explanation given under it.

Lus'ka, Hubert von. A German anatomist, born in Constance in 1820, died at Tübingen in 1875.

L's cartilage. A small nodule of elastic cartilage enclosed in the front part of the true vocal cord.

L's gland. (*G. Lusckka's Steissdrüse*.) A round or oval plexus of blood-vessels intermixed with numerous nerve fibres, which lies in front of the coccyx. The *Coccygeal gland*.

L's ton'sil. The *Tonsil*, *pharyngeal*.

Luscio'sity. (*L. lusciosus*, from *luscus*, one-eyed. *F. lusciosité*.) A synonym of *Myopia*.

Lus'citas. (*L. luscus*, one-eyed.) The condition of being one-eyed.

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Also, a term used by old authors to signify squinting.

Also (*G. Schiefstehen der Augen*), in modern times employed to designate an obliquity of the eye caused by paralysis or rheumatic affection of one or other of the ocular muscles.

Luscities. Same as *Luscitas*.

Lustgarten, S. A German histologist now living.

L's bacillus. The *Syphilis, bacillus of*.

Lustra'go. (*L. lustra*, to purge by sacrifice.) A name for a species of *Verbena*, from its use in ancient purifications.

Lustramen'tum. (*L. lustra*, to purify by means of a propitiatory offering.) A cathartic.

Lust-wort. A name of the plants of the Genus *Drosera*; so called because of their supposed aphrodisiac property.

Lu'sus. (*L. lusus*, a play.) A sport or variation.

L. natu'ræ. (*L. natura*, nature. *G. Naturspiel*.) A whim, caprice, or sport of nature; a term for any departure from what is usual and natural.

Luta'rious. (*L. lutum*, mud.) Like to, of the colour of, or living in, mud.

Luta'tion. (*L. lutum*, mud.) The act of applying a *Lute*.

Lute. (Old *F. lut*, clay; from *L. lutum*, mud; from *luc*, to wash. *I. luto*; *S. luten*; *G. Kitt*.) A tenacious ductile composition for closing the junctures of vessels to prevent the escape of gas or vapour in distillation.

Also (*F. luter*), to close by means of a *Lute*.

L., al'mond. (*F. lut d'amandes*.) A mixture of almond cake and starch.

L., earth'y. (*F. lut terreux*.) Earth mixed with horse-dung or cut hair, used to cover vessels exposed to the heat of a reverberatory furnace.

L., fat. (*F. lut gras*.) Dried and powdered clay mixed with linseed oil.

L., lime. (*F. lut de chaux*.) Slaked lime mixed with white of egg.

Luteic acid. (*F. acide lutique*.) A substance obtained from the flowers of *Euphorbia cyperissias*.

Lutein. (*L. luteus*, yellow. *F. lutéine*.) The colouring matter of the yolk of egg which, according to Thudichum, is identical with that of fat, of butter, of the serum of blood, of the yellow and red corpuscles of the ovary of the cow, and is also the same as the colouring matter of the pollen of plants, of maize, and of the carrot. Solutions of lutein present three absorption bands, and are decolourised on exposure to sunlight, in the blue, indigo, and violet. Lutein is probably derived from the colouring matter of the blood. It was discovered by Piccolo and Lieben, and was first called *Hemolutein*.

Luteo-cobaltic salts. (*L. luteus*.) Ammoniacal cobalt compounds having a yellow colour, as luteo-cobaltic chloride, $\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_6(\text{NH}_3)_{12}$.

Luteogallic acid. (*L. luteus*, yellow.) The yellow colouring matter of gall-nuts. It is an amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether.

Luteola. The *Reseda luteola*.

Luteoleim. (*F. lutéoline*.) Chevreur's term for a substance which accompanies, and is a product of the normal oxidation of, *Luteolin*.

Luteolin. (*F. lutéoline*.) $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_8$. Name given by Chevreur to the yellow colouring

matter of the *Reseda luteola*. It forms small, silky, yellow, four-sided needles, without odour and slightly bitter.

Luteolous. (*L. luteolus*, yellowish; dim. of *luteus*, yellow.) Yellowish, or slightly yellow.

Luteous. (*L. luteus*, dyed with *lutum*, an herb used for dyeing a yellowish colour. *F. luté*; *G. gelblich*.) Of a yellow colour.

Lüterswyl. Switzerland, Canton Solothurn, 640 metres above sea-level, in a mild climate. An athermal, bicarbonated, earthy chalybeate water.

Lutescent. (*L. luteus*, yellow.) Yellowish white.

Lüthern. Switzerland, Canton Luzern. A cold chalybeate water.

Lutidic acid. (*F. acide lutidique*.) $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. One of the dicarboxypyridic acids. It forms white needles, fusing at $219\text{--}3^\circ\text{C}$. ($426\text{--}74^\circ\text{F}$.), soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, carbon bisulphide, and benzine.

Lutidins. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_9 \cdot \text{N}$. Bases of the pyridic series. α -Lutidin was discovered by Dippel in animal oil. β -Lutidin is contained in raw quinine obtained from cinchonin; other lutidins are contained in the products of distillation of the bituminous schists of Dorsetshire, and in the smoke of burning tobacco. α -Lutidin boils at 154°C . ($309\text{--}2^\circ\text{F}$.), and has a density of 0.9467. It has a strong odour. β -Lutidin is a colourless liquid, highly refractive and hygroscopic, with disagreeable smell. It boils at 165°C . (329°F .) It becomes yellow on exposure to air and light.

Luton's sugar test. Add an excess of sulphuric acid to a cold saturated solution of bichromate of potash, a red-coloured solution is obtained. Add some of this solution to diabetic urine and boil, the red colour becomes emerald green.

Lu'tra. (*L. lutra*, the bathing animal, an otter; akin to *luc*, to wash.) A Genus of the Family *Mustelidae*, Order *Carnivora*, Class *Mammalia*.

L. vulga'ris, Erxl. (*L. vulgaris*, common. *F. loutre*; *I. loutra*; *S. nutra*; *G. Otter*, *Fischotter*.) The otter; formerly used in medicine.

Lu'traki. Greece, on the isthmus of Corinth. A hot saline water.

Lutrexanthe'ma. (*Λουτρών*, a bath; *ἔξανθημα*, an efflorescence.) A rash produced by a bath.

Lu'trum. (*Λουτρών*, a bath; from *λούω*, to wash. *F. bain*; *G. Bad*.) Old term for a bath.

Also, the name of an ophthalmic medicine.

Lu'tum. (*L. lutum*, mud.) A substance for stopping; a *Lute*.

L. cum ben'zoin, Fr. Codex. (*L. cum*, with. *F. mastic dentaire au benjoin*.) Benzoin in tears 20 parts, dissolved in ether 10 parts, and passed through cotton wool in a closed funnel.

L. cum lentis'co, Fr. Codex. (*L. cum*; *lentiscus*, the mastic tree. *F. mastic dentaire*.) Mastic in tears 20 parts, dissolved in ether or in chloroform 10 parts, and passed through cotton wool in a closed funnel.

Luxatio. See *Luxation*.

L. erect'a. (*L. erectus*, upright.) See *Humerus*, dislocation of, *subglenoid*.

L. imperfec'ta. (*L. imperfectus*, incomplete.) A sprain.

Luxa'tion. (*L. luxatio*; from *luxo*, to

LUXBURG—LYCHNOMACHÆRA.

put out of joint. *F. luxation*; *I. lussazione*; *S. luxacion*; *G. Verrenkung, Ausrenkung*.) A dislocation or displacement of a part from its proper place, especially bone. See *Dislocation*.

Luxburg. Switzerland, Canton Thurgau, 1200 feet above sea-level. A weak sulphur water.

Luxemburg'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ochnacea*. The species are inhabitants of Brazil. The leaves are stimulating, and are used as tea after a meal.

Luxeuil. France, département de la Haute Saône. The chief town of the Canton of the Arrondissement of Lure, at the foot of the Vosges. The baths of Luxeuil are about five miles distant, and are 417 metres above sea-level. Temperature varies in the fifteen different springs from 27.9° C. to 51.5° C. (82.22° F. to 124.7° F.) The waters are very slightly mineralised. The *Source du grand bain* contains potassium sesquicarbonate .027 gramme, potassium chloride .0434, sodium chloride .66, sodium sulphate .16466, calcium carbonate .0567, and silicic acid .1371, with traces of arsenic and iodine, a little oxygen, some carbonic acid, and much nitrogen; the *Source ferrugineuse magnésienne du Temple* contains, in addition, a little oxide of manganese. They are used for baths and drinking in rheumatism, paralysis, mucous catarrhs, malarial poisoning and skin diseases.

Luxuriant. (*L. luxurians*, part. of *luxurio*, to be rank. *F. luxuriant*; *I. exuberante*; *S. exuberante*; *G. üppig*.) Very free in growth.

In Botany, applied to a double flower.

Luxus. (*L. luxus*, excess.) Excess; extravagance.

L. breathing. The condition which occurs in ordinary circumstances when the acts of respiration are deeper and more rapid than is absolutely necessary for the health of the organism; this excess disappears at high altitudes.

L. consumption. (*L. consumo*, to use up. *F. consumption de l'uze*; *G. Luxus-consumption*.) A certain quantity of proteid material was supposed to exist in the blood as a floating capital, upon which any of the tissues might draw in the event of their requiring an unusual amount of nitrogen. The conversion of these proteid materials into leucin, urea, and the like, to which this term was applied, was said to take place in the blood itself, but the existence of such direct conversion is now disproved.

Luis, Jules Bernard. A French physician now living, born in 1828.

L's body. The *Nucleus pedunculi cerebri*.

L., superior olive of. The *Nucleus pedunculi cerebri*.

Luz. Old term for a bone, of which nothing certain is known, whether it indicates one of the vertebrae, or some ossicle of the foot. See *Lus*.

Luzette. A disease of silkworms which appears about the time of the fourth moult. The larvæ become palish red, then glossy white; after death the body gets much smaller.

Luzula. (*G. Hainsimse*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Juncaceæ*.

L. campestris, De Cand. (*L. campester*, pertaining to a plain.) Hab. North Europe, China. Root diuretic.

Lycac'onin. $C_{33}H_{56}N_4O_8$, probably. A substance obtained by heating lycaconitin in water at 100° C. (212° F.)

Lycacon'itin. $C_{27}H_{33}N_2O_6 + 2H_2O$. An amorphous alkaloid obtained by Dragendorff from *Aconitum lycactonum*. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and ether.

Lycan'ché. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *ἄρχω*, to strangle. *F. cynanche*; *G. Wolfsbräune*.) Term for a quinsy, because wolves are supposed to be subject to it. The same as *Cynanche*.

Also, an old term for *Hydrophobia*.

Lycan'chis. Same as *Lycanche*.

Lycanthrope. One suffering from *Lycanthropia*.

Lycanthro'pia. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man. *F. lycanthropie*; *G. Lykanthropie*.) A species of delusional insanity in which the patient steals out and wanders about in concealed and unfrequented places as the wolf does, believing himself to have been changed into that animal by the agency of the devil. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it prevailed as an epidemic. Those so afflicted murdered and ate children. Women were also thus affected, and usually exhibited some sexual perversion.

Lycanthropic. Of, or belonging to, *Lycanthropia*.

Lyc'um. Same as *Lycanthropia*.

Lychnid'iate. (*Λυχνίδιον*, a small lamp-stand.) Kirby's term for the head of an insect when it is prolonged into a sort of beak, which emits light; which he supposed to occur in the Fulgora.

Lychnid'ium. (*Λυχνίδιον*.) An old term for vital heat.

Lychn'ion. Same as *Lychnium*.

Lychnis. (*Λυχνίς*, a scarlet-flowered plant used for garlands; also, a kind of toad-flax. *F. lychné*; *G. Lichtnelke*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ*.

L. cæli rosa. (*L. cælum*, the sky; *rosa*, a rose.) Roots cordial.

L. corona'ria, Lamb. (*L. corona*, a crown.) Roots cordial.

L. dioica, Linn. (*Δίς*, twice; *ἔκος*, a house. *F. compagnon-blanc, floquet, sublet*.) Red campion. Roots vulnerary and alterative.

L. flos-cu'culi, Linn. (*L. flos*, a flower; *cuculus*, the cuckoo. *F. fleur de coucou lampette, robinet déchiré*.) The ragged robin, or meadow lychnis. Roots cordial.

L. githa'go, Scop. The *Githago segetum*.

L. officina'lis, Scop. The *Saponaria officinalis*.

L. sapona'ria, Volk. The *Saponaria officinalis*.

L. seg'etum ma'jor. (*L. seges*, a corn-field; *maior*, greater.) The *Githago segetum*, or corn-cockle.

L. sylves'tris. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Saponaria officinalis*.

L. vespert'ina. (*L. vespertinus*, belonging to evening.) A variety of *L. dioica*.

L. visc'a'ria, Linn. (*L. viscum*, birdlime.) Red German catchfly. Roots cordial. Birdlime is prepared from it.

Lychn'ium. (*Λύχνιον*, a lamp stand.) A little light or flambeau; a little torch.

Also, an old term for an ointment for the eyes.

Also, an old term for vital heat.

Lychno'ides. (*Λυχνίς*, the lychnis; *εἶδος*, form. *F. lychnoide*.) Resembling the *Lychnis*.

L. seg'etum. The *Githago segetum*.

Lychnomachæ'ra. (*Λύχνος*, a lamp;

μάχαρα, a large knife.) Name given to an instrument which was fitted to hold a candle in its handle, and also to receive the point or blade of a knife, according to C. Hoffmannus, Comm. in Galen, li. *de Usu Part.* n. 148, seq.

Lychnomancy. (Λύχνος, a lamp; μαντεία, a divination. F. *lychnomantie*; G. *lychnomantie*.) Old term for divination from burning lamps and other lights.

Lycin. $C_5NH_{11}O_2$. An alkaloid obtained by Husemann and Marmé from a decoction of *Lycium barbarum*. It forms white deliquescent prisms, and is identical with *Betain*. It does not pre-exist in the plant. It causes paralysis in frogs.

Lycion. (Λύκιον, a thorny tree of Lycia, the mountainous country in the south-west of Asia Minor.) A juice or extract described by Dioscorides, and used also by the Latins, which was celebrated as an astringent in dysentery, ulcers of the gums, cutaneous affections, and other diseases. It was prepared from a thorny plant growing in Lycia, and a still more valued kind was obtained from India. The plant was by Garcias supposed to be the *Acacia catechu*, Prosper Alpinus supposed it to be the *Lycium afrum*, but Forbes Royle has shown that at least the Indian variety was prepared from *Berberis lycium*.

The Hindu practitioners of the present time use a similar extract prepared from this and other species of *Berberis*, under the name of *Ruzot*, in intermittent fevers and ophthalmic complaints.

Lycium. (Λύκιόν. F. *lyciet*; G. *Bocks-dorn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*.

Also, the same as *Lycion*.

L. afrum, Linn. (L. *afer*, African. F. *jasmin bâlard*.) A tonic and anæsthetic. Formerly supposed to have furnished *Lycion*.

L. barbarum, Linn. (L. *barbarus*, foreign. G. *Teufelswurz*.) Matrimony vine. Leaves aromatic and stimulant.

L. europæum, Linn. (F. *lyciet d'Europe*.) Young shoots used as food.

L., extract of. An extract of the *Berberis lycium*, called *Ruzot* in India. See *Lycion*.

L. hu'milë, Phil. Hab. Chili. Fruit used for food.

L. indicum. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) See under *Lycion*.

L. umbro'sum, Humb. and Bonpl. (L. *umbrosus*, shady.) Hab. South America. Infusion of leaves used there in erysipelas and skin diseases, under the name *Upaguando*.

L. vulgarë, Dunal. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *L. barbarum*.

Lycocotin. (Λύκος, a wolf; κτείνω, to kill.) An alkaloid which was obtained by Hübschmann along with acetylcholine from the alcoholic extract of *Aconitum lycocotnum*. It forms colourless prisms, fusing at, or a little above, 100° C. (212° F.) It is less poisonous than aconitin, it paralyses the motor nerves, and kills chiefly by its action on the respiratory apparatus, but has no action on the sensory nerves, the spinal cord, or the striped muscles.

Lycocotin'ic acid. (G. *Lycocotininsäure*.) $C_7H_{13}N_2O_7$. An acid obtained by Dragendorff when lycocotin is heated with water to 100° C. (212° F.) It occurs in spherical crystalline masses or in plates.

Lycocotnum. (Λύκος, a wolf; κτείνω,

to kill.) An old term for the *Aconitum napellus*, or other species, which was used to kill wolves by enclosing it in raw flesh.

The *Aconitum lycocotnum*.

Lycodes. (Λύκος; εἶδος, form.) An old term for a chronic quinsy like to a disease to which it was believed wolves were liable.

Lycodon tes. (Λύκος; δδούς, a tooth. F. *lycodontes*.) The wolf or Canine teeth.

Lycoid. (Λύκος; εἶδος, form. F. *lycoïde*; G. *Wolfähnlich*.) Like to a wolf.

Lycomania. (Λύκος; μανία, madness.) Same as *Lycanthropia*.

Lycoperdon. (Λύκος; πέρδομαι, to break wind. F. *vesse de loup*; G. *Bovist*, *Stäubling*, *Staubschwamm*.) A Genus of the Family *Lycoperdaceæ*, Order *Gasteromycetes*.

L. arrhizon. (Ἀρρίζος, without roots.) The *L. bovista*.

L. bovis'ta, Linn. (F. *vesse de loup géante*, v. de loup des bœuviers, boviste; G. *Riesenbovist*.) The giant puff-ball. Hab. Europe. Used as a desiccative and hæmostatic in external wounds. A tincture has been used in nervous diseases. When young it is esculent. The smoke of the burning fungus was found by Richardson to be anæsthetic, from the presence of carbonic oxide, according to Thornton Herapath.

L. cæla'tum, Bull. (L. *cælatum*, part. of *cælo*, to engrave.) Used as a hæmostatic.

L. cervi'num, Linn. (L. *cervus*, a stag.) The *Elaphomyces granulatus*.

L. co'rium, Linn. (L. *corium*, leather.) Used as *L. bovista*. Esculent when young.

L. gemma'tum, Batsch. (L. *gemmatum*, set with jewels.) Esculent when young.

L. gigante'um, Batsch. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) The *L. bovista*.

L. globo'sum. (L. *globosus*, round like a ball.) The *Tuber cibarium*.

L. gulo'sum. (L. *gulosus*, luxurious.) The *Tuber cibarium*.

L. horrend'um, Gern. (L. *horrendus*, dreadful.) Hab. Crimea. Used to stupefy bees.

L. kaka'vou, Pers. Hab. Java. Used as a carminative.

L. nuts. The tubers of *Elaphomyces granulatus*.

L. pro'teus. (L. *Proteus*, a sea god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased.) The *L. bovista*.

L. solidum, Gronovius. (L. *solidus*, firm.) See *Indian bread*.

L. tu'ber, Linn. The *Tuber cibarium*.

Lycoper'sicum. (Λύκος; περικόν, the peach. G. *Liebesapfel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*.

L. esculen'tum, Mill. (L. *esculentus*, eatable. G. *Paradiesapfel*.) Love-apple. Fruit esculent, called *Tomato*.

L. po'mum amo'ris. (L. *pomum*, an apple; amor, love.) The *L. esculentum*.

L. tubero'sum. The *Solanum tuberosum*.

Lycopin. An amorphous, bitter substance, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, obtained by Geiger from the *Lycopus europæus*.

Lycopode. Same as *Lycopodium*.

Lycopodia'ceæ. (Λύκος, a wolf; ποῖος, the foot. F. *lycopodiacees*; G. *Bärlappgewächse*.) An Order of the Subclass *Isoosporia*, Class *Vasculares*, Division *Cormophyta*, Sub-

kingdom *Cryptogamia*. The stem is dichotomously branched, leafy throughout, but absent in Isoetes; leaves imbricate, nerveless; sporangia sessile in the axils of the leaves, containing numerous tetrahedral microscopic spores, named microspores, or a few, much larger, oophoridia, or macrospores. The rootstock running, or a corm, or absent.

Lycopodin. $C_{32}H_{32}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid obtained from *Lycopodium complanatum*. It melts at $114^{\circ}C$. ($237^{\circ}2^{\circ}F$.) It is very soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and benzene.

Lycopodium. (Λύκος, a wolf; πούς, the foot. *G. Bärlappmoosfarn.*) A Genus of the Order *Lycopodiaceae*.

Also, U.S. Ph., *G. Ph.* (*F. lycopode, poudre de lycopode*; *G. Bärlappsamen, Streupulver, Hezenmehl*), the spores of *L. clavatum* and other species of *Lycopodium*. The spores are 25 micromillimetres in diameter, pyramidal in form, with a rounded base and three sides, the edges of which are furrowed, and the surfaces present five- or six-sided meshes, bounded by prominent ridges. The outer coat is thin and firm. They contain 47 per cent. of a fixed oil. The spores being dry and inert are used as an application in intertrigo and to prevent excoriation in infants; it was formerly given in diseases of the urinary organs, dysentery, chronic bronchitis, and rheumatism.

L. annotinum, Linn. (*L. annotinus*, a year old. *G. sprossender Bärlapp*.) A plant the spores of which are used like those of *L. clavatum*.

L. catharticum, Hooker. (Καθαρτικός, purgative.) Hab. South America. A purgative. Used in elephantiasis, and as *L. selago*.

L. clava'tum, Linn. (*L. clava*, a club. *F. lycopode officinal, pied-de-loup*; *I. lycopodio*; *S. lycopodio*; *G. kolber Bärlapp, Schlangemoos, Unruhe, Drudenkraut, Gürtelkraut, Teufelsklaue*.) Common club moss. A widely distributed plant, growing on heaths in Europe, Asia, America, Africa, and Australia. It is the chief source of the *Lycopodium* spores used to coat pills. The plant was formerly used in decoction as an emmenagogue, diuretic, emetic, and drastic purgative.

L. complanatum, Linn. (*L. complanatum*, made even. *G. zusammengedrückter Bärlapp*.) Spores used as those of *L. clavatum*.

L. inundatum, Linn. (*L. inundo*, to overflow. *G. überschwemmender Bärlapp*.) A plant the spores of which are used as those of *L. clavatum*.

L. myrsin'ites. (Μυρσίνη, the myrtle.) Properties as *L. selago*.

L. nidifor'me. (*L. nidus*, a nest; *forma*, shape.) Hab. South America. Used in liver inflammations.

L. officina'le. (*L. officina*, a workshop.) The *L. clavatum*.

L. phlegma'ria. Hab. India. Said to be aphrodisiac.

L. polytricho'i'des. (Πολύς, many; θρίξ, hair; είδος, form.) Hab. Sandwich Islands. Used, under the name Moa, in small doses as a tonic, and in large doses as a purgative.

L. recurvum. (*L. recurvus*, bent backwards.) The *L. selago*.

L. rubrum, Chamisso. The *L. catharticum*.

L. sela'go, Linn. (*L. selago*, a plant resembling the savine. *G. Tannen-Bärlapp*.) Upright club-moss. An energetic purgative and

emetic, and in large doses narcotic. Used to procure abortion, and in Sweden as an anthelmintic in veterinary medicine. Decoction used to destroy ectoparasites of the domestic animals. It is a local irritant, and is employed to keep blisters open.

Lycop'sis. (Λύκος; όψις, the look of a thing. *G. Krummhals*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*, so called from the grinning appearance of the flower.

Also, a synonym of *Echium aegyptiacum*.

L. arven'sis, Linu. (*L. arvensis*, belonging to the fields.) Bugloss. Used as a pectoral.

L. vesicula'ria. (*L. vesicula*, a small bleb.) Creeping bugloss. Used as a pectoral.

Lycop'us, Tournefort. (Λύκος, a wolf; πούς, a foot. *G. Wolfsfuss*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

L. europæus, Linn. (*F. marrube aquatique, m. d'eau, lycopoe des marais*; *G. Wasserandorn*.) Hab. Europe. Used as an astringent and febrifuge, and in passive hæmorrhages and mucous discharges. In Italy it is used in intermittent fevers under the name *Erba china*.

L. pu'mila. (*L. pumilus*, dwarfish.) The *L. virginicus*.

L. sinua'tus. (*L. sinuatus*, winding.) Gipsy weed. Hab. North America. Used as *L. virginicus*.

L. uniflo'rus. (*L. unus*, one; *flos*, a flower.) The *L. virginicus*.

L. virginicus, Linn. (*F. lycopoe de Virginie*; *G. Virginischer Wolfsfuss*.) Bugleweed. Hab. North America. A sedative and astringent, reducing the fulness of the pulse. Used in hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis. In large doses it is narcotic.

Lycor'es'in. A resinous matter found in *Lycopodium*.

Lycorrh'e'xis. (Λύκος; όρεξις, a longing after. *F. lycorrhæzie*; *G. Wolfshunger*.) Wolfish appetite. Same as *Bulimia*.

Lycor'ys. A thirteenth century spelling of *Liquorice*.

Lycosa. (Λύκος, a kind of spider.) A Genus of the Suborder *Dipneumones*, Order *Araneida*.

L. taran'tula, Latreille. See *Tarantula*.

Lycoste'arone. A substance found in *Lycopodium*.

Lycostoma. (Λύκος, a wolf; στόμα, a mouth.) Cleft palate.

Lycot'ropal. (Λύκος, a hook; τρίπω, to turn.) Applied to an orthotropical ovule curved like a hook or horseshoe.

Lyc'ous. (Λύκος.) Of the nature of a wolf; of the nature of *Lycanthe*.

Ly'dus. (Λυδός, a Lydian.) A Genus of the Family *Meloidæ*, Group *Heteromera*, Order *Coleoptera*, closely allied to *Cantharis*. Many of the species are vesicant.

Lye. (Sax. *ledh*; *G. Lauge*; from a Teutonic base *lau*, to wash. *F. lessive*; *I. ranna, lisciva*; *S. lejfa*.) A solution of the salts of wood ashes, obtained by their infusion in water. Also, any alkaline solution.

L., dyspep'tic. (Δυσπεψία, difficulty of digestion.) Same as *L., medical*.

L., medical. A liquid, used in America for indigestion, made by infusing a quart of hickory ashes and half a pint of soot in a gallon of boiling water for twenty-four hours, and decanting.

LYENCEPHALA—LYMPH.

L. tea, Physic's. Same as *L.*, medical.

Lyencephala. (Λύω, to unfasten; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) One of Sir R. Owen's Divisions of *Mammalia*, being those in which the cerebellum and optic lobes are exposed, and in which there is no corpus callosum. It includes the *Monotremata* and the *Marsupialia*.

Lyencephalous. Belonging to the *Lyencephala*.

Lygismus. (Λυγίζω, to bend as does a withe.) Old term (Gr. analogue λυγισμός), used by Dioscorides, iv, 107, for a distortion, fracture, or luxation of the bones of a joint.

Lygmos. (Λυγμός.) Hiccup.

Lygmodes. (Λυγμός.) Hiccup.

Lygophilous. (Λύγη, twilight; φιλέω, to love. *F. lygophile*.) Dumeril's term for those insects which frequent dark places.

Lygopode. (Λύγη; πούς, a foot. *F. lygopode*.) Having the feet hidden in the body.

Lyng-in. A familiar name for the bringing forth of a child and the after puerperal condition.

Lykion. See *Lycion*.

Lyma. (Λύμα, the water and the dirt removed by washing.) Filth or sordes which is removed by washing or by purgation.

Lymanter'ic. (Λύμα.) Same as *Lymanitic*.

Lyman'tic. (Λύμα.) Relating to that which corrupts or vitiates.

Lymé. Same as *Lyma*.

Lymph. (*L. lymphæ*, water; generally, but erroneously, connected with Gr. *λύμφα*, a nymph, employed by the later poets to signify water. *F. lymphæ*; *I. linfa*; *S. linfa*; *G. Lymphæ*.) The watery liquid contained in the lymphatic system, consisting of a fluid portion, the *L. plasma*, in which float the *L. corpuscles*, granular and fatty matter, and, in the ductus thoracicus, a few red blood-corpuscles. It is thin, slightly viscid, clear, transparent, colourless, or yellowish or greenish, opalescent, of a saltish taste, alkaline in reaction, and of a sp. gr. of about 1.030, sometimes as high as 1.045. On removal from the vessels it coagulates in five to twenty minutes, forming a clot and serum; the clot is small, whitish, soft, and only slightly contractile; sometimes it becomes reddish from the presence of red blood corpuscles. The analyses of human lymph are not reliable, its composition probably varying in different parts of its course; it contains a good deal of carbonic acid, some nitrogen, and very little oxygen. Hensen and Dahnhardt found 98.63 per cent. of water with albumin, fibrin, urea, leucin, salts chiefly sodium chloride, and other matters. The plasma is an exudation from the blood; and the corpuscles are derived in some measure from it also, being leucocytes that have escaped from the blood capillaries; they are also produced in considerable quantity by the lymphatic glands, by the organs containing adenoid tissue, such as the intestinal mucous membrane, the spleen and the red marrow of bone; by proliferation of the connective-tissue corpuscles; and by their own fission.

The word lymph is often used alone to signify coagulable lymph, or *Plastic exudation*.

For an account of the contents of the lacteals see *Chyle*.

L., ap'las'tic. (A, neg.; πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) Lymph which contains an excess of leucocytes and tends to suppuration.

L.-canalic'ular sys'tem. (*L. canaliculus*, a small channel. *G. Lymphcanälchen-system*.) Von Recklinghausen's term for the mode of origin of the lymphatic vessels, in such tissues as the cornea and serous membranes, and in the lacunæ and anastomosing canaliculi of the branched connective-tissue cells.

L. capillaries. Same as *Lymphatic vessels, capillary*.

L.-cat'aract. See *Cataract, lymphatic*.

L. cells. Same as *L. corpuscles*.

L. chan'nels. Same as *L. sinuses*.

L., circula'tion of. (*L. circular*, to form a circle.) See *L., movement of*.

L. cis'tern. (*L. cisterna*, a reservoir for water. *G. Lymphcystern*.) Same as *L. sac*.

L., coag'ulable. (*L. coagulo*, to cause to curdle.) John Hunter's term for the fluid which exudes from cut surfaces which, by its organisation, effects their repair, and which is a product of adhesive inflammation. See *Union by first intention*.

Also, called *Plastic exudation*.

L., coag'ulant. Same as *L., coagulable*.

L. corpuscles. (*L. corpusculum*, a small body. *F. corpuscules du lymphæ*; *G. Lymphkörperchen, Lymphzellen*.) Colourless, granular, protoplasmic, amœboid, nucleated cells, or leucocytes, closely resembling the white corpuscles of the blood; they vary in size and the number of the nuclei, the smaller ones having a single nucleus and little protoplasm, the larger ones two or more nuclei and a larger amount of protoplasm; these latter are the more actively amœboid. They are more numerous in the lymph which has passed through a lymphatic gland than in that which is entering it. They are chiefly derived, by fission, from the leucocytes of the lymphatic glands, and probably by a similar process in the vessels themselves; they are doubtless also formed in the spleen and in the thymus, and some may enter the lymphatic vessel by diapedesis from neighbouring structures.

L., corpus'cular. (*L. corpusculum*, a small body.) Sir James Paget's term for inflammatory lymph which contains many corpuscles, and is characteristic of suppurative inflammation.

L., croup'ous. The exudation of lymph which forms a *Croupous membrane*.

L. cur'rent, rapid'ity of. (*F. vitesse du courant lymphatique*.) Weiss, using a hæmodromometer, found it to be about 4 mm. per second.

L. cyst. (Κύστις, a bag.) A cyst formed from a lymphatic; usually by the blocking of its tube at two points and development of the cyst from the intermediate part.

L.-diph'terite. A synonym of *Diphtheria*.

L., f'ibrinous. (*Fibrin*.) Sir James Paget's term for plastic lymph which contains much fibrin, and is characteristic of adhesive inflammation.

L. f'is'sures. (*L. fissura*, a cleft. *G. Lymphspalten*.) Irregular spaces between the elements of the different organs and tissues of the body, but especially of the fibrous and tendinous structures, into which the thinner parts of the blood are exuded, and which form the commencement of the lymphatic system of vessels. They are lined by flattened cells.

L. f'is'tula. See *Lymphatic fistula*.

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L. follicles. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag. *G. Lymphfollikeln, Balgfollikeln.*) Small, but not very definitely circumscribed, masses of connective tissue, the fibres of which are very fine and the meshes of which contain numerous lymph cells. They are probably percolated by the lymph. The solitary glands of the small intestines constitute a good example of lymph follicles.

Also, the outer nodular masses of a lymphatic gland.

L. glands. (*F. glandes lymphatiques; G. Lymphdrüsen.*) A generic term for certain structures composed of adenoid tissue called *L. follicles*, and *Lymphatic glands*.

L. glands, compound. (*G. zusammengesetzte Lymphdrüsen.*) The *Lymphatic glands*.

L. glands, simple. (*G. einfache Lymphdrüsen.*) The *L. follicles*.

L. globules. (*L. globulus*, a small ball. *G. Lymphkugeln.*) Same as *L. corpuscles*.

L., glycerin. See *Glycerin lymph*.

L. hearts. (*F. cævus lymphatiques; G. Lymphherzen.*) Muscular sacs, found in all Vertebrata below Mammals, which serve to drive the lymph in a definite direction. The walls contain plexuses of branched striped muscular fibres, and are lined with a layer of flattened epithelial cells having wavy edges; they are furnished with nerves and ganglia.

In Pisces, the caudal sinus, situated at the posterior extremity of the spinal column, is contractile, communicates by a cross branch with that of the opposite side, receives lymphatics in front, and opens into the caudal vein, the aperture being guarded by a valve.

In Amphibia, there are anterior and posterior lymph hearts. The anterior lymph heart lies on each side of the body behind the broad transverse process of the third vertebra, amongst the fibres of the intertransversarius muscle. It is roundish in form and communicates with the vena subscapularis. The posterior lymph heart lies in an intermuscular space on each side of the apex of the coecyx. It communicates with a vesicle which opens into the common iliac vein. The rhythmical contraction of this sac may be seen through the skin. In Salamander and Sireon there are several pulsating sacs on each side of the body and tail. They pulsate visibly after removal of the cerebral hemispheres.

In Reptilia, posterior lymph hearts have alone been discovered. They lie in all the Orders upon the transverse processes of the hinder vertebrae or upon the ribs.

In Aves, lymph hearts have been found in Ratite, Natatores, and Grallæ. They have also been found in the embryo of the chick, where they are of great importance in promoting the circulation in the lymphatics of the allantois, which open both into the jugular and into the pelvic veins. They are situated between the pelvis and coecyx, and are in communication with the lymphatics surrounding the umbilical artery. Their pulsations, which are independent of those of the heart, are visible on the eighth day, but they gradually become more indistinct and disappear in the adult fowl.

In Mammalia no pulsating lymphatic sacs have been found.

L., inflam'matory. Same as *L., coagulable*.

L., move'ment of. (*G. Fortbewegung der Lymphe.*) The movement, or circulation, as

it is improperly called, of the lymph in its vessels is largely influenced by the contraction of their muscular walls and by the pressure of the contraction of surrounding muscles in the presence of the valves; in inspiration and during diastole of the heart the pressure in the large veins is decreased, and the progress of the lymph facilitated. In the lymph spaces and rootlets any increase in the fulness of neighbouring blood-vessels forces the lymph onwards, as also does contraction of the muscular fibres of the intestinal villi, all muscular contraction and movement, and all lessened tension in lymphatic vessels. The passage of the lymph through the glands is doubtless very slow, and is probably effected by the contraction of the muscular fibres of their capsule and trabeculae.

L. of Cotu'gno. The *Perilymph*.

L., organised. (*Ὀργανον*, an implement.) Plastic lymph which has become vascular.

L. pas'sages. (*G. Lymphbahnen, Lymphwege.*) Same as *Lymphatic sinuses*.

L.-paths. (*G. Lymphbahnen.*) Same as *L. sinuses*.

L., plant. The unelaborated sap of plants.

L.-plas'ma. (*Πλάσμα*, anything formed. *F. plasme de lymphe; G. Lymphplasma.*) The liquid part of the lymph. It is very like blood-plasma.

L., plas'tic. (*Πλαστικός*, fit for building. *F. lymphe plastique.*) Same as *L., coagulable*. The solid matter of an inflammatory deposit.

L., pres'sure of. (*F. pression de la lymphe.*) The pressure of the lymph in the right lymphatic trunk of dogs has been estimated by Weiss and Noll at from 10–30 mm., of a saline solution, having a specific gravity of 1.080. In the thoracic duct of a dog Weiss found it to be 11.59 mm. of mercury.

L. res'ervoir. (*G. Lymphbehälter.*) Same as *L. sac*.

L. sac. (*G. Lymphsack.*) A reservoir for the reception of lymph, such as the subcutaneous lymph spaces in Amphibia, and those in the peritoneal cavity.

L. scro'tum. (*L. scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) A form of lymphangioma consisting of a varicose condition of the lymphatics of the scrotum, caused by obstruction in the inguinal or the lumbar glands; the scrotum is corrugated, and studded with soft tubercles, which burst and discharge a milky lymph. According to Manson this condition is usually a form of *Elephantiasis arabum*, and is caused by the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis* in the blood.

L. si'nuses. (*L. sinus*, a gulf.) The irregularly shaped cavities found in connection with the origin of the subcutaneous and the submucous lymphatics, as well as the serous cavities, and the subarachnoidal and subdural spaces, from which lymphatics directly arise.

Also, the same as *L. sac*.

See also *Lymphatic sinuses*.

L. space. (*G. Lymphraum.*) See *L. spaces*.

L. space, subarachnoid'al. (*L. sub, under; arachnoid membrane.*) The serous space lying between the arachnoid membrane of the brain and the pia mater. It contains the *Cerebro-spinal fluid*.

L. space, subdural. (*L. sub, under; dura mater.*) The serous space lying between

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the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane of the brain.

Also called *Arachnoid cavity*.

L. spaces. (G. *Lymphräume*.) The irregularly shaped fissures and lacunæ that constitute the origins or rootlets of the lymphatic system in ligaments, tendons, and connective tissues generally. They are lined by a single layer of flattened cells, sometimes termed endothelium.

In some animals, as the frog, large lymph spaces are found between the skin and the muscles.

L. spaces, perivas'cular. (G. *Lymphscheiden*.) See *Lymphatic spaces, perivascular*.

L. tumour. A swelling caused by dilated lymphatics.

L., vac'cine. See *Vaccine lymph*.

Lymph'a. Same as *Lymph*.

L. arborum. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) The sap of plants.

L. muculen'ta na'rium. (L. *mucus*, slime; *na'ris*, a nostril.) The mucus of the nose.

L. nutric'ia. (L. *nutricius*, that which nourishes.) The *Lymph*.

L. pancreat'ica. The *Pancreatic juice*.

L. pericar'dii. The *Pericardium, fluid of*.

L. plas'tica. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) A synonym of *Fibrin*.

Lymphaden. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἄδην, a gland.) A lymphatic gland.

Lymphadenec'tasis. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἄδην; ἔκτασις, extension. G. *Lymphadenectasie*.) Dilatation of the lymph-sinuses of a lymphatic gland forming a tumour.

Lymphadenhypertroph'ia. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἄδην; ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment. F. *lymphadénhypertrophie*.) Hypertrophic enlargement of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphaden'ia. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἄδην, a gland. F. *lymphadénie*; I. *linfadenia*; S. *linfadenia*.) A synonym of *Lymphadenosis*.

L., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin. F. *lymphadénie cutanée*.) A synonym of *Granuloma fungoides*.

Lymphaden'ism. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἄδην.) The condition of which lymphadenoma is the manifestation.

Lymphadeni'tis. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἄδην, a gland. F. *lymphadénite*; G. *Lymphdrüsen-entzündung*.) Inflammation of the lymphatic glands. Same as *Adenitis*.

L., scrof'ulous. See *Lymphatic glands, scrofulous*.

Lymphad'enoid. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἄδην; εἶδος, form.) Resembling the tissue of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadenoma. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἄδην, a gland. F. *lymphadénome*; G. *Lymphdrüsen-geschwulst*, *Lymphzellengeschwulst*, *Lymphadenom.*) An abnormal development, or a tumour consisting, of lymphoid tissue. It may be hypertrophic, inflammatory, tubercular, or in a general sense malignant, as in *Lymphadenosis*.

Also, a synonym for the disease better called *Lymphadenosis*.

Also, used in the same sense as *Lymphoma*.

L., benign'. Same as *L., simple*.

L. cavernosum. (L. *caverna*, a hole.) Arnstein's term for the condition found in *Macroglossia*.

L., gen'eral. Same as *Lymphadenosis*.

L., hypertroph'ic. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) A simple enlargement of

a lymphatic gland without alteration of structure.

L., inflam'matory. An inflammatory enlargement of a lymphatic gland; the increase of size is caused by excessive development of leucocytes and increase in bulk of the reticular connective tissue. Resolution, or suppuration, or thickening of the structure of the gland may ensue.

L., leucæ'mic. Same as *Lymphadenosis, leucæmic*.

L., malig'nant. A sarcoma of a lymphatic gland.

L., mult'iple. (L. *multiplex*, manifold.) A synonym of *Lymphadenosis*.

L., non-leucæ'mic. (L. *non*, not; *leucæmia*.) The ordinary form of *Lymphadenosis*.

L., sarco'matous. A sarcoma of a lymphatic gland.

L., sim'ple. An enlargement of a lymphatic gland, often to a considerable size, without inflammation, or pain, or tenderness, the new growth being absolutely like to the natural structure of the gland; generally only one gland is affected, but occasionally one to two neighbouring glands also become involved. They generally cease to grow after a time or get smaller.

L., tuber'cular. (*Tubercle*.) A lymphatic gland which has undergone caseation, commonly called a scrofulous gland. The gland becomes yellow, opaque, and friable, and may either undergo calcareous degeneration, or, as more frequently happens, may soften and suppurate.

Lymphadenosis. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἄδην.) The term given by Gowers to a general lymphadenoma in which there is enlargement of the lymphatic glands, and, in some degree, of the spleen, accompanied by disseminated lymphoid tumours, with marked and progressive anæmia, and some œdema of the face; otherwise called Hodgkin's disease, pseudoleucæmia, general lymphadenoma, malignant lymphoma, lymphosarcoma, anæmia lymphatica, adenoid disease, and many other terms.

Its cause is not known; it occurs most frequently in children or young persons, chiefly in males. The most common antecedent is said to be some local irritation, but beyond this all is uncertain.

The earliest symptom generally is a painless smooth enlargement of the cervical, axillary, or inguinal lymphatic glands, which is often symmetrical; the glands are painless at first, and not adherent to each other or to the skin; occasionally the deeper glands, bronchial, retroperitoneal, or mesenteric, are the first attacked, and then dyspnœa, or pain, or other pressure-symptom may be the first thing complained of; or, again, anæmia and failure of the general health may precede any notable increase in bulk of the lymphatic glands. As the disease advances the glands grow to a very large size and become adherent to each other, sometimes from inflammation, often from rupture of the capsule and confluence of the growth, and the general health suffers greatly; there is distinct anæmia, the blood becomes thin and pale, the red corpuscles being largely reduced in number; most usually the white corpuscles are a little more numerous, but in a few cases, the leucæmic form, they are in great excess; the face is markedly pale and waxen, hæmorrhage from the nose or other parts,

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and purpuric spots may occur; there is quick breathing and dyspnoea on any exertion; the temperature is raised and may become persistently high. At a later stage the breathing may be still more affected from pressure of the enlarged glands upon the trachea or upon the pneumogastric nerve; difficulty of swallowing from like pressure on the oesophagus may produce chronic starvation; there may be vomiting and diarrhoea; and death may occur from any of these things, from exhaustion, from pneumonia or œdema of the lungs, or from coma or convulsion.

Lymphadenosis is a non-inflammatory disease of the lymphatic tissue of the body, characterised by a growth of the lymphoid and reticular elements of which it is composed. The glands may be soft or hard, harder usually the longer the disease has lasted; on section they are whitish-yellow, waxy, and firm, or whitish-grey, opaque, and pulpy; the soft glands yield a milky juice, the hard ones none; in both forms there is a great increase of the cellular elements of the gland tissue, and in the hard form increase of the fibrous tissue also; they may undergo various degenerations, but seldom the caseous. The spleen is enlarged, and the tonsils and the follicles of the intestinal mucous membrane hypertrophy. Lymphoid nodules of various size are often found in the spleen, liver, kidneys, lungs, and other organs, indeed wherever there is lymphoid tissue; deposits have been observed in the medullary and the cancellous tissue of bones.

L., leucæmic. (Λευκός, white; αἷμα, blood.) The form of *Lymphadenosis* in which the white blood-corpuscles are very numerous. It is possible that it is a concurrence of two diseases, leucocythæmia and leucadenosis.

Lymphæductus. (*Lymph*; *L. ductus*, a leading.) A lymphatic vessel.

Lymphæmia. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* αἷμα, blood. *G.* *Lymphæmie*.) A synonym of *Leucocythæmia*, and of *L., lymphatic*.

Lymphaneurysma. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀνέκρουμα, a widening.) Busch's term for *Lymphangiectasis*.

Lymphangiectasis. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἑκτασις, extension. *F.* *lymphangiectasie*; *G.* *Lymphgefässausdehnung*, *Lymphgefässerweiterung*, *Lymphangiectasie*.) Dilatation, simple or varicose, of the lymphatic vessels in lesser degree than that which constitutes lymphangioma. It may be congenital, or may follow an attack of lymphangitis or lymphadenitis, or may result from the presence of *Filaria sanguinis hominis*. The lymphatics may become ruptured and discharge lymph. Chyluria is by some supposed to be the result of rupture of dilated lacteals.

L., cavernous. Same as *Lymphangioma cavernosum*.

L., cystoid. (Κυστίς, a bag; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Lymphangioma cystic*.

L., reticular. (*L. reticulum*, a little net.) The variety which involves the smallest vessels forming a distinct network.

L., simple. Same as *L., reticular*.

L., tubular. (*L. tubulus*, a small pipe.) The variety in which the larger vessels are affected forming long, tortuous, and often varicose tubes.

Lymphangiectodes. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἑκτασις, extension; εἶδος, likeness.) A rare disease of the skin

first described by Sydney Jones as lymphangioma. It consists of small, colourless, or slightly coloured, closely-lying, thick-walled, deep-seated vesicles, in irregular groups, filled with a colourless alkaline fluid containing a few lymph-corpuscles; some at least of the vesicles are dilatations of the capillary lymphatics. It is confined to one spot, spreads very slowly at its edges, and has a great tendency to recur. See also *Lupus lymphaticus*.

Lymphangeienchysis. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον; ἔγχυσις, a pouring in.) Injection of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangiofibroma. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; *fibroma*. *F. lymphangiofibrome*.) A fibrous tumour of a lymphatic gland; a form of fleshy wart.

Lymphangio'ma. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. *F. lymphangiome*.) A tumour consisting chiefly of dilated lymphatic vessels. It is perhaps an important condition of some other disease rather than an independent morbid growth; it occurs in *Elephantiasis arabum*, in *Lymph-scrotum*, in *Macroglossia*, and in the cutaneous disease called *Lymphangiectodes*.

Also, Sydney Jones's term for *Lymphangiectodes*.

L. cavernosum. (*L. caverna*, a hole.) Virchow's term for a lymphangioma in which the spaces containing the lymph are very large, as in some forms of macroglossia and in cystic hygioma.

L., cystic. (Κυστίς, a bag.) The form in which convolutions of larger or smaller vesicles containing lymph occur amongst the dilated lymphatics.

L. of tongue. A synonym of *Macroglossia*.

L., simple. A synonym of *Lymphangiectasis*.

L. tuberosum multiplex. (*L. tuberosus*, full of swellings; *multiplex*, manifold.) Kaposi's term for a very rare disease of the skin in which brownish-red, smooth, lentil-shaped tubercles are scattered in great numbers over the skin; the tubercles are firm, elastic, and slightly painful, and contain a little fluid and some gelatinous substance; on section the apertures of numerous dilated lymphatics are seen. It is probably the same disease as *Lymphangiectodes*.

Lymphangiolomyoma. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον; μυς, a muscle.) A myoma in which the lymphatics are much dilated.

Lymphangeion. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) A lymphatic vessel.

Lymphangitis. See *Lymphangitis*.

Lymphangiography. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον; γραφω, to write.) A description of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangioiditis. See *Lymphangitis*.

Lymphangiology. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον; λόγος, an account.) The description of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangio'ma. See *Lymphangioma*.

Lymphangi'on. See *Lymphangeion*.

Lymphangiopyra. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πυρ, violent fever. *F. lymphangiopyre*; *G. Lymphgefässfieber*.) Fever with inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangiopyretos. (*Lymph*; *Gr.* ἀγγεῖον; πυρετός, a fever.) Fever from inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

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Lymphangioscopy. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἀγγείων; σκοπεῖν, to observe.) Inspection or examination of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangiectomy. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἀγγείων; τομή, section.) Dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangitis. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. F. *lymphangite*; I. *linfangite*; G. *Lymphgefässentzündung*.) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. It chiefly affects the outer part of their coats, which become swollen and infiltrated with small round cells, but the intima loses its epithelium and appears to be uneven and opaque; white or rosy soft clots, composed of a granular mass with numerous corpuscles, form in their interior, especially near the valves, and suppuration may result. The affection is usually secondary to disease in the area from which the lymphatic vessel is derived, or it may follow the stings of insects. It is of frequent occurrence when the pelvic connective tissue is inflamed after parturition. When superficial, as in the skin, the inflamed lymphatic is marked by one or more red and tender or painful lines on the skin, œdematous swelling in the surrounding and more distally situated parts, and enlargement of the glands in the neighbourhood. Rigors and febrile symptoms are present, which may be of great intensity. If the result is favourable the symptoms gradually subside or an abscess may form, or death with typhoid symptoms may follow. Puerperal phlegmasia dolens, elephantiasis, scleroma, and a malarious form of disease, have all been referred to lymphangitis.

Also called *Angeleleucitis*.

L. malarious idiopathic. (*Malaria*, bad air; Gr. ἴδιος, peculiar; πᾶθος, disease.) Rio de Janeiro erysipelas. An erysipelatoid inflammation affecting the lymphatics of any part of the body, and implicating the surrounding connective tissue. If limited in extent, convalescence soon follows; if extensive, death may occur from suppuration or from adynamia.

L. nodosa syphilitic. (*L. nodus*, a knot; *syphilis*.) A form of tuberculosis, associated with syphilis, occurring in the lymphatics of the lung. The centre of the nodule is a small miliary tubercle, which becomes surrounded by a thick laminated capsule and then caseates and breaks down, and in this way a cavity is formed.

L., periuterine. (Περι, around; I. *uterus*, the womb.) Inflammation of the lymphatics of the connective tissue in the neighbourhood of the womb; generally the sequel of *L., uterine*.

L., pulmonary. (*L. pulmo*, the lung.) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels of the lung occurs in the course of pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, pulmonary apoplexy, and other diseases of the lung; and is fibrinous or purulent according to the nature of the originating disease. It also occurs in the course of pulmonary tuberculosis, and is a common mode of the spreading of the disease, tubercular nodules being formed in the course of the lymphatic vessels.

L., reticular. (*L. reticulum*, a little net.) The form in which the capillary lymphatic plexus is chiefly affected, producing a diffused redness of the skin, or a network of red streaks. It is seen in whitlow, in erythema nodosum, and on the hands of persons who have been in contact with putrefying matter.

L., septic. (Σηψις, putrefaction.) In-

flammation of the lymphatics produced by inoculation of putrid matter. It is not infrequently fatal; it is the form which occurs in dissection wounds, and is the precursor of *Septicæmia*.

L. tuberculous. (*L. tuber*, a swelling.) A form of tuberculosis, described by Rindfleisch, in which a shining, dense, white new growth marks out the sublobar divisions of the lung, to which is added a chronic desquamative pneumonia. The larger bronchi and blood-vessels are imbedded in the branching, slate-coloured or black, cheesy masses.

L., tubular. (*L. tubulus*, a small pipe.) The form in which the chief lymphatics are affected, producing red lines or streaks on the skin, which run to an inflamed gland and are tender.

L., uterine. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) One of the conditions producing puerperal fever, and caused by the absorption of putrefying material from the uterine cavity after labour, either introduced from without or generated within; it may also be non-puerperal. The womb is large, and painful on pressure or on movement; the inflammation may spread to the pelvic cellular tissue or to the peritonæum, and may result in distension of the lymphatic spaces of the uterus with pus, or in pelvic abscess.

L., wandering. Curnow's term for a form of *L., reticular*, occurring generally on the back of the hand, and caused by frequent contact with putrefying tissues; it commences in reticular patches, often connected by wavy lines, which are painful; the glands are enlarged and tender.

Lymphangoncus. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἀγγεῖον; ὄγκος, a mass.) A lymphatic swelling or tumour.

Lymphapostema. (*Lymph*; Gr. ἀπόστημα, an abscess. F. *lymphapostème*.) A lymphatic abscess.

Lymphate. (*L. lympho*, to drive out of one's senses.) Raving mad from fright.

Lymphatic. (*L. lymphæ*, water, lymph. F. *lymphatique*; I. *linfatico*; S. *linfático*; G. *lymphatisch*.) Relating to, or abounding in, or of the nature of, *Lymph*.

Also, pertaining to the unelaborated sap.

Also (*L. lympho*, to make mad), raving from fear.

L. abscess. A term for a chronic abscess, especially when the contents are clear and translucent.

L. anæmia. (Ἀναῖμια, want of blood.) Wilks's term for *Lymphadenosis*.

L. cachexia. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) Mursick's term for *Lymphadenosis*.

L. capillary. (*L. capillus*, a hair.) The minutest *L. vessels* described under that sub-heading.

L. cistern. (F. *citerne lymphatique*.) Same as *Lymph sac*.

L. cul-de-sacs. (F. *cul*, bottom; *de*, of; *sac*, a bag.) The very fine canals with a closed outer end which constitute the origins of the lacteals, and, according to Teichmann, also of the lymphatics in the papillæ of the tongue and of the corium.

L. duct. The *Ductus thoracicus*.

L. duct, left. The *Ductus thoracicus*.

L. duct, right. The *Ductus thoracicus dexter*.

L. ducts. The same as *L. vessels*.

L. fistula. (*L. fistula*, a pipe. G. *Lymph-*

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fistel.) A more or less permanent opening into a dilated lymphatic vessel from which lymph or chyle exudes.

L. ganglions. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin. F. *ganglions lymphatiques.*) The L. glands.

L. glands. (L. *glands*, an acorn. F. *ganglions lymphatiques*; G. *Lymphdrüsen*, *Lymphknoten*.) Rounded or elongated bodies, sometimes solitary, but often arranged in groups or chains, as in the groin, in the axilla, in the mesentery, in the posterior mediastinum, and in the neck, and placed in the course of the lymphatic vessels; they vary in size from that of a hemp-seed to that of an almond, and generally have a depression or fissure at one side, the hilum; the vessels carrying lymph to them are the afferent lymphatics, those carrying it away are the efferent lymphatics. The lymphatic glands are composed of adenoid tissue lying in compartments, or alveoli, formed by trabeculae derived from the investing capsule which all possess, and are usually described as consisting of a cortical and a medullary part; but the structure is essentially the same in each, and the difference consists, firstly, in the form of the alveoli or compartments, which are larger and spherical or oblong in the cortical part, smaller, cylindrical, and irregular in the medullary portion; and, secondly, in the colour, which is greyish-white in the cortex, and much darker from excess of blood in the medullary portion. The capsule is composed of connective tissue, containing unstriped muscular fibres; it sends septa or trabeculae of its own structure into the interior of the gland from the surface and at the hilum; these form a large number of compartments or alveoli, communicating with each other, which contain the gland tissue, and are large and rounded, 1-60th to 1-24th of an inch in diameter in the cortical part, smaller and irregular in the medullary portion. By means of the capsule and its prolongations the blood-vessels and the nerves enter the gland. The parenchyma, composed of adenoid tissue, the proper gland tissue, occupies the alveoli, forming rounded nodules or lymph follicles in the cortical part, and lymphoid cords, or funicular threads, or medullary cylinders, containing the blood-vessels, in the medullary part, all connected with each other throughout the gland, but separated from the partitions by a narrow space all round, the lymph spaces, or lymph paths, or lymph channels, or lymphatic sinuses; these spaces are traversed by filaments of connective tissue, with some nuclei, and contain lymph with a few lymph corpuscles. The afferent lymphatics open into the lymph-paths on the convex surface of the gland, whilst the efferent vessels emerge from the lymphatic sinuses at a slight depression, not always present, named the hilum, where they form a dense plexus. The lymph traverses the lymphatic sinuses comparatively rapidly, but percolates slowly through the medullary substance, and is found to have undergone certain changes in its characters as it leaves the gland by the efferent vessels, becoming more disposed to coagulate, and containing many lymphoid cells, which are believed to be capable of developing into blood-corpuscles. There are about 350 lymphatic glands in the human body. Those of the occipital region are usually one or two in number, those of the neck seven to eight, of the axilla three or four, of the cubital region two, and of the inguinal region eight or nine.

They doubtless are largely concerned in the formation of the lymph-corpuscles.

The several lymphatic glands are described under *Gland* by their respective names, as *G.s.*, *lumbar*.

L. glands, false. (F. *fausses glandes lymphatiques*.) Gerber's term for certain small lymphatic glands of the periphery and of the thoracic and abdominal cavities, which consist only of clusters of lymphatic vessels.

L. glands, scrofulous. Same as *Lymphadenoma, tubercular*.

L. glands, tuberculo'sis of. Same as *Lymphadenoma, tubercular*.

L. hairs. Those simple and compound hairs which occur as appendages of the epidermis of plants, and are either empty or contain fluid of a watery nature, which may be colourless or coloured. They are distinguished from glandular hairs, which contain special secretions.

L. hearts. See *Lymph hearts*.

L. infu'sion. The use of the *Infusor*.

L. leucocythæ'mia. See *Leucocythæmia, lymphatic*.

L. nod'ules. (L. *nodulus*, a small knot.) Small masses of lymphoid tissue, such as the solitary glands of the intestine.

L. œde'ma. See *Edema, lymphatic*.

L. parametrit'is. See *Parametritis, lymphatic*.

L. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a weaving. F. *réseau lymphatique*; G. *Lymphgefässnetz*.) The network of lymphatic capillaries in the subcutaneous and submucous tissues from which the lymphatics are, according to one view, believed to take origin; a fine plexus is also found under the serous membranes and the synovial membranes.

L. plex'us, deep. (F. *réseau lymphatique profond*.) The L. *plexus*.

L. plex'us, ladder. (L. *plexus*. F. *réseau lymphatique en échelles*; G. *Leiterlymphgefässnetz*.) Ludwig's term for the lymphatic plexus of tendons which, according to him, consists of parallel ducts connected by transverse branches.

L. plex'us of capill'iculi and lacu'næ. (Dim. of L. *capillus*, a hair; *lacuna*, a hole. F. *réseau lymphatiques des capillicules et des lacunes*.) Sappey's term for a very fine-meshed plexus from which, he contends, the lymphatics arise. The capilliculi are about .001 mm. in diameter, but enlarge a little at their opening into the lacunæ; they consist of a very fine membrane without endothelium. The lacunæ occur at the confluence of many capilliculi, and are irregularly star-shaped, their borders being concave; they vary in diameter from .002 mm. to .006 mm. This plexus covers the whole surface of the external integument, extending through the entire thickness of the papillæ, and it communicates by means of minute trunks with the deeper or subpapillary plexus.

L. plex'us, subpapillary. (L. *sub*, under; *papilla*, a teat. F. *réseau lymphatique sous-papillaire*.) The L. *plexus*.

L. rad'icles. (L. *radicula*, a small root.) The origins of the L. *vessels*.

L. septicæ'mia. See *Septicæmia, lymphatic*.

L. si'nuses. (L. *sinus*, a gulf. F. *sinus lymphatiques*; G. *Lymphbahnen*.) The spaces surrounding the lymphoid cords and nodules of a lymphatic gland, and lying between them and

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the trabeculae forming the compartments or alveoli of the gland; and also similar spaces between the cortex of the gland and its capsule; they are enclosed by endothelium on the trabecular side, and probably also on the side of the gland tissue. They contain a reticulum of fibres, to which are attached large transparent endothelioid plates, and are filled with lymph containing large amœbiform lymph corpuscles and some small lymph corpuscles.

See also *Lymph sinuses*.

L. spaces, perivascular. (Περὶ, around; *L. vasculum*, a small vessel. *F. espaces lymphatiques perivasculaires*; *G. perivascularäre Lymphräume*.) The delicate sheaths which surround the blood-vessels in the brain, retina, and various other organs. The space between the sheath and the blood-vessel contains lymph, with a few lymph corpuscles.

L. system. (*F. système lymphatique*; *G. Lymphgefäßssystem*.) The several structures traversed by the lymph, consisting of the lymphatic radicles, the lymph capillaries and plexuses, the lymphatic vessels, including the lacteals, the lymphatic glands, the receptaculum chyli, and the thoracic duct; some also include the serous membranes and cell spaces of the connective tissue. The lymphatics only exist as a separate system in Vertebrata.

In Pisces, there are numerous independent lymph-paths, which originate in a capillary plexus beneath the skin and stand in close relation to the mucous canals, especially those of the lateral line. The larger lymphatics are distributed in the intermuscular ligaments, and especially at the base of the fins. They are abundant in the intestinal tract of the skate and ray fish. In the Teleostei they are chiefly found near the spine, and coalesce to form two longitudinal trunks, one of which lies on the ventral surface of the vertebral column, and the other in the spinal canal. Fishes have a contractile caudal sinus.

In Amphibia, and especially in the Anura, wide lacunar spaces exist beneath the skin, separated from each other by delicate connective tissue septa. Hence the case with which the skin can be pinched up in these animals. Each subcutaneous lymph space communicates with the great body lymph sac of the peritoneal cavity. Fourteen lymph sacs have been described by Ecker in the frog. The mucous membrane of the palate, of the eyelids, and membrana nictitans are all rich in lymphatics. The lymphatics of the intestines discharge their contents into a common lymph sac, which extends between the two laminae of the mesentery to the vertebral column, and opens into the subvertebral lymph space which invests the aorta. The movement of the lymph is aided or effected by anterior and posterior *Lymph hearts*.

In Reptilia, the relations of the lymphatic system are essentially similar, the subvertebral sinus discharging its fluid anteriorly into the right and left brachiocephalic veins, and posteriorly into the sciatic and adchvent renal veins. Only posterior lymph hearts have been found. The lower Reptilia possess no lymph hearts.

In Aves, the subvertebral lymph space becomes more defined and is named the ductus thoracicus, but has the same communications. The vessels are supplied with valves. Lymph hearts have been found in some genera.

In Mammalia, the ductus thoracicus often com-

mences with a sinuous dilatation, and receives the lymphatics of the lower extremities and the pelvis, and the lacteals of the intestine. Running forwards it terminates in the left brachiocephalic vein. The lymphatics of the head, neck, and anterior extremities open into the left brachiocephalic vein. No lymph hearts, or rhythmically contractile sacs, have been found in Mammals.

L. system, development of. The several parts of the lymphatic system are derived from the mesoblast.

The lymphatic vessels are developed in connection with the connective tissue in the same manner as the blood-vessels; one of the connective-tissue corpuscles becomes vacuolated, the vacuole increases in size, fills with fluid, and is surrounded by a thin cell-wall of protoplasm, from which the lymph corpuscles are developed by a process of budding; the original nucleus increases by fission, the progeny are embedded in the cell-wall, and there become the epithelium; neighbouring connective-tissue corpuscles that have undergone this change give off branches, which meet each other and form the lymphatics. In some places the embryonic lymphatics form close networks, lymph cells are developed in these, and then connective-tissue elements and blood-vessels, and thus a lymphatic gland is formed.

L. temperament. See *Temperament, lymphatic*.

L. tis'sue. Same as *Lymphoid tissue*.

L. tis'sue tu'mour. A *Lymphoma*.

L. trunk. (*L. truncus*, a stem.) A large lymphatic vessel formed by the union of smaller branches.

L. trunk, axil'lary. (*L. axilla*, the armpit.) A large vessel, or sometimes two or three, formed by the union of the efferent vessels of the axillary glands, which empty themselves into the ductus thoracicus on the left side, and into the ductus thoracicus dexter on the right side.

L. trunk, intest'inal. (*L. intestinum*, a bowel.) A large vessel, or sometimes more, formed by the junction of the lacteals, and opening into the lower end of the ductus thoracicus.

L. trunk, jug'ular. (*L. jugulum*, the throat.) A trunk formed by the junction of the efferent vessels of the deep cervical glands, and opening into the ductus thoracicus or into one of the neighbouring large veins.

L. trunk, lum'bar. (*L. lumbus*, the loin.) A short trunk formed by the union of some of the efferent vessels of the lumbar glands, and opening into the commencement of the ductus thoracicus.

L. tubes. (*G. Lymphröhren*.) Same as *L. vessels*.

L. tu'mour. A *Lymphoma*.

L. tu'mour, vas'cular. (*L. vasculum*, a small vessel.) A *Lymphangioma*.

L.s. va'rix of. See *Varix, lymphatic*.

L. vein, great. (*F. grande veine lymphatique*.) The *Ductus thoracicus dexter*.

L. ves'sels. (*F. vaisseaux lymphatiques*; *G. Lymphgefäße*.) The vessels, also called absorbents, which arising in, and traversing, the greater number of the tissues and organs of the body, contain the lymph and the chyle, and which, after passing through the lymphatic glands, discharge their contents into the great veins at the root of the neck by means of the ductus thoracicus and the ductus thoracicus

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dexter; occasionally some of the branches which go to form these trunks open separately into these veins. It has been said by Lippi that some lymphatics open into the abdominal veins, but this assertion is now doubted. The lymphatics of the intestines which convey the chyle are called *Lacteal vessels*.

The details of the exact origin of the lymphatic vessels are still somewhat uncertain. The view commonly taken, which is essentially that of von Recklinghausen, is that they are in intimate connection with the cell spaces of the connective tissue and their intercommunicating branchlets or canaliculi, and that the endothelial cells which form the walls of the smallest lymphatic vessels or capillaries are directly continuous with the connective-tissue cells lying in the cell spaces; in short, that the cell spaces and their branches are the rootlets of the lymphatics, into which they open by continuity of channel, or by stomata between the endothelial cells of the lymphatic capillaries. In the other direction, these cell spaces are supposed by Arnold to be in equally close relationship with the blood capillaries, so that plasma exuding from them through the stomata in their walls enters the cell spaces, from whence the tissues take up what they need and give back effete matter, which, with the unabsorbed plasma, passes on as lymph into the lymphatic capillaries.

This is supposed to be the common mode of origin of the lymphatics, but variations occur in different structures, as when they arise from perivascular spaces, or from the lymph space in the tunica adventitia of the blood-vessels of the brain, or from the interstitial slits or lacunæ between the coils of the tubules of the testicle, or the alveoli of other glands; they are also believed to arise from all the serous cavities by pseudostomata, and in the villi of the small intestines in a closed but dilated end.

According to Sappey, the origin of the lymphatic vessels is essentially different; above and beyond the plexus above noted he describes a plexus of capillculi and lacunæ in the papillæ of the skin and of some mucous membranes, which cannot be filled by a mercurial injection, which has no connection with the cell spaces of the connective tissue by stomata or otherwise, and which has no direct connection with the blood capillaries. And, contrary to the general belief that there are hardly any, perhaps none, of the structures and organs of the body which do not possess lymphatics, he is of opinion that they are not only absolutely and constantly wanting in the whole of the connective tissue, including the fibrous tissues with the elastic tissues and the osseous tissue, but also in the serous and synovial membranes, in the central and peripheral nervous systems even in the perivascular sheaths, and in the blood-vessels, as well as in the vesical and ureteral mucous membranes, and in some glands as the salivary and lacrimal glands; but that they arise only in the skin, the papillary, villous, and some smooth mucous membranes, in most true glands and blood glands, in striped and perhaps all unstriped muscles, and in certain organs, such as the lungs and the uterus. The method of investigation adopted by Sappey was to subject the vessels to putrefaction and the injection of microbes, which give them a finely granular aspect and a yellowish colour.

The lymphatic capillaries, or smallest lymphatic vessels, are irregular in size and shape, and

contain no valves; at their origin they join each other frequently and form a fine plexus, from which the lymphatic vessels arise; these uniting constitute the larger lymphatic vessels, which have valves and numerous anastomoses. As they approach a lymphatic gland they divide before entering it, and form the *L. vessels, afferent*, which give their external coat to the capsule of the gland and pass through it as the *Lymphatic sinuses*; these converge towards the hilus of the gland, where they form a plexus, from which two or three ducts, or often only a single duct, arise, the *L. vessels, efferent*, which in turn receive from the capsule their outer coats.

The walls of the capillary lymphatics are entirely composed of a thin basement membrane covered by a delicate layer of elongated wavy-bordered epithelial cells, which extends into the cell-spaces of tissues containing lymphatics. They possess no valves. According to some they possess no walls but are simple tracks in the tissues.

The larger lymphatic vessels have three coats: an inner one consisting of a single layer of endothelial cells, nucleated, oblong, and serrated at the edge, the endothelial lining, and some layers of longitudinal elastic fibres, the *intima*; a middle coat of circularly and obliquely disposed muscular fibres of the unstriated variety, with a few branched elastic fibres, the *media*; and an external coat of white connective tissue with a few longitudinal elastic fibres and some longitudinal and oblique bundles of unstriated muscle, the *adventitia*. They possess numerous valves, which are formed by a reduplication of the lining membrane, and they are more or less moniliform in shape. Nutrient blood-vessels are distributed to their middle and outer coats, but no nerves have as yet been demonstrated.

The lymphatics are divisible into the superficial and the deep vessels. The former arise in the skin, traverse the subcutaneous tissue, and accompany and surround the superficial veins; the latter arise in the subaponeurotic parts, and accompany the arteries and their venæ comites; they are larger than the superficial lymphatics, but not so numerous. The lymphatics of each plane anastomose freely, but the two planes have little or no communication with each other; the anastomosis between vessels on the same plane is of a different nature to that between blood-vessels, being neither arched nor transverse, but consisting in the longitudinal convergence of two neighbouring vessels.

Also, De Candolle's term for the vessels of plants which convey a watery juice or unelaborated sap.

L. ves'sels, afferent. (*L. affero*, to bring to. *F. vaisseaux lymphatiques afferents*.) The lymphatic vessels which enter a lymphatic gland on its convexity. They branch freely, penetrate the capsule, and open into the lymph-sinuses.

L. ves'sels, capillary. (*L. capillus*, a hair. *F. vaisseaux lymphatiques capillaires*; *G. Lymphcapillaren*.) See under *L. vessels*.

L. ves'sels, efferent. (*L. effero*, to carry out. *F. vaisseaux lymphatiques efferents*.) The lymphatic vessels which leave a lymphatic gland at the hilus. They are always fewer in number than the afferent vessels of the same gland, and are not infrequently single.

L. ves'sels, inferent. (*L. infero*, to carry into.) Same as *L. vessels, afferent*.

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L. ves'sels, inflamma'tion of. See *Lymphangitis*.

L. ves'sels, lacte'al. See *Lacteal vessels*.

L. ves'sels, origin of. See under *L. vessels*.

L. ves'sels, or'igin of, interstit'ial. (*L. interstitium*, a space between.) Same as *L. vessels, origin of, lacunar*.

L. ves'sels, or'igin of, lacu'nar. (*L. lacuna*, a hole.) The mode of origin which obtains in most glandular organs and in the heart where irregular spaces, containing lymph, occupy the interstices of the connective tissue, separate the secreting tissue from the blood-vessels, and lie between the muscular fibre cells.

L. ves'sels, or'igin of, plex'iform. (*L. plexus*, a twining; *forma*, shape.) The mode of origin which obtains in the skin, some mucous membranes and the serous membrane, where there are one or more plexuses of vessels which vary in size and shape.

L. ves'sels, perivas'cular. (*Περι*, around; *L. vasculum*, a small vessel. *F. vaisseaux lymphatiques perivasculaires*; *G. perivaskuläre Lymphgefäße*.) The close plexus of small lymphatic capillaries which sometimes surrounds an artery or a vein or both. Sometimes the ensheathing lymphatic is single.

L. ves'sels, præcapill'ary. (*L. præ*, in front of; *capillus*, a hair. *G. vorcapillare Lymphgefäße*.) The smaller lymphatic vessels which arise from the capillary lymphatic plexus. They are short, irregularly-dilated vessels, anastomosing frequently, and possessing valves.

L. ves'sels, thrombo'sis of. (*Θρόμβος*, a clot. *G. Thrombose der Lymphgefäße*.) Coagulation of lymph in a lymphatic, generally as a result of inflammation, especially seen in cases of parametritis.

L. ves'sels, valves of. (*F. valvules des vaisseaux lymphatiques*; *G. Klappen der Lymphgefäße*.) Semilunar folds of the inner coats of most of the lymphatic vessels above the size of the lymph capillaries. They were first described in 1653 by Rudbeck, and almost simultaneously by Bartholin. They are very numerous and are regularly disposed in pairs on opposite sides of the vessel at a distance of 2 to 10 or 13 millimetres from each other; the free inner border is thin, and describes a parabolic curve looking to the heart; their fixed convex border is thicker, and corresponds at its attachment to the wall to a narrowing of the vessel, and the whole valve to a bead-like enlargement of the vessel. The lymphatics of Pisces and Amphibia contain no valves, and they are much fewer in Aves than in Mammalia.

Lymphatics. (*Lymph. F. lymphatiques*; *G. Lymphgefäße*.) The *Lymphatic vessels*.

L.s, capill'culi of. See under *Lymphatic plexus of capill'culi and lacunæ*.

L.s, circumflex il'iac. (*L. circumflexus*, turned back; *il'ia*, the flanks.) Lymphatics which arise in the abdominal walls, converge on the iliac crest, accompany the circumflex iliac vessels, and join the outermost external iliac gland.

L.s, dilata'tion of. See *Lymphangiectasis*.

L.s, epigas'tric. (*Ἐπιδαστρικος*, over the belly.) Lymphatics arising in the muscles of the abdominal walls, especially in the rectus

muscle, which accompany the epigastric vessels, and join the middle one of the external iliac glands.

L.s, inflamma'tion of. See *Lymphangitis*.

L.s, intercost'al. (*L. inter*, between; *costa*, a rib. *F. lymphatiques intercostaux*.) The intercostal lymphatics spring from the subjacent muscles, and are divided into anterior and posterior. The anterior accompany the intercostal veins and pass to the presternal ganglia; the posterior, running beneath the fibrous lamina which replaces the intercostal muscle, traverse two or three ganglia, then reuniting form a trunk which runs down each side of the spinal column to the receptaculum chyli.

L.s, ischiatic. (*Ἴσχιον*, the hip.) Lymphatics accompanying the ischiatic arteries which, after passing through eight or ten small glands in their course, join the internal iliac glands.

L.s, lacu'næ of. See under *Lymphatic plexus of capill'culi and lacunæ*.

L.s, mam'mary, internal. (*L. mamma*, the female breast; *internus*, within.) Vessels arising over the supra-umbilical part of the rectus abdominis, joining a ganglion between the xiphoid cartilage and those of the ribs adjacent, penetrating the thorax, and accompanying the internal mammary vessels with the anterior lymphatics of the diaphragm to the ductus thoracicus on the left side, and the ductus thoracicus dexter on the right.

L.s, ob'turator. (*L. obturo*, to stop up.) Lymphatics accompanying the obturator vessels and joining the internal iliac glands.

L.s of back. (*F. lymphatiques du dos*; *G. Lymphgefäße des Rückens*.) The lymphatics of the lower part of the back run to the ganglia situated in the fold of the groin, those of the upper part run to the ganglia in the axilla.

L.s of blad'der. Lymphatics which, along with the very numerous ones of the prostate and those of the vesiculæ seminales, join the internal iliac glands near the internal iliac artery. Sappey doubts the existence of any lymphatics of the bladder.

L.s of breast. (*F. vaisseaux lymphatiques du sein*; *G. Lymphgefäße der Brust*.) There are two sets of these vessels; one springing from the skin over the mammary gland, the other from the gland itself. The glandular plexus is close, and from it branches arise, which run forwards and converge towards the areola, where they form a dense subareolar plexus; from this several large trunks arise that run to the axillary ganglia. The superficial plexus is close-meshed near the nipple, but looser near the periphery of the breast; the trunks arising from it pass to the axillary glands.

L.s of cran'ial cavity. (*Κρανιον*, the skull.) Lymphatics which arise in the pia mater and the choroid plexuses; these latter form a trunk, which accompanies the venæ Galeni, and all pass out of the skull with the blood-vessels to the deep cervical glands.

L.s of diaphragm. (*Διαφραγμα*, a partition wall.) Two anterior trunks, one left and the other right, open into ganglia on the antero-lateral part of the base of the pericardium, from whence they accompany the internal mammary lymphatics; four posterior vessels pass to glands on the upper border of the pancreas.

L.s of ear. (*F. lymphatiques du pavillon de*

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l'oreille; G. *Lymphgefäße des äusseren Ohres*.) The external ear is covered on both surfaces by a close network of lymphatics, from which two anterior trunks run to a lymphatic gland situated in front of the tragus; seven or eight posterior trunks to the mastoid ganglia; and four or five inferior trunks to the parotid ganglia.

L.s of eye. (F. *lymphatiques du sens de la vue*; G. *Lymphgefäße des Auges*.) The lymphatics of the conjunctiva arise from a fine plexus at the margin of the cornea, about 1 mm. in breadth, which communicates with a wider plexus over the sclerotic. The trunks from this join with those from the eyelids at the inner and outer angles of the eye. In regard to the eye itself no lymphatic vessels can be demonstrated by injections made into external lymphatics, and some, as Sappey, deny the existence of any intraocular lymphatics; but Schwalbe and others have shown that interstitial spaces exist which can be filled with injection. Schwalbe divides them into the anterior lymphatics, which commence in the iris and ciliary processes, are in communication with the canal of Petit and anterior chamber of the eye, and have their outlet by the canal of Schlemm, finally discharging their contents into the conjunctival plexus; and the posterior lymphatics, which commence in the perichoroidal space between the choroid and sclerotic, and, passing out with the *venæ vorticosæ*, discharge themselves into the capsule of Tenon. This space is prolonged backwards along the optic nerve to the optic foramen, forming the supravaginal space, and communicating here with the subdural space. Another space, named the intervaginal or epivaginal space, can be injected by direct puncture, or from the subarachnoid space, the injection passing into the perichoroidal space, though it will not pass from the perichoroidal into the subarachnoid space. All these spaces are lined with endothelium and contain a few lymphoid cells, and are supposed to be parts of the lymphatic system.

L.s of eye-lids. (F. *lymphatiques des paupières*; G. *Lymphgefäße der Augenlider*.) The lymphatics of the lids form two plexuses, one in front, the other behind, the tarsus. These pour their contents into one or two trunks which are situated at the outer and inner angles of the eye, the former running over the malar bone to the anterior auricular glands, the latter accompanying the anterior facial vein and running to the submaxillary lymphatic glands.

L.s of face. (F. *vaisseaux lymphatiques de la face*.) The lymphatics of the brow, lids, and cheeks form a plexus, the trunks arising from which run from the outer part of the eye to the preauricular and parotidean ganglia; the trunks arising from the plexus on the nose, inner part of the eyelids, fore part of the cheeks, lips, and chin, follow the course of the facial artery, and terminate in the median submaxillary ganglia.

L.s of gen'ital organs, external. The lymphatics of the scrotum are very numerous, and pass to the highest of the most internal of the superficial inguinal glands; those of the integuments of the penis are most numerous on the prepuce, and also pass to the same gland; those of the glans penis arise from a superficial or intrapapillary and a deep or subpapillary plexus, and also join the same gland; those of the urethra converge towards the frenum of the penis, and terminate in the inguinal

glands. In the female there is a close subcutaneous plexus on the labia majora, the nymphæ, the vestibule, and the clitoris, and around the meatus urinarius; it gives origin to six or eight trunks, which cross the labia majora, and terminate in the glands of the groin.

L.s of groin. (F. *lymphatiques de la région fessière*.) The superficial lymphatics form an external set, arising in the skin of the groin and opening into the external inguinal glands; and an internal set arising on the inner part of the groin and the anal region, and opening into the internal inguinal glands.

L.s of head. (F. *lymphatiques des teguments du crâne*; G. *Lymphgefäße des Kopfes*.) The lymphatics of the head form an extremely close plexus at the vertex and median line, less close as the parts more remote from this are reached. They are divided into the frontal, parietal, and occipital; the frontal run downwards and backwards and converge to the parotidean glands; the anterior parietal run to the parotidean glands, the posterior parietal to the mastoid glands; the occipital are divided by Sappey into the parieto-occipital and the suboccipital; the parieto-occipital vessels form one large trunk beneath the splenius capitis, which then runs down the posterior border of the sternomastoid muscle, and terminates in one of the ganglia that surround the internal jugular vein; the suboccipital group converge to a ganglion situated on the complexus in front of the trapezius; from this often double ganglion a large trunk arises, which lies under the splenius and runs horizontally forwards to terminate in the inferior mastoid ganglia.

L.s of heart. See *Heart, lymphatics of*.

L.s of inguinal glands, efferent. These vessels are very numerous and large, and open into the external iliac glands.

L.s of intestine. See *Intestine, lymphatics of*.

L.s of kidney. See *Kidney, lymphatics of*.

L.s of larynx. See *Larynx, lymphatics of*.

L.s of limb, lower. The lymphatics of the leg are superficial and deep. The superficial lymphatics spread over the limb in nearly parallel lines and arise in a very rich plexus covering the integument of the toes, of the sole, of the sides of the dorsum, and of the hinder part of the heel, and by very delicate radicles from the other parts of the skin of the limb; the digital lymphatics form a plexus on the dorsum of the foot, from which trunks extend along the front and outer side of the leg, and follow the track of the internal saphena vein to the superficial inguinal glands; the internal plantar branches follow the course of the internal saphena vein; the external plantar branches divide at the knee, some cross the ligamentum patellæ to the inner set, others run along the outer part of the thigh and bend over to the superficial inguinal glands. The deep lymphatics form four groups, accompanying severally the external saphena vein, the anterior tibial, the posterior tibial, and the peroneal blood-vessels, which all join the popliteal glands, the anterior tibial lymphatics after passing through the anterior tibial gland; from the popliteal glands branches run upwards, along with lymphatics accompanying the femoral vessels, and empty into the deep inguinal

glands. The lymphatics of the obturator vessels open into a pelvic gland lying near the obturator canal, those accompanying the ischiatic vessels open into the posterior iliac glands, and those accompanying the gluteal vessels open into several glands found in their course.

L.s of limb, up'per. The lymphatics of the arm are superficial and deep. The superficial lymphatics arise from a plexus lying beneath the integuments of the limb, and especially dense at the tips of the fingers and the palm of the hand. Those of the fingers converge to the back of the metacarpus and run on the posterior surface of the forearm, some accompanying the radial, others the ulnar veins. Those of the palm of the hand run up with the median vein. At the elbow, and a little in front of and above the epitrochlea, a single or double ganglion is usually found, to which the internal group of lymphatics of the forearm converge; the efferent branches from the ganglion penetrate the brachial fascia, and join the deep lymphatics. The outer superficial lymphatics run up one or more venous trunks, usually accompanying the cephalic vein, and terminating in the subclavicular or supraclavicular ganglion. The deep lymphatics accompany the several arteries of the limb and end in the axillary ganglia. There are usually two satellite trunks to each artery.

L.s of liv'er. See *Liver, lymphatics of.*

L.s of lungs. See *Lungs, lymphatics of.*

L.s of mouth. (F. *lymphatiques des lèvres*; G. *Lymphgefäße des Mundes*.) The lymphatics of the lips and cheeks form a subcutaneous and a submucous plexus, the trunks descending to terminate for the most part in the submaxillary ganglia; a few subcutaneous branches from the median part of the lower lip terminate in the supra-hyoidean ganglion.

L.s of œsoph'agus. See *Esophagus, lymphatics of.*

L.s of o'vary. See *Ovary, lymphatics of.*

L.s of pan'creas. See *Pancreas, lymphatics of.*

L.s of pe'nis. See *L.s of genital organs, external.*

L.s of pha'rynx. See *Pharynx, lymphatics of.*

L.s of rec'tum. See *Rectum, lymphatics of.*

L.s of scro'tum. See *L.s of genital organs, external.*

L.s of spleen. See *Spleen, lymphatics of.*

L.s of stom'ach. See *Stomach, lymphatics of.*

L.s of tes'ticle. See *Testicle, lymphatics of.*

L.s of tho'rax. (Θώραξ, the chest.) The lymphatics arising from the plexus in the skin of the front, lateral, and posterior parts of the thorax terminate in the glands of the axilla.

L.s of thy'mus gland. See *Thymus gland, lymphatics of.*

L.s of thyroïd bod'y. See *Thyroid body, lymphatics of.*

L.s of tongue. See *Tongue, lymphatics of.*

L.s of trunk, subumbil'cal. (L. *sub, under*; *umbilicus*, the navel.) The lymphatics of the lower half of the trunk. The posterior vessels arise in the lumbar region, anastomose with their fellows of the opposite side, and open into the highest and outermost inguinal ganglion. The anterior vessels arise from the integument

covering the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and open into the upper superficial inguinal glands.

L.s of u'terus. See *Uterus, lymphatics of.*

L.s of vag'ina. See *Vagina, lymphatics of.*

Lymph'atism. The condition called the *Temperament, lymphatic.*

Lymphati'tis. (Lymph.) Same as *Lymphangitis.*

Lymph'atocele. (Lymph; Gr. κήλη, a tumour.) A tumour formed by an accumulation of lymph in a lymphatic vessel.

Lymphec'tasis. (G. *Lymphectasie*.) Same as *Lymphangeiectasis.*

Lymphenterit'is. (Lymph; Gr. έντερον, an intestine.) Inflammation of the serous coat of the bowels.

Lymphepati'tis. (Lymph; Gr. ήπαρ, the liver.) Inflammation of the serous coat of the liver.

Lymph'eury's'ma. (Lymph; Gr. ευρύς, wide.) Dilatation of a lymphatic vessel.

Lymph'i'tis. (Lymph. F. *lymphite*.) Same as *Lymphangitis.*

Lymphiv'orous. (Lymph; L. *vorare*, to devour. F. *lymphivore*.) Living on lymphatic juices, as the larvæ of some Diptera.

Lymphiza'tion. (Lymph.) A term used by Gross to signify effusion of coagulable lymph.

Lymph'ocèle. (Lymph; Gr. κήλη, a tumour.) A tumour consisting of distended lymphatic vessels.

Lymphocera'todit'is. (Lymph; L. *ceratoditis*.) Serous inflammation of the cornea.

Lymphochez'ia. (Lymph; Gr. χέζω, to ease one's self.) Serous diarrhœa.

Lymphoder'mia. (Lymph; Gr. δέρμα, the skin.) An affection of the lymphatics of the skin.

L. pernicio'sa. (L. *pernicius*, destructive.) Kaposi's term for *Granuloma fungoides*.

Lymph'oduct. (Lymph; L. *ductus*, a leading.) A lymphatic vessel.

Lymphodynami'cs. (Lymph; Gr. δυναμικός, powerful. F. *lymphodynamique*.) The science of the forces which produce the movement of the lymph.

Lymphœdē'ma. (Lymph; Gr. οίδημα, a swelling. F. *lymphœdème*.) Serous œdema; œdema with dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphogastri'tis. (Lymph; Gr. γαστήρ, the belly.) Serous inflammation of the stomach.

Lymphog'enous. (Lymph; Gr. γεννάω, to produce. F. *lymphagene*.) Producing lymph.

L. diath'esis. Same as *Diathesis, lymphatic.*

L. or'gan. An organ, such as the spleen or a lymphatic gland, which gives origin to lymph corpuscles.

Lymphog'raphy. (Lymph; Gr. γράφω, to write.) The description of the lymphatic system.

Lymph'oïd. (Lymph; Gr. είδος, likeness. F. *lymphoïde*.) Resembling lymph, or lymph corpuscles, or the tissue of a lymphatic gland.

L. cells. (F. *cellules lymphoïdes*; G. *lymphoïde Zellen*.) The cells which occupy the meshes of adenoid or retiform tissue. They are masses of pale protoplasm with a large nucleus.

LYMPHOMA—LYNCURIUS.

Also, a term applied in the same general sense as *Leucocyte*.

L. cellular tissue. Same as *L. tissue*.

L. cords. (F. *funicules lymphoïdes*, *cy lindres glandulaires*, Robin; G. *Markstränge*, Kölliker, *Lymphröhren*, Frey, *Markschläuche*, His.) The funicular cords, funicular threads, follicular cords, medullary cords, or medullary cylinders, of the lymphatic glands; being that part of the proper gland tissue which occupies the cylindrical alveoli of the medullary portion.

L. corpuscles. Same as *Lymph corpuscles*, or *Leucocytes*.

L. crypt. (L. *crypta*, an underground cave.) A saccular cavity with a narrow mouth occurring in the mucous membrane of the back of the tongue; it has an epithelial lining, and contains lymphoid nodules in its walls.

L. follicles. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag. F. *follicules lymphoïdes*; G. *Lymphoïdsäckchen*.) Same as *Lymph follicles*.

L. follicles of tongue. The *Glands, follicular, of the tongue*.

L. nodules. (L. *nodulus*, a small knot.) Masses of lymphoid tissue, such as occur in the walls of a *L. crypt*.

L. sarco'ma. Lücke's term for *Testicle, lymphadenoma of*.

L. tissue. (F. *tissu*, woven; from *texo*, to weave. F. *tissu lymphoïde*; G. *Lymphoïdewebe*.) A variety of tissue which is composed of isolated round cells or leucocytes, such as are found in lymphatic glands, lying in the interstices of retiform connective tissue, the constituent fibrils of which are very fine. The leucocytes are of various sizes, possess the power of amœbiform movement, and contain nuclei, the smaller cells one, the larger often two. Attached to the reticulum, at the points of intersection of its fibrils, are small, flat, nucleated endothelial cells. This tissue constitutes the essential part of the lymphatic glands, of the thymus gland, and of the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen; it forms the tonsils, the lenticular glands of the stomach, and the solitary and agminated glands of the intestines; and in a diffused form occurs in many parts of the respiratory and alimentary mucous membranes, and in the omentum and the pleura.

Lympho'ma. (*Lymph.* F. *lymphome*; G. *Lymphgeschwulst*.) A tumour consisting of some lymphatic tissue, vessel or gland-structure, arising either where lymphatic tissue or structure is normally present, or where it is not. It may consist of gland or lymphoid tissue, forming *Lymphadenoma*; or of lymphatic vessels, constituting *Lymphangeioma*. The term was originally introduced by Virchow to designate a kind of tumour, afterwards called by him *Lymphadenoma*.

Also, any swelling connected with a lymphatic gland or vessel.

Also, a synonym of *Lymphadenoma*.

Also, a synonym of *Lymphadenosis*.

L., gran'ular. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) A tuberculous affection of the lymphatic glands.

L., malign'ant. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature. G. *malignes Lymphom*.) Billroth's term for Hodgkin's disease, or *Lymphadenosis*.

L., med'ullary. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) Same as *Sarcoma, lymphoid*.

L., mul'tiple. Same as *Lymphadenoma, multiple*.

L., progres'sive. The same as *Lymphadenosis*.

L., scrofulous. (*Scrofula*.) Tuberculosis of a lymphatic gland.

L., sim'ple. An inflammatory hyperplasia or an hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphon'cus. (*Lymph*; Gr. *ὄγκος*, mass. G. *Lymphgeschwulst*.) Swelling with induration of the lymphatic vessels.

L. iridis. (L. *iris*, the iris of the eye.) Same as *Iridauexis*.

Lymphonephritis. (*Lymph*; Gr. *νεφρός*, the kidney.) Serous inflammation of the kidneys.

Lymphop'ya. (*Lymph*; Gr. *πύρ*, fever.) Fever with inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphorrhag'ia. (*Lymph*; Gr. *ρῆγμα*, to break asunder. F. *lymphorrhagie*.) A discharge of lymph from rupture of the coats of a lymphatic vessel. Same as *Lymphorrhœa*.

L. pachyder'mia. (Haxós, thick; δέρμα, the skin.) Odenius's term for *Lymphangeiectodes*.

Lymphorrhœ'a. (*Lymph*; Gr. *ροία*, a flow. F. *lymphorrhée*; G. *Lymphfluss*.) The discharge of lymph from a wound communicating with a lymphatic, which is often superficial and in the neighbourhood of a joint; or from a varicose lymphatic which has been ruptured, as in *Lymphangeiectasis*. The discharge of lymph may also be internal; into a serous cavity, producing a form of ascites, hydrocephalus, or other like disorder; or into the urinary passages, producing chyluria; or into the intestinal canal, producing fatty diarrhœa.

Lymphosarco'ma. (*Lymph*; Gr. *σάρξ*, flesh. F. *hypertrophie ganglionnaire générale*; G. *malignes Lymphom, Pseudoleukämie*.) Virchow's term for a lymphomatous tumour which undergoes progressive enlargement and does not caseate; it is thus a synonym of *Lymphadenosis*, and includes other growths, such as the lymphomatous tumours of the mediastinum.

Also, Winniwarter's term for round-celled or spindle-celled sarcoma of a lymphatic gland, which attacks it in isolated patches and does not at first involve the whole gland.

Also, see *Sarcoma, lymphoid*.

Lympho'sis. (*Lymph*.) Chaussier's term for the formation or elaboration of lymph.

Lymphot'omy. (*Lymph*; Gr. *τομή*, section. F. *lymphotomie*; G. *Lymphgefässschnitt*.) The dissection of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphotorrhœ'a. (*Lymph*; Gr. *ὄψ*, *ὀρός*, the ear; *ροία*, a flow.) A discharge of serous fluid from the ear.

Lymphous. Containing, of the nature of, or resembling, *Lymph*.

L. urine. See *Lymphuria*.

Lymphu'ria. (*Lymph*; Gr. *οὔρον*, urine.) A condition resembling chyluria in which the urine is albuminous, and coagulates spontaneously, but contains no fatty matter.

Lyn'ceus. (L. *Lynceus*, one of the Argonauts, famed for the keenness of his sight.) An old collyrium or salve for removing specks from the eyes and improving the sight.

Lyn'combe. Somersetshire, near Bath. A chalybeate spring, smelling of sulphur and somewhat aperient, was formerly in use here.

Lyncu'rius. (Λύγξ, the lynx; οὐρον,

urine.) A stone formerly used to cleanse wounds; so called because it was believed to be formed from the urine of the lynx.

Lyngo'des. See *Febris lyngodes*.

Lynn wahoo'. The *Ulmus alata*.

Lynx. (Λύγξ, a sobbing affection of the throat.) Hiccup.

Also, the *Felis lynx*.

Lypé. (Λύπη, pain of body, pain of mind.) Sadness or mournfulness; also bodily pain.

Lypemania. (Λύπη, grief; μανία, madness. F. *lypemanie*; G. *Schwerenuth*.) Esquirol's term for the form of insanity characterised by mournfulness. A synonym of *Melan-cholia*.

Lype'ria. (Λύπη.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*; so called from the sad colour of the flowers.

L. cro'cea. Ecklon. (L. *croceus*, saffron-coloured.) Hab. South Africa. Used as saffron, and forms much of what is called African saffron.

Lyperophrenia. (Λυπερός, distressing; φρεν, the mind. F. *lypérophrenie*.) Guislain's term for a distressful form of *Melan-cholia*.

Lypic. (Λύπη, grief.) Belonging to *Lype*.

Lypothymia. (Λύπη; θυμός, the spirit. F. *lypéthyrie*.) Great sadness; despondency.

Lyp'ria. A kind of fever attended with erysipelas.

Lyra. (Λύρα, a lyre. F. *lyre*; I. *lira*; S. *lira*; G. *Leier*.) A lyre, or something in the form of a lyre.

L. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *corps psalloïde*; G. *Leier des Gehirns*.) The triangular portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum lying between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix, and marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines.

L. uter'ina. (L. *uterus*, the womb. F. *lyre du col utérin*.) The *Arbor vitæ uterina*.

L. vagina'lis. (Vagina. F. *lyre du vagin*.) The *Ruæ* of vagina.

L. ve'li anterio'ris. (L. *velum*, a veil; anterior, in front.) The *L. cerebri*.

Lyrafolious. (L. *lyra*, a lyre; *folium*, a leaf. F. *lyréfolié*; G. *leierblättrig*.) Having leaves shaped like a lyre.

Lyrate. (L. *lyra*. F. *lyré*; I. *lirato*; S. *lirado*; G. *leierförmig*.) Having the form of a lyre.

L. leaf. A pinnately-veined leaf which has a large, rounded, terminal lobe, and lateral lobes of the same shape becoming smaller towards the base.

Lyrated. Same as *Lyrate*.

Lyrat'ifid. (L. *lyra*; *fido*, to cleave. G. *leierspaltig*.) Same as *Lyratipinnate*.

Lyratipar'tite. (L. *lyra*; *partitus*, divided. G. *leiertheilig*.) Same as *Lyratipinnate*.

Lyratipin'nate. (L. *lyra*; *pinnate*.) Applied to a pinnate leaf when the lateral leaflets grow gradually larger as they leave the base, the terminal leaflet being the largest.

Lyre. (F. *lyre*; I. *lyra*; Gr. *λύρα*, a lyre. I. *lira*; S. *lira*; G. *Leier*.) A stringed musical instrument. See *Lyra*.

L. shaped. See *Lyrate*.

Lyriform. (L. *lyra*; *forma*, shape.) Having the form of a lyre; lyrate.

Lyr'us. (Λύρα, a lyre.) The *Arnica montana*, from the appearance of the strings of a lyre on its leaves.

Lys'ia. See *Lysis*.

Lys'ian. (Λύσις, solution. F. *lysien*.) Brongniart's term for those rocks which have been formed by chemical solution.

Lysig'enous. (Λύσις; γεννώω, to produce.) Formed by solution, as those cell spaces in plants which have been formed by absorption of tissue.

Lysimach'ia. (Λυσιμάχιον, perhaps from *λυσιμαχος*, ending strife; or, according to some, from *Lysimachus*, one of the generals of Alexander, and afterwards King of Thrace. G. *Gilbweiderich*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Primulaceæ*.

L. nummula'ria. Linn. (L. *nummularius*, pertaining to money changing. F. *herbe aux écus*, *lysimahe nummulaire*, *monnagère*; G. *Pfennigkraut*.) Moneywort. Hab. Europe. Formerly used as a vulnerary, antiscorbatic, and astringent.

L. purpu'rea spica'ta. (L. *purpureus*, purple; *spicatus*, eared.) The *Lythrum salicaria*.

L. quadrifo'lia. Linn. (L. *quattuor*, four; *folium*, a leaf.) Crosswort. Hab. North America. Astringent, stomachic, and antiperiodic.

L. vulga'ris. Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Great loosestrife. Hab. Europe. Used as an astringent.

Lysimach'ia. Jussieu. The same as *Primulaceæ*.

Lysim'eter. (Λύσις, solution; μέτρον, a measure. F. *lysimètre*.) An instrument for measuring the quantity of matter dissolved in a liquid.

Lysi'plasta. (Λύσις, a loosing; πλαστός, moulded. F. *lysiplastés*; G. *Lysiplasten*.) Schultze's term for diseases presenting a morbid solution of parts, or excessive secretion, as blennorrhœa, catarrh, abscess, dropsy, biliary diarrhœa, sweating, excessive flow of milk, spermatorrhœa, and salivation.

Lysipon'ion. The same as *Lysiponos*.

Lysip'onos. (Λυσίπωνος, freeing from labour or pain.) Old term applied to a certain medicine, or antidote, composed of opium, mandrake, henbane seeds, and other narcotic substances.

Lys'is. (Λύσις, a loosing, a setting free; from λύω, to loose.) A solution. An insensible or gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder without apparent phenomena.

Lysit'eles. (Λυσιτελής; from λύω, to loose; τέλος, the result of a thing.) Having power to free or liberate. Anciently applied to a remedy which perfectly removes a disease; nearly similar to what is now understood by a specific remedy.

Lys'sa. (Λύσσα, rage; canine madness. F. *rage*; G. *Wuth*.) Rage; rabies; madness.

Also (F. *hydrophobie*; G. *Hundswuth*, *Wasserscheu*), a term for the disease *Hydrophobia*. Also (G. *Tollwurm*), the *Septum lingvæ*.

See also *Lytta*.

L. can'ina. (L. *caninus*, belonging to dogs.) A term for *Hydrophobia*, and for *Rabies*. Also, the worm under the tongue of dogs which is supposed to cause rabies.

Also, see *Lysæ*.

L. huma'na. (L. *humanus*, belonging to man.) A synonym of *Hydrophobia*.

Lys'sæ. (Λύσσα. F. *lysses*; G. *Wuth-bläsen*.) Marochetti's term for the papules or

irregular elevations near the openings of the ducts of the sublingual and submaxillary glands on each side of the frænum of the tongue of a mad dog, and of persons bitten by a mad dog, occurring on the third or fourth day after the bite. The facts related are uncertain.

Lyssas. (Λυσσάς, raging mad.) A maniac.

Lysséter. (Λυσσητήρ, one who is raging mad. *F. lyssèteire*; *G. Wüthende, Rasende*.) A madman.

Lyssic. (Λύσσα, rabies. *F. lyssique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Rabies*, or *Hydrophobia*.

Lyssine. (Λύσσα.) Farr's term for the specific poison of rabies and hydrophobia.

Lyssodectus. (Λύσσα, canine madness; δέκτης, from δάκνω, to bite. *F. lyssodecte*.) One bitten by a mad dog. Anciently applied (*Gr. anal. λυσσοδέκτης*), by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen. i*, 16, to one labouring under hydrophobia produced by the bite of a rabid animal.

Lyssodeg'ma. (Λύσσα; δάκνω, to bite. *F. lyssodegme*.) Term for the bite of a rabid dog.

Lyssodes. (Λύσσα; είδος, form. *F. lyssoux*; *G. hunds-wüthig*.) Having, or resembling, hydrophobia, or canine madness.

Lyssodexis. (Λύσσα; δέξις, a biting. *F. lyssodexie*.) The bite of a mad dog.

Lyssoid. (Λύσσα; είδος, form. *F. lyssoides*; *G. hunds-wuthähnlich, wuthähnlich*.) Resembling rabies, rage, or madness.

Lyssophobia. (Λύσσα; φόβος, fear.) The morbid and baseless fear of having hydrophobia, which produces symptoms in some degree resembling those of the real disease; the chief difference it is said consists in the absence of all true respiratory spasm in the false affection.

Also, used as a synonym of *Hydrophobia*.

Lyssurus. A Genus of gasteromycetous Fungi.

L. moku'sin, Cibot. A red-coloured fungus, three or four inches high, growing in China under mulberry trees, and developing like the puff-ball with great rapidity. Spore mass greenish. It is regarded as a remedy for cancer, the ashes of the spongy tissue being dusted over the ulcer. It is also eaten, but is said to be often poisonous.

Lyter. (Λυτήρ, one who looses. *F. lytère*; *G. Auflöser, Befreier*.) Term for a dissolver; a liberator.

Lyterios. (Λυτήρ, a liberator. *F. lytérie*.) Having the power of liberating or dissolving. Anciently applied (*Gr. anal. λυτήριος*) by Galen, *de Dieb. Crit. i*, 1, to the signs which preceded the abatement or loosing of extensive and violent disease.

Lythe'wale. Same as *Lichwale*.

Lythothécous. (Λύω, to dissolve; θήκη, a case. *F. lythothèque*.) Person's term for those fungi in which the gills become diffuent.

Lythra'ceæ. (*Lythrum*. *F. lythracées*; *G. Weiderichgewächse*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Myrtales* having opposite, seldom alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves; persistent, ribbed calyx; deciduous petals; perigynous stamens, inserted below the petals; adnate, two-lobed, longitudinally-opening anthers; superior ovary;

capsular, membranous, dehiscent fruit; numerous, exalbuminous seeds; axile placentæ; and straight embryo.

Lythre'æ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ*, having the seeds wingless.

Lythron. (Λύθρον, defilement from blood.) Ancient term (*Gr. anal.* used by Hippocrates, *Epist. ad Damagetum, n.*, 285) for dust mixed with sweat and blood; specially, it was applied to the filthy straiuwings or purgings of uterine blood.

Lythrum. (Λύθρον. *G. Blutkraut, Weiderich*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ*, so called from the colour of the flowers.

L. alatum. (*L. alatus*, winged.) Hab. North America. Used as *L. salicaria*.

L. hyssopifolia, Linn. (*L. hyssopus*, the hyssop; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Europe, America, and Africa. Used as *L. salicaria*.

L. salicaria, Linn. (*L. salix*, a willow. *F. salicaire*; *G. rother Weiderich*.) The common or purple willow herb; the loose-strife. Used as astringent in diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and hæmoptysis, and in some skin diseases.

Lytic. (Λύω, to loose, or dissolve. *F. lytique*.) Of, or belonging to, a loosing or dissolving.

Lytta. (Λύττα, the worm under the tongue of dogs supposed to produce rabies. *G. Tollwurm*.) The worm; a structure lying in the longitudinal axis of the tongue of many mammals, as the dog and cat. It is partly fibrous and partly muscular; its filamentous posterior end is attached to the body of the hyoid bone, and itself gives attachment to muscles.

Lytta. (Λύττα, rage; from the exciting effects of their application. *F. cantharide*; *G. Pflasterkäfer*.) A Genus of the Tribe *Heteromera*, Order *Coleoptera*, Class *Insecta*.

L. albida, Say. The *Cantharis albid*a.

L. aspersa, Klüg. (*L. aspersus*, sprinkled.) Hab. Buenos Ayres. Used as a vesicant.

L. atomaria, Germ. The *Cantharis atomaria*.

L. atra'ta, Fabr. The *Cantharis atrata*.

L. cæru'lea, Pfaff. The *Cantharis gigas*.

L. cicho'rii. The *Mylabris cichorii*.

L. ciner'ea, Fabr. The *Cantharis cinerea*.

L. dubia. (*L. dubius*, doubtful.) Hab.

France. A vesicant.

L. gigas, Fabr. The *Cantharis gigas*.

L. gigas mas, Buchner. (*L. mas*, a male.)

The *Cantharis violacea*.

L. margina'ta, Fabr. The *Cantharis marginata*.

L. Nuttal'ii, Say. The *Cantharis Nuttalii*.

L. puncta'ta, Klüg. (*L. punctum*, a small spot.) The *Cantharis atomaria*.

L. ru'ficeps. The *Cantharis ruficeps*.

L. seg'etum. (*L. seges*, a cornfield.) Hab.

Arabia. Same as the *Cantharis syriaca*.

L. syri'aca. The *Cantharis syriaca*.

L. vesicatoria, Fabr. (*F. cantharide des boutiques*; *G. Kantharid, Spanische Fliege*.) The *Cantharis vesicatoria*.

L. vid'ua. (*L. viduus*, bereft of.) Hab. France. A vesicant.

L. vitta'ta, Fabr. The *Cantharis vittata*.

M.

M. This letter used in prescriptions, when following the names of chips, herbs, flowers, or the like, stands as the initial of *Manipulus*, a handful.

Also, when placed after several ingredients, or at the end of a formula, it stands for *Misce*, mix, or mingle together.

Also, an abbreviation of *Mille*, 1000.

Also, an abbreviation of *Mensura*, measure.

The Greek letter μ is a symbol of *Micromillimetre*.

Maag'oni. The *Swietenia mahogani*.

Maallah. Algeria, Constantine. A chalybeate water.

Maba. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ebenaceae*.

M. ebenus, Sprengel. (Έβενος, ebony.) Hab. Moluccas. Used in rheumatism and gout.

Mabe'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae* found in Brazil, the species of which are astringent, and have hollow stems which are used for the tubes of tobacco pipes.

M. fistuligera, Mart. (L. *fistula*, a pipe; *gero*, to bear.) Bark astringent, tonic, and febrifuge.

Mabi. The name in the Antilles of the bark of *Colubrina reclinata*.

Mabit. (Arab.) Old term used by Galen for the elbow-joint, according to Kraus. Also applied by Goliuss, according to same authority, to the posterior portion of the hip-joint.

Maboo'boo. The *Anonum macrospermum*.

Maбуella. (F. *vessie*; G. *Harnblase*.) Old term for the urinary bladder.

MacCarthy's mineral springs. United States of America, Pennsylvania, Huntingdon County, near Saltillo. Mineral waters, of a temperature of 60° F. (15·55° C.), containing calcium bicarbonate 22·24 grains, sodium sulphate 7·79, calcium sulphate 72·2, and magnesium sulphate 41·8 grains in a gallon.

MacCor'kle's spring. United States of America, Alabama, Lauderdale County. An athermal sulphur water.

MacDaniell's mineral springs. United States of America, Illinois, Hamilton County. A saline, sulphur water.

MacElroy's spring. United States of America, Pennsylvania, Westmoreland County. A chalybeate water.

MacHenry's thermal spring. United States of America, Virginia, Scott County. A thermal water, of a temperature of 68° F. (20° C.), containing calcium carbonate 6·34 grains, magnesium carbonate 1·54, sodium sulphate 3·77, and magnesium sulphate 7·83 grains in a gallon.

MacIntyre. An English surgeon of Newcastle.

M.'s splint. A back splint for the treatment of fractures of the bones of the leg. As modified by Liston it consists of a trough of japanned iron for the leg, attached by an adjustable hinged joint to a similar trough for the thigh, provided with a movable foot-piece, and terminating in two short hinged supports connected with a cross-piece.

MacVitt'y's spring. United States of America, Pennsylvania, Huntingdon County. A mineral water, containing calcium bicarbonate 9·84 grains, magnesium bicarbonate 1·87, and iron bicarbonate 14 grain in a gallon.

Maca'co worm. (F. *ver macaque*.) The larva of *Cuterebra noxialis*, and probably the larvæ of other species.

Macada'mia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Proteaceae*.

M. ternifolia. (L. *terni*, three each; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Queensland. Seeds edible.

Macaha'lef. The Egyptian name of the distilled water of the flowers of *Salix egyptiaca*. Used as an antiphrodisiac, antiloinic, and antiseptic.

Maca'ja butter. Same as *Macaw fat*.

Macapatli. (F. *salsepareille*; G. *Sarsaparilla*.) Old name for *Sarsaparilla*.

Macaroni. (Old I. *macaroni*; possibly from Gr. *μακαρία*, a kind of porridge. F. *macaroni*; I. *maccheroni*; S. *maccaron*; G. *Makaroni*.) A paste formed of wheaten flour from Italian and other wheats which are rich in gluten, rolled into long cylinders and dried in the sun. It is largely eaten in Italy and elsewhere. The harder external part of the wheat deprived of the bran is the part used, inasmuch as it contains more gluten than the inner part, which is largely rejected.

Also, an old name in Italy of a powder of sugar and glass of antimony, employed in painters' colic.

Ma'cas. Same as *Mace*.

Macaw. The native name in the Antilles of the long-tailed, brilliant-plumaged parrots of the Genus *Macrocercus*.

M. fat. The solid oil of the fruit of *Cocos fusiformis*.

M. tree. The *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*.

M. tree, great. The *Cocos fusiformis*.

Mace. (Old F. *mace*, *mache*; from L. *macea*, dim. *maceola*, a mallet; perhaps connected with Sanscrit *math*, to crush. F. *masse*; G. *Scepter*, *Keule*.) A sort of club.

M. reed. The *Typha latifolia*.

Mace. (F. *macis*; from L. *macis*, a spice; from Gr. *μακερ*, an Indian spice; a word, probably, of Sanscrit origin. F. *fleur de muscade*; I. *macis*, *mace*; S. *macis*, *macias*; G. *Muskatblüthe*.) The arillus of the fruit of *Myristica moschata* dried in the sun. Used as an active aromatic stimulant; in large quantities it is narcotic.

M., cam'phor of. (G. *Maciscampher*, *Muskatblüthekampher*.) $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$. White, glittering, crystalline scales, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on mace oil. It smells and tastes like the oil, and dissolves in alcohol, ether, and warm water.

M., oil of. (G. *Macisöl*, *Muskatblüthöl*.) A thin, fluid, colourless, or pale yellow oil, obtained from the distillation of mace, 100 parts of which yield from 1·5 to 9 parts per cent. of oil, or on the average 6 per cent.; sp. gr. 0·92—0·95; boils at 100° C. to 200° C. (212° F. to 392° F.) It is very soluble in absolute alcohol. It consists

of *Macene*, with a little oxygenated oil, perhaps $C_{20}H_{34}O$.

Macedo'nian. Relating to the country *Macedonia*.

M. pars'ley. (F. *bubon de Macédoine*.) The *Bubon macedonicum*.

Macedonis'ium. (F. *macéron commune*; G. *Smyrnenkraut*.) A name for the *Smyrniolum olusatrum*, or Alexanders.

Macene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A terpene contained in oil of mace; perhaps the same as *Myristicine*.

Ma'cer. (Μάκερ, an Indian spice.) The same as *Macis*.

Also, a name for an astringent bark of an unknown tree.

Mac'erate. (L. *macero*, to make soft by steeping. F. *macerer*; I. *macerare*; S. *macervar*; G. *einweichen*, *maceriren*.) To subject to *Maceration*.

Mac'erated. (L. *maceratus*, part. of *macero*. F. *macéré*; I. *macerato*.) Subjected to *Maceration*.

Mac'eration. (L. *maceratio*, from *macero*. F. *macération*; I. *maceraçione*; S. *maceraçion*; G. *Macerirung*, *Einweichung*.) The pharmaceutical act or process of steeping or infusing a substance in water, with or without heat, in order to extract its soluble principle.

Also, the process of procuring the decomposition of the soft parts of an animal or plant in order to isolate the hard structures; or of procuring the swelling or transparency of tissues for inspection by the microscope, by soaking them in water, acids, alkalies, or other appropriate agent.

Ma' decoct'ion. (L. *decoctus*, part. of *decoquo*, to boil down. G. *Macerationsdecoct*.) A decoction in which the substance has been soaked for some time previously in the water in which it is eventually boiled.

M., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The condition in which a fœtus which has been retained in the womb for some time after death is found when born; its appearance differs from that of putrefaction in the air in that the surface is reddish brown and the body is not decomposed. Also called *Fœtus sanguinolentus*.

Macera'to. Italy, in Tuscany. Athermal waters, containing sodium chloride 1.004 gramme, sodium sulphate .3483, magnesium sulphate .3837, calcium bicarbonate 2.0378, ferric bicarbonate .0957 gramme in 1000, with some hydrogen sulphide. Used in cutaneous diseases and scrofulous affections.

Macera'tum. (L. *macero*, to make soft by steeping.) A liquid charged with the soluble parts of a substance which has been steeped or macerated in it.

Macero'na. The *Smyrniolum olusatrum*.

Mac'hæirid'ion. (Μαχαίριδ'ιον, dim. of *μάχαυρα*, a large knife.) Same as *Machævion*.

Mac'hæ'vion. (Μαχαίριον, dim. of *μάχαυρα*.) An amputating knife.

Also, an old name for a peach stone.

Also, applied formerly to several cutting instruments; to a lancet; to a scalpel sharp on both sides for perforating the chest or intercostal space in abscess of the lung or empyema.

Also, anciently applied (Gr. anal. *μαχάριον*) by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc. v*, 9, to an ossicle, or very small bone.

Mac'hæ'ris. (Μαχαίρις, dim. of *μάχαυρα*.) An amputating knife; a razor.

Also, applied by Illiger to the projecting lines

formed by the enamel upon the triturating surface of a compound tooth which has been employed in mastication.

Mac'hæ'rium. (Μαχαίριον, dim. of *μάχαυρα*, a large knife.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

M. fer'tilè. Grisebach. (L. *fertilis*, bearing fruit.) Tipa. Bark used as, and occasionally mixed with, that of *Loxopterygium Lorentzii*.

Mac'hærops'alis. (Μαχαίρα, a large knife; *Ψαλ'is*, a pair of scissors. G. *Messerscheere*.) An instrument or kind of scissors cutting in the manner of a knife; a cutting forceps for bone.

Machai'ra. (Μαχαίρα, a large knife; a dirk; a kind of razor.) An old name for a kind of scalpel.

Also, a term for the penis.

Macha'on. (Μαχάων.) A famous surgeon, the son of *Æsculapius* and brother of *Podalirius*. He was probably a mythic personage. The name was anciently used complacently for a perfect physician.

Machaon'ian. (Μαχάων. F. *machaonique*; G. *machaonisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Machaon*, or to a physician.

M. art. Ancient term for medicine.

Machi'asport spring. United States of America, Maui, Washington County. A saline water.

Mach'ilus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*, some of the species of which are aromatic. The *M. velutina* has been erroneously supposed to be the source of *Cassia lignea*.

Mach'inal. (Machine.) A term sometimes used for *Automatic*, or *Involuntary*.

Machine'. (F. *machine*; from L. *machina*; from Gr. *μηχανή*, an instrument. I. *macchina*; S. *maquina*; G. *Maschine*.) An instrument; a contrivance for performing work under the influence of some physical force or power.

M., an'imal. The animal body.

M., elec'trical. See *Electrical machine*.

Mach'ir. Same as *Mace*.

Machlosynè. (Μαχλοσύνη, lewdness. F. *machlosyne*; G. *Mannthollheit*, *verliebter Wahnsinn*.) Excessive venereal desire in the female. The same as *Nymphomania*.

Mach'lotés. (Μαχλότης.) The same as *Machlosyne*.

Mach'lous. (Μάχλος, unchaste. F. *impur*; G. *geil*, *unkeusch*.) Impure; wanton; lustful.

Machro'mine. $C_{14}H_{10}O_6 + 3H_2O$. A substance contained in the fluid which results from the action of sulphuric acid and zinc on solution of morintannic acid. It is slightly soluble in water and alcohol, more so in ether. It forms colourless acicular crystals which undergo many changes of colour with reagents. It was discovered by Hlascwitz and Pfäundler.

Ma'cies. (L. *macco*, to become lean. F. *émaciation*; G. *Magerkeit*, *Abmagerung*.) Emaciation, or leanness.

M. infan'tum. (L. *infans*, an infant.) The wasting disease of children, *Tubes mesenterica*.

Mac'ilence. (F. *macilence*; from L. *macilentus*, thin.) Extreme thinness of the whole or part of the body.

Ma'cine. Same as *Macene*.

Ma'cis. U.S. Ph. (L. *macis*.) Same as *Mace*.

Mack'erele. (Mid. E. *makarel*; Old F. *makerel*; from L. *macula*, a spot; or from the lost *macus*, of which *macula* is a diminutive; from the numerous blue spots on its sides. F. *maquereau*; I. *sgombro*; S. *escombro*; G. *Mak-rele*.) The *Scomber scombrus*. It is largely used for food, and was formerly thought to be good for persons with liver affections.

M. poisoning. The eating of mackerel has been followed by diarrhoea and vomiting, with nervous depression, and by urticaria.

Mackwill'er. France, département du Bas-Rhin. Athermal, sodium chloride waters, containing carbonic acid, not now used.

Ma'cle. A twin crystal; same as *Hemitrope*.

Mac'led. (L. *macula*, a spot.) Spotted. In Geology, applied to surfaces which are spotted with substances of a different colour to the main body; as when sandstones are spotted with red iron pyrites.

Maclu'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Moraceæ*.

M. tinctoria. Don. The *Broussonetia tinctoria*.

Maclu'rin. $C_{15}H_{12}O_8$. One of the constituents of fustic. The same as *Morintannic acid*.

Ma'con. France, département de Saône-et-Loire. A cold chalybeate water, containing protoxide of iron .013 parts in 1000.

Mac'quer. A French chemist, born in Paris in 1718, died in 1784.

M.'s arsenical salt. The arseniate of potassium.

Macracanth'ous. (Μακρός, long; ἀκανθα, a spine. F. *macracanthe*.) Having large strong spines.

Macradenous. (Μακρός, large; ἀδήν, a gland. F. *macradène*.) Having large glands.

Macranth'ous. (Μακρός, large; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *macranthe*; G. *grossblumig*.) Having large or long flowers.

Macras'pis. Olsson. (Μακρός; ἀσπίς, a round shield.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm.

M. elegans. Olsson. (L. *elegans*, tasteful.) A species found under the scales of *Chimara monstrosa*.

Macrau'chen. (Μακραύχην, long-necked; from μακρός, long; αὐχὴν, the neck.) Long-necked.

Macraulous. (Μακρός; αὐλός, a pipe.) Having long tubes.

Macrencephalia. (Μακρός, large; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Hypertrophy of the brain.

Macritu'do. (L. *macritudo*, leanness; from *macer*, lean.) Emaciation.

Macrobio'sis. (Μακροβίωσις; from μακρός, long; βίος, life. F. *macrobie*, *macrobie*; G. *langes Leben*.) Long life; longevity.

Macrobi'otes. (Μακροβιότης.) Same as *Macrobiosis*.

Macrobot'ic. (Μακροβίωτος, long-lived. F. *macrobotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Macrobiosis*, or long life.

Macrobotics. (Μακρόβιος. F. *macrobotique*.) The art, or system of instructions for, attaining long life.

Macrobotidæ. (Μακροβίωτος; εἶδος, likeness.) The same as *Tardigrada*.

Macrobi'ous. (Μακρόβιος; from μακρός, long; βίος, life. G. *langlebend*.) Enjoying long life; long-lived.

Macrobot'ryous. (Μακρός, great; βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. F. *macrobotryte*.) Having large clusters or bunches.

Macrobranch'ious. (Μακρός; βράγχια, the gills. F. *macrobranchiè*.) Having large and long branchiæ or gills.

Macrocal'icine. (Μακρός; κάλυξ, a flower cup. F. *macrocalycè*.) Having a large calyx.

Macrocar'pin. (Μακρός; καρπός, fruit.) The colouring matter, forming yellow crystals, of *Thalictrum macrocarpum*. Perhaps the same as *Berberin*.

Macrocar'pous. (Μακρός; καρπός, fruit. F. *macrocarpe*; G. *grossfrüchtig*.) Having large fruit, or having large urns.

Macrocephal'ia. (Μακρός; κεφαλή, the head. F. *macrocephalie*; G. *Grossköpfigkeit*.) The condition of having a large head.

Also, the condition of having a long head, having a large head being called *Megacephalia*.

Macroceph'alous. (Μακρός; κεφαλή, F. *macrocephale*; G. *grossköpfig*.) Having a large head.

In Botany, having a large *Capitulum*.

Also, having the cotyledons confluent so that they form a large mass or head, as in *Æsculus*.

In Teratology, applied to a fœtus with a large head from an excessive size of the brain, or from diseased conditions, such as chronic hydrocephalus.

Macroceph'alus. (Μακροκέφαλος; from μακρός, long, great; κεφαλή, the head. F. *macrocephale*; I. *macrocefalo*.) One who has a long head; also, one who has a large head.

Macroceph'aly. Same as *Macrocephalia*.

Macrocer'cous. (Μακροκέρκος; from μακρός, long; κερκός, a tail. F. *macrocerque*.) Having a long tail.

Macrocer'ous. (Μακρός, long; κίρας, a horn. F. *macrocere*.) Having long horns or long antennæ.

Also, applied to plants which have a very long spur in the form of a horn.

Macrocheilia. (Μακρός, great; χεῖλος, the lip. F. *macrochilie*.) An enlargement and thickening of the lips due to dilatation of the lymphatics along with excessive growth of the other tissues.

Macrocheiria. (Μακρός, great; χεῖρ, the hand. F. *macrochirie*; S. *macroceiria*.) Monstrosity characterised by excessive development of the hands.

Macroche'lous. (Μακρός; χηλή, a claw. F. *macrochèle*.) Having large or very long claws.

Macrochi'res. Nitzsch. (Μακρός; χεῖρ, the hand.) Same as *Cypselomorpha*.

Macrocnemum. (Μακρός; κνήμη, the internode of the stem of a plant.) A Genus of the Order *Rubiaceæ*.

M. corymbo'sum. Ruiz and Pavon. The *Condaminia corymbosa*.

M. tinctor'ium. H. and B. The *Condaminia tinctoria*.

Macrocol'ia. (Μακρός, long; κῶλον, a limb. F. *macrocolie*.) The state or condition of having long limbs or members.

Macrocol'ous. (Μακρόκωλος; from μακρός; κῶλον. F. *macrocole*; G. *langgliedrig*.) Having long limbs or members.

Macroc'osm. (Μακρός, great; κόσμος, a world. F. *macrocosme*; G. *der grosse Welt*.)

The greater world or universe, as distinguished from *Microcosm*, the smaller world or man.

Macrocosmic. (Μακρός; κοσμός. F. *macrocosmique*; G. *zum Makrokosmos gehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Macrocosm*.

Macrocosmica. (Μακρός; κόσμος. F. *macrocosmique*; G. *Aussendende*.) Old term for those things generally that are distinct or apart from man in the great world and are either simple or compound, and these either imperfect or perfect.

Macrocosmology. (Μακρός; κοσμός; λόγος, a discourse. F. *macrocosmologie*.) Term for that branch of science which treats of the universe, and of the terrestrial globe in general and in particular.

Macrocyt. (Μακρός; κύστις, the bladder.) The carapace of *Pyronema confuens*.

Macrocyte. (Μακρός, great; κύτος, a hollow.) The abnormally large red blood-corpuscles which are found in some forms of anaemia, such as that due to chlorosis and lead poisoning.

Macroactylia. (Μακρός; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *macroactylie*.) In Teratology, the condition characterised by the excessive development of one or more of the fingers.

Macroactylism. Same as *Macroactylia*.

Macroactylous. (Μακροδάκτυλος; from μακρός, long; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *macroactyle*; G. *Langfingerig*.) Having long toes or fingers, or prolongations like fingers.

Macrodiagonal axis. (Μακρός; διαγώνιος, from angle to angle; L. *axis*, an axle.) The longer of the two lateral angles of a crystal of the trimetric system.

Macrodontous. (Μακρός; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *macrodonte*.) Having long teeth.

Macrogastr. (Μακρός, great; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *macrogastr*.) Having a very large belly.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Acarina*.

M. platypus. (Πατύς, broad; πούς, a foot.) The *Demodex follicularum*.

Macrogenious. (Μακρογένειος; from μακρός, long; γένειον, the chin, or beard. F. *macrogénie*.) Having a long beard, or a long chin.

Macrogenys. (Μακρόγενυς; from μακρός, long; γένυς, the under jaw.) Having a long chin, or a prominent jaw.

Macrogerous. (Μακρόγηρως; from μακρός, great; γήρως, Ionic contraction of genitive of γήρας, old age. F. *macrogère*.) Of extreme old age; of great age.

Macroglossia. (Μακρός, great; γλώσσα, the tongue. F. *macroglossie*; G. *Zungenverfall*.) A slowly progressing enlargement of the tongue, often congenital, with protrusion from the cavity of the mouth. According to some, it is supposed to be primarily caused by loss of muscular power; according to others, to be an hypertrophy of the whole organ, especially of its muscular tissue, from the first; Virchow drew attention to the dilated state of the lymphatics in this disease, and this condition of lymphangiectasis, together with hypertrophy of the connective tissue, is now believed to be the essential morbid condition; in advanced cases the blood-vessels also become thickened and dilated, and there is development of lymphoid tissue throughout the whole organ. It is said to have followed local troubles, such as abscess,

ranula, salivation, and injury, as well as general diseases, such as infectious fevers, whooping-cough, and epilepsy, but in the two latter there may well have been local injury. In the early stage before protrusion, the speech is thick and indistinct; as the tongue enlarges, the mouth is kept open, the saliva dribbles away and becomes malodorous from the secretions of fissures and ulcers, and the organ becomes dry, hard, and cracked; it impedes the introduction of food by its size, and it flattens out the lower jaw and the front teeth by its weight. After attaining a large size it may cease to grow. The cause of the lymphangiectasis is not known; it may be from obstruction caused by imperfect development of the lymphatics, by thrombosis, or by inflammation. However caused, the lymphatics become very distended, lose their epithelial lining, and allow the lymph to transude.

Macroglossus. (Μακρός; γλώσσα.) One who has a large tongue; one who suffers from *Macroglossia*.

Macrogathous. (Μακρός, great; γνάθος, the jaw. F. *macrogathe*.) Having very large jaws, or a large beak.

Macrogonidium. (Μακρός, large; gonidium. F. *macrogonidie*.) The large form of zoospore in certain Algae from which the microgonidia arise.

Macrolepidoptera. (Μακρός; λεπίς, a scale; πτερόν, a wing. G. *Grossschmetterlinge*.) A Division of *Lepidoptera*, including butterflies and the larger moths.

Macrolepidotous. (Μακρός; λέπις, a scale. F. *macrolépidote*.) Having large scales.

Macrol'ophous. (Μακρός, long; λόφος, a crest. F. *macrolophe*.) Having a long crest upon the head.

Macromaniacal. (Μακρός, large; μανία, madness.) A term applied by Hammond to that form of delirium in which the insane person conceives things, especially parts of his own body, to be much larger than they actually are.

Macromelia. (Μακρός, great; μέλος, a member. F. *macromélie*.) Applied by Malacarne to a class of monsters characterised by the excessive development of some member.

Macromere. (Μακρός; μέρος, a part.) The larger of the two masses into which the vitellus of the developing ovum of *Lamellibranchiata* divides.

Macronemous. (Μακρός, great; νήμα, a thread. F. *macronème*.) Applied to a fish that has large tentacula.

Macronosia. (Μακρονοσία; from μακρός, long; νόσος, disease. F. *macronosie*.) A lingering sickness.

Macron'ychous. (Μακρός; ὀνύχ, a nail. F. *macronyche*.) Having the nails very long and almost straight.

Macropetalous. (Μακρός, great; πέταλον, a petal. F. *macropétale*.) Having large petals.

Macrophagi. (Μακρός; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Metschnikoff's term for certain large leucocytes occurring in structures affected with erysipelas. He believes that they consume and destroy the debris of the dead and dying *Microphagi*.

Macrophallic. (Μακρός; φαλλός, the penis. F. *macrophallique*.) Relating to a *Macrophallus*.

Macrophallus. (Μακρός; φαλλός. F. *macrophalle*.) An unnaturally large penis.

Macropha'rinx. (Μακρός, long; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) Having a long pharynx.

Macroph'o'nous. (Μακρός, great; φωνή, the voice.) Having a loud strong voice.

Macrophthalmous. (Μακρός, large; ὀφθαλμός, an eye. *F. macrophthalmus*.) Having very large eyes.

Macrophylline. Same as *Macrophyllous*.

Macrophyllous. (Μακρός, great; φύλλον, a leaf. *F. macrophylla*; *G. grossblättrig*.) Having large or long leaves.

Macrophysiocephalous. (Μακρός; φύσα, wind; κεφαλή, the head. *F. macrophysiocephalus*; *G. Kopfstufgeschwulst*.) Ambrose Paré's term for a fetus with a large head, produced by a kind of emphysema, which impedes delivery.

Macro'pia. (Μακρός; ὤψ, the eye. *F. macrope*.) Same as *Macropsia*.

Macrop'iper. (Μακρός, long; πέπειρ, pepper. *F. poivre long*; *G. langer Pfeffer*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Piperaceæ*.

Also, a name for the *Piper longum*, or long pepper.

M. latifolium, Miquel. (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) The *M. methysticum*.

M. methysticum, Hooker and Arn. (Μεθυστικός, intoxicating. *F. poivre enivrant*; *G. Awa Pfeffer*.) The root contains *Methysticin*, and is used to make *Kava*; when fresh it is employed as a diaphoretic, and in gonorrhœa, venereal diseases, erysipelas, and rheumatism.

Macropla'sia. (Μακρός, large; πλάσις, a moulding.) Disproportionate development of the parts of the body.

Macropneu'ma. (Μακρός, long; πνεύμα, the breath. *F. macropneuma*.) Long and deep breathing.

Macropnoë'a. (Μακροπνοία; from μακρός; πνοή, breath. *F. macropnoëe*.) Deep and slow respiration.

Macrop'nōous. (Μακρόπνοος; from μακρός, long; πνίω, to breathe. *F. macropné*.) Having slow or long breath; long-breathed.

Macrop'oda. (Μακρός, long; ποός, a foot. *F. macropodes*.) A Suborder of the Order *Marsupialia*, having very long and strong hind legs, and powerful hind feet with a very strong and long median toe; the fore-legs are weak and small, and the head little.

Macropod'ia. (Μακρός, long; πούς, a foot. *F. macropodie*; *G. Langfüssigkeit*.) Term in Teratology for abnormal length or excessive development of the foot. See *Pes gigas*.

Macropodi'dæ. (Μακρός; πούς; είδος, form.) Same as *Macropoda*.

Macrop'odous. (Μακρόπους; from μακρός, great; ποός, a foot. *F. macropode*; *G. langfüssig, dickfüssig*.) In Zoology, having long or large feet, or long or large ambulatory appendages.

In Botany, having long or large peduncles, or a long radicle.

Also, applied by Richard to the long cotyledon of *Gramineæ*, under the idea that it was the radicle.

Macropo'mous. (Μακρός, large; πῶμα, a lid. *F. macropome*.) Having a large or long Operculum.

Macrop'orous. (Μακρός, great; πόρος, a pathway. *F. macropore*.) Having large pores.

Macrop'ous. (Μακρόπους; from μακρός, long; ποός, a foot. *F. macrope*; *G. langfüssig*.) Having long feet.

Macroproso'pia. (Μακροπρόσωπος; from μακρός, great; πρόσωπον, the face. *F. macroprosopie*.) Term in Teratology for an excessive development of the face.

Macrops'ia. (Μακρός; ὄψις, vision. *F. macropsie*.) The condition in which objects appear to be larger than they actually are. It is a condition produced by over-action of the muscles of accommodation.

Macrop'terous. (Μακρόπτερος; from μακρός, long; πτερον, a wing. *F. macroptère*; *G. grossflügelig*.) Long-winged or long-finned.

In Botany, applied to seeds which are furnished with wings.

Macropus, Shaw. (Μακρόπους, having long feet.) The kangaroo. A Genus of the Suborder *Macropoda*, Order *Marsupialia*, inhabiting Australia, characterised by the usual abdominal pouch, short fore legs, and very long and strong hind legs and tail, enabling it to take immense leaps. It is six feet in height. The tendons are used for ligatures.

Mac'ror. (*L. macer*, lean.) Emaciation.

Macrorhynch'ous. (Μακρόρυνχος; from μακρός, large; ρύγχος, a beak. *F. macrorhynque*.) Having a large snout or muzzle.

Macrorrham'phous. (Μακρός; ραμφός, the beak. *F. macrorrhampe*.) Having a large beak.

Macrorrhine. (Μακρόρρις; from μακρός, long, large; ρίς, the nose. *G. Grossnase, Langnase*.) Having a long or a large nose.

Macrorrhiz'ous. (Μακρόριζος; from μακρός; ρίζα, a root. *F. macrorhise*; *G. grosswurzelig*.) Having long or large roots; having a large radicle.

Macrorthorhyn'chous. (Μακρός; ὀρθός, straight; ρύγχος, a beak. *F. macrorthorhynque*.) Having a long straight bill.

Macro'sceles. (Μακροσκελής; from μακρός, long; σκέλος, the leg.) Having long legs.

Macroscel'ia. (Μακρός, long; σκέλος. *F. macroscélie*; *G. Langbeinigkeit*.) A monstrosity characterised by an excessive development of the legs.

Macrosc'ious. (Μακρόσκιος; from μακρός; σκιά, a shadow. *F. macroscien*; *G. langschattig*.) Applied anciently to the inhabitants of countries at the zenith where the sun never arrives, because in winter at noon their bodies create a very long shadow.

Macroscopic. (Μακρός; σκοπέω, to observe. *F. macroscopique*.) Visible to the naked eye.

Macroscopy. (Μακρός; σκοπέω. *F. macroscopie*.) The examination of an object by means of the unassisted eye.

Macro'sia. The same as *Macrosis*.

Macrosi'phonous. (Μακρός, long; σφών, a tube. *F. langröhrig*.) Having a long tube.

Macro'sis. (Μάκρωσις, a lengthening; from μακρός, great, or long. *F. macrosie*; *G. Vergrößerung, Verlängerung*.) Term for increase of bulk, or of length; augmentation; elongation.

Macroskel'ia. See *Macroscelia*.

Macrosuma'tia. (Μακρός, great;

MACROSOMIA—MACULA.

σῶμα, a body. *F. macrosomatie*; *G. Riesenwuchs*.) Term applied by Malacarne to a class of monstrosities characterised by the great size of the entire body.

Macroso'mia. Same as *Macrosomatia*.

Macrosp'er'matous. (*Μακρός*, great; *σπέρμα*, a seed. *F. macrosperme*.) Having large seeds.

Macrosp'er'mous. See *Macrospermatous*.

Macrosporang'ium. (*Μακρός*, great; *σπορά*, seed; *ἄγγειον*, a vessel. *F. macrosporangie*.) The *Sporangium*, or capsule containing the large spores or female reproductive elements, in the *Selaginaceæ* and *Marsiliaceæ*. It is usually a two-valved case with four lobes, each of which contains one macrospore or ovule. Called by Bennett *Megasporangie*.

Macrospore. (*Μακρός*; *σπορά*, seed.) The large spores of Lycopods, as *Isoetes*, which in germination produce the female prothallium. Also called *Megaspore*.

The term is also applied to the large spores produced in small numbers in certain special cysts found in the *Gregarinidæ*.

Macrosp'orous. (*Μακρός*, great; *σπορά*, seed. *F. macrospore*.) Applied to a mushroom which has very large sporidia or reproductive corpuscles.

Macrostach'yous. (*Μακρός*, great; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. *F. macrostachyé*.) Having flowers disposed in long and thick spikes or ears.

Macroste'monate. (*Μακρός*, long; *στήμων*, a thread.) Same as *Macrostemmonous*.

Macroste'monous. (*Μακρός*, long; *στήμων*. *F. macrostémone*.) Having long and projecting stamens.

Macrostomat'ous. (*Μακρός*, great; *στόμα*, a mouth. *F. macrostome*.) Having a large mouth, or a large opening like to a mouth.

Macrostom'ia. (*Μακρός*; *στόμα*, the mouth. *F. macrostomie*; *G. Grossmaul*.) Abnormal extension or fissure of one or both angles of the mouth so as to expose the molar teeth; it may be congenital or may be caused by imperfect healing of a wound.

M. congen'itum. (*L. congenitus*, born together with.) The form which is caused by imperfect development of the parts forming the lower jaw, the junction of the maxillary and mandibular plates being defective.

Macrost'omous. The same as *Macrostomatous*.

Macrostyl'ospore. (*Μακρός*, large.) A large *Stylospore*.

Macrostyl'ous. (*Μακρός*, long; *στυλος*, a pillar. *F. macrostyle*.) Having a very long style.

Macrosyphilion'thus. (*Μακρός*, great; *syphilionthus*. *F. macrosyphilionthe*.) A large syphilitic eruptive spot.

Macrota'r'sous. (*Μακρός*, great; *ταρσός*, the flat of the foot. *F. macrotarsien*.) Having the tarsus very long.

Macro'tes. (*Μακρώτης*, from *μακρός*, long; *ὄς*, *ὠτός*, the ear. *F. macrote*; *G. grossgehört*.) Long-eared.

Macro'therm. (*Μακρός*, large.) Same as *Megatherm*.

Macro'tia. (*Μακρός*, large; *ὄς*, the ear.) Abnormal development of the outer ear.

Macrotin. An impure resin obtained in

America from black snake root, the *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

Also called *Cimicifugin*.

Macroty'pous. (*Μακρός*, long; *τύπος*, the general form of a thing.) Belonging to a long form or variety of a thing or being.

Macro'tys. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

M. actæoi'des, Rafin. The *Actæa*, or *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

M. racem'osa, Eaton. The *Actæa racemosa*.

Macrou'rous. The same as *Macrurous*.

Macrozo'ogonid'ium. (*Μακρός*; *zoogonidium*.) The large form of *Zoogonidium*.

Macrozo'ospore. (*Μακρός*; *zoospore*.) The zoospores of *Converveæ* which germinate directly. Called by Bennett *Megazoospore*.

Macru'ra. (*Μακρός*, long; *ὄψα*, a tail.) A Suborder of the Order *Decapoda*, having a well-developed abdomen with four or five pairs of natatory limbs and a terminal caudal fin.

Macru'rous. (*Μακρός*, long; *ὄψα*, a tail. *F. macroure*; *G. langschwänzig*.) Having a long tail, or organ like to one.

Mac'ula. (*L. macula*, a spot; from Aryan root *mak*, to pound. *F. macule*, *tâche*; *G. Fleck*.) A permanent spot or stain of some part of the skin, with or without an alteration of the general texture, but not connected with any disorder of the constitution.

Also, a temporary spot on the skin, such as the small purplish spots of the rash of typhus fever.

M. acus'tica. (*Ἀκουστικός*, of or for the sense of hearing. *G. Nervenwarze*.) A thicker and more opaque spot in the wall of the utricle of the ear to which the otoliths are attached. It is covered with columnar epithelium and auditory hairs.

M. al'ba. (*L. albus*, white.) See *Milk spots*.

M. arcua'ta. (*L. arcuatus*, arched.) The same as *Arcus senilis*.

M. argen'tea. (*L. argenteus*, silvery.) The livid appearance of the skin which occurs after the protracted use of silver nitrate preparations. See *Argyria*.

M. au'rea. (*L. aureus*, golden.) The fovea centralis situated in the centre of the *M. lutea*.

M. cen'tral. See *M. meningeæ*.

M., cer'ebral. See *Cerebral macula*.

M. cor'neæ. (*L. corneus*, horny. *G. Hornhautfleck*.) A nebula or opacity of the cornea. The same as *Leucoma*.

M. cor'neæ arcua'ta. (*L. corneus*; *arcuatus*, bent like a bow.) A synonym of *Arcus senilis*; the zone of fatty degeneration seen round the eye of old people.

M. cor'neæ margarita'cea. (*L. corneus*; *margarita*, a pearl. *G. perlfürniger Fleck der Hornhaut*.) An opacity of the cornea.

M. cribro'sa. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve.) The termination of the meatus auditorius internus, so called because it is perforated by a number of small apertures for the passage of the primary filaments of the auditory nerve.

M. cribro'sa infe'rior. (*L. cribrum*; *inferior*, lower. *G. unterer Siebfleck*.) An extremely minute area presenting about eight openings for the nervus ampullaris inferior situated between the recessus ellipticus and the ampulla ossea inferior.

M. cribro'sa me'dia. (L. *cribrum*; *medius*, middle. G. *mittlerer Siebfeck*.) A small spot in the lower half of the recessus sphaericus of the vestibule of the internal ear. It presents from thirteen to twenty-four openings for the nervus sacularis minor.

M. cribro'sa quar'ta. (L. *cribrum*; *quartus*, fourth.) A minute area in the recessus cochlearis presenting about ten openings.

M. cribro'sa reces'sus cochle'a'ris. (L. *cribrum*; *recessus*, a retreat; *cochlea*.) The same as *M. cribrosa quarta*.

M. cribro'sa superior. (L. *cribrum*; *superior*, upper. G. *oberer Siebfeck*.) A minute spot occupying the apex of the crista vestibuli and its posterior surface, the former area presenting from fifteen to nineteen openings for the passage of the nervus sacularis major, and the latter from fourteen to seventeen holes for the nervus ampullaris superior and lateralis.

M. emortua'lis. (L. *emortualis*, belonging to death.) Post-mortem lividity. The livid spots which occur in dead bodies either as the result of hypostatic congestion or of commencing putrefaction.

M. fla'va. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) See *M. lutea*.

M. fos'sæ hemispha'ricæ. (L. *fossa*, a ditch; Gr. *ημισφαίριον*, a half globe.) The *M. cribrosa media*.

M. fus'ca. (L. *fuscus*, brown.) A freckle.

M. germinati'va. (L. *germino*, to sprout. F. *tache germinative*; G. *Keimfeck*.) Rudolf Wagner's term for the germinal spot or principal nucleolus of the germinal vesicle of the ovum of Mammalia. It may be subdivided into several nucleoli of which one is larger than the rest.

M. hepatic'a. (L. *hepaticus*, belonging to the liver. G. *Leberfeck*.) A synonym of *Tinea versicolor*, or of *Chloasma*.

M. lac'tea. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) See *Milk spot*.

M. lenticula'ris. (L. *lenticularis*, like a lentil.) A freckle.

M. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, saffron coloured. F. *tache jaune*; G. *gelber Fleck*.) The yellow spot in the axis of the eyeball. It is a somewhat elliptical portion of the retina, about a twentieth of an inch in diameter, and lying about one tenth of an inch external to the porus opticus or disc of the eye. In the centre of the macula lutea is the fovea centralis. The layers of the retina are here thicker and contain the specific yellow colouring substance diffused through their structure.

M. mater'na. (L. *maternus*, pertaining to a mother. G. *Mutterfeck*.) A term for a *Nævus*.

M. matrica'lis. (L. *matricalis*, belonging to the womb.) A *nævus*.

M. matri'cis. (L. *matrix*, the womb. G. *Mutterfeck*, *Muttermal*.) A term for a *Nævus maternus*.

M. meninge'a. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane.) The persistent blush which remains after irritation of the skin of patients suffering from certain forms of cerebral disease.

Also called *Cerebral macula*.

M. neglec'ta. (L. *neglectus*, neglected.) A small area on the floor of the utriculus in the lower mammals to which a branch of the auditory nerve is distributed. It is close to the *Sacculo-utricular duct* on the floor of the utriculus in

Pisces, Reptilia, and Aves; in Amphibia it lies on the inner side of the sacculus; and in Mammalia it gradually becomes obliterated.

M. nig'ra. (L. *niger*, black.) The point in the optic nerve where the arteria centralis retinae leaves it to supply the retina.

M. nubo'sa. (L. *nubis*, a cloud.) An opacity of the cornea intermediate in depth between a nebula and a leucoma.

M. pelli'cida. (L. *pellucidus*, transparent.) A thin non-vascular spot on the wall of the Graafian follicle opposite to the cumulus ovi-gerus, at which the rupture takes place.

M. semipelli'cida. (L. *semi*, half; *pellucidus*, clear.) A haziness of the cornea left after inflammation or ulcer. The same as *Nebula corneæ*.

M. sola'ris. (L. *solaris*, belonging to the sun. G. *Sonnenfeck*.) A freckle.

M. tendin'ea. (Tendon. G. *Sehnenfeck*.) Same as *Milk spot*.

M. volatic'a. (L. *volaticus*, fleeting.) A transient purple spot on the skin which was formerly believed to be mortal if it reached an orifice.

Maculæ. (L. *macula*, a spot or mark. F. *macules*, *tâches*; G. *Flecke*.) An order of diseases of the skin, comprising the permanent discolourations, whether from excess or defect of pigment, most of which involve an alteration of the natural texture, adopted by Plenck, Willan, and many others. It includes freckles, moles, and stains; some have added extravasations of blood, and others nævi.

M. albidæ. (L. *albidus*, whitish.) Same as *Milk spots*.

M. antè oc'ulos volitan'tes. (L. *ante*, before; *oculus*, the eye.) Same as *Muscæ volitantes*.

M. atroph'icæ. Small patches similar, except in form, to *Atrophy*, *linear*.

M. cæruleæ. (L. *cæruleus*, dark blue. F. *taches ombres*.) Steel-grey spots of pigmentation seen in the parts of the skin infested with the *Pediculus pubis*, described by Morrison; they are most frequently seen during the months of February, March, and April.

M. cerebra'les. See *Cerebral macula*.

M. cribro'sæ. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve. G. *Siebfecke*.) Minute openings in the inner wall of the vestibule through which nerves pass to the sacculi and the ampullæ of the semicircular canals.

M. gravidar'um. (L. *gravidus*, with young.) Discolourations of the skin of pregnant women, being a form of *Chloasma uterinum*.

M. hepaticæ. (L. *hepaticus*, belonging to the liver. G. *Leberfecke*.) Liver spots. The same as *Tinea versicolor*.

M. metal'licæ. (Μέταλλον, a metal.) Stains on the conjunctiva produced by some metallic substance, as nitrate of silver, or lead lotion.

M. syphiliticæ. (*Syphilis*.) The peculiar brownish discolouration which often remains after secondary syphilitic rashes.

Also, the same as *Roseola syphilitica*.

M. volaticæ. (L. *volaticus*, flying.) A term for *Erythema fugax*.

Also, a synonym of *Muscæ volitantes*.

M. volitan'tes. Same as *Muscæ volitantes*.

Macular. (L. *macula*. F. *maculaire*.) Of, or belonging to, maculæ, or natural spots on the skin.

M. leprosy. See *Lepra maculosa*.

Maculate. (L. *macula*. F. *maculé*; I. *macchiato*; S. *maculado*; G. *gefleckt*.) Having spots of a different colour from that of the substance on which they appear.

Maculature. (L. *macula*.) The condition of being spotted.

Macule. See *Macula*.

Maculicolate. (L. *macula*; *collum*, the neck. F. *maculicollé*.) Applied to insects having the neck or corselet marked by one spot, or by many.

Maculicornate. (L. *macula*; *cornu*, a horn. F. *maculicorne*.) Applied to insects having spotted antennæ.

Maculiform. (L. *macula*; *forma*, resemblance. F. *maculiforme*; G. *fleckähnlich*.) Having the appearance of a spot or stain, as the fructification of certain algæ, such as the *Dictyota dichotoma*.

Maculipennate. (L. *macula*; *penna*, a wing. F. *maculipenné*.) Having spotted wings.

Maculirostrate. (L. *macula*; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *maculirostré*; G. *schnabelgefleckt*.) Having the beak marked with spots.

Maculose. (L. *macula*. F. *maculeux*.) Having, or full of, spots.

Maculous. Same as *Maculose*.

Mad. (Mid. E. *mad*, *maad*, *made*, *med*, *mod*; Sax. *ge-mæd*.) Insane.

M. apple. (F. *pomme d'amour*; G. *Liebesapfel*, *Tollapfel*.) The egg apple, the fruit of the *Solanum melongena*. It is oblong, egg-shaped, and used in soups and sauces, the same as the *Tomato*.

Madagas'car. An island in the Indian Ocean, on the eastern coast of Africa. It contains mineral springs, the most celebrated of which arise near the village of Ranomafane; they have a temperature of 70° C. (158° F.), and are sulphurous.

M. poison-nut. The *Tanghinia venenifera*.

Ma'dar. Same as *Mudar*.

Madaraspatanous. (Μαδαρός, bald; σπατος, a hide. G. *Kahlhäutig*, *Fellkahlend*.) Term applied in Botany to surfaces destitute of hair.

Madarosis. (Μαδαρωσις; from μαδαρός, bald. F. *madarose*; I. *madarosi*.) The falling off of the eyelashes, usually caused by blepharitis.

Also, the falling off of the hair of the head.

Madarotes. (Μαδαρότης. G. *Kahlköpfigkeit*.) Term for baldness.

Madarotic. (Μαδαρωσις. F. *madarotique*; G. *Madarosisbetreffend*.) Of, or belonging to, *Madarosis*.

Mad'arous. (Μαδαρός, bald. F. *chauve*, *madaré*; G. *kahlköpfig*.) Having lost the hair of the head, or of the eyebrows; baldheaded.

Mad'der. (Mid. E. *madir*, *mader*; from Sax. *mæddera*, *mædere*. F. *garance*; I. *robbia*; S. *rubia*; G. *Krapp*, *Färberöthe*.) The dried root of *Rubia tinctorum*, employed as a dye. It is sold as a coarse powder; with a bitter-sweet, acrid, and astringent taste. It contains many substances, the chief of which is *Alizarin*. It was at one time used as an emmenagogue, diuretic, and stomachic aperient, and was given for the cure of rickets, in doses of half to one drachm four times daily.

M., Bengal. The root of *Rubia mun-gista*, Roxb.

M., Dutch. Madder produced in Holland.

M., dyer's. The dye above described.

M., Indian. The *Hedyotis umbellata*.

Also, the same as *M., Bengal*.

M., Levant. The dried root of *Rubia peregrina*.

M. or'der. The Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

Made'faction. (L. *made'facio*, to make wet; from *madeo*, to be wet; *facio*, to make. F. *humectation*, *made'faction*; I. *made'fazione*; S. *made'facione*; G. *Anfeuchtung*.) The act of making wet or moist.

Madeira. An island in the Atlantic Ocean with a mild, equable, but moist and relaxing climate, and a mean winter and spring temperature ranging from 59° F. to 65° F. (15° C. to 18° 33' C.) It is probably of little use in phthisis, generally, and not infrequently, it is absolutely injurious; but it is beneficial in cases of emphysema, in some forms of asthma, in chronic bronchitis with a dry irritable cough and scanty secretion, and in laryngeal catarrh.

The leste, a dry, hot, east wind, blows occasionally for two or three days at a time in July and August.

M. wine. A fortified white wine, somewhat resembling brown sherry, with a fine nutty flavour, made in Madeira. It usually contains from 19 to 22 per cent. of alcohol.

Madel'con. Old name for *Bdellium*.

Madeleine de Flou'rens. See *Magdeleine de Flou'rens, Sainte*.

Madéma. Same as *Madarosis*.

Mad'eric acid. A colourless substance found by Runge in *Madder*.

Mades'cent. (L. *ma'desco*, to become moist. G. *nässend*.) Moist; having a weeping surface.

Mad'es'is. (Μαδ'ησις.) Loss of the hair. The act of removing the hair, or depilation.

Madhu'ca tree. The *Bassia butyracea*.

Ma'dia. (Chilian name of the *Madia sativa*.) A Genus of the Group *Senecionideæ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. mello'sa. Jacq. (L. *mellosus*, full of honey.) A variety of *M. sativa*.

M., oil of. (G. *Madiaöl*.) The oil expressed from the seeds of the *M. sativa*. It contains palmitin, stearin, and a special olein. It is used both as a food and as an illuminant. It is very useful as a lubricant, inasmuch as it does not solidify above -19° R. (-10° 7' F.)

M. sati'va. Molina. (L. *sativus*, that is sown.) A plant growing in Chili. The seeds yield an edible fixed oil.

M. visco'sa. Cav. (L. *viscosus*, slimy.) A variety of *M. sativa*.

Ma'dia'ic acid. C₂₂H₃₁O₄. A fatty acid obtained by saponification from oil of *madia*. It crystallises in fine needles, which melt at 55° C. (131° F.)

Ma'dic. (Arab.) Old term for milk after it has yielded butter. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Ma'disis. (Μαδ'ισις. F. *calvitie*; G. *Kahltheit*.) Old term for *Calvitie*, or baldness.

Mad'ison spring. United States of America, Georgia, Madison County. A chalybeate water.

Madister'ium. (Μαδιστήριον. F. *madisterion*; G. *Haarzange*.) An instrument for plucking out hairs.

Mad'joun. An intoxicating and narcotic substance consisting of the ground pistils of the flowers of *Cannabis sativa*, mixed with cloves,

nutmegs, and saffron, and made into a mass with honey. It is used by the Turks and Algerines as a narcotic.

Madnep. The *Heracleum sphondylium*.

Madness. (*Mad.* F. *manie*; G. *Wascerei*, *Tollheit*.) A term for *Insanity*.

M., affective. See *Insanity, affective*.

M., alcoholic. See *Insanity, alcoholic*.

M., canine'. (*L. canis*, a dog.) The same as *Hydrophobia*.

M., circular. See *Insanity, circular*.

M., congenital. (*L. congenitus*, born together with.) Same as *Idiocy*.

M., dement'ial. Same as *Dementia*.

M., doubting. See *Insanity, doubting*.

M., exophthalmic. See *Insanity, exophthalmic*.

M., fe'brile. See *Insanity, febrile*.

M., furious. Same as *Mania*.

M., gen'eral paralytic. See *Paralysis, general, of insane*.

M., hypochondriacal. The extreme stage of *Hypochondriasis*.

M., idea'tional. See *Insanity, ideational*.

M., intellec'tual. See *Insanity, intellectual*.

M., mani'acal. Same as *Mania, acute*.

M., melancholic. See *Melancholia*.

M., monomani'acal. See *Monomania*.

M., moral. See *Insanity, moral*.

M., puer'peral. See *Insanity, puerperal*.

M., ra'ving. Same as *Mania*.

M., recurrent. (*L. recurro*, to come back.) Same as *Insanity, periodic*.

Madon'na a papia'no. Italy, in Tuscany. A mineral water, containing sodium bicarbonate 1·7689 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate ·3172, calcium bicarbonate ·9, and iron bicarbonate ·0957 gramme in 1000 grammes. Used in disorders of the gastro-intestinal and urinary mucous membranes.

Madon'na di tre fu'mi. Italy, in Tuscany. A sulphur spring containing sodium, magnesium, and calcium bicarbonates in small quantities. Used in gastro-intestinal and urinary troubles.

Ma'dor. The same as *Mudar*.

Ma'dor. (*L. mado*, to be moist. F. *moiteur, humidité*.) Moisture that is superfluous or unnatural. Old term for that kind of sweat which takes place in syncope, whether warm or cold.

Mado'rius. Same as *Mudar*.

Madorrhœ'a. (*L. mador*, moisture; Gr. *poia*, a flow.) A synonym of *Syphilis*.

Madras'. India, the chief town of the province of the same name.

M. earth'nuts. (*G. Madras-erdnüsse*.) The seeds of the *Arachis hypogæa*.

Madrepore. (*Madrepore*. G. *Stern-coralle, Waschenkoralle*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Madreporaria*, or of the Order *Sclerodermata*, Subclass *Zoantharia*. The putrefaction of the many species of this genus has by some been supposed to be the cause of yellow fever.

M. ocula'ta, Linn. (*L. oculatus*, eyed.) Formerly official, as furnishing some *Coral, white*.

M. prolif'era, Linn. (*L. proles*, offspring; *fero*, to bear.) Formerly official, as furnishing some *Coral, white*.

Madreporaria. A Suborder of the Order *Zoantharia*, having a continuous, calcareous, internal corallum.

Mad'repore. (*F. madrepore*; I. *madrepore*; probably from I. *madre*, mother; and Gr. *παρος*, tufa.) See *Madrepore*.

Madreporic. (*F. madreporique*.) Relating to, or resembling, a *Madrepore*.

In Pathology, applied to certain tumours of the teeth and to some calcareous concretions which present a rugous surface, marked by depressions, and perforated with holes.

M. canals'. Tubular prolongations of the circular ambulacral vessel of Echinodermata.

M. plate. (*F. plaque madreporique*.) That porous plate of the exoskeleton of Echinodermata by which the sand or stone canal opens to receive the water which passes into the interior of the animal. Its position varies; it is generally at or near the apical pole, but occasionally it is situated ventrally. There may be more than one.

M. tu'bercle. (*L. tuberculum*, a small hump.) Same as *Madreporeite*.

Madreporiform. (*Madrepore*; I. *forma*, likeness. F. *madreporeiforme*.) Perforated with small holes; having the form or appearance of the *Madrepore*.

Madreporeite. (*Madrepore*.) The spongy prominence on the *Madreporic plate* which is perforated by the sand canal; sometimes there are two or three.

Madrid. The capital of Spain.

M. colic. A synonym of *Lead colic*.

Madu'ca butter. The same as *Mahwah butter*.

Madu'ra foot. (*Madura*.) A parasitic Indian disease due to the growth of the fungus *Chionophye Carteri*, the mycelium of which penetrates the skin and subcutaneous tissue, producing suppuration and ulceration. So called from its frequency in Madura. See *Mycetoma*.

Madurin. A synonym of *Morintannie acid*.

Mad'weed. The *Scutellaria lateriflora*.

Madwort. The alyssum, or *Marrubium alyssum*.

M., Ga'len's. See *Marrubium alyssum*.

M., Ger'man. The *Asperugo procumbens*.

M., moun'tain. The *Veronica montana*.

Mæ'a. The same as *Maia*.

Mæ'ia. The same as *Maieia*.

Mæleuthero'sis. The same as *Mai-eleutherosis*.

Mæu'ma. The same as *Maieuma*.

Mæusioma'nia. The same as *Mai-eusiomania*.

Mæusiophob'ia. The same as *Mai-eusiophobia*.

Mæu'sis. The same as *Maiensis*.

Mæutics. The same as *Maieutics*.

Mæu'tria. The same as *Maieutria*.

Mæu'tric. The same as *Maieutric*.

Mæ'nas. The same as *Mainas*.

Mænosote'ria. The same as *Maenosoteria*.

Mæ'rua. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cap-paridææ*.

M. angolen'sis. Hab. Africa. An anti-scorbutic.

M. unifo'ra. (*L. unus*, one; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Africa. Fruit eatable.

Mæ'sa. (*Maesa*, or *maasa*, the Arabic name of the *Maesa picta*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrsinacæ*.

M. lanceola'ta, Forskal. The *M. picta*.

M. pic'ta, Hochstetter. (*L. pictus*, part.

of pingo, to paint.) An Abyssinian tree, the fruit of which, called *Saoria*, is used as a tape-worm destroyer. It contains a fatty and an ethereal oil. Same as *Bæobotrys picta*.

Mafou'tra. The Madagascar name of an undetermined tree, the pear-shaped fruit of which is used in skin diseases. The tree furnishes an astringent gum.

Mafu'ra tallow. A solid fat, of a yellowish colour, mild taste, and cacao-like smell, obtained by boiling the seeds of *Trichilia emetica*.

Mafure'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ*.

M. oleifera, Bertero. (L. *oleum*, oil; *fero*, to bear.) The *Trichilia emetica*.

Magdal'eon. (F. *magdalen*; from Gr. *μαγδαλιά*, later form of *ἀπομαγδαλιά*, crumb of bread on which the Greeks wiped their fingers at dinner, and then threw it to the dogs.) A term applied to any medicament which is kept in rolls or cylinders, and more especially to plasters and pill masses preserved in these shapes. The weight of a magdalcion varies from 30 to 500 grammes.

Magdal'ia. Same as *Magdalcion*.

Magdeburg. A city of Prussia.

M. hemispheres. (ἡμισφαίριον, a half sphere.) Two hollow hemispheres of brass, with accurately ground and fitting edges, and a tube with a stop-cock in one of them so arranged that it can be attached to an air-pump and the air in the cavity of the hemispheres exhausted; they cannot then be separated; they were designed to show the equal pressure of the atmosphere in all directions.

Mag'deleine - de - Flou'rens, Sainte. France, département de la Haute-Garonne. An athermal, weak, bicarbonated, chalybeate water used in anæmic conditions.

Magaireu'ma. (Μαγειρεύμα, that which is cooked. F. *magireume*.) Cooked or prepared food.

Mag'e'rics. (Μαγειρικός, fit for a *μάγειρος*, or cook.) The art of cooking.

Magendie, François. A French surgeon and physiologist, born at Bordeaux in 1783, died in Paris in 1855.

M., foramen of. (F. *trou de Majendie*.) See *Foramen of Majendie*.

M.'s solution of morph'ia. A solution of .8 gramme of sulphate of morphia in 30 grammes of water.

As used in the United States, it is prepared by dissolving 16 grains of sulphate of morphia in an ounce of water.

Magenta. (*Magenta*, a place in Italy noted for a battle in which the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians in 1859.) $C_{20}H_{19}N_3HCl$. An aniline dye, being the hydrochlorate of rosaniline. It is prepared by acting on aniline with oxidising agents, such as arsenic acid, and subsequently treating with hydrochloric acid. It forms elongated crystals, with green lustre, which give a red tint to water. Taken internally or injected into the veins it has produced salivation, vomiting, and diarrhœa. It is eliminated by the kidneys and salivary glands, and appears in the bile and urine, to which it gives a magenta colour. It is used to diminish the albumin in albuminuria. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ —4 grains.

A substance called magenta dust is used in printing; it contains arsenic, and has produced by its use irritation of the throat and cough,

swollen eyelids and lips, prostration, nausea and sickness, and other signs of arsenical poisoning.

Mag'got. (Mid. E. *magot*, *magat*; from Welsh, *macat*, a grub; from *magu*, to breed. F. *larve, ver blanc*; I. *vermicuolo*; S. *gusano*; G. *Made*.) A grub; a larva of a fly or dipterous insect. Generally applied to the larva of *Ustrus hominis*, which lays its eggs beneath the human skin, setting up violent irritation.

M.s in nose. See *Nose, maggots in*.

M. pim'ple. Same as *Acne punctata*.

M. worm. The *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

Mag'is. (*Mayis*, any kneaded mass.) A sort of cake composed of cloves, garlic, and cheese beaten together.

Magisterium. (L. *magisterium*, the office of a *magister*, a master. F. *magistère*.) An old term which denoted peculiar skill in the preparation of medicines.

In old Pharmacy, applied to powders prepared by solution and precipitation, and to resins, resinous extracts, and other substances, which were supposed to have special values, and the mode of preparation of which was often kept secret.

M. argen'ti. (L. *argentum*, silver.) Nitrate of silver.

M. bismu'thi. (F. *magistère de bismuth*.) Old name for *Bismuthi subnitras*, or basic nitrate of bismuth.

M. jala'pæ. Old name for resin of jalap.

M. marcasit'æ. Old name for *Bismuthi subnitras*.

M. o'pii. A substance obtained by Ludwig, in 1688, from opium. It consisted chiefly of impure meconate of morphia.

M. plum'bi. (L. *plumbum*, lead.) The same as *Lead carbonate*.

M. sul'phuris. Same as *Sulphur lotum* or *S. precipitatum*.

M. tartari pur'gans. (L. *purgans*, part. of *purgo*, to purge.) The same as *Acetate of potash*.

Mag'istery. Same as *Magisterium*.

M. of coral. Calcium carbonate obtained by dissolving white coral in vinegar and precipitating it with potassium carbonate.

M. of lead. The *Magisterium plumbi*.

M. of silver. The *Magisterium argenti*.
Magis'tral. (L. *magister*, a master. F. *magistral*.) Applied to medicines prescribed for the occasion, in distinction from such as are official, or kept ready prepared in the shops.

Also, applied to roasted copper pyrites used in the extraction of mercury by *Amalgamation*.

Magistrant'ia. (L. *magistro*, to rule; as if superior to all others.) The *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

Mag'ma. (Μάγμα, a kneaded mass. G. *Teig*.) A thin paste; dregs; sediment.

The thin pasty material which remains after the expression of the liquid parts from an animal or vegetable substance.

Also, a flocculent precipitate or mass of crystals.

Also, an ointment or confection of a softish consistence.

M. of grapes. Same as *Marc of grapes*.

M. of ol'ives. Same as *Marc of olives*.

M. reticula'tum. (L. *reticulatus*, made like a net. F. *magma reticulé*.) The *Vitriform body*.

Mag'moid. (Μάγμα; εἶδος, likeness.) Having the consistence and appearance of an Alga.

Ma'gnac. France, département du

MAGNANIMITATIS—MAGNESIA.

Cantal. A cold, bicarbonated, weak chalybeate water, with a little carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. It is a tonic in anæmia, as well as a diuretic and emmenagogue.

Magnanimitatis aqua. (L. *magnanimitas*, greatness of mind; *aqua*, water.) A spirituous aromatic water; any gently stimulating remedy.

Also, facetiously, a term for brandy.

Magnates. (L. *magnus*, great.) Linnaeus's first name for *Primates*.

Magne-crystallic. (*Magnet*; Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, crystal.) Relating to the magnetism possessed by crystalline bodies.

M. axis. (L. *axis*, an axle.) Faraday's term for a line perpendicular to the principal cleavage plane of a crystal which tends to arrange itself axially between the poles of a magnet. According to Tyndall, this axis is in general the axis of greatest density of the crystal, and if the substance be paramagnetic the axis will point axially, but if diamagnetic, equatorially.

M. force. Faraday's term for the force, distinct from the magnetic and the diamagnetic forces, which determines the behaviour of crystalline substances when suspended between the poles of a magnet. See *M. axis*.

Magnes. (*Μάγνης*, a Magnesian.) The *Magnet*.

Also, the name of the supposed discoverer of the magnetic properties.

M. arsenicalis. (F. *aimant arsenical*.) An artificial stone hung from the neck as an amulet during the existence of the plague. It was made of equal portions of antimony, arsenic and sulphur melted together till the mass became vitrified. It is corrosive.

M. epilepsiae. (*Ἐπιληψία*, the falling sickness.) Old epithet of cinnabar.

Magnesia, U.S. Ph. (F. *magnésie*, *magnésie calcinée*; G. *gebrannte Magnesia*, *Bittersulzerde*, *Talkerde*.) MgO. Same as *Magnesium oxide*.

The term *magnesia* was anciently used to denote a substance which had the power of attracting some principle from the air.

Magnesia has been recommended as an antidote in poisoning by phosphorus, antimony chloride, the hypochlorites, and oxalic acid.

M., acetate of. See *Acetate of magnesia*.

M. aëra'ta. (L. *aer*, air.) Same as *Magnesium carbonas*.

M. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) F. *magnésie blanche*; G. *weisse Magnesia*.) Same as *Magnesium carbonas ponderosa* and *M. carbonas levis*.

The term was first applied by a Roman ecclesiastic to a secret substance which soon afterwards was found to be a mixture of calcium and magnesium carbonates in varying proportions.

M. al'um. A substance occurring in white fibrous and efflorescent masses on the salt plains of South America. It consists of magnesium sulphate 13·4 parts, aluminium sulphate 38·3, traces of lime and iron, and water 47 parts in 100.

M., ammo'nio-sulphate of, solu'tion of, B. Ph. A test solution made by dissolving sulphate of copper half an ounce in eight ounces of water, adding solution of ammonia till the precipitate first formed is nearly dissolved, filtering, and making up with water to ten ounces.

M. and asafoetida, mixture of. The *Mistura magnesiæ et asafœtide*.

M. and rhu'barb. The *Pulvis rhei compositus*.

M. and so'da, sul'phate of. A mixture of the two salts made by dissolving magnesium sulphate in a solution of sodium sulphate.

M. ang'lica. (Mod. L. *anglicus*, English.) Magnesium carbonate.

M. benzo'ica. See *Magnesium benzoate*.

M. bicar'bonate. (F. *bicarbonate de magnésie*.) $MgH_2(CO_3)_2$. Bicarbonate of magnesia cannot be obtained in the solid form. It exists in solution in the *Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis*.

M., black. The *Manganesii oxidum nigrum*.

Also (F. *magnésie noire*), a synonym of *Charcoal*.

M. borocit'rica. (G. *borocitronsaure Magnesia*.) A salt obtained by treating native borate of magnesia or boracite with citric acid, and recommended by Becker in the treatment of renal calculus and urinary gravel.

M. calcina'ta. (L. *calc*, lime. F. *magnésie calcinée*.) MgO. The *M. ponderosa* and *M. levis*.

M., cal'cined. See *M. calcinata*.

M., cal'cined, heav'y. The *M. ponderosa*.

M., cal'cined, light. The *M. levis*.

M., car'bonate of. See *Magnesium carbonas*.

M., car'bonate of, heav'y. The *Magnesium carbonas ponderosa*.

M., car'bonate of, light. The *Magnesium carbonas levis*.

M. carbon'ica. The *Magnesium carbonas*.

M. carbon'ica pondero'sa. The *Magnesium carbonas ponderosa*.

M. caustica. (*Καυστικός*, corrosive. F. *magnésie caustique*; G. *ätzende Magnesia*.) Same as *Magnesia*.

M., chlorina'ted solu'tion of. A solution prepared by acting upon a solution of sulphate of magnesia with chlorinated lime. It is not caustic.

M., cit'rate of. See *Magnesium citrate*.

M., cit'rate of, gran'ular efferves'cing. See *Magnesium citras granulat*.

M. cit'rica. See *Magnesium citrate*.

M. cit'rica efferves'cens. (L. *effervesco*, to foam up.) The *Magnesium citras granulat*.

M. edinburgen'sis. (Edinburgh.) Carbonate of magnesia.

M., flu'id. The *Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis*.

M., heav'y. The *M. ponderosa*.

M., Hen'ry's. The *M. ponderosa*.

M., hy'drate of. See *Magnesium hydrate*.

M. hy'drica. See *Magnesium hydrate*.

M. hy'drica gelatino'sa. Magnesium hydrate prepared by adding a weak solution of caustic soda to a solution of sodium sulphate. Used as an antidote to arsenic.

M. hy'drico-carbon'ica. (F. *hydrocarbonate de magnésie*.) The *Magnesium carbonas*.

M., hydrocar'bonate of. (F. *hydrocarbonate de magnésie*.) The *Magnesium carbonas*.

M. hydrochlo'rica. Same as *Magnesium chloride*.

M. hydrosil'icate. (G. *Meerschaaum*.) A light white powder of *Magnesium silicate*

MAGNESIA—MAGNESII.

recommended by Garrod in diarrhœa as a substitute for bismuth.

M. hypochloro'sa. A solution containing an excess of magnesium hydrate, made by mixing one part of calcined magnesia with eight parts each of chlorine water and distilled water. Used as an antidote in phosphorus poisoning and in poisoning by animal and vegetable substances.

M., lactate of. See *Magnesium lactate*.

M. le'vis, B. Ph. (*L. levis*, light.) MgO.

Light magnesia. Light calcined magnesia, prepared by heating light carbonate of magnesia in air until it ceases to effervesce on the addition of sulphuric acid. Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

M., light. See *M. levis*.

M. loz'enges. The *Trochisci magnesicæ*.

M., milk of. (*G. Magnesiamilch*.) See *Lac magnesicæ*.

M. mi'tis. (*L. mitis*, mild.) The same as *Magnesiæ carbonas*.

M. mu'riæ. (*L. muria*, brine.) A synonym of *Magnesiæ carbonas*.

M., muriate of. The same as *Magnesium chloride*.

M. muriat'ica. Same as *Magnesium chloride*.

M. ni'gra. (*L. niger*, black.) The *Magnesiæ oxidum nigrum*.

M. ni'tri. Old name given to the earth left in the process of obtaining magnesia, because, observing that nitrous acid was separated, it was supposed that it had attracted the acid.

M. opali'na. A mixture of equal parts of antimony, nitrate of potash, and chloride of sodium decrepitated. A disused emetic.

M. phosphor'ica. See *Magnesium phosphate*.

M. pondero'sa, B. Ph. (*L. ponderosus*, heavy. *F. magnésie dense, m. lourde*.) Heavy magnesia, prepared by heating heavy carbonate of magnesia in the air until it ceases to effervesce when dropped into sulphuric acid. Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

M. pu'ra. (*L. purus*, clean.) Same as *Magnesia*.

M. salicyl'ica. See *Magnesium salicylate*.

M. sa'lis ama'ri. (*L. sal*, salt; *amarus*, bitter.) Magnesium carbonate; so called because it was prepared from bitter, or Epsom, salt.

M. sa'lis ebsdamen'sis. (*L. sal*; *Mod. L. ebsdamensis*, of Epsom.) Magnesium carbonate; so called from its mode of production.

M. Satur'ni. (*Saturnus*, Saturn, a term for lead.) Antimony.

M. silic'ica. Same as *M. hydrosilicate*.

M., solution of, condensed. The *Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis*.

M. subcarbo'nas. The same as *Magnesiæ carbonas*.

M., subcarbonate of. Same as *Magnesiæ carbonas*.

M. subsulfuro'sa. (*G. unterschwefelig-saure Magnesia*.) Same as *Magnesium hypsulphite*.

M. sulfur'ica. See *Magnesiæ sulphas*.

M. sulfur'ica sic'ca. (*G. trockene schwefelsaure Bittererde*.) The *Magnesium sulfuricum siccum*.

M. sulfuro'sa. (*G. schwefelsaure Bittererde*.) The *Magnesiæ sulphis*.

M., sulphate of. See *Magnesiæ sulphas*.

M., sulphocar'bolate of. See *Magnesium sulphocarbonate*.

M. tartar'ica. See *Magnesium tartrate*.

M. terra. (*L. terra*, earth.) Same as *M. levis* and *M. usta*.

M. trichloroac'etica. A salt of trichloroacetic acid, said to act like chloral as an hypnotic.

M., tro'ches of. See *Trochisci magnesicæ*.

M. us'ta, G. Ph., Fr. Codex. (*L. ustus*, part. of *uro*, to burn. *F. magnésie caustique, m. calcinée*, Fr. Codex; *G. gebrannte Magnesia*.) Burned or calcined magnesia. Same as *M. levis* and *M. ponderosa*.

M. valerian'ica. See *Magnesium valerianate*.

M. vitreario'rum. (*L. vitrearius*, a glass worker.) The black oxide of manganese.

M. vitriola'ta. (*Vitriol*.) Sulphate of magnesia.

M. vitriol'icum. (*Vitriol*.) Sulphate of magnesia.

M. wa'ter. An aerated water containing magnesium carbonate and a large volume of carbonic acid gas.

Magnesia spring. United States of America, West Virginia, Greenbrier County. A calcic saline water containing calcium carbonate 22.37 grains, magnesium carbonate 11.16, calcium sulphate 21.01, magnesium sulphate 12.06, and potassium sulphate 1.46 grain in a gallon.

Magnesia springs. United States of America, Virginia, Fairfax County. A chalybeate water.

Magnesi'æ. Genitive singular of *Magnesia*.

M. ace'tas. See *Acetate of magnesia*.

M. carbo'nas le'vis. See *Magnesiæ carbonas levis*.

M. carbo'nas pondero'sa. See *Magnesiæ carbonas ponderosa*.

M. cit'ras. See *Magnesium citrate*.

M. cit'ras efferves'cens. The *Magnesiæ citras granulatus*.

M. hypocarbo'nas. (Ὑπό, under.) Same as *Magnesiæ carbonas*.

M. subcarbo'nas. The *Magnesiæ carbonas levis*.

M. sul'phas. See *Magnesiæ sulphas*.

Magnesi'ian. (*F. magnésien*.) Containing a salt of *Magnesium*.

M. lime'stone. A limestone, being impure calcium carbonate, containing 20 per cent. and more of magnesia.

Magnés'ic. (*Magnesia. F. magnésique*.) Relating to magnesia and its salts.

Magnésico-ammo'nicus. (*F. magnésico-ammonique*.) Name applied by Berzelius to double salts containing magnesium and ammonium.

M. cal'cicus. (*F. magnésico-calcique*.) Applied by Berzelius to double salts containing magnesium and calcium.

M. potas'sicus. (*F. magnésico-potassique*.) Applied by Berzelius to double salts which contain magnesium and potassium.

M. so'dicus. (*F. magnésico-sodique*.) Applied by Berzelius to double salts which contain magnesium and sodium.

Magne'sii. Genitive singular of *Magnesium*.

M. ace'tas. (*L. acetum*, vinegar.) See *Acetate of magnesia*.

M. carbo'nas, U.S. Ph. (*F. carbonate de magnésie*; *G. kohlsäure Bittererde, kohlen-*

MAGNESITE—MAGNESIUM.

saure Talkerde.) See *M. carbonas levis* and *M. carbonas ponderosa*.

M. carbonas levis, B. Ph. (*L. levis*, light.) MgCO_3 . Light carbonate of magnesia. This salt is obtained by dissolving 10 ounces of magnesium sulphate and 12 ounces of sodium carbonate, each in half a gallon of water, mixing, and boiling for fifteen minutes; washing till the excess of carbonate or sulphate of soda is got rid of and subsequently drying at a temperature below boiling point. Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

M. carbonas ponderosa, B. Ph. (*L. ponderosus*, of great weight.) MgCO_3 . Heavy carbonate of magnesia is obtained by dissolving 10 ounces of magnesium sulphate and 12 ounces of sodium carbonate, each in one pint of boiling water, mixing them, and evaporating the whole to dryness. The product is washed frequently with distilled water. Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

M. chloridum. See *Magnesium chloride*.

M. citras granulat, U.S. Ph. (*L. granulum*, a small grain. *F. limonade sèche au citrate de magnésie*; *G. Brausemagnesia, Magnesiumcitrat in Körnern.*) Granular effervescing citrate of magnesium. Magnesium carbonate 11 parts is mixed with 33 parts of citric acid and water to form a thick paste; this is dried at 30°C . (86°F .) and powdered. It is then mixed with 8 parts of sugar, 37 parts of bicarbonate of sodium, and 15 parts of citric acid. The mass is damped with alcohol, passed through a No. 20 sieve, and dried. Dose, 2—6 drachms.

M. lactas. See *Magnesium lactate*.

M. sulphas, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (*F. sulfate de magnésie, sel d'Epsom, s. amer, s. d'Angleterre*; *G. schwefelsaure Bittererde, schwefelsaures Magnesium, Bittersalz.*) $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Sulphate of magnesium. The salt is obtained either from bittern, the liquid which remains after the sodium chloride has been removed by evaporation from sea water, from magnesite, from kieserite, or from dolomitic magnesian limestone. It forms small, colourless, bitter-tasting, rhombic prisms, easily soluble in water. It is largely used as a cathartic purgative. Dose, 60 grains to an ounce.

M. sulphas exsiccatus. See *Magnesium sulphuricum siccum*.

M. sulphis, U.S. Ph. (*F. sulfite de magnésie*; *G. Magnesiumsulfid, schwefeligsures Bittererde.*) $\text{MgSO}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Molecular weight 212. Magnesium sulphite. Magnesium carbonate one part is suspended in 6 or 8 parts of water, sulphurous acid is passed through it, and the precipitate washed and dried. It is a white, crystalline, inodorous, bitter-tasting powder; or it may be obtained in tetrahedra or in hexagonal rhombohedra. Used externally as an application to diphtheritic membranes, and internally to check fermentation and the development of gases in the alimentary canal, as well as in septicæmic diseases. Dose, 10—60 grains (6—4 grammes).

Magnesite. A mineral consisting chiefly of compact amorphous magnesium carbonate. It is used in the manufacture of magnesium sulphate.

Magnesium. (*F. magnesium*; *G. Magnesium*.) Mg . Atomic weight 23.98; specific gravity 1.743, or 1.75; specific heat 0.2499. A bivalent or diatomic metal which in nature does not exist in a free state, but as a chloride, sulphate, carbonate, or other salt. Its colour is silvery white, and it can be obtained in hexagonal prisms. It is unchangeable in dry

air, but acquires a thin, superficial film of hydrate in moist air. Heated in air it fuses and volatilises at a red heat, and burns with a brilliant white flame, giving off clouds of the oxide. It is more brittle than silver at ordinary temperature, but heated it becomes ductile and malleable. A wire, 0.297 mm. in diameter, gives, on burning in air, a dazzling bluish white light, equal in intensity to 74 candles, and in oxygen of 120 stearin candles, weighing 10 to the kilogramme. The light is rich in actinic rays, and it has hence been utilized in photography. It was first isolated, but in an impure state, by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1808.

M. acetate. See *Acetate of magnesia*.

M. ammonium phosphate. (*F. phosphate ammoniaco-magnésien*; *G. phosphorsaure Magnesia-Ammon.*) $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_4)\text{PO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Ammoniac-magnesian phosphate. A crystalline substance obtained by adding a solution of magnesium sulphate to one of ammonium chloride, and then a soluble orthophosphate. It is produced in the putrefaction of urine, and is a constituent of many urinary calculi.

M. and potassium boro-tartrate. (*F. boro-tartrate de potasse et de magnésie.*) Potassium boro-tartrate treated with magnesium carbonate. Used as a purgative.

M. and potassium tartrate. (*F. tartrate double de potasse et de magnésie.*) A soluble and active, but bitter, purgative.

M. benzoate. A salt which has been employed in diphtheria.

M. boro-tartrate. (*F. boro-tartrate de magnésie.*) A salt obtained by heating boracite with tartaric acid, and used as a purgative.

M. bromide. (*F. bromure de magnésium*; *G. Magnesiumbromid.*) MgBr_2 . A constituent of sea-water. It forms a white, non-volatile, crystalline mass, containing 6 eq. of water, which fuses at a red heat.

M. carbonate. MgCO_3 . It occurs in nature as *Magnesite*. See *Magnesi carbonas*.

M., carbonate of, heavy. The *Magnesi carbonas ponderosa*.

M., carbonate of, light. The *Magnesi carbonas levis*.

M., carbonate of, solution of. See *Liquor magnesi carbonatis*.

M. carbonicum, G. Ph. Same as *Magnesi carbonas*.

M. chloratum. Same as *M. chloride*.

M. chloride. (*F. chlorure de magnésium*; *G. Magnesiumchlorid.*) MgCl_2 . A constituent of sea-water. It crystallises in colourless, deliquescent needles which belong to the orthorhombic system, and contain 6 eq. of water of crystallisation. They dissolve in 0.6 parts of cold water and in 0.273 parts of boiling. Magnesium chloride forms double salts with the alkaline chlorides. It is a purgative and promotes the flow of bile.

M. citrate. (*F. citrate de magnésie*; *G. citronsaurer Magnesia.*) Obtained by saturating a solution of citric acid with magnesium carbonate. It is a white, tasteless powder, used as an aperient.

M. citrate, effervescent. The *Magnesi citras granulat*.

M. citrate, granulated. See *Magnesi citras granulat*.

M. citrate, solution of. The *Liquor magnesi citratis*.

M. citricum. See *Magnesium citrate*.

MAGNESIUM.

M. citricum efferves'cens, G. Ph. (*L. effervescio*, to foam up. G. *Brausemagnesia*.) Very similar to *Magnesi citras granulatus*.

M. ethide. $Mg(C_2H_5)_2$. A colourless, mobile liquid formed by heating ethyl iodide with magnesium filings to $120^\circ C$. to $130^\circ C$. ($248^\circ F$. to $266^\circ F$.) It has an alliaceous smell, and takes fire spontaneously in the air.

M. ethyl. Same as *M. ethide*.

M. fluoride. A salt found in some corals.

M. group of met'als. A group consisting of beryllium, magnesium, zinc, and cadmium.

M. hip'urate. $(C_9H_8NO_2)_2Mg + 5H_2O$. Warty crystals formed on the addition of hippuric acid to magnesium carbonate.

M. hydrate. ("Ydop, water. F. *hydrate de magnésie*.) Freshly calcined magnesia 70 parts suspended in 500 parts of water. It is used as an antidote to arsenic.

M. hydro-oxyd'atum. Same as *M. hydrate*.

M. hydroxide. $Mg(OH)_2$. Occurs native as brucite; and is obtained as a white precipitate when potash or soda is added to a magnesium salt.

M. hyposulphite. (G. *unterschwefeligsaurer Magnesia*.) Used by Polli as an antiseptic.

M. iodide. (F. *iodure de magnésium*; G. *Magnesiumiodid*.) MgI_2 . A deliquescent salt, crystallising with difficulty. It is a constituent of sea-water.

M. lactate. (F. *lactate de magnésie*; G. *milchsaurer Magnesia*.) $Mg_2(C_2H_5O_3) \cdot 3H_2O$. White granular crystals or needles formed by mixing 6 parts of calcium lactate and 5 parts of magnesium sulphate, each dissolved in hot water, filtering, and crystallising the liquid. It is soluble in 30 parts of cold water, insoluble in alcohol. A laxative.

M. lacticum. See *M. lactate*.

M. methyl. $Mg(CH_3)_2$. A strongly smelling mobile liquid, obtained by Cahours by treating methyl iodide with magnesium filings. It takes fire spontaneously in the air.

M. nitrate. $Mg(NO_3)_2$. A crystalline salt obtained by treating magnesia with nitric acid. It occurs in the mother-liquors of the saltpetre manufacture, and in the surface water of towns.

M. orthophosphate. $Mg_3(PO_4)_2$. A white powder obtained by adding a solution of sulphate of magnesia to one of sodium orthophosphate. It occurs in small quantities in all the animal tissues and fluids, and is eliminated partly by the kidneys and partly by the intestines; it is found also in the seeds of cereals, in potatoes, asparagus, figs, and many other vegetables and fruits.

M. oxid'atum sulphuricum depura'tum. (L. *depuratus*, purified.) The same as *Magnesiæ sulphas*.

M. oxide. (F. *oxyde de magnésium*; G. *Magnesiumoxyd*.) MgO . A white powder formed when magnesium is burnt in the air, and also when the magnesium salt of a volatile acid is ignited. It is tasteless, and almost insoluble in water. It is official in the forms *Magnesia levis* and *M. ponderosa*.

M. oxyd'atum. Same as *M. oxide*.

M. phosphate. See *M. orthophosphate*.

M. phosphate, ammoniacal. See *M. ammonium phosphate*.

M. phosphate, hydrogen. (F. *magnésie phosphatée*; G. *phosphorsaure Magnesia*.) $HMgPO_4$. A salt obtained in hexagonal needles when a solution of magnesium sulphate is mixed with one of common sodium phosphate. Used as a laxative and in rickets.

M. platinocyanide. $2MgPt(CN)_4 + 7H_2O$. A beautiful salt, under polarised light, formed when barium platinocyanide is treated with magnesium sulphate. It is dichroic.

M. salicylate. A salt which has been recommended as an antipyretic and an antiseptic in typhus and enteric fever. Dose, 3–6 grammes in the day.

M. salts, action of. In small doses most of the magnesium salts are absorbed into the circulation and are eliminated by the kidneys, thus acting as diuretics; in large doses they are purgatives, effecting the elimination of much water. When introduced into the alimentary canal in the form of oxide, carbonate, citrate, tartrate, and such like salts, they are converted into chloride, lactate, and bicarbonate, neutralising the acid there present, and acting as an antidote to poisonous alkaloids by preventing their absorption, and on absorption increasing the alkalinity of the blood. The chloride and sulphate, when injected into the blood, act as cardiac sedatives, depressing its innervation, and, according to Curci, produce anæsthesia of an ascending character.

M. salts, tests for. Caustic alkalies and ammonia produce a gelatinous white precipitate, insoluble in excess, but soluble in solution of ammonium chloride; potassium and sodium carbonates give a white precipitate; soluble phosphates give a white crystalline precipitate on the addition of ammonia.

M. silicate. (F. *silicate de magnésie*; G. *kieselsaurer Magnesia*.) A mineral found native, as soapstone, French chalk, meerschaum, and asbestos, and others. See *Magnesia hydrosilicate*.

M. sulfuricum, G. Ph. The *Magnesiæ sulphas*.

M. sulfuricum sic'cum, G. Ph. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Crystallised magnesium sulphate exposed to heat until it has lost 35 to 37 parts of its weight, and passed through a sieve. It is a white powder which gradually attracts moisture.

M. sulfuro'sum. Same as *Magnesiæ sulphis*.

M. sulphate. See *Magnesiæ sulphas*.

M. sulphate, en'ema of. See *Enema magnesiæ sulphatis*.

M. sulphide. See *Magnesiæ sulphis*.

M. sulphocar'bolate. $Mg_2(C_6H_7SO_4) \cdot 7H_2O$. A salt prepared by heating pure carbolic acid with sulphuric acid, diluting with water and saturating with magnesia. Used as *Sodii sulphocar'bolas*.

M. tartaricum. See *M. tartrate*.

M. tartrate. (F. *tartrate de magnésie*; G. *weinsteinsaurer Magnesia*.) Used as a substitute for citrate of magnesia as a laxative. Recommended by Rademacher in diseases of the spleen with neuralgic symptoms.

M., test-solution of, U.S. Ph. Sulphate of magnesium one part and chloride of ammonium 2 parts, dissolved in 8 parts of distilled water, and 4 parts of water of ammonia added; after two or three days it is filtered.

M. valerianate. (G. *baldriansaure*

MAGNET—MAGNETIC

Magnesia.) Used in the same manner as *Sodium valerianate*.

Magnet. (Mid. E. *magnete*; Old F. *magne*; L. *magnēs lapis*; Gr. *Μάγνης*, a Magnesian, or *Μαγνήτις*, so called because it was first found at Magnesia, a district of Lydia. F. *aimant*; I. *magnete*; S. *iman*; G. *Magnet*.) The lodestone. A native ore of iron, consisting almost entirely of the magnetic oxide, having the power of attracting particles of iron, and of ranging its long axis so as to point north and south when suspended by a thread; this is called *M.*, *natural*. Also, see *M.*, *artificial*. Each constituent particle of a magnet is itself a magnet having poles, but only when separated from the other particles.

M., artificial. (L. *ars*, art; *facio*, to make. F. *aimant artificiel*; G. *künstlicher Magnet*.) A bar or needle of steel which has been rubbed with a natural magnet or an electro-magnet, and so has acquired magnetic properties. Like the natural magnet, it points north and south when suspended. The two extremities are the poles, here magnetism is manifested; the central portion is quiescent, and is called the neutral line or zone. An artificial magnet loses its magnetism by mechanical force and by being raised to a red heat.

M., axis of. (L. *axis*, an axle.) The shortest line joining the two poles of a magnet; it is not always coincident with the geometrical axis of the magnet, the poles being generally not quite at the extremities of the magnet.

M., com'pound. A magnet composed of several thin sheets of steel, each separately magnetised, and then bound together by screws; it is generally made in the shape of a horse-shoe.

Also, a *Magnetic battery*.

M., electro-. See *Electro-magnet*.

M., equator of. (L. *æquo*, to make equal. F. *équateur magnétique*; G. *magnetische Äquator*.) The neutral zone or central part of a magnet where magnetic force is not in evidence. See *Magnetic equator*.

M., floating. A needle magnetised so that its point is the north pole, and stuck through a small disc of cork, so that the eye just projects, devised by Mayer to illustrate the reciprocal action of magnetic poles.

M., horse-shoe. (F. *aimant en fer à cheval*; G. *Hufeisenmagnet*.) An artificial magnet made in the shape of a horse-shoe.

M., lam'inated. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate of metal.) A compound magnet made of thin plates of steel.

M., natural. (F. *aimant naturel*; G. *natürlicher Magnet*.) The lodestone, magnetic oxide of iron.

M., permanent. (L. *permaneo*, to persist in staying. G. *permanenter Magnet*.) A bar of steel which has been magnetised by rubbing with a magnet, and which retains its magnetic properties more or less permanently.

M., poles of. The extremities of the long axis of a magnet; that which points to the north when the magnet is freely suspended is the north, or positive, or red pole (F. *pôle austral*; G. *Nordpol*); that which points to the south is the south, or negative, or blue pole (F. *pôle boreal*; G. *Südpol*).

In France and some other countries the terms north and south pole are reversed in meaning, the earth is considered as a terrestrial magnet with north and south poles governing the magnet,

and as opposite poles attract each other, the pole of the magnet which points to the north of the earth is really the south pole, and is called *Austral pole*; and that which points to the south of the earth is the north pole of the magnet, and is called *Boreal pole*.

M., poles of, consecutive. (L. *consequor*, to go after. F. *points conséquents*; G. *Folgapunkte*.) The one or more poles over and above the two terminal poles of a magnet which are occasionally observed between them.

M., poles of, consequent. Same as *M.*, *poles of, consecutive*.

M., saturation of. See *Magnetic saturation*.

M., solenoid'al. (Σωλήν, a pipe; εἶδος, likeness.) A theoretical bar magnet with all its molecules equal. See *Solenoid*.

M., temporary. (L. *temporarius*, lasting for a time. F. *aimant temporaire*; G. *zeitweiser Magnet*.) A magnet that retains its magnetic properties only during the action of the force that develops them, as an electro-magnet.

Magnetic. (L. *magnes*, the magnet. F. *magnétique*; G. *magnetisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the magnet. Formerly applied to medicines, and especially to plasters, not only because the magnet in substance formed an ingredient in their composition, but figuratively when they were believed to act by a hidden attractile power, like that of the magnet.

M. attraction. (L. *attraho*, to draw. F. *attraction magnétique*; G. *magnetische Anziehung*.) The power possessed by a magnet to attract particles of iron. It is strongest at the extremities of a bar magnet, and weakest at the centre when there is an indifferent zone. It is in the inverse ratio to the square of the distance.

Also, the tendency of the unlike poles of magnets to approach each other.

M. axis. See *Magnet, axis of*.

M. battery. (F. *faîsceau magnétique*; G. *magnetische Batterie*.) An arrangement of several magnets the poles of which are placed in the same direction.

M. cohesion. (L. *cohæreo*, to cling together.) The adhesion or sticking together of a magnet and the metallic substance which it attracts.

M. curves. The lines which fragments of iron assume when thrown on a sheet of paper placed over the poles of a magnet. They represent the direction of the lines of magnetic force.

M. declina'tion. (L. *declino*, to bend down. F. *déclinaison magnétique*.) The variation, downwards and to the magnetic north of the earth, of the magnetic needle at any place east or west of the geographical meridian of that place. See *Declination, magnetic*.

M. dip. (F. *inclinaison magnétique*; G. *magnetische Neigung*.) The angle which the magnetic needle makes with the horizon when the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian.

M. electricity. Same as *Magneto-electricity*.

M. elements. These include intensity, declination, and dip.

M. equator. (L. *æquo*, to make equal. F. *équateur magnétique*.) The line passing round the globe in which there is no dip in the magnetic needle. It runs at an angle of 12° to the terrestrial equator. Also called *Aclinic line*. See *Magnet, equator of*.

MAGNETICS—MAGNETISABLE.

M. field. The region sensibly affected by a magnet.

M. field, intens'ity of. (L. *intensus*, part. of *intendo*, to stretch out.) The strength of the magnetic force in a given point of the magnetic field; it is measured by the force with which it acts on a unit magnetic pole at that point.

M. figures. Same as *M. curves*.

M. fluids. (F. *fluides magnetiques*; G. *magnetische Fluida*.) Two hypothetical imponderable fluids supposed to produce the phenomena of magnetism. Each fluid is supposed to be attractive to the other and to be repulsive to itself; when there is no magnetisation they are supposed to be combined round each molecule of the substance, so as to neutralise each other; they are dissociated on magnetisation, the fluid which is in evidence at the north pole being called the north fluid and the magnetism red, and the fluid which is in evidence at the south pole being called the south fluid and the magnetism blue.

M. force. (F. *force magnétique*; G. *magnetische Kraft*.) The force by means of which a magnet attracts or repels another magnet, or a piece of iron or steel.

M. force, curv'ed lines of. Faraday's term for *M. curves*.

M. inclination. (L. *inclino*, to bend down.) Same as *M. dip*.

M. induction. (L. *in*, in; *duco*, to lead. F. *aimantation par influence*; G. *Magnetisirung durch Vertheilung*.) The effect on a bar of iron or other magnetisable body of the proximity of a magnet. The extremities of the bar of iron are in an opposite state of magnetic excitation to those of the magnet by which their magnetic condition is induced, from the separation of the two magnetic fluids. By this influence the magnetisable substance becomes a magnet; some metals, such as steel and cobalt, retain the condition and become permanent magnets; others, such as iron and nickel, are temporary magnets.

M. influence. Same as *M. induction*.

M. intens'ity. (L. *in*, in; *tendo*, to stretch.) The variable effect produced by a magnet on magnetic bodies. It varies inversely as the square of the distance.

M. interruption. (L. *interrumpo*, to separate.) A modification of Du Bois-Reymond's induction apparatus used for rapidly interrupting the constant current. It is employed for producing tetanus in muscles, as well as for many other purposes. In principle it consists of an electro-magnet which is alternately magnetised and demagnetised.

M. iron ore. (G. *Magneteisenstein*.) Same as *Magnetite*.

M. keeper. See *Keeper*.

M. limit. (L. *limes*, a boundary.) The temperature at which iron or other magnetic metal ceases to be acted on by a magnet, or beyond which it ceases to be a magnet.

M. magazine. (G. *magnetisches Magazin*.) Same as *M. battery*.

M. meridian. (F. *méridien magnétique*; G. *magnetischer Meridian*.) The intersection with the surface of the earth of a vertical plane passing from the zenith through the two poles or the line of the axis of a freely suspended magnetic needle.

M. metals. Iron and steel, cobalt, and nickel are the chief magnetic metals, but

chromium, cerium, manganese, and a few others exhibit slight magnetic properties.

M. mo'ment. See *Moment, magnetic*.

M. need'le. (F. *aiguille aimantée*; G. *Magnetstab, Magnethadel*.) A slender bar of magnetised steel accurately poised on a pivot or suspended from its centre by fine silk.

M. needle, astatic. See *Astatic needle*.

M. north. The point of the horizon indicated by the magnetic needle, but not necessarily the true north.

M. oxide of iron. The *Ferri oxidum magneticum* or *Ferroso-ferric oxide*.

M. par'allels. (Παράλληλος, side by side.) The several lines parallel to the *M. equator* where the *M. dip* is equal.

M. plaster. A plaster having for its base *Magnes arsenicalis*.

M. polarity. (L. *polus*, the end of an axis.) Faraday's term for the opposite and antithetical actions which are manifested at the opposite ends of a portion of a line of magnetic force.

M. pole, u'nit. See *Unit, magnetic pole*.

M. poles of earth. (F. *pôles magnétiques de la terre*.) The two points in the neighbourhood of the two geographical poles of the earth where the dip of the magnetic needle is 90°; that is, when it is vertical.

M. poles of magnet. See *Magnet, poles of*.

M. poten'tial. See *Potential, magnetic*.

M. pyrites. (Πυρίτης, a mineral which strikes fire.) A mineral which occurs native, and consists of a mixture of monosulphide and sesquisulphide of iron.

M. repul'sion. (L. *repulsus*, part. of *repello*, to drive back. F. *repulsion magnétique*; G. *magnetische Zurückstossung, m. Abstossung*.) The tendency of like poles of magnets to recede from each other.

M. saturation. (L. *saturō*, to glut. F. *saturation magnétique*; G. *magnetische Sättigung*.) The limit at which no more magnetic force can be imparted to a body permanently.

M. screen. A sheet of iron or other magnetic metal which intercepts the passage of magnetic force.

M. shell. A thin sheet of iron or other metal the magnetism of one face of which is of the opposite kind to that of the other.

M. storm. (G. *magnetischer Sturm*.) Humboldt's term for the perturbation of the declination of a magnetic needle produced by some terrestrial cause, such as an aurora borealis.

M. sub'stance. One which can be attracted by a magnet.

M. sulphide of iron. Fe_3SO_4 . The compound, probably, of iron monosulphide and iron sesquisulphide in magnetic pyrites.

M. tick. The slight sound produced by the lengthening and narrowing of an iron or cobalt bar when magnetised.

M. units. See under *Unit, magnetic*.

Magnetics. The science or principles of *Magnetism*.

Magnetiferous. (*Magnet*; L. *ferō*, to bear.) Exhibiting the phenomena of *Magnetism*.

Magnetin'us. (F. *tartre*; G. *Weinstein*.) An old name for tartar, impure potassium tartrate.

Magnetis. The same as *Magnet*.

Magnetisable. (*Magnet*.) Capable of being magnetised.

Magnetisation. (F. *aimantation*; G. *Magnetisiren*.) The act or state of being magnetised, or of imparting *Magnetism*.

M. by double touch. (F. *aimantation par la double touche*; G. *Magnetisirung durch zweifachen Strich*.) The imparting of magnetism to an iron or other bar by touching the middle of it with two magnets whose poles are opposite to each other and separated by a small piece of wood; the magnets are moved on the bar first towards one end and then towards the other several times, and the action is finished in the middle of the bar.

M. by electric currents. The production of magnetism in a magnetic substance by the passage of a current of voltaic or franklinic electricity through an insulated wire coiled around it.

M. by separate touch. The imparting of magnetism to an iron or other bar by placing the opposite poles of two magnets on the middle of the bar and moving each at the same time to opposite ends of the bar for several times.

M. by single touch. (F. *aimantation par simple touche*; G. *Magnetisiren durch einfachen Strich*.) The imparting of magnetism to an iron or other bar by moving the pole of a magnet several times from one end to the other of the bar.

M. by terrestrial action. (L. *terra*, the earth.) The production of magnetism in a bar of soft iron, or other metal in a less degree, by the inductive influence of terrestrial magnetism when the bar is in a more or less inclined position.

M., co-efficient of. (L. *co*, for *con*, with; *efficio*, to bring to pass.) A number indicating the relative capacity of a substance for magnetic induction.

M., induced. The condition of *Magnetic induction*.

M., intensity of. (L. *intensius*, part. of *intendo*, to stretch out.) The amount of magnetism which can be imparted to a magnetic substance; it is measured by dividing the magnetic moment of a substance by its volume.

M., lamellar. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate of metal.) The condition of a sheet of metal one side of which possesses one kind of magnetism and the other the opposite kind.

M., laws of. Like magnetic poles repel each other; unlike poles attract each other.

The force exerted between two magnetic poles is proportional to the product of their strength, and is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

M., remanent. (L. *remaneo*, to stay behind.) The magnetism which, under some circumstances, remains in an electro-magnet after the cessation of the electric current.

M., residual. (L. *residuus*, remaining.) Same as *M., remanent*.

M., solenoidal. The distribution of the magnetism of a *Magnet*, *solenoidal*.

M., terrestrial. See *Magnetism*, *terrestrial*.

M., unit of. See *Units*, *magnetic*.

Magnetise. To communicate, or to acquire, *Magnetism*.

Magnetism. (Μάγνης, the magnet. F. *magnétisme*; G. *Magnetismus*.) A peculiar property capable of being imparted to certain bodies, especially iron, nickel, and cobalt, causing them to attract and repel each other, according to certain laws. It is possessed by a natural

oxide of iron, called the loadstone, a bar of which being suspended points nearly north and south and attracts iron. Pieces of steel rubbed with natural magnets become magnetised, and when freely suspended, either by a thread or on a pivot, arrange themselves with their long axes, running north and south, one end being north-seeking, the other south-seeking. The north-seeking pole of one magnet attracts the south-seeking pole, and repels the north-seeking pole of another. No magnet can be obtained having one pole only. The earth is a huge magnet, but the magnetic north pole of the earth does not coincide with the geographical North Pole, being situated about 17° — 20° W., and the difference is called the declination of the needle; this is returning to true north at about the rate of $7'$ per annum. When a magnet is balanced on a horizontal axis, and is free to move, it is horizontal at the equator; but if moved towards the North Pole the north pole of the magnet dips, if towards the South Pole its south pole dips. At the North or South Pole a magnetic needle stands vertically to the surface of the earth. The declination and dip of the needle and the intensity of the magnetic force are undergoing change in any given spot of the earth's surface.

M., animal. (G. *thierischer Magnetismus*, *Lebensmagnetismus*.) The dynamical difference between opposite and remote parts of the body, as between the right and left sides, the front and the back, and the head and foot, which resembles the different and opposite powers of the poles of a magnet. These differences were recognised by Reichenbach in his researches on the Od force. He considered it to explain the likes and dislikes or antipathies and sympathies of individuals for each other, opposite polarities attracting, similar repelling one another. In the doctrine of Mesmer, the influence which one man exerts upon another may be transmitted by objects he has touched, and may be intensified to an extraordinary extent by manipulation. It may thus come to act as a curative agent in disease. Braid directed his attention to the influence of certain movements, named passes, in inducing states, either of total unconsciousness, or of submission on the part of the mind and body of the subject, to the will of the operator, and remarkable phenomena may thus be exhibited in neurotic persons. See *Animal magnetism*, *Hypnotism*, *Mesmerism*, and *Metallotherapy*.

M., blue. That exhibited by the south pole of a magnet.

M. of crystals. The circumstance observed by Plücker and Faraday that all crystals which do not belong to a regular system possess magnetic properties, varying in nature and intensity according to the position of the crystallographic axes in relation to the poles of a magnet. See *Magnecrystalline force*.

M., red. That exhibited by the north pole of a magnet.

M., terrestrial. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth. F. *magnétisme terrestre*; G. *Erdmagnetismus*.) The magnetism of the earth, which itself is a great magnet, with its poles not quite coincident with the geographical poles. It causes the magnetic needle to range itself north and south, and produces the declination and the inclination of the needle. The magnetic intensity of the earth slowly alters; the compass and the dipping needle both have daily and

annual variations, and a further variation once in about eleven years. Disturbances of the terrestrial magnetism of considerable amount occur irregularly, producing magnetic storms.

M., the'ory of, Am'père's. (*Ampère.*) A theory of magnetism in opposition to the theory of two magnetic fluids, proposed by Ampère, by which he assumes that each individual molecule of a magnetic substance is traversed by a closed electric current, free to move about its centre, but compelled to quiescence by a coercive force, and exhibiting, when it is given a parallel direction, the phenomena.

Mag'netite. (*Magnet.*) Fe_3O_4 . Magnetic oxide of iron occurring native and sometimes pure. It is difficult to smelt, but yields excellent iron and steel.

Mag'netod. Reichenbach's term for the odily force found in magnets.

Mag'neto-electric. Relating to *Magneto-electricity*.

M. induc'tion. See *Induction, magneto-electric*.

M. machine'. An instrument for developing electricity, consisting of a powerful horseshoe magnet, or many of them, with bobbins of insulated wire caused to revolve at a great speed in its magnetic field.

Magneto-electric machines were formerly much used in medicine for the production of the induced electric current, but they have now become largely superseded by the Volta-faradic apparatus.

Mag'neto-electric'ity. The induced electricity which is developed in the conducting wire of a closed circuit by moving it in the area of a magnetic field, or by moving magnets near it. It has no distinctive character.

Mag'neto-far'adic. Relating to *Magneto-faradism*.

Mag'neto-far'adism. (*Magnetism; Faraday.*) Same as *Magneto-electricity*.

Mag'netograph. (*Magnet; Gr. γράφω, to write.*) An instrument for recording automatically the variations in the magnetic needle. A mirror is attached to the magnet, in the path of a beam of light, which it reflects on to a continuous slip of photographic paper kept steadily moving by clockwork.

Magnetolog'ia. (*Μάγνης, the magnet; λόγος, a discourse. F. magnétologie.*) Term for a treatise or dissertation upon the magnet and magnetism. V. Leotandi published a work under this title in 1668.

Magnetomet'er. (*Μάγνης, the magnet; μέτρον, a measure. F. magnétomètre.*) Name given by Saussure to an apparatus for ascertaining the force with which the magnet attracts iron in different places.

Also, an instrument which measures the amount of magnetic force by the deflection it produces.

Also, an instrument devised by Gauss for measuring the intensity of the earth's magnetic power.

Mag'neto-op'tic. (*Magnet; Gr. ὀπτικός, of sight.*) Relating to magnetism and light rays.

M.-rota'tion. (*L. rotatio, a turning in a circle.*) See *Polarised light, rotation of, magnetic*.

Mag'neto-ther'apy. (*Θεραπεύω, to treat medically.*) See *Metallotherapy and Metalloscopy*.

Magnicaud'ate. (*L. magnus, great; cauda, a tail. F. magnicaude; G. langschwanzig.*) Having a long tail.

Magnification. (*L. magnus; facio, to make. F. grossissement; G. Vergrößerung.*) The act of magnifying or making larger.

M., lin'ear. (*L. linea, a line. F. grossissement linéaire.*) The amount of magnification as reckoned in one diameter mainly.

M., super'ficial. (*F. grossissement superficiel.*) The amount of magnification of the whole surface of a part which amounts to the square of its linear magnification.

Mag'nifying. (*L. magnus; facio.*) The act or capacity of making larger.

M. pow'er. (*F. grossissement.*) The ratio of the size of the image of an object, as seen through a magnifying-glass, to the real size of the object.

Mag'nioc. The bitter cassava, *Jatropha manihot*.

Magniros'trate. (*L. magnus; rostrum, a beak. F. magnirostre.*) Having a long and strong beak.

Magniros'tres. (*L. magnus; rostrum.*) A Suborder of the Order *Passeres*, being birds with a large, elongated, conical, slightly notched or unnotched bill. It includes the cowbird, starling, jay, crow, and birds of Paradise.

Magnitudo. (*L. magnitudo; from magnus.*) Greatness; bulk.

M. cor'poris. (*L. corpus, the body.*) Stature.

M. gigante'a. (*L. giganteus, belonging to the giants.*) Excessive and unnatural stature.

M. muta'ta. (*L. mutatus, changed.*) Alteration of dimension; change in size.

Magn'ium. The name given by Sir Humphrey Davy to *Magnesium*, the metal of which *magnesia alba* was found by him to be an oxide; the name magnesium being at that time used to designate the metal now called manganese.

Mag'nol, P'ierre. A French botanist, born at Montpellier in 1638, died there in 1715. He is believed to have introduced the term *Family* into Botany as an exact expression of a natural group.

Magnolia. (*Pierre Magnol. F. magnolier; G. Gurkenbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph. (*F. écorce de magnolier; G. Magnolienrinde*), the bark of *Magnolia glauca*, *M. acuminata*, and *M. tripetala*. It is bitter and aromatic, and is used in hot decoction to produce sweating in fevers, bronchial catarrhs, rheumatic conditions and gout, and in cold infusion and tincture as a tonic, and in intermittents. Dose, 20—60 grains (2—4 grammes).

M. acumin'ata. Linn. (*L. acumen, a point. F. arbre de castor; G. Bitterbaum.*) Cucumber tree. Supplies some *Magnolia*, U.S. Ph.; it is a stimulating bitter tonic, with some diaphoretic powers in rheumatism and intermittent fever. The unripe fruit is said to have the same properties.

M. auricul'a'ta. Lamb. (*L. auricula, the outer ear.*) Hab. America. Bark febrifuge.

M. bark. See under chief heading.

M. champa'ca. Linn. Hab. India, Java. Bark used as a tonic and febrifuge.

M. fra'grans. (*L. fragrans, sweet-smelling.*) The *M. glauca*.

MAGNOLIA—MAIDENHAIR.

M. Frazzeri. Hab. North America. Unripe fruit used as an aromatic tonic.

M. glauca, Linn. (*L. glaucus*, yellowish-green. *F. magnolier glauque*, *m. bleu*, *m. des marais*, *arbre au castor*.) Beaver tree, white bay, swamp sassafras. Hab. North America. The bark furnishes some *Magnolia*, U.S. Ph.; it is used as a febrifuge in Germany, and is sold under the name of Virginian quina.

M. grandiflora, Linn. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower. *G. grossblüthige Magnolie*.) Large-flowered magnolia, big laurel. Hab. North America. The bark is used like that of *M. glauca*. Seeds used in paralysis.

M. hypostemum, Siebold and Zuccarini. Hab. China. Bark used as a tonic.

M. mexicana, Hab. Mexico. Flowers used as an antispasmodic and tonic.

M. preclia, The *M. yulan*.

M. tripetala, Linn. (*Toia*, thrice; *πίταλον*, a flower-leaf.) Umbrella tree. A North American plant the bark of which forms some of the *Magnolia*, U.S. Ph.

M., umbrella, Lamk. The *M. tripetala*.

M. yulan, Desf. Hab. China. Seeds bitter. Used in fever and in chronic rheumatism and to form part of a sternutatory powder. Fruit employed in infusion for the relief of pulmonary complaints; flowers used to flavour tea.

Magnolia spring, United States of America, Georgia, Sumter County. A sulphuretted chalybeate water.

Magnoliaceæ. (*Magnolia*. *F. magnoliacées*.) An Order of the Cohort *Ranales*, being Phanerogamous plants containing trees and shrubs, which are for the most part indigenous in the warmer regions. They have leathery leaves; three to six deciduous sepals; three or more hypogynous petals; many, hypogynous stamens; one-celled carpels arranged on an elongated thalamus; fruit consisting of many dry carpels; anatropous seeds; and fleshy, homogeneous albumen.

Magnoliads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ*.

Magnoliæ. (*Magnolia*. *F. magnoliées*.) A Tribe of the Order *Magnoliaceæ*, having distinct carpels arranged in cone-like manner on an elongated thalamus.

Magnolin. A crystalline glycoside, soluble in alcohol and in ether, obtained from the fruit of *Magnolia glauca*.

Magnum Dei donum. (*L. magnus*, great; *Deus*, God; *donum*, gift. *F. quinquina*; *G. Chinabaum*.) A name given to the *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark.

M., os. See *Os magnum*.

Magnus, Heinrich Gustav. A German chemist and physicist, born in Berlin in 1802, and died there in 1870.

M.'s green salt. $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$. An insoluble green salt obtained by the action of ammonia on platinous chloride.

Magnus morbus. (*L. magnus*, great; *morbus*, disease.) An old name for *Epilepsy*.

Magonia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

M. glabra'ta. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) Hab. Brazil. Poisonous. Used as *M. pubescens*.

M. pubescens, St. Hilaire. (*L. pubescens*, downy.) Hab. Brazil. Leaves put into water to kill fish. A decoction of the bark is applied to the skin when bitten by insects. Honey made from its flowers by bees is poisonous.

Mag'pie. (*E. Mag*, short for *Margaret*; *pie*, from *F. pie*, a magpie; from *L. pica*, a magpie. *I. gazza*, *pica*; *S. marica*, *pega*; *G. Elster*.) The *Pica caudata*.

Magra. (Arab.) Old term for *Terra rubra*, or red earth. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Mag'uey. The *Agave americana*, L., and the *A. mexicana*, Lamk.

Mag'us. (*Mávos*, wise, or cunning.) Old name for a plaster much esteemed for closing and drying up sinuses and fistulae, and for dropsies and hydrocele.

Mag'yar-szentz-lazlo. Hungary. A sulphur water.

Magyd'aris. (*Μαγύδαρις*.) The root or seed of the *Laser*, or laserwort, being the *Thapsia silphion*.

Maha mur'ree. The *Plague*, *Pali*.

Maha'tita. The king of bitters. A name given to the *Herba andrographidis*.

Mahag'oni. The *Swietenia mahagoni*.

Mahaleb. The *Prunus mahaleb*.

Mahm'ira. The Indian name for *Mishmi* bitter, the root of *Coptis teeta*.

Mahmoudy. (Arab. *F. scammonée*; *G. Skammonium*.) Old name for *Scammonium*, or scammony.

Mahogany. (West Indian *mahagoni*.) The wood of *Swietenia mahagoni*.

M., febrifuge. The *Swietenia febrifuga*.

M., Indian. The *Cedrela toona*.

M., moun'tain. The *Betula lenta*.

M. tree. The *Swietenia mahagoni*.

Mahonia. (*McMahon*, an American botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ*.

M. aquifo'lia, De Cand. (*L. aquifolium*, the holly.) Hab. North America. Root contains *Mahonin*. Used in the post-mercurial treatment of syphilis, in chronic skin diseases, and in subacute catarrhal conditions of the uterus and vagina.

Also called *Berberis aquifolium*.

Maho'nin. Jung's term for an amorphous, yellow, bitter alkaloid obtained from the root of *Mahonia aquifolia*, believed by many to be identical with *Berberin*.

Mahu'ra. The *Ægle marmelos*.

Mah'wah butter. A greenish or yellowish concrete oil obtained from the seeds of *Bassia latifolia*.

M. oil. Same as *M. butter*.

M. spir'it. Same as *Baia spirit*.

M. tree. The *Bassia latifolia*.

Mai'a. (*Maia*, a large kind of crab.) A Genus of the Tribe *Brachyura*, Order *Decapoda*.

M. squina'do, Latreille. Flesh eatable.

Mai'a. (*Maia*, good-mother, a nurse, a midwife.) Old name for a midwife. Also, old name for a nurse.

Maianth'emum. (*Maia*, the daughter of Atlas; *ἄνθεμον*, a flower.) A name for the *Convallaria majalis*, or lily of the valley.

Also (*G. Schattenblume*), a Genus of the Nat. Order *Asparagaceæ*.

M. bis'offum, Linn. (*L. bis*, twice; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as a depurant.

Maid'en. (Mid. *E. maiden*, *meiden*; Sax. *magden*. *F. vierge*; *I. zitella*; *S. donecella*; *G. Mädchen*.) A girl; a virgin.

M. hair. See *Maidenhair*.

M. pink. The *Dianthus arenarius*.

Maidenhair. (*Maiden*; *hair*. *F.*

MAIEIA—MAIZENIC.

capillaire; I. *capilveneri*; G. *Frauenhaar*.) The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*.

M., American. The *Adiantum pedatum*.

M., black. The *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*.

M., Cana'dian. The *Adiantum pedatum*.

M., Cape of Good Hope. The *Adiantum aethiopicum*.

M., common. The *Asplenium trichomanes*, or spleenwort.

M., gold'en. The *Polytrichum commune*.

M., pea'cock's tail. The *Adiantum melanocaulon*.

M. tree. Common name of the tree *Ginacitis*, or *Salisburia adiantifolia*, growing in China and Japan, the fruit of which, like a damask plum in size, contains a kernel which is said to promote digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels.

M., white. The *Asplenium ruta muraria*.

Maie'ia. (*Μαῖα*, the business of a midwife.) The obstetric art.

Maieleuthero'sis. (*Μαῖα*, a midwife; *ἐλευθέρωσις*, a setting free. F. *méeleuthérose*.) Delivery conducted by a midwife.

Maieu'ma. (*Μαῖωμα*, the product of a midwife's art.) That which is extracted by a midwife; the birth; a child newly born.

Maieusiomania. (*Μαῖευσις*, delivery of a woman in childbirth; *μανία*, madness. F. *méeusiomanie*.) Insanity attendant upon parturition; puerperal mania.

Maieusiophobia. (*Μαῖευσις*; *φόβος*, fear or dread. F. *méeusiophobie*.) The fear of parturition or childbirth.

Maieu'sis. (*Μαῖευσις*. F. *méeusis*.) Parturition, or the progress of childbirth.

Maieutics. (*Μαῖευτικός*, of midwifery. F. *méiutique*.) The obstetric art; midwifery.

Maieu'tria. (*Μαῖευτρία*, a midwife. F. *méeutrie*; G. *Geburtshilferin*, *Hebamme*.) A midwife.

Maieu'tric. (*Μαῖευτρία*. F. *méeutrique*.) Of, or belonging to, a midwife.

Mail. (F. *maille*, a link of mail, a mesh; from *L. macula*, a spot, a mesh. I. *maglia*; S. *malla*; G. *Panzer*.) Body armour composed of steel meshes.

In Zoology, a hard case to the body.

Mail-elon. A Malabar tree the boiled leaves of which are said to be capable of inducing abortion.

Mailled. (E. *mail*. F. *maillé*; I. *magliato*; G. *bepanzert*.) Covered by a coat of mail.

In Zoology, protected by a hard case over the body of scales, or chitin, or other substance.

Main-en-griffe. (F. *main*, the hand; *en*, in; *griffe*, a claw.) Duchenne's term for a condition of the hand which occurs in progressive muscular atrophy, from atrophy of the interossei and the muscles of the fore-arm, where the hand is extended and the fingers bent at the top, so that it somewhat resembles a bird's claw. It occurs also in chronic spinal pachymeningitis, hemiplegia, and other diseases in which the place of origin of the ulnar and median nerves is affected, and sometimes results from wounds or injuries of these nerves.

Mainas. (*Μαῖνάς*; from *μαίνομαι*, to rage. G. *Raserei*, *Wahnsinn*.) Derangement, or an excited state, of the mind.

Mains. An obstetrical instrument used by Palfin prior to the introduction of the forceps. It consists of two unfenestrated spoons mounted in wooden handles, with the shanks united by a movable cross-bar.

Ma'ioline. An alkaloid obtained from *Convallaria majalis*.

Maivosotéria. (*Μαῖα*, a midwife; *σωτηρία*, safety. F. *méiosotérie*.) Delivery safely effected by a midwife.

Maira'nia. (*Μαυαίρω*, to sparkle.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

M. u'va-ur'si. The *Arbutus uva-ursi*.

Ma'is. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*. See *Maize*.

M. america'na. Baumg. The *Zea mays*.

M. ze'a. Gärtner. The *Zea mays*.

Mais'mus. A term for *Pellagra*, produced by eating unhealthy maize.

Mai'sonneuve, Jacques Gilles. A French surgeon, born at Nantes in 1809, was surgeon to the Hôtel-Dieu and other hospitals in Paris, and is still living.

M.'s conducting sound. (F. *sonde conductrice*.) A very fine gum-elastic bougie with a male screw at its outer end. It is passed into the bladder through a stricture which has to be divided, a small catheter terminating in a female screw is attached to it and passed on into the bladder, the bougie curling upon that organ; if the urine flow the catheter is withdrawn till it can be unscrewed, a urethrotome screwed on in its place, and then passed on to the stricture.

M.'s urethrotome. See *Urethrotome*, *Maisonneuve's*.

Maize. (S. *maiz*; from *mahiz*, a native word of the Island of Hayti. F. *mais*, *blé de Turquie*, *blé d'Inde*, *blé d'Espagne*, *gros millet des Indes*; I. *mais*, *maiz*, *grano saraceno*, *grano turco*; S. *maiz*; G. *Mais*, *türkischer Weizen*.) Indian corn, the fruit of *Zea mays*. The unripe ears are largely used in America when boiled. The ripe grain contains little gluten, and requires mixing with wheat or rye flour to make bread; it is used in the form of porridge or polenta in many countries. When insufficiently cooked it causes diarrhoea. According to Letheby, it contains nitrogenous matter 11.1, carbohydrates 65.1, fatty matter 8.1, salts 1.7, and water 14 parts in 100.

M. beer. A fermented liquor obtained from malted maize.

An alcoholic beverage of this kind is made by the Peruvians, called *Chicha*.

M., Chil'i. The fruit of *Zea curagua*.

M., ergot of. (G. *Maismutterkorn*.) See *Ergot of maize*.

It is believed to produce the Columbian disease *Pelade*.

M. si'brin. Ritthausen's term for *Zein*.

M., oil of seeds of. A pale yellow oil, smelling and tasting like almond oil, obtained by Shuttleworth from the fruit of *Zea mays*.

M., poi'soning by. The production of *Pellagra*.

M. starch. The meal of maize; also called *Corn-flour*.

M., stig'mata of. (*Stigma*.) An extract of the stigmata of *Zea mays*, largely diluted, is used in chronic cystitis, either accompanied or not by uric acid or phosphatic gravel. It not only relieves the pain, but it acts as a diuretic, and is thus useful in cardiac and renal anasarca.

Maize'nic acid. A substance found by

MAJANTHEMUM—MAL.

Vauthier in the stigmata of maize to which he ascribes the medicinal properties.

Majanth'emum. See *Maianthemum*.

Majoon'. A preparation of Indian hemp used in Bengal.

Major. (L. *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great. F. *majeure*; I. *maggiore*; S. *mayor*; G. *grösser*.) Greater.

M. chord. The three notes of a harmonic triad with the octave of its first note.

Major Shever sulphur springs. United States of America, Alabama, Walker County. A sulphur water.

Majora'na. (I. *majorana*, a corruption of Low L. *majoraca*, marjoram; from Gr. *μάρακος*, marjoram.) The *Origanum majorana*.

M. hortensis. Möneh. (L. *hortensis*, of a garden.) The *Origanum majorana*.

M. olera'cea. (L. *olus*, kitchen herbs.) The *Origanum onites*.

M. onites. Benth. (Ὀνίτις, a kind of origanum.) The plant, according to Vogl, which supplies *Herba origani cretici*.

M. syriaca. A name for the *Teucrium marum*, or Syrian herb mastich.

Majority. (F. *majorité*; from L. *major*, greater. I. *maggiorita*; S. *mayoria*; G. *Mündigkeit*.) The age at which a person is permitted to manage his own affairs; being twenty-one years. The majority is considered to be attained at the first minute of the last day of the twentieth year.

Maju. A shrub growing in Chili, said to kill lice.

Mak'iah. A preparation of Indian hemp used in Western Africa.

Ma'ko-ma'ko. The *Aristotelia racemosa*.

Makroceph'alus. See *Macrocephalus*.

Makroglos'sa. See *Macroglossia*.

Mal. (F. *mal*; from L. *malum*, evil.) Evil; pain; sickness.

M. à tête. (F. *à*, to; *tête*, the head.) Headache.

M. anglais. (F. *anglais*, English.) Same as *M. de chien*.

M. caduc'. (F. *caduc*, decrepit, falling.) Epilepsy.

M. chi'mique. A term for disease of the jaw from phosphorus match making.

M. d'a'mour. (F. *de*, of; *amour*, love.) Toothache.

M. d'a'venture. (F. *de*; *aventure*, accident.) Whitlow.

M. d'enfant. (F. *de*; *enfant*, a child.) Labour pains.

M. d'en'fer. (F. *de*; *enfer*, hell.) Same as *M. des ardens*.

M. d'Es'pagne. (F. *de*; *Espagne*, Spain.) Same as *M. de feu*.

M. d'es'tomac des ne'gres. (F. *de*; *estomac*, the stomach; *des*, of; *negre*, a negro.) The species of *Pica*, or depraved appetite, called *Cachexia africana*, or the desire of dirt eating among negroes, generally depending on glandular disease and dropsy.

M. de bas'sine. (F. *de*; *bassine*, a pan.) Same as *M. de vers*.

M. de bois. (F. *de*; *bois*, wood.) A disease of cattle in the spring, in forests, produced by feeding on the young shoots of the trees; it is a form of enteritis, frequently fatal.

M. de brout. (F. *de*; *brout*, a shoot.) Same as *M. de bois*.

M. de Brunn. (F. *de*, of.) A disease which occurred during 1578 in Brunn, in Moravia, in persons who had been cupped. It was probably a form of syphilis propagated by unclean instruments.

M. de bu'as. (S. *bua*, a pustule.) Syphilis.

M. de cerf. (F. *de*; *cerf*, a stag.) Tetanus in the horse.

M. de Cha'vant-lure. (F. *de*.) The disease described by Flamand under this name in 1829 was probably a form of epidemic syphilis. It commenced with pains in the limbs, then the lips became covered with white apthous spots, which extended to the throat, and sometimes there was a pustular eruption over the skin. The disease ran a course of several months.

M. de chi'cot. (F. *de*; *chicot*, a stump.) The same as *M. de chien*.

M. de chi'en. (F. *de*; *chien*, a dog.) A syphiloid disease which prevailed in Canada in 1760, and subsequently.

M. de cœur. (F. *de*; *cœur*, the heart.) A term for *Nausea*.

M. de co'it. (F. *de*; *coït*, the act of sexual connection; from L. *coitus*, sexual intercourse.) A term under which several disorders incident to the act of sexual connection in horses and mares are included; but especially applied to a very grave disorder, essentially differing from human syphilis, which has been very fatal in France. The first symptoms in the stallion are circular, circumscribed swellings of the skin of the hind-quarters, differing from farcy buds in that they are in the skin itself; they are soon followed by constitutional symptoms, variable appetite, oedematous swelling of the sheath of the penis extending to the umbilicus, similar swellings of one or other hind legs, with lameness and stiffness in moving. In the mare there are the local signs of the sexual orgasm, followed by oedematous tumefaction of the labia majora which become cold and clammy, the swelling spreading to the perineum and the teats. The mucous membrane of the penis and the vagina is injected in patches, but there are no pustules or ulcers, and there is a free mucopurulent discharge. The pulse is slow and feeble, and partial paralyses and epileptic attacks occur; one ear, or a lip, or the tongue, or an eyelid may be paralysed; the conjunctiva secretes purulent stuff, and the cornea becomes ulcerated. The disease may last weeks or months, the animal gets weaker and dies, or if recovery takes place it is very slow. The disease is only communicable by coitus.

M. de Crimée. (F. *de*; *Crimée*, the Crimea.) The form of leprosy prevalent in the Crimea. Also called *Lepra taurica*.

M. de dent. (F. *de*; *dent*, a tooth.) Toothache.

M. de feu. (F. *de*; *feu*, fire.) Acute hepatitis of animals with meningitis.

M. de Fiu'mé. (F. *de*; *Fiume*, an Italian city.) Same as *Facaldina*.

M. de Fran'ga. (F. *de*, of.) Same as *Facaldina*.

M. de gorge. (F. *de*; *gorge*, the throat.) Sore throat.

M. de hanche. (F. *de*; *hanche*, the hip.) Hip-joint disease.

M. de la baie de Saint Paul. (F. *de*; *la*, the; *baie*, a bay.) The same as *M. de chien*.

M. de la ro'sa. See *M. de rose*.

M. de Lai'ra. (F. *de*.) Barking disease.

An hysterical epidemic which occurred in some of the German convents in the seventeenth century.

M. de los pintos. (S. *de*, of; *los*, the; *pinta*, a spot.) See *Pinta* disease.

M. de lune. (F. *de*; *lune*, the moon.) Same as *Ophthalmia, periodic.*

M. de mâchoire. (F. *de*, of; *mâchoire*, the jaw.) Trismus.

Also, dental neuralgia.

M. de Madeira. The intestinal catarrh which attacks many persons when they first live in Madeira.

M. de Mela'da. (*Melada*, a village in Venetia.) Pellagra.

M. de mer. (F. *de*; *mer*, the sea.) Sea sickness.

M. de mère. (F. *de*; *mère*, a mother.) A synonym of *Hysteria*.

M. de misère. (F. *de*; *misère*, poverty. I. *malattia di miseria*.) Vaccari's term for pellagra.

M. de montagne. (F. *de*; *montagne*, a mountain.) An affection, resembling sea sickness, which is apt to occur in ascending any elevated region. It attacks persons who are unused to a rarefied atmosphere. The symptoms relating to the nervous system, are giddiness, headache and sleepiness; to the respiratory and cardiac organs, tightness in the chest, difficult breathing, spitting of blood, nose-bleeding, faintness, palpitation, and quick pulse; to the digestive system, nausea, vomiting, perhaps diarrhoea; to the locomotory apparatus, and muscular pains; and to the skin, suppression of perspiration and blueness of the lips. There is great exhaustion, the sufferer being unable to ascend more than a few yards without a feeling of utter prostration. It is probably produced by a deficient supply of oxygen.

M. de mort. (F. *de*; *mort*, death.) Same as *Malum mortuum*.

M. de Naples. (F. *de*, of.) A synonym of *Syphilis*.

M. de neige. (F. *de*; *neige*, snow.) The irresistible tendency to sleep which overpowers walkers in the snow.

M. de Paris. (F. *de*, of.) A serous, often dysenteric, diarrhoea which attacks visitors to Paris.

M. de Pie'dra. (F. *de*, of.) Syphilis.

M. de pis. (F. *pis*, the udder; from L. *pectus*, the breast.) Mastitis.

M. de Pu'na. (F. *de*, of.) Same as *Mareo*.

M. de reins. (F. *de*; *reins*, the loins.) Lumbago.

M. de rose. (F. *de*, of; *rose*, the rose.) The Asturian rose. A disease endemic in the Asturias, seeming to be a variety of *Pellagra*.

Also, Thierry's term for *Scarlet fever*.

M. de Saint Antoine. (F. *de*.) St. Anthony's fire; erysipelas.

M. de Saint Eutrope. (F. *de*.) Dropsy.

M. de Saint Hu'bert. (F. *de*.) Hydrophobia.

M. de Saint Jean. (F. *de*.) Epilepsy.

M. de Saint Main. (F. *de*.) Leprosy; also scabies.

M. de Saint Me'dard. (F. *de*.) Toothache.

M. de Saint Mer'vuis. (F. *de*.) Syphilis.

M. de Saint Sement. (F. *de*, of.) Syphilis.

M. de Sainte Euphé'mie. (F. *de*.)

A disease described by Jean Bayer, and which was syphilis communicated by a midwife to many parturient women.

M. de San Laza'ro. (F. *de*.) A form of leprosy common in Columbia, South America.

M. de sept jours. (F. *de*; *sept*, seven; *jour*, a day.) Seven days' disease. The *Tri-mus neonatorum* occurring in the West Indies and in South America.

M. de Si'am. (F. *de*.) The same as *Yellow fever*.

M. de Sol'ogne. (F. *de*.) The same as *Ergotism*.

M. de terre. (F. *de*; *terre*, the earth.) Epilepsy.

M. de tête. (F. *de*; *tête*, the head.) Headache.

M. de vers. (F. *de*; *vers*, a worm.) A vesicular, or semipustular, eruption occurring on the fingers of women engaged in the silkworm industry where the cocoons are unrolled. Sometimes it is limited and lasts only five or six days; more frequently it is accompanied by acute pains, œdematous swelling, and sometimes by abscesses. Generally one attack affords immunity for the rest of life.

M. del higa'do. (S. *del*, of; *higado*, the liver.) The same as *Pellagra*.

M. del pinto. See *M. de los pintos*.

M. del solè. (I. *del*, of; *sole*, the sun.) A synonym of *Pellagra*, from its supposed origin in the heat of the sun's rays after the chill of winter.

M. del val'lè. (S. *del*, of; *valle*, a valley.) An inflammatory condition of the rectum common in the valleys around Quito, South America.

M. del'la Caldaju'la. Same as *M. de vers*.

M. des Al'lemands. (F. *des*, of; *Allemand*, German.) Syphilis.

M. des ar'dents. (F. *des*; *ardent*, burning, red.) A gangrenous erysipelas which was epidemic in France in the twelfth century, probably a form of *Ergotism*.

M. des Astu'rias. (F. *des*.) The *Asturian rose*.

M. des Bar'bades. (F. *des*.) Elephantiasis.

M. des chré'tiens. (F. *des*; *chrétien*, Christian.) Syphilis.

M. des ébou'lements. (F. *des*, of; *éboulement*, falling in.) Same as *M. de chien*.

M. des en'fants. (F. *des*; *enfant*.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. des pol'onais. (F. *des*; *polonais*, Polish.) Syphilis.

M. des turcs. (F. *des*, of.) Syphilis.

M. divin'. (F. *divin*, divine.) Epilepsy.

M. du pays. (F. *du*, of; *pays*, country.) Same as *Nostalgia*.

M. du roi. (F. *du*, of; *roi*, the king.) King's evil; scrofula.

M. du Saint Homme Job. (F. *du*, of; *saint*, holy; *homme*, man.) Syphilis.

M. égypt'iaque. A synonym of *Diphtheria*.

M. espa'gnol. (F. *espagnol*, Spanish.) Syphilis.

M. fran'çais. (F. *français*, French.) The same as *Syphilis*.

M., grand. (F. *grand*, great.) The characteristic form of *Epilepsy*.

M., haut. (F. *haut*, high.) The characteristic form of *Epilepsy*.

MALA—MALACOBDELLA.

M. napol'itain. (F. *napolitain*, Neapolitan.) Syphilis.

M. noir. (L. *noir*, black.) Malignant pustule.

M., pe'tit. (F. *petit*, little.) A form of epilepsy in which there is only a momentary loss of consciousness.

M. ros'so. (I. *rosso*, red.) Same as *Pellagra*.

M. rouge de Cayenne'. (F. *rouge*, red; *de*, of.) Cayenne leprosy. A disease beginning with an eruption of red spots, the body in its course becoming covered with fungating red-coloured ulcers. It seems to be allied to elephantiasis.

M. rouge du porc. (F. *rouge*; *de*; *porc*, a pig.) Splenic apoplexy.

M. rox'o. Same as *M. rosso*.

M. sa'cré. (F. *sacré*, holy.) Epilepsy.

M. saint. (F. *saint*, holy.) Epilepsy.

Mala. (L. *mala*, the cheek-bone. F. *joue*; G. *Backe*.) The cheek; the prominent part of the cheek, or cheek-ball.

Ma'la. Nominative plural of L. *malum*, an apple.

M. æthiop'ica. (*Æthiopia*.) Old name for tomatoes.

M. aurea. (L. *aureus*, golden.) The fruit of the orange tree.

Also, the fruit of the quince tree.

M. cit'rea. (L. *citreus*, of the citron.) Lemons.

M. coto'nea. Same as *M. cydonia*.

M. cydo'nia. The quince, the fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*.

M. insa'na. (L. *insanus*, mad.) The fruit of *Solanum melongena*.

Also, the fruit of *Atropa belladonna*.

M. peruvia'na. (Peru.) Tomatoes.

M. pu'nica. (L. *punicus*, Phœnician.) The pomegranate.

Malabar. A Province of the West Coast of India.

M. bark. (F. *écorce de Malabar*.) The *Wrightia antidysenterica*, R. Br.

M. cardamom. See *Cardamom*, *Malabar*.

M. cat-mint. The *Anisomeles malabarica*.

M. chi'na. The bark of a variety of *Azadirachta indica*.

M. cin'namon. (G. *Malabarzimmt*.) See *Cinnamon*, *Malabar*.

M. ipecacuan'ha. The root of *Randia dumetorum*.

M. kí'no. The produce of the *Pterocarpus marsupium*.

M. night'sshade. The *Basella rubra*.

M. nut'meg. The seed of *Myristica malabarica*, Lam.

M. nut-tree. The *Adhatoda vasica*.

M. plum. The fruit of the *Eugenia jambos*.

M. rhu'barb. See *Rhubarb*, *Malabar*.

M. u'cer. See *Ulcer*, *tropical*.

Malabath'ri. Genitive singular of *Malabathrum*.

M. fo'lia. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) The name given to the dried aromatic leaves of certain Indian species of *Cinnamomum*, formerly employed in European medicine, but now obsolete. They are still used in India under the name of *Taj-pát*.

M. o'leum. (L. *oleum*, oil.) The oil of cassia.

Malabath'rinum unguent'um. (*Μαλαβάθρινος*, composed of *μαλάβαθρον*; L. *unguentum*, ointment.) An ointment composed of malabathrum, myrrh, spikeuard, and other aromatic substances.

Malabath'rum. (*Μαλάβαθρον*, the aromatic leaf of an Indian plant, sold in rolls or balls.) The Indian leaf, *φύλλον ινδικόν*. A name for an aromatic leaf variously ascribed to the *Laurus cassia*, *L. cinnamomum*, *Cinnamomum malabathrum*, and *C. tamala*.

Crawford believed that the malabathrum of the ancients was benzoin.

Malacanth'ous. (*Μαλακός*, soft; *ἄνθος*, a flower. F. *malacanthé*.) Having flower-heads soft to the touch, from the silken hairs which stand out from them.

Malacarne, Michelé Vincen'zo Giacinto. An Italian anatomist and surgeon, born in 1744, died at Padua in 1816.

M's pyramid. The hinder end of the pyramid of the cerebellum.

Malacat'mon. A liana growing in the Philippine Islands, having a medicinal juice.

Malac'ca. A name for the *Sagittaria alexipharmica*.

M. bean. The fruit of the *Anacardium orientale*, or *A. indicum*.

Malac'cæ radix. (L. *radix*, a root.) The root of the *Sagittaria alexipharmica*.

Malacenceph'alon. (*Μαλακός*, soft; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.) Craigie's term for a diminished consistence of the cerebral structures without definite degeneration.

Mal'ach. The Turkish term for Indian hemp.

Mal'achë. (*Μαλάχη*, the mallow; perhaps from *μαλάσσω*, to make soft.) A name for the *Malva sylvestris*, or common mallow, from its soft leaf.

Malachite. (*Μαλάχη*; from its colour. F. *malachite*; G. *Malachit*.) A hard, compact, green stone, admitting of a fine polish, and consisting of carbonate of copper; it was believed anciently to have power against all the dangers of infancy, and was lately used in epilepsy in doses of 20 to 60 grains.

M. green. One of the anilin dyes; soluble in water.

Malach'ra. (*Μαλάχη*, mallow.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*.

M. capita'ta. (L. *caput*, a head.) A plant the leaves of which are said to be anthelmintic.

Malachypero'a. (*Μαλακός*, soft; *ὑπερώη*, the palate. F. *palais mol*; G. *weicher Gaumen*.) The soft or pendulous palate.

Mala'cia. (*Μαλακία*, softness, weakness. F. *Malacie*; I. *malacia*; S. *malacia*; G. *Erweichung*.) Morbid softening of a tissue or part.

Also, depraved or fanciful appetite, as in chlorosis or pregnancy, or dirt-eating.

M. african'o'rum. Same as *Dirt-eating*.

M. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Softening of the heart due to inflammation.

M. cor'næ. (*Cornea*.) Same as *Keratomalacia*.

Malacis'mus. (*Μαλακία*, softness.) Morbid softening.

Malacobdella. (*Μαλακός*, soft; *βδέλλα*, a leech.) The only Genus of the *Malacobdellina*.

M. gros'sa. Müller. (L. *grossus*, thick.) A parasite found in the European seas in the

gill cavity of *Cypridina islandica*, *Mya truncata*, and other Molluscs.

Malacobdellidæ. (Μαλακός, soft; βδέλλα, a leech.) A Family of the Order *Hirudinea*, having no cephalic clefts or external longitudinal muscular layer; digestive tube simple, but contorted.

Malacocataracta. (Μαλακός, soft; cataract. *F. malacocataracte*; *G. weicher Staar*.) Same as *Cataract*, soft.

Malacodermata. (Μαλακός; δέρμα, skin.) The same as *Actinaria*, a Suborder of the Order *Zoantharia*.

Also, see *Malacodermi*.

Malacodermatous. (Μαλακός, soft; δέρμα, the skin. *F. malacoderme*; *G. weichhäutig*.) Old term applied to animals having a soft skin, covering, or kind of shell.

Malacodermi. (Μαλακός; δέρμα, skin.) A Tribe of the Suborder *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*; it includes the glow-worm.

Malacodermia. (Μαλακός; δέρμα. *F. malacodermie*.) Softness of the skin.

Malacodermous. The same as *Malacodermatous*.

Malacogaster. (Μαλακός, soft; γαστήρ, the stomach. *G. Weichmagen*.) Term for softness, tenderness, or fastidiousness of the stomach.

Malacoïd. (Μαλακός, soft; εἶδος, form.) Soft; semi-solid. Applied to the soft or mucilaginous parts of plants, as of *Algae*.

Malacology. (Μαλακός; λόγος, a discourse. *F. malacologie*.) The description of the *Mollusca*.

Malacoïma. (Μαλακώ, to soften. *F. malacôme*.) A morbid softening of a part, as of the brain, kidneys, or bones.

In Botany, a soft fruit; the cone of soft scales of the juniperus.

Malacophonus. (Μαλακός, soft; φωνή, the voice. *F. malacophone*.) Having a soft or gentle voice.

Malacophyllous. (Μαλακός; φύλλον, a leaf. *F. malacophylle*; *G. weichblättrig*.) Having leaves soft to the touch, from the hairs with which they are furnished; or having leaves that are unarmed, that is without prickles.

Malacopoda. (Μαλακός; πούς, a foot.) An Order of the Class *Myriopoda*, having a soft, cylindrical, unsegmental body, with foot-like jaws, two curved claws, and tracheal pores diffused over the surface of the body.

Malacopœa. (Μαλακός; ποιέω, to make.) An old term for *Emollients*.

Malacopœous. (Μαλακός; ποιέω, to make. *F. malacopœe*; *G. erweichend, weichmachend*.) Making soft; softening.

Malacopteri. (Μαλακός; πτερυξ, a fin.) Owen's term for a Suborder of *Teleostei*, being fishes having a complete set of fins with soft, many-jointed rays.

Malacopterous. (Μαλακός; πτερόν, a feather. *F. malacoptère*; *G. weichflügelicht*.) Applied to birds in which the plumage is soft and silky.

Malacopterurus. (Μαλακός; πτερυξ, a fin; ουρά, the tail.) Same as *Malapterurus*.

Malacopterygian. (Μαλακός, soft; πτερόγιον, a fish's fin.) Applied to fishes in which the rays of the dorsal fin are soft and jointed.

Malacopterygi. (Μαλακός, soft; πτερόγιον. *F. malacopterygiens*; *G. Weich-*

flosser.) A type of fishes in which all the rays of the dorsal fin remain jointed, as in the salmon and Silurus.

M. abdominales. (*L. abdomen*, the belly. *F. malacopterygiens abdominalis*.) An order of fishes in which the ventral fins are suspended on the lower part of the abdomen, behind the pectoral fins, and not attached to the shoulder-bone. It includes the carp, salmon, trout, and sardine.

M. apodes. (Α, neg.; πούς, a foot. *F. m. apodes*.) An order of fishes that have no ventral fins. It includes eels and gymnoti.

M. subbrachia'ti. (*L. sub*, under; *brachium*, the arm. *F. m. subbrachiens*.) An order of fishes in which the ventral fins are inserted under the pectoral fins and suspended from the shoulder-girdle. It includes the cod, ling, and whiting.

Malacopterygi'ous. (Μαλακός; πτερόγιον. *F. malacopterygien*; *G. weichgrätig, weichstrahl'ig*.) Having soft or many-jointed rays in the paired fins.

Malacorhynchous. (Μαλακός, soft; ρύγχος, a beak. *F. malacorhynque*; *G. weichgeschnäbel't*.) Having the beak soft and membranous.

Malacorum. (*L. mala*, an apple; *corium*, skin.) The rind of the pomegranate.

Malacosarcosis. (Μαλακός; σάρξ, flesh. *F. malacosarcoe*; *I. malacosarcosi*; *S. malacosarcosis*; *G. Muskelschlaffheit*.) Preternatural softness of the muscular system.

Malacosar'cous. (Μαλακός; σάρξ, flesh. *F. malacosarque*.) Having soft and tender flesh.

Malacosco'lices. (Μαλακός; σκόληξ, a worm.) Huxley's term for a Division of *Invertebrata*, including *Polyzoa* and *Brachiopoda*.

Malaco'sis. (Μαλακός, soft. *F. malacose*; *G. Erweichung*.) The progress of *Malaco'ma*, or a morbid softening of a part or a structure.

Also, a synonym of *Molluscum sebaceum*.

M. cerebri. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain.) See *Brain*, softening of.

M. cordis. (*L. cor*, the heart.) See *Heart*, softening of.

M. hepatis. (*L. hepar*, the liver.) See *Liver*, softening of, acute.

M. u'teri. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) Softening of the womb from degeneration of the muscular tissue.

Malacosomatous. (Μαλακός; σῶμα, a body. *F. malacosome*.) Applied to those which have the body generally soft.

Malacosteon. (Μαλακός; ὀστίον, a bone. *F. mollesse des os, ramollissement général des os*; *G. Knochenweichheit*.) Softness of the bones. A chronic disease of great rarity occurring in adult life, in which the bones become soft and pliable owing to the removal of their salts; their specific gravity is diminished, and they can be easily cut with a knife. The periosteum is usually thickened, and when removed the surface of the bone is porous, a bloody or yellowish fluid exuding from the pores. The medullary cavity and spaces are enlarged. The medulla is highly congested, the blood-vessels being widely dilated, and extravasations numerous. The colour varies from deep purple to light yellow, according to the relative proportion of oily matter, and in the later stages the medullary cavity may be filled with a clear, viscid,

mucoid or gelatinous fluid. As a result of the softness of the bones, the spine, pelvis, thorax, and bones of the extremities become bent, twisted, and deformed, and in some instances fracture occurs. The bones of the head are rarely affected. The muscles become wasted and undergo fatty degeneration. It especially affects women who have had one or more children, and is most frequently seen between the ages of twenty-five and forty. The symptoms are pain and tenderness in or over the affected bones, a feeling of weakness causing uncertain gait, nervous excitability, so that painful spasms of muscles occur on gently stroking the skin over them. The proportion of salts in the urine seems to be sometimes increased. It usually terminates in death. Also called *Osteomalacia* and *Mollities ossium*.

Malacosteosis. (Μαλακός; ὀστέον. *F. Malacosteose*.) Same as *Malacosteon*.

Malacosteum. See *Malacosteon*.

Malacostomous. (Μαλακός, soft; στόμα, the mouth.) Having soft jaws without teeth.

Malacostraca. (Μαλακός, soft; ὀστρακον, the hard shell of a snail. *G. Weichschalthiere*.) A Subclass of the Class *Crustacea*, having a constant number of segments and paired appendages, represented by crabs, wood-lice, and sandhoppers.

The term was originally used by Aristotle to include the softer shelled *Crustacea* as distinguished from the harder shelled *Mollusca*.

Malacostracous. (Μαλακός; ὀστρακον, a shell. *F. malacostracé*; *G. Weichschülig*.) Having a soft shell.

Malacoxylon. (Μαλακός; ξύλον, wood.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Vitaceæ*.

M. pinna'tum. (L. *pinna*, a feather.) Hab. Mauritius. Juice caustic. Probably the *Cissus mappia*, Lamk.

Malacozoa'ria. (Μαλακός; ζῷον, an animal. *F. malacozoa'ries*; *G. Weichthiere*.) De Blainville's term for animals which have no trace of limbs, but consist of a soft, contractile body.

Malacozoic. (Μαλακός; ζῷον.) Relating to a *Malacozoon*.

M. series. (L. *series*, a row.) The series of the Invertebrata which includes *Mollusca* and *Malacoscolices*.

Malacozoölog'ia. (Μαλακός; ζῷον, an animal; λόγος, a discourse. *F. malacozoölogie*; *G. Weichthierlehre*.) A treatise or dissertation upon soft animals, as the *Mollusca*.

Malacozo'on. (Μαλακός; ζῷον, an animal. *F. malacozoa'ire*; *G. Weichthier*.) A soft animal; a *Mollusc*.

Malacro'tia. (Μαλακός; χρώς, the flesh.) The soft fungoid particles discharged from the sinuses in *Mycetona*.

Malactic. (Μαλακτικός, from μαλάσσω, to make soft. *F. malactique, emollient*; *I. malactico*; *G. erweichend*.) Having power to soften; emollient.

Malactica. (Μαλακτικός.) Term anciently applied to emollient remedies.

Malactinia. (Μαλακός, soft; ἀκτίς, a ray.) A term for the *Acalephæ*.

Malady. (Mid. E. *maladie*, *maladye*; *F. maladie*; from *malade*, ill; from L. *male*, badly; *habitus*, held. *I. malattia*; *S. mal*; *G. Krankheit*.) A disease.

M., English. The same as *Hypochondriasis*.

Malæ os. (L. *mala*, the cheek; *os*, a bone.) See *Malar bone*.

Malaga. Spain, in Andalusia. It has mountains nearly 3000 feet in height, protecting it to the north and north-west. The climate is mild, bracing, and equable, and the air dry. The mean temperature in winter is 13° C. (56° F.), and in spring 18° C. (65° F.) The terral or north-west wind often blows with considerable force; it is very dry and accompanied with much dust. It is considered an appropriate place of residence for chronic phthisis with much bronchial irritation, and for chronic renal diseases, but it is contra-indicated when fevers and a disposition to hæmoptysis are present.

In the neighbourhood are several weak, cold, chalybeate springs.

M. al'monds. Same as *Almonds*, *Jordan*.

Malag'inum. (L. *malaginum*.) A plaster which can be made without the aid of heat.

Malag'ma. (Μαλαγμία, any emollient; from μαλάσσω, to soften. *F. cataplasme*; *G. Umschlag, Breiumschlag*.) A cataplasm or emollient application.

Malaguet'ta pepper. (*G. Malaguetta pepper*.) The grains of Paradise, being the fruit of *Amomum mellegueta*, Roscoe.

Malaha. Spain, Province of Granada. Weak, bicarbonated, chalybeate waters, having a temperature of 23.7° C. to 32° C. (74.66° F. to 89° F.), and used in atonic neuralgia, chronic catarrh of the mucous surfaces, rheumatic conditions, and some skin affections.

Malaise. (*F. malaise*; from *mal*, bad; *aise*, ease. *G. Missbefinden*.) Undefined uneasiness of body not amounting to illness.

Malam'bo bark. The bark of *Croton malambo*, Karst, a tree belonging to the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*, growing in Venezuela and New Granada. It is employed as an aromatic tonic and antiperiodic. It is also used in rheumatism, diarrhoea, and intestinal worms. It was formerly erroneously attributed to the *Drimys winteri* and to a *Cusparia*.

Mal'amide. $C_2H_5N_2O_3 = C_2H_5(OH)(CO.NH_2)_2$. A substance obtained by the action of ammonia on an alcoholic solution of ethyl malate. It crystallises in quadratic prisms. It is isomeric with asparagin.

Malamidic acid. The same as *Aspartic acid*.

Malam'min. An isomer of aspartic acid.

Malan'ders. (L. *malandria*, blisters or pustules on the neck, especially of horses. *F. malandre*; *I. malandra*; *S. grietas*; *G. Mauke*.) A scurfy eruption occurring on the hind legs of horses. It is found on the inner side of the hock and at the bend of the knee.

Malan'dria. (*F. mal*; *Gr. άνήρ*, man. *F. malandrie*.) A species of *Elephantiasis*.

Also, the same as *Malanders*.

Malan'drious. Affected with *Malandria*.

Malane'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

M. verticilla'ta. Lam. The *Antirrhæa verticillata*.

Malapa'ri. A tree growing in the Moluccas, described by Rumphius as affording in its bark and root an antidote to most vegetable and animal poisons. It is said to be a *Pongamia*.

Malaparius. Miquel. A doubtful Genus

MALAPRAXIS—MALARIA.

of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, one of whose species furnishes *Malapari*.

Malaprax'is. See *Malpraxis*.

Malapteronotous. (*Μαλακός*, soft; *πτερον*, a wing, a fin; *νότος*, the back. F. *malaptéronote*.) Having soft rays to the dorsal fin.

Malapterous. A contraction of *Malacopterus*.

Malapterurus, Linn. (*Μαλακός*, soft; *πτερυξ*, a fin; *ούρά*, the tail.) A Genus of the Group *Physostomi abdominales*, comprising the electric cat or sheath fishes of tropical Africa.

M. electricus, Lacepède. (F. *malapterure électrique*; G. *Zitterwels*.) A fish, of about four feet in length, inhabiting the Nile, capable of giving a severe electric shock. See under *Electric fishes*.

Malar. (L. *mala*, the cheek bone. F. *malaire*; I. *malaré*; S. *malar*; G. *Wangengehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, the cheek bone.

M. apophysis. (*Ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot, F. *apophyse malaire*, or *apophyse zygomaticue*.) The rough surface which projects from the outer part of the malar bone and articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

M. arteries. (F. *artères malaires*.) One or two small branches of the lacrymal arteries which pierce the orbital surface of the malar bone and reach the temporal fossa, where they anastomose with branches of the deep temporal arteries.

M. bone. (F. *os malaire*, *os de la pommette*, *os jugal*, *os zygomaticue*; G. *Jochbein*, *Wangenbein*.) An irregularly-shaped bone which forms the prominence of the cheek on each side of the face below and to the outer side of the orbit. It presents a body with three surfaces and three processes. The body is chiefly composed of compact tissue, but has sometimes a cavity in its interior named the sinus jugalis, which communicates with the antrum of Highmore; it has three surfaces, an external surface (F. *face antero-externe*; G. *Gesichtsfäche*), to which the orbicularis palpebrarum and zygomaticus major and minor muscles are attached, and where are the openings of one or two malar foramina for the malar nerve of orbital; an orbital surface (F. *face supérieure du face postero-interne*; G. *Augenhöhlenfläche*), with an opening for the malar nerve of orbital, and another for the zygomatic nerve; and a temporal surface (F. *face inférieure du face postero-interne*; G. *Schlafen-grubenfläche*), to which the temporal muscle is attached, and with the opening of the foramen zygomaticum temporale for the zygomatic nerve. The processes are the frontal, the temporal, and the maxillary, which articulate severally with the corresponding bones; it also articulates with the great wing of the sphenoid bone. The bone forms part of the outer wall and floor of the orbit, as well as of the temporal and zygomatic fossæ. It is developed from three points of ossification, which appear at about the eighth week of intra-uterine life and unite about the end of the twelfth.

The malar bone is absent in some Mammalia, and in Batrachia, serpents, and most fishes; in birds it is only a thin splint forming part of the zygoma; its orbital plate is present only in man and apes; in porpoises the zygomatic portion is a distinct bone.

M. bone, fracture of. A very rare occurrence, the result of severe and direct violence.

M. canal. (F. *canal malaire*.) A Y-shaped passage which commences on the inner surface of the orbital process of the malar bone by a single orifice, and opens by two on the facial surface of the bone. It transmits the malar branch of the orbital division of the superior maxillary nerve and a small arteriole.

M. nerve, of orbital. (F. *rameau malaire du nerf orbitaire*; G. *Wangenhautnerv*.) A branch of the orbital division of the superior maxillary nerve. It lies in the fat of the lower and outer angle of the orbit, enters the inner orifice of the malar canal, and emerging by the outer orifice, is distributed to the skin over the malar bone.

M. nerves, of facial. (F. *rameaux malaires du nerf facial*; G. *Wangenzweige des Gesichtsnerv*.) Branches of the temporo-facial division of the facial nerve. They cross the malar bone to reach the outer side of the orbit and supply the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle. They communicate with the lacrymal and supra-orbital nerves and with the malar branches of the superior maxillary nerve.

M. point. The point situated at the place where a horizontal line, running from the lower border of the orbit to the upper border of the zygomatic arch, crosses a vertical line running from the external border of the fronto-malar suture to the tubercle on the external inferior angle of the malar bone.

M. process of frontal bone. (F. *apophyse orbitaire du frontal*; G. *Jochfortsatz des Stirnbeins*.) The outer extremity of the orbital arch of the frontal bone which articulates with the frontal process of the malar.

M. process of temporal bone. (G. *Wangenfortsatz des Schläfenbens*.) The zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

M. process of upper jaw. (F. *apophyse malaire du maxillaire supérieur*, *apophyse montant du maxillaire*; G. *Wangenfortsatz des Oberkiefers*.) A thick triangular process on the outer aspect of the superior maxillary bone separating the facial and zygomatic surfaces. It articulates with the malar bone.

M. prominence. The projection of the malar bone in the cheek.

M. tubercle. (L. *tuber*, a swelling. F. *tubercule malaire*.) A process at the lower and anterior part of the outer surface of the malar bone.

Malaria. (I. *mal'aria*; from *malo*, bad; *aria*, air. F. *miasme*; G. *Miasma*.) The poison which produces intermittent and remittent fevers, and which is generated in marshy or swampy districts, or where there is an insufficiency of healthy vegetation and a waterlogged soil. Its exact nature is not yet settled, but all modern observation points to some microscopic vegetable or animal organism as the morbid agent; see *M. microbes* and *M. infusoria*. Its most frequent mode of reception into the body is by means of the atmosphere, but it may be taken in water or other fluids exposed to marsh air, as well as by means of solid matters, such as fruits so exposed. It is incapable, apparently, of reproduction in the animal body, it is not propagated by an infected person, and it produces in the system solely its own specific effects, these being not only the special fevers, but also disturbances of nutrition evidenced by enlarged spleen and a peculiar cachexia; it influences also other diseases, making them in some degree intermittent.

It may be carried long distances and considerable heights by the wind, but is arrested in its progress by a belt of forest. It has little or no influence on domestic animals. The intensity of its action is greatly increased by a persistently high temperature and by the breaking up of the ground; it is decreased by cold, as in winter, and by the growth of healthy vegetation, especially, according to some, by the presence of the species of eucalyptus.

M., blood-parasites in. See *M. microbes*.

M. infusoria. (*Infusoria*.) See *M. microbes*.

M. larva'ta. (*L. larvatus*, masked.) A synonym of *Neuralgia malarial*.

M. microbes. (Μικρός, small; βίος, life. A micro-organism believed, but not certainly proved, to be the cause of malarial fever. Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli found bacilli of from 2—7 μ in length in earth from a marshy district, which grew into convoluted threads, the protoplasm of which became segmented and thrust forth brushes of short rods from the parts exposed to the air, or developed persistent spores in their interior. These bacilli injected into rabbits produced, according to Klebs, malarial symptoms, but the purity of the culture has been called in question. More recently Cuboni and Marchiafava have found short moving bacilli, closely agreeing with those described by Klebs, provided with terminal spores at their two ends at the period of access of the fever. Laveran and Richard, on the other hand, have found amœba-like bodies of the size of a red blood-corpuscle in the blood of malaria patients. These bodies contain dark red, actively moving, pigment corpuscles in their interior, and can send forth long fine processes. Still more recently Marchiafava and Celli have found blue corpuscles of various form and size in the red blood-corpuscles, and v. Schlen observed granules from 0.5—1.0 μ in size, staining with methyl blue, partly within and partly between the red corpuscles. See also *Plasmodium malarie* and *Bacillus malarie*.

Mala'rial. Of, or belonging to, *Malaria*.

M. bu'bo. (Βουβών, a swelling in the groin.) A swelling of the inguinal or other lymphatic glands having periodical accessions of pain, and accompanying some form of intermittent fever.

M. cachex'ia. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body. *G. Malaria-Sicththum*.) The persistent condition of ill health often produced by repeated or prolonged attacks of ague or other malarial fever, or by long residence in a malarious neighbourhood without any definite attack of fever. The complexion is sallow and muddy, the skin is soft, inelastic, and clammy, the tongue is furred, the appetite bad, and the bowels torpid; there is considerable anæmia producing giddiness, noises in the ears, shortness of breath on exertion, and palpitation; there is great depression of spirits, lassitude, and often neuralgia. The spleen is generally very large, often very hard, sometimes soft; the liver is enlarged and hard; and the kidney is said to be not infrequently the seat of amyloid degeneration; the organs generally are the seat of pigmentary deposit, and the blood contains much pigment, constituting the condition called *Melanæmia*.

M. diseases. These include simple or benign intermittent fevers, such as ague, anomalous masked fevers, pernicious intermittent

fevers, remittent and continued fevers, malarial cachexia and malarial neuralgia. They are endemic in almost all the warmer parts of the world that are swampy, and in those districts that are liable to occasional overflow of rivers or of the sea, though they may occur in mountainous regions when these conditions are absent. No race or nationality enjoys immunity from malarial affections, though negroes are less liable to be attacked. Men are more subject than women. Children suffer most frequently with intermittent bowel troubles. In youth either continued fevers or quotidian or tertian intermittents are most common. In middle life all forms are met with; whilst in advanced age, though the system is less liable to infection, very pernicious forms are apt to occur. Those who are weak and anæmic are most liable to be attacked. The period of incubation is generally reckoned at from six to twenty, or in America thirty, days, but Hertz states that he has repeatedly perceived well-marked symptoms of malarial infection within half an hour after exposure to the emanations of a marshy ditch, whilst other observers have noticed as long a period as six, or even ten, months to elapse.

M. epilep'sy. (Ἐπιληψία, the falling sickness.) A few cases have been reported in which residents in malarious districts have been attacked by epilepsy, which is preceded by great rise of temperature, followed in the intervals by facial neuralgia, and abolished on removal from malarial influences.

M. eryth'e'ma. (Ἐρύθημα, a flush on the skin.) Simple erythema and erythema nodosum have been observed to accompany at times attacks of malarial fever, such as ague.

M. fe'ver. (F. *fièvre paludéenne*.) A fever caused by malaria, and characterised by intermittence or remittance.

Malarial fevers are included among the various forms of *Ague*, or *Intermittent fever*, and of *Remittent fever*; and, according to some, the variety of *Yellow fever* characterised by periodicity of febrile recurrence. Also, see *Fever, pernicious*.

M. fe'ver, hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) A form of *Fever, pernicious*, in which bleeding takes place in the tissues and organs from grave alteration in the composition of the blood, and weakening of the walls of the vessels wherever congestion occurs.

M. fe'ver, pernicious. See *Fever, pernicious*.

M. fe'ver, pernicious, intermittent. Same as *Fever, pernicious*.

M. fe'ver, puer'peral. (*L. puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Fordyce Barker's term for a form of fever occurring after delivery, which, though resembling septicæmia, depends upon exposure to, and reception of, malarial poison at some previous time; it does not occur till after the fifth day from delivery, the rigors are frequently-recurring, and the intermissions distinct.

M. gan'grene. (Γάγγραινα, an eating sore which ends in mortification.) A form of gangrene of the scrotum occasionally observed, in which, after exposure to an intense malarial influence, a paroxysm of ague occurs, speedily followed by sloughing of the scrotum.

M. infection. (*L. infectio*, a dyeing or imbuing with anything.) The agent which, being introduced into the body, causes malarial fever. See *Malaria microbes*.

M. insom'nia. (L. *insomnia*, sleeplessness.) A wakefulness occurring at the same time every night, which occurs occasionally in persons who have suffered from the effects of malaria; the awaking is often accompanied by some chilliness, heat, and perspiration.

M. neuralgia. See *Neuralgia, malarial*.

Malarian. Same as *Malarial*.

Malarioid. (*Malaria*; Gr. *εἶδος*, form.)

Resembling *Malaria*.

Malarious. Caused by, or having, *Malaria*.

M. dys'entery. See *Dysentery, malarious*.

Malaris. Same as *Malar*.

M. muscle. Henle's term for the muscular slips passing from the outer and inner extremities of the orbicularis palpebrarum to the origins of the levator muscles of the upper lip and the ala nasi, and to the skin of the cheek.

Malas'sez, L. A French physiologist of the present time.

M.'s hæmacytom'eter. See under *Hæmacytometer*.

M.'s hæmochromom'eter. (Αἷμα, blood; χρώμα, colour; μέτρον, a measure.) An apparatus consisting of a screen with two holes, behind one of which is a flattened tube for the reception of blood mixed with 100 parts of water, and behind the other is a prismatic glass vessel filled with a standard solution of piercearminate of ammonia; this latter receptacle is movable by a screw, so as to bring the thicker and darker or thinner and lighter portions into view, and being provided with a small scale and index the figure indicating the tint of the blood may be read off.

Malassimila'tion. (L. *malus*, bad; assimilatio, likeness.) That condition in which the tissues of the body are imperfectly nourished owing to some defect in the absorptive or digestive systems, or to a fault in the tissues themselves.

Malate. (L. *malum*, an apple. F. *malate*; I. *malate*; G. *äpfelsäures Salz*.) A salt of malic acid.

M., cal'cium, ac'id. (C₄H₃O₆)₂Ca + 8H₂O. Obtained when normal calcium malate is dissolved in malic acid or in hot dilute nitric acid; it forms transparent glistening prisms. It occurs in the tissues of several plants. According to Garrod, it occurs in the leaves of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and to it he ascribes their anti-arthritis properties.

M., cal'cium, nor'mal. C₄H₃O₆Ca. An anhydrous granular powder formed by neutralising a solution of malic acid with lime, and heating to 100° C. (212° F.)

M. of caff'cin. A salt which has been used in migraine.

Malat'é. Island of Réunion. A sulphur spring.

Malavella, Cal'das de. Spain, Province of Gerona. The Roman Aqua Vescanæ. Thermal waters, of a temperature of 60° C. (140° F.), containing small quantities of calcium, magnesium, and sodium chlorides, and calcium and sodium carbonates, with free carbonic acid. Used in chronic rheumatism and paralysis.

Malax'ate. (F. *malaxer*; I. *impastare*; G. *erweichen, kneten*.) To effect *Malaxation*.

Malaxa'tion. (Μάλαξις, a softening. F. *malaxation*; G. *Erweichen*.) A softening or mollifying. Especially applied to the softening

of a plaster or other drug by kneading it with the warm hands.

Also, the kneading of a part, as in the milder forms of massage.

Also, the kneading of a tumour with the points of the fingers in order to dissociate its elements and procure its absorption. This proceeding was adopted by Sir William Fergusson in two cases of subelavian aneurysm in the hope of detaching a sufficient mass of fibrin to obstruct the canal of the artery, and has been several times repeated.

Malax'ææ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*, having one anther, waxy pollen-masses, and no caudicle or separable stigmatic gland.

Malax'ia. Same as *Malaxis*.

M. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Softening of the stomach walls.

Malaxid'ææ. (Μάλαξις, softening.) A Family of *Orchideæ*.

Malaxis. (Μάλαξις. G. *Erweichung*.) A morbid softening.

M. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Softening of the walls of the heart.

M. hepatica. (L. *hepar*, the liver.) Softening of the liver.

Malay'. (F. *malais*.) One of the five great varieties of the human race as classified by Blumenbach.

M. al'mond. The fruit and kernel of *Terminalia catappa*, Linn.

M. apple. The fruit of *Jambosa malaccensis*.

Malazissa'tus. (Μαλάσσω, to soften. F. *malazissé*.) Soft; gentle; effeminate.

Anciently applied to one in whom the testicles have not descended into the scrotum.

Mal'cè. (Μάλκη, numbness from cold. F. *engeleure*; G. *Frostbeule*.) Chilblain.

Mal'cious. (Μάλκη. F. *malcie*; G. *erfrierend, erstarrend*.) Causing to freeze; freezing.

Malconforma'tion. Same as *Malformation*.

Maldiv'ian. Relating to the Maldive Islands in the Indian Ocean.

M. co'coa nut tree. The *Lodoicea maldivica*.

Mal'ë. (Μάλη; probably a colloquial form of *μασχάλη*, the armpit. F. *aisselle*; G. *Achselgrube*.) Old name for the axilla, or armpit.

Mal'ë. (I. *male*, evil.) An evil; a disease.

M. del mont'ë. (I. *del*, of the; *monte*, a mountain.) A synonym of *Fellagra*.

M. del sol'ë. (I. *del*; *sole*, the sun.) A synonym of *Fellagra*.

M. di Bre'no. A syphilitic epidemic like *Scherlievo*.

M. di Fiu'më. A syphilitic epidemic like *Scherlievo*.

M. di Fuci'në. A syphilitic epidemic like *Scherlievo*.

M. di Grob'nigg. A syphilitic epidemic like *Scherlievo*.

M. di Ragu'sa. A syphilitic epidemic like *Scherlievo*.

Male. (Old F. *masle*, male; from L. *masculus*, male; from *mas*, a male. F. *mâle*; I. *maschio*; S. *macho*; G. *männlich*.) Of the sex which begets.

In Biology, the male sex is frequently distinguished by the symbol ♂.

M. ag'aric. The *Polyporus officinalis*.

MALEFICIUM—MALICORIUM.

M., complement'ary. See *Complemental males*.

M. concep'tacle. (L. *conceptaculum*, a place of conception.) The conceptacle of the dioecious Alga which contains antheridia on branched hyphæ.

M. cornel. The *Cornus mas*.

M. fern. (F. *fougère male*; G. *männliches Farnkraut*.) The *Aspidium filix mas*.

M. fern, liquid extract of. See *Extractum filicis liquidum*.

M. filament. See *Filament, male*.

M. flowers. Flowers that have only stamens and no pistil.

M. fool's stones. The *Orchis mascula*.

M. holly rose. The *Cistus villosus*.

M. impotence. See under *Impotence*.

M. incense. The *Boswellia serrata*.

M. jal'ap. The *Jalap, fusiform*.

M. nutmeg. See *Nutmeg, male*.

M. orchis. (F. *orchis male*; G. *männliches Knabenkraut*.) The *Orchis mascula*.

M. organ. The penis.

M. parthenogenesis. See *Parthenogenesis, male*.

M. pronucleus. (L. *pro*, before; *nucleus*, a kernel.) The enlarged head of the spermatozoon after it has succeeded in forcing its way into an ovum. It fuses with the remains of the original nucleus of the ovum, the female pronucleus, to form the nucleus of the fertilised ovum.

M. prothallium. See *Prothallium, male*.

M. satyrion. The *Orchis latifolia*.

M. shield fern. The *Aspidium filix mas*.

M. speedwell. (F. *véronique officinale*; G. *Grundheil*.) The *Veronica officinalis*, or *V. mas*.

M. system. The stamens and their appendages in plants.

Maleficium. (L. *malum*, an ill thing; *facio*, to do. G. *Übelthat*.) An evil deed. Anciently applied to the hidden cause of disease, when this was induced by demoniac art and by enchanters. Applied by Paracelsus to the mischief done by any deceiver, ignorant of the true art, who does not hesitate to counterfeit the physician's skill, and assumes the air of experience.

Malegue'ta pep'per. See *Malaguetta pepper*.

Maleic acid. (L. *malum*, an apple. F. *acide malique*; G. *Maleinsäure, Brenzäpfelsäure*.) $C_4H_2O_4$. A bibasic acid isomeric with fumaric acid. It appears amongst the products of the dry distillation of malic acid. It forms long colourless, oblique, rhombic prisms, with octahedral summits. It melts at $130^{\circ} C.$ ($266^{\circ} F.$), and boils at $160^{\circ} C.$ ($320^{\circ} F.$). It dissolves in about an equal weight of water, easily in alcohol and ether, and is optically inactive.

Maleinic acid. Same as *Maleic acid*.

Malé'on. France, département de l'Ardèche. An athermal water containing sodium carbonate 1.26 gramme, potassium bicarbonate .18, and calcium bicarbonate .172 gramme in a 1000, with carbonic acid and some hydrogen sulphide; used in skin diseases, malarial conditions, and chronic affections of the various mucous membranes.

Mal'er. Old term for *Sal*, or salt. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Malesherbia'ceæ. (Lamignon de *Malesherbes*, a French agriculturist.) Crown-

worts. A Nat. Order of the Alliance *Violales*, or of the Cohort *Passiflorales*, or a Subdivision of *Passifloræ*, De Cand. It contains two genera and five species; all are natives of Chili and Peru. They differ from the passion-flowers in that they are non-climbers, the filaments are reduced to a short coronet, the styles are inserted at the back of the ovary, the seeds have no aril, and the leaves are exstipulate.

Malformation. (F. *mal*; from L. *malus*, bad; *formatus*, part. of *formo*, to shape. F. *malformation*; G. *Verbildung*.) Term applied in biology to any anomalous condition of the size, form, number, structure, or arrangement of a body or its parts. Some are congenital, as coalescence of the fingers or imperforate anus; others are acquired, as eversion or inversion of the eyelids, anterior or posterior synchæia, and contractures after burns.

M., defective. One consisting in the absence of the whole or part of an organ.

M., irreg'ular. One consisting in a misplacement of an organ.

M., superfluous. One consisting in excess of an organ or parts of an organ.

Malgaigne, Joseph Fran'cois. A French surgeon, born at Charnes-sur-Moselle in 1806, died in Paris in 1865.

M.'s hooks. (F. *griffes de Malgaigne*; G. *Malgaigne'sche Klammer*.) Two unbarbed sharp hooks whose shanks are connected by a screw, so that the distance between them can be diminished at will. They are occasionally used in cases of transverse fracture of the patella, to draw the two fragments together and keep them in apposition.

M.'s meth'od of amputa'tion. (F. *amputation en raquette*.) A variety of the oval method of amputation in which a longitudinal incision is made on the outer side of the limb, extending from a short distance above the point of amputation to double the distance below it, and the lateral incisions commence at the junction of the lower and middle third of the longitudinal incision.

Mal'i grana'ti cor'ium. (L. *malum*, an apple; *granatum*, a pomegranate; *corium*, skin.) Same as *Malicorium*.

Mal'ia. (Μαλίη, a distemper in horses and asses.) Glanders.

Malias'mus. (Μαλιασμός, a distemper in horses and asses.) Glanders.

M. acu'tus. See *Glanders, acute*.

M. chron'icus. See *Glanders, chronic*.

Mal'ic. (L. *malum*, an apple.) Of, or belonging to, an apple.

M. ac'id. (F. *acide malique*; G. *Apfelsäure*.) $C_4H_2O_5 = C_2H_3(OH)(CO_2H)_2$. An acid which occurs in the juice of most fruits, and the leaves and stem of rhubarb, tobacco, houseleek, and other plants. It is a triatomic acid crystallising in needles, soluble in water, deliquescent in moist air; acid to the taste and melting at $100^{\circ} C.$ ($212^{\circ} F.$) The name was given to it by Scheele in 1785 from its presence in unripe apples, and its composition was determined by Liebig. It has been used as a preventive of scurvy.

Malice pre'pense. (F. *malice*, ill-will; *pre*, before; *penser*, to think.) Term for premeditated ill-will; malice aforethought, in legal phrase.

Malicorium. (L. *malum*, an apple; *corium*, skin, rind. F. *malichorium*.) Rind; especially the rind of the pomegranate.

M. auran'tii. (Mod. L. *aurantium*, an orange.) The same as *Aurantii fructus cortex*.

M. grana'ti. The same as *Cortex fructus granati*.

Mal'ie. (Μαλίη.) Glanders.

Mal'iform. (L. *malum*, an apple; forma, likeness. F. *maliforme*; G. *apfelähnlich*.) Having the form of an apple.

Mal'ignancy. (F. *malignité*; I. *maliginità*; S. *maligñidad*; G. *Bösartigkeit*.) The property of being malignant; see *Malignant diseases*.

M., traumatic, acute. (Τραυματικός, of wounds.) A term used by Barwell to describe the condition in which in an apparently healthy person an injury is followed at once by a form of malignant disease, instead of resulting in repair; and to suggest the possibility of the development of the disease as a direct result of the injury in a person the subject of a supposed latent cancerous diathesis.

Malignant. (L. *malignans*, part. of *maligno*, to act spitefully. F. *malin*; I. *maligno*; S. *maligno*; G. *bösartig*.) Disposed to harm; tending to produce death.

M. carbuncle. Same as *Carbuncle, facial*.

M. cellul'itis. The form of *Cellulitis* which results from the introduction into a wound of some putrefying material, or from the bite of a poisonous animal.

M. chol'era. See *Cholera, malignant*.

M. diphther'ia. See *Diphtheria, malignant*.

M. disea'ses. Diseases which in their nature are fatal, being locally and generally infective, progressively destructive, and liable to return after extirpation, as cancer; or whose symptoms are so severe as to endanger life, such as the plague or diphtheria; or which are destructive to an organ, as the eye or testis.

M. dys'entery. See *Dysentery, malignant*.

M. endocardi'tis. Osler's term for *Endocarditis, ulcerative*.

M. fe'ver. See *Febris malignans*, and *Fever, malignant*.

M. growths. Same as *M. tumours*.

M. jaun'dice. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

M. lympho'ma. See *Lymphoma, malignant*.

M. mea'sles. See *Measles, malignant*.

M. œde'ma. (Οίδημα, a swelling; from *οίδω*, to grow large.) A name given by Koch to the septicæmia produced in rabbits by inserting garden mould or hay dust under the skin of the abdomen. Death ensues in twenty-four to twenty-eight hours. The blood itself contains no living organisms, but subcutaneous œdema results, and in the œdematous tissues a delicate motile bacillus is found. The horse, sheep, and pig are liable to malignant œdema, but the ox resists it. After recovery in the former animals from an attack immunity from a second attack is established.

Also, a term given to a variety of the external form of *Pustule, malignant*, in which the disease commences as a soft, pale, boggy swelling of the skin, which spreads rapidly at its periphery; vesicles are scattered irregularly over the surface, and are sometimes absent.

M. œde'ma, bacil'lus of. Small rods, mostly lying in pairs, 3—3.5 μ in length and

1—1.1 in breadth. By Pasteur they were named *Vibrio septique*. They are thinner than the bacilli of anthrax, from which they may be distinguished by their being motile and by their having more rounded ends; they are relatively rigid; the longer threads are sometimes looped or interwoven with others.

M. pap'illary dermati'tis. (L. *papilla*, a teat; Gr. *δέρμα*, the skin.) Thin's name for *Paget's disease of nipple*.

M. purple fe'ver. A synonym of *Cerebrospinal fever*.

M. pust'ule. See *Pustule, malignant*.

M. scarlet fe'ver. See *Scarlet fever, malignant*.

M. small-pox. See *Small-pox, malignant*.

M. sore-throat. See *Sore-throat, malignant*.

M., the. The *Russula sardonia*.

M. tu'mours. (L. *tumor*, a swelling. F. *tumeurs maligns*.) Carcinomata and sarcomata. They are characterised by their rapidity of growth, by their want of limitation and consequent infiltration of all surrounding tissues, by their tendency to ulceration, by the extension to the lymphatic glands, and by their recurrence in situ and in distant organs after removal.

Malign'ity. Same as *Malignancy*.

Maling'er. (F. *malingre*, sickly; from F. *mal*, badly; from L. *male*, badly; Old F. *hingre*; from L. *æger*, sick. G. *sich krank stellen*.) To feign sickness.

Maling'erer. (F. *malingre*, sickly.) One who simulates, or feigns disease, in order to avoid labour or punishment, or to gain some desired end.

Mal'is. (Μάλ'is, a distemper in horses and asses.) A parasitic skin disease.

Also, a synonym of *Glanders*.

M. ac'ari. Irritation of the skin produced by the bite of an *Acarus*.

M. ci'micis. (L. *cimex*, a bug.) Skin irritation produced by bug bites.

M. dracun'culus. The disease produced by the *Dracunculus medinensis*.

M. fila'riæ. (L. *filum*, a thread.) The disease produced by the *Guinea worm*.

M. Gordii. A disorder was formerly described under this name, which was supposed by some to be caused by a species of *Gordius* or *Hair-worm*, like a small black hair, introducing itself under the skin; and by others to be caused by a morbid growth of small true hairs.

M. pedic'uli. (L. *pediculus*, a louse.) *Phthiriasis*.

M. pul'icis. (L. *pulex*, a flea.) Flea bites.

Mallag'eta. See *Malleag'eta*.

Malleability. (L. *malleus*, a hammer. F. *malleabilité*; I. *malleabilità*; S. *malleabilitad*; G. *Hämmerbarkeit, Schmiedbarkeit*.) The capability of certain metals to be beaten out by the hammer in thin plates without cracking. The order of metals in this respect is gold, silver, copper, tin, platinum, lead, zinc, iron, and nickel.

Malleable. (Old F. *malleable*; from L. *malleus*, a hammer. F. *malleable*; I. *malleabile*; S. *malleable*; G. *hämmerbar*.) Capable of being beaten out by the hammer.

Malleamoth'e. The *Pavetta indica*, a shrub growing in Malabar, the leaves of which boiled in palm oil are said to cure impetigo; the dried root, powdered and mixed with ginger, is used as diuretic.

MALLEAR—MALLEUS.

Mallear. (L. *malleus*, a hammer. F. *malléaire*.) Like to a hammer. Belonging to the *Malleus*.

M. mus'cle. See *Malleus*, muscle of.

Malleation. (L. *malleus*, a hammer. F. *malleation*; G. *Hämmern*, *Schmieden*.) The act of beating into a plate.

In Medicine, a name given to a symptom which may occur in chorea or in insanity, when the hands, one or both, convulsively act, in striking on the knees, as if with a hammer.

Malleiform. (L. *malleus*, a hammer; *forma*, likeness. F. *malléiforme*; G. *hammerförmig*.) Having the form or appearance of a hammer.

Mallenders. See *Malanders*.

Malleolar. (L. dim. of *malleus*, a hammer. F. *malleolaire*; G. *malleolare*; S. *malleolar*.) That which belongs to the malleolus.

M. arteries of anterior tibial. (L. *anterior*, that is in front; *tibia*.) The *M. artery*, external, and *M. artery*, internal.

M. artery, anterior external. (L. *anterior*; *externus*, that is outside.) The same as *M. artery*, external.

M. artery, anterior internal. (L. *anterior*; *internus*, within.) The same as *M. artery*, internal.

M. artery, external. (L. *externus*, that is on the outside. F. *artère malleolaire externe*; G. *vordere äussere Knöchelschlagader*.) A branch of the anterior tibial artery which runs outwards beneath the extensor longus digitorum and peroneus tertius muscles, and is distributed over the external malleolus and to adjoining articulations, anastomosing with the anterior peroneal and tarsal arteries.

M. artery, internal. (L. *internus*, that is within. F. *artère malleolaire interne*; G. *vordere innere Knöchelschlagader*.) A branch of the anterior tibial artery which runs inwards beneath the tendon of the tibialis anticus, and is distributed over the internal malleolus, ramifying with branches from the posterior tibial artery.

M. artery of posterior tibial. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *tibia*.) The same as *M. artery*, internal.

M. artery, posterior external. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *externus*, that is outside. F. *artère malleolaire externe*; G. *hintere äussere Knöchelschlagader*.) A small branch, about 1 mm. in diameter, given off by the posterior peroneal artery, which runs backwards beneath the flexor digitorum longus and flexor longus pollicis. It is distributed over the posterior inferior part of the tibia.

M. artery, posterior internal. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *internus*, that is within. G. *hintere innere Knöchelschlagader*.) A minute branch, 1 mm. in diameter, given off from the posterior tibial artery. It runs between the internal malleolus and the flexor digitorum longus and forms a plexus, the rete malleolare mediale on the internal malleolus, with the internal malleolar artery.

M. bone. A bone of Ruminantia articulating with the astragalus above, and the os calcis below.

M. lig'aments. (F. *ligaments malléolaires*.) The internal and external ligaments of the ankle-joint.

Malleolus. (L. *malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, a mallet. F. *malléole*; G. *Fussknöchel*.) The projections of bone on the lower ends of the tibia and fibula, which form the inner and outer

ankles. The malleoli are present only in Mammalia. See *M. externus* and *M. internus*.

In Botany, a layer by which a plant is propagated.

M. externus. (L. *externus*, outward. F. *malléole externe*; G. *äusserer Knöchel*.) The lower end of the fibula; it is longer and larger than the internal malleolus, convex, and subcutaneous externally, and smooth for articulation with the astragalus internally, with a rough surface immediately behind for the attachments of ligaments; the anterior border is convex, and the posterior border is grooved for the tendons of the peronei muscles.

M., fracture of. Both malleoli may be fractured, when there is generally much displacement backwards of the foot; or one or other malleolus may be broken off, in which case there may be no distortion.

M. furca'tus, Ehrenberg. (L. *furcatus*, part. of *furco*, to fork.) A larval form of trematode worm. Viviparous. Found in certain Mollusca.

M. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, within. F. *malléole interne*; G. *innerer Knöchel*.) The lower end of the tibia; it is concave and roughish for ligaments externally, and smooth and cartilaginous for articulation with the astragalus internally; its lower extremity has a trapezoid cartilaginous surface for articulation with the astragalus; and its posterior border is grooved for the tendons of the tibialis posticus and flexor longus digitorum pedis, and for the flexor longus hallucis.

M. latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *artère malleolaire latérale*; G. *lateraler Knöchel*.) The same as *M. externus*.

M. media'lis. (L. *medialis*, middle. G. *medialer Knöchel*.) The same as *M. internus*.

M. radia'lis. (L. *radius*, the bone of that name.) The styloid process of the radius.

M. ulna'ris. (L. *ulna*, the bone of that name.) The styloid process of the ulna.

Malleomycetes. (L. *malleus*, ganders; Gr. *μύκης*, a fungus. F. *malleomyces*.) Hallier's term for a schizomycetous fungus found by him in the pus of ganders, and which he believed to be the cause of the disease.

Mallet. (Mid. E. *maillet*; F. *maillet*, a hammer. I. *maglietto*; S. *mazo*; G. *holzender Hammer*.) A wooden hammer used in certain operations in surgery, such as osteotomy.

Also, an instrument used by dentists for consolidating the plug for the filling of a cavity in a tooth. In one form a steel rod running in a hollow shaft is caused to give the blow by the action of a spring after it has been raised.

Malleus. (L. *malleus*, a hammer. F. *marteau*; G. *Hammer*.) The hammer bone, one of the ossicula auditus. The upper thicker end consists of a rounded head, the *Capitulum*, having on its posterior surface a depression for articulation with the incus; a constricted portion just below, the *Neck*; and beyond this a slightly expanded part from which a prolongation gradually tapers and bends at an obtuse angle to form a handle, the *Manubrium*, which is closely attached to the inner surface of the membrana tympani by periosteum and a fibro-cartilaginous tissue. From the expanded part below the neck, a long, slender spike of bone, the *Processus gracilis*, arises at nearly a right angle, and stretches into the Glaserian fissure, to the sides of which it is attached by bony tissue or by ligamentous fibres;

and from the same expanded part a short, conical offshoot of bone, the *Processus brevis*, arises, and is attached to the upper part of the membrana tympani.

Also, each of two hammer-like bodies forming a part of the jaws in Rotifera. Each malleus has for its head or uncus a piece which, when expanded by pressure, is like a comb with five unequal teeth, but is ordinarily curved with the teeth in apposition. The handle or manubrium is stout. In action the unci are raised by muscles springing from the mastax and then depressed by other muscles, by which means the food is torn, and is afterwards bruised between the opposing rami of the incus, and so passed on to the oesophagus. (Hudson.)

Also (*L. malleus*; Gr. μάκτις, a distemper in horses and asses), a synonym of *Glanders*.

M., anterior accessory ligament of. See *Ligamentum mallei anterioris accessorium*.

M., development of. The malleus is derived from the ossification of the proximal portion of the cartilage of the first visceral arch, or Meckel's cartilage. It corresponds to the articular element of the mandible of the lower vertebrates.

According to Albrecht the malleus of Vertebrata is the equivalent of the symplectic of fishes.

M. farciminosus. (G. *Hautwurm*.) A synonym of *Farcy*.

M. humidus. (L. *humidus*, moist. G. *Rotz*.) The same as *Glanders*.

M., ligament of, anterior. See *Ligamentum mallei anterioris*.

M., ligament of, external. See *Ligamentum mallei externum*.

M., ligament of, inferior. See *Ligamentum mallei inferius*.

M., ligament of, lateral. The *Ligamentum mallei externum*.

M., ligament of, posterior. See *Ligamentum mallei posterius*.

M., ligament of, superior. See *Ligamentum mallei superius*.

M., muscle of, anterior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) Sömmering's *Laxator tympani major*, probably part of the *Ligamentum mallei anterioris*.

M., muscle of, external. Sömmering's *Laxator tympani minor*; now believed to be ligamentous, the *Ligamentum mallei externum*.

M., muscle of, internal. (L. *internus*, within.) The *Tensor tympani*.

Mallinders. Same as *Malanders*.

Mallococcus. (Μαλλός, wool; κόκκος, a berry, or fruit. F. *mallocoque*; G. *fruchttaarrig*.) Having hairy fruit.

Mallophaga. (Μαλλός, wool; φαγείν, to eat. G. *Pelzfresser*.) A Family of the Suborder *Aptera*, Order *Rhyncoeta*, Class *Insecta*; or an Order of the Subclass *Ametabola*, Class *Insecta*. They are parasitic animals, louse-like in shape, with the mesothorax and metathorax united, and the mouth mandibulate with a suctorial tube. They are found on the skin of Mammalia and Aves, and live on the young hairs and feathers and on blood.

Mallothus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*.

M. philippen'sis. Müll. Arg. (*Philippine Islands*.) Hab. India. The species which supplies *Kamala*.

Mallow. (Mid. E. *malwe*; Sax. *malwe*, *mealewe*; from L. *malva*, the mallow; from Gr. μάλαχῃ, from μαλάσσω, to soften; from Aryan root *mal*, to grind. F. *mauve*; I. *malva*; S. *malva*; G. *Malve*, *Pappel*.) The *Malva sylvestris*.

M., com'mon. The *Malva sylvestris*.

M., curl-leaved. The *Malva crispa*.

M., dwarf. The *Malva rotundifolia*.

M., high. The *Malva sylvestris*.

M., Indian. The *Abutilon avicenne*.

M., Jew's. The *Corchorus olitorius*, from its use as a pot-herb in Syria.

M. leaves. The *Folia malve*.

M., marsh. See *Marshmallow*.

M., musk. The *Malva moschata*.

M., round-leaved. The *Malva rotundifolia*.

M., tree. The *Lavatera arborea*.

M., ver'vain. The *Malva aleca*.

M.-worts. The plants of the Order *Malvaceae*.

M., yellow. The *Abutilon avicenne*.

Mallow. Ireland, County Cork. An indifferent thermal water, having a temperature of 66° F. to 72° F. (18·88° C. to 22·22° C.), containing a very minute quantity of mineral constituents, but much nitrogen gas.

In the neighbourhood are also some iron waters.

Malls. The same as *Rubeola*.

Mal'medy. Germany, in Rhenish Prussia, on the Belgian frontier, between Aix-la-Chapelle and Spa. The waters are athermal and chalybeate. One spring, Pouhon de Géromont, contains sodium bicarbonate ·7121 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate ·1653, calcium bicarbonate ·4638, and iron bicarbonate ·1346 gramme in 1000. Used in anæmic conditions.

Malmignathus. (F. *malmignatte*.) The *Latrodectus malmignathus*.

Malmsey. (Mid. E. *malmesay*, *malvesie*; Old F. *malvoisie*; from *Malvasia*, a town on the east coast of Lacedæmonia, in the Morea. G. *Malvasier*.) A strong, sweet, high-flavoured Madeira wine made from grapes originally obtained from *Malvasia*.

Malnás. Hungary, in Transylvania. A water, temperature 19° C. (66·2° F.), containing calcium sulphate ·132 gramme, sodium sulphate ·011, and iron sulphate ·008 in 1000, with hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin affections and chronic rheumatic conditions.

Malobathrum. See *Malabathrum*.

Malobituric acid. (L. *malum*, apple; *bis*, twice; Gr. *ουρον*, urine.) C₅H₇N₃O₄. An acid obtained by heating barbituric acid with urea. It closely resembles bibarbituric acid.

Malograna'tum. (L. *malum*, an apple; *granum*, a grain. F. *grenadier*; G. *Granatbaum*.) A name for the *Punica granatum*, or pomegranate tree; from its grain-like seeds.

Malöl. (L. *malum*. G. *Äpfelöl*.) A greyish-yellow essential oil obtained by distillation from rotten apples of some varieties; it has a musky taste and smell, boils at 109° C. (228·2° F.), and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

Ma'lon. France, département de la Seine-inférieure. A mild chalybeate water, containing carbonic acid and some hydrogen sulphide.

Malone'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceae*.

MALONIC—MALPRESENTATION.

M. nitida, Spruce. (*L. nitidus*, shining.) The source of *Guacamaca*.

Malonic acid. (*L. malum*, an apple. *F. acide malonique*; *G. Malonsäure*.) $C_3H_4O_4 \equiv CH_2(CO_2H)_2$. A bibasic acid of the oxalic series obtained by Dessaignes from the oxidation of malic acid with potassium dichromate. It forms large flat tables. It melts at $132^\circ C.$ ($269.6^\circ F.$), and at $150^\circ C.$ ($302^\circ F.$) decomposes in part into carbonic acid gas and acetic acid, and in part distils unchanged. It dissolves easily in water, alcohol, and ether.

Malonylure'a. A synonym of *Barbituric acid*.

Malou, La. See *La Malou*.

Malpighi, Marcello. An Italian anatomist and microscopist, born at Crevalcuore, near Bologna, in 1628, died in Rome in 1694. See also *Malpighian*.

M., acini of. (*L. acinus*, a juicy berry with seeds.) The *Malpighian bodies*.

M., canals' of. The long slender tubes connected with the hinder part of the digestive canal in air-breathing Arthropoda, in some Crustacea, and in Insecta; they are probably renal in function.

M., glomerules of. (*L. dim. of glomus*, a ball of yarn.) The *Malpighian bodies*.

M., pyramids of. (*G. Nierenpyramiden*.) The pyramidal portions of the medullary substance of the kidney, chiefly formed by the collecting tubules, being the papillæ with the papillary portion and the boundary layer continuous with it.

M., tubes of. Same as *M., canals of*.

M., tubules of. Same as *M., canals of*.

Malpighia. (In honour of *Malpighi*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malpighiaceæ*.

M. crassifolia, Aubl. The *Byrsonima crassifolia*.

M. glabra, Linn. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) Yields an esculent fruit, the Barbadoes cherry, which is subacid, carminative, and astringent. The bark is said by Dondè to be used in Mexico as an astringent.

M. mourei'a, Aubl. The *Byrsonima crassifolia*.

M. puniceifolia. (*L. puniceus*, purple-coloured; *folium*, a leaf.) Fruit used as that of *M. glabra*.

M. spicata, Cav. The *Byrsonima spicata*.

M. u'rens, Linn. (*L. uro*, to burn. *F. malpighier brûlant*; *G. brennende Malpighia*.) A tree indigenous in the West Indies and in South America, the hairy leaves of which cause intense itching and burning. The fruit of this and other species are eaten under the name of Barbadoes cherries.

M. verbascifolia, Linn. The *Byrsonima verbascifolia*.

Malpighiaceæ. (*Malpighi*, Marcello.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Geraniales*, or of the Alliance *Sapindales*. Bushes or trees, with simple, stipulate leaves; five-partite calyx; five, hypogynous, unguiculate petals; ovary generally consisting of three carpels; ovules solitary, pendulous from long stalks; seeds exalbuminous; and embryo convolute. Many are indigenous to America. They often contain tannic acid.

Malpighiaceous. (*F. malpighiacæ*.) Applied to hairs attached horizontally by their centre to a glandulous base, and giving issue by

their extremities to the fluid secreted by that gland, as those of the *Malpighia urens*.

Malpighiads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Malpighiaceæ*.

Malpighian. Relating to *Malpighi*.

M. bodies. (*G. Malpighi'sche Körperchen*, *M. Gefässknäuel*.) The glomeruli or small capillary plexuses, enclosed in a capsule, found in the cortical portion of the kidney; they are about 1-120th of an inch in diameter in man. Each plexus is divided into two to five lobes. The surface of the glomerulus and the spaces between the lobules are covered with a thin membrana propria on which is a layer of flat cells, separated by a space from a second or parietal layer of nucleated epithelial cells lining a dilatation of the uriniferous tubule which is named the capsule of Bowman, or the Malpighian capsule. The Malpighian corpuscles are believed to filter off the watery constituents of the urine.

M. bodies, inflammation of. See *Nephritis, glomerular*.

M. bodies of kidney. The *M. bodies*.

M. bodies of spleen. The *M. corpuscles of spleen*.

M. capsule. (*L. capsula*, a small case.)

The spherical dilatation forming the commencement of a uriniferous tubule.

M. corpuscles of kidney. (*L. corpusculum*, a small body.) The *M. bodies*.

M. corpuscles of spleen. Small masses situated upon the minute splenic arteries. They are oval, whitish spots, measuring 1-30th to 1-60th inch in diameter. They are composed of lymphadenoid tissue continuous with the connective-tissue coats of the arteries. They contain numerous white corpuscles and capillaries.

M. follicles. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag.) The *M. corpuscles of spleen*.

M. layer of skin. (*G. Malpighi'sche Schicht der Oberhaut*.) The same as *Rete mucosum* or *R. Malpighii*.

M. pyramids. See *Malpighi, pyramids of*.

M. stratum of skin. (*L. stratum*, a pavement.) The *M. layer of skin*.

M. tubes. Same as *Malpighi, canals of*.

M. tufts. The group of capillary blood-vessels found in each glomerulus of the kidney.

M. vesicles. The infundibula of the lungs.

Malpighi'næ. (*F. malpighinæ*.) Applied by Bartling to a Class of plants, comprehending the *Acerineæ*, *Coriariæ*, *Erythroxyleæ*, *Hippocastaneæ*, *Malpighiaceæ*, *Rhizoboleæ*, *Sapindaceæ*, and *Tropæoleæ*.

Malposition. (*F. mal*; from *L. malus*, bad; *positio*, a placing.) Faulty situation or position of the fetus in the uterus, so that the various parts of the child do not bear their normal relations to the various parts of the abdominal or pelvic cavities.

Malpractice. (*F. mal*, ill; from *L. malus*, bad; *E. practice*, the mode of doing a thing; *Mid. E. praktike*; from *F. practique*; from *L. practicus*; from *Gr. πρακτικός*, fit for business.) Culpable neglect, or want of ordinary skill and attention in the care, of a sick person.

Malpraxis. (*L. malus*, bad; *Gr. πράξις*, conduct.) Same as *Malpractice*.

Malpresentation. (*L. malus*; *præ-*

MALT—MALTHUSIANISM.

sentatio, a placing before.) That condition in which the long axis of the fetus does not coincide with the long axis of the genital canal.

Malt. (Sax. *mealt*; from *melian*, to melt; G. *Malz*. F. *malt d'orge*, *drêche*; I. *malto*, *orzo rivoltato*; S. *malta*.) Grain, usually barley, which has been steeped in water, kept at about 70° F. (21·11° C.), allowed to germinate, and when it has arrived at a certain stage exposed to heat. In steeping, it takes up about 40 to 50 per cent. of its weight of water, whilst it loses about one per cent. of its solid constituents. In germination, it loses by oxidation about 10 per cent. of its weight. It differs from barley in the larger proportion of maltose or sugar it contains resulting from the action of the vegetable ferment, diastase or maltin, on the starch contained in the seeds; 100 parts of dry barley yield 63·4 starch, 16·3 proteids, 6·6 dextrin, 3·1 fat, 7·1 cellulose, and 2·4 ashes. When malted, admitting 10·2 parts of loss by solution and germination, the 88·8 parts of malt which are produced contain 48·9 starch, 16 proteids, 6·9 dextrin, 2 sugar, 2·5 fat, 7·3 cellulose, and 2·1 ashes. The chief loss is therefore in the starch.

M. bath. A bath into which four to six pounds of malt, boiled in seven or eight pints of water, have been added.

M., extract of. (L. *extraho*, to draw out of.) This substance is prepared by digesting malt with water, straining, and evaporating the product to the consistency of thick honey. It contains diastase, and so acts as a digestive ferment, as well as being itself nutritious. It is useful in cases of imperfect nutrition and mal-assimilation, and in phthisis. The dose is four drachms. See *Extractum malti*, U.S. Ph.

M. liquors. Term applied to the different kinds of ales and beers containing alcohol, and prepared from the fermentation of the grain of various cereals.

M. poultice. The *Cataplasma bynes*.

M. spirit. Spirit, such as whisky, distilled from malt.

M., sugar of. The same as *Maltose*.

M. vinegar. See *Vinegar*, malt.

Malta. Same as *Mali*.

Malta. An island in the Mediterranean Sea, about seventeen miles long by nine miles wide, sixty miles south of Sicily. In winter the climate of Malta is temperate and healthy, but variable. The temperature from October to May ranging from 51° to 71° F. (10·55° C. to 21·66° C.) From July to October it ranges between 80° and 90° (26·66° C. to 32·22° C.). The north-east wind, named Gregale, occurs in winter, and is exceedingly strong and cold feeling. The south-east wind, named Scirocco, occurs chiefly in August and September, and is moist and depressing. In the summer and autumn there is risk of malarial fever, as well as dysentery and diarrhœa. The chief residence is Valetta and its suburbs.

Malta has been recommended in phthisis and chronic bronchitis, but probably not very wisely.

M. fever. A fever of long continuance and a variety of symptoms indicating the implication of many organs and structures observed in Malta and several other places on the Mediterranean, such as Gibraltar, Naples, and Catania. It usually commences slowly and insidiously, with lassitude, weariness, shiverings, bad appetite, nausea, thirst, and headache, which

is often severe; the tongue is furred, flabby, and red at the edges, the pharyngeal mucous membrane is congested; the bowels are, as a rule, constipated, the motions sometimes streaked with blood, and there are occasional attacks of diarrhœa; there is enlargement of the liver and spleen, gurgling in the iliac fossa, and tympanites; there is roughish breathing and some crepitation at the lung bases, and profuse perspiration with sudamina; delirium is rare. The symptoms continue for ten or fourteen days and then decline for a time; soon there is a relapse, with shivering, headache, exalted temperature, perhaps up to 40° C. (104° F.) or more in the evening, sleeplessness, and profuse perspiration; there is seldom delirium; joint complications occur, one of them becomes red, swollen, and very painful, then another and another, then the testicle may be affected, and then, it may be, the sciatic or intercostal nerves; this condition may last many weeks, during which anæmia makes great progress, and the patient is very weak and thin; not infrequently there is another improvement and again a relapse, and it may be months before real convalescence occurs, but recovery is the rule, the deaths being only about two per cent. The exact nature of the disease is disputed; probably it arises from putrefactive emanations, possibly modified by malarial influences. In fatal cases, Peyer's patches are found normal, or with slight proliferation of the lymphoid tissue, the mesenteric glands are only slightly enlarged, the spleen is large and diffused, with congestion of the Malpighian bodies; the kidney is similarly affected; the liver is congested, leucocytes are found in the interlobular fissures, and the hepatic cells are the subjects of cloudy swelling. Micrococci are found in very large numbers in the spleen, and in smaller numbers in the liver and kidney.

Maltha. (Μάλθα, a mixture of wax and pitch.) A variety of *Bitumen*; it is a white, brittle, waxy substance, of sp. gr. 0·77, being intermediate in consistence between petroleum and asphalt.

Also, an old name for wax, especially the softer kind.

Malthacodes. (Μαλθακώδης, softish. F. *malthaceux*.) Having, or full of, softness. An epithet (Gr. anal. μαλθακώδης), used by Hippocrates, *de Ulcer.*, xii, 16; xiii, 1, applied to soft topical medicines, prepared with oil; their use was forbidden in ulcers.

Malthactic. (Μαλθακτικός.) The same as *Malactic*.

Malthaxis. (Μάλθαξις.) Softening.

Malthé. Same as *Maltha*.

Malthæorum. Old term for *Sal communis*, or common salt. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Malthus, Thom'as Robert. An English divine, born 1766, died 1834.

Malthusianism. (*Malthus*.) The teaching of Malthus in respect to the increase of population, which he demonstrated to be under ordinary circumstances much greater than the increase of the means of subsistence. Hence he was led to consider the checks to the increase of population, which he arranged under three heads, moral restraint, vice, and misery. He strongly inculcated the necessity of moral restraint, contending that it was immoral to beget children without fair prospect of being able to provide for them.

Mal'tin. A nitrogenous ferment existing, according to Dubrunfaut, in malt, and much more active than diastase.

Maltine. A name given in commerce to an extract of malt which contains dextrin, glucose, and a variable quantity of diastase. See *Extractum malti*.

Mal'tose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$. A variety of sugar obtained during the process of malting, as well as when a starchy substance is acted on by amylolytic ferments, and probably the chief sugar formed by the action of the animal diastase on ferments. It is allied to saccharose or cane sugar more closely than to glucose, and is isomeric with lactose. It is crystalline. It is dextro-rotatory, and its solution has the power of polarising light to a greater degree than solution of glucose. It is not so sweet as, and reduces copper sulphate less easily than, glucose. It can be converted into dextroglucose by boiling with dilute acids. It was first clearly demonstrated by O'Sullivan.

Mal'tum, U.S. Ph. See *Malt*.

M. hor'dei. (L. *hordeum*, barley.) Malt.

M. mo'la frac'tum. (L. *mola*, a mill; *fractus*, part of *frango*, to break. G. *innerlich-geschrotetes Gerstenmalz*.) Bruised barley malt meal. Boiled with water it is used as a demulcent drink, often flavoured with lime-juice.

Mal'um. (L. *malum*; Gr. *μήλον*, *μάλον*. F. *pomme*; G. *Apfel*.) An apple.

M. armeniacum. (L. *armeniacus*, of Armenia.) The apricot.

M. ca'num. (L. *canis*, a dog.) The quince, the fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia*.

M. coen'sé. The carambole, the fruit of the *Averrhoa carambola*. It grows in the West Indies, where it is eaten as a pickle.

M. coto'neum. (L. *Cotoneus*, instead of *Cydonius*, from *Cydonia*.) The quince, the fruit of *Pyrus cydonia*.

M. cydo'nium. (L. *Cydonia*, an ancient town on the north coast of Crète.) The name by which Piso describes the *Ægle marmelos*.

M. insa'nium. (L. *insanus*, mad. F. *pomme d'amour*; G. *Tollapfel*.) The mad apple, the fruit of the *Solanum melongena*.

M. lycoper'sicum. The tomato or love apple; the fruit of the *Lycopersicum esculentum*.

M. per'sicum. (L. *persicum*, Persian. F. *pêche*; G. *Pfirsiche*.) The peach, or fruit of the *Amygdalus persica*.

M. spino'sum. (L. *spinosus*, thorny.) The fruit of *Datura stramonium*.

M. terres'trè. (L. *terrestris*, of the earth.) The root of the mandrake, *Atropa mandragora*.

Mal'um. (L. *malum*, an evil. F. *mal*, *maladie*; G. *Krankheit*, *Übel*.) An ill, evil, or disease.

M. ægypti'acum. (*Egypt*.) A synonym of *Diphtheria*.

M. aleppen'sé. (*Aleppo*, a city of Turkey in Asia.) The *Aleppo evil*.

M. articulo'rum. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) Gout.

M. cadu'cum. (L. *caducus*, falling.) The falling sickness; epilepsy.

M. cadu'cum pulmo'num. (L. *caducus*, falling; *pulmo*, the lung.) Falling sickness of the lungs; asthma.

M. Cotun'nii. (L. *Cotunnus*, or Domenico Cotugno, an Italian anatomist.) Sciatica.

M. cox'æ seni'lè. (L. *coxa*, the hip;

senilis, old.) An old name for osteo-arthritis or *Rheumatoid arthritis* when it attacks the hip-joint.

M. hypochondri'acum. Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

M. hyster'icum. Same as *Hysteria*.

M. ischiad'icum. The same as *Sciatica*.

M. Laz'ari. (*Lazarus*.) The same as *Elephantiasis*.

M. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little.) The lesser sickness; being epilepsy unaccompanied by convulsions.

M. mor'tuum. (L. *mortuus*, dead.) An old term for a form of *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, in which the skin affected appears very speedily to become as if dead.

M. pedic'uli. (L. *pediculus*, a louse.) Same as *Phthieriasis*.

M. perforans pe'dis. (L. *perforans*, part. of *perforo*, to bore through; *pes*, a foot.) Atrophic disease of the foot. It commences with a thickening of the corium, which may be occasioned by injury to the sciatic nerve or spinal cord, or by a corn, or by frost-bite or other local traumatic influence; chronic inflammation with the subsequent formation of a round ulcer occurs. Then follow proliferation and hypertrophy of the epidermic cells, alteration in the nails and growth, with an erythema and eczema, of hair on the dorsum of foot and lower limb. Pain and muscular debility are experienced. The parts around the ulcer are anæsthetic, and ultimately destruction of all the soft parts, as well as of the joints and bones, occur. The nerves have been found to be degenerated.

M. pila'rè. (L. *pilus*, a hair. F. *plique*.) A term for *Plica polonica*.

Also, a term for a disorder of the skin of infants, especially of the dorsal region, in which much irritation is supposed to be caused by the growth of young hairs which cannot extrude themselves from the hair-sac.

M. Pottii. (Percival Pott, English surgeon.) See *Pott's disease*.

M. prima'rium. (L. *primarius*, of the first rank.) A primary disease; a disease not resulting from or dependent on another.

M. reg'imen. (L. *malus*, bad; *regimen*, guidance.) Bad treatment of a disease.

M. seni'lè arteria'rum. (L. *senilis*, old; *arteria*.) A synonym of *Arteritis deformans*, the process which leads to atheroma in the aged. It consists essentially in a thickening of the internal coats of the arteries.

M. seni'lè articulo'rum. (L. *senilis*; *articulus*, a joint.) The same as *Osteo-arthritis*.

M. vener'eum. (L. *Venus*.) Syphilis.

Malus. (L. *malus*; Gr. *μήλα*. F. *pommier*; G. *Apfelbaum*.) An apple tree.

M. acer'ba, Mèrat. (L. *acerbus*, sour.) The *Pyrus malus*, var. *acerba*.

M. auran'tia ma'jor. (L. *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) The sweet orange, the fruit of the *Citrus aurantium*.

M. commu'nis, Lamarck. (L. *communis*, common.) The apple tree, *Pyrus malus*.

M. dasyphyl'la. (*Δασύς*, rough; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) The *Pyrus malus*, or pear tree.

M. in'dica. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The fruit of *Averrhoa bilimbi*, a tree which flowers throughout the year in the gardens of the East Indies, where it is carefully cultivated. The juice of the root is drunk in fevers. The leaves

boiled and made into a poultice with rice are extolled for every kind of tumour. The juice of the fruit is used in all cases of external heat, rags dipped in it being applied to the part. It is also taken mixed with arrack to cure diarrhoea.

M. limonia acida. (L. *acidus*, sour.) The lemon.

M. medica. (L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing.) The lemon.

M. mitis, Wallr. (L. *mitis*, mild.) The *Pyrus malus*, var. *mitis*.

M. punica. (L. *punicus*, Phœnician.) The pomegranate.

M. sativa. (L. *sativus*, that is sown.) The apple tree, being the cultivated varieties of the *Pyrus malus*.

M. sylvestris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to woods.) The wild crab, *Pyrus malus*.

Malusic acid. (F. *acide malusien*.) Same as *Malic acid*.

Malva. (L. *malva*; from Gr. *μαλάχνη*, from *μαλάσσω*, to soften. F. *mauve*; G. *Malve*, *Poppel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*, so called from its demulcent properties.

M. alcea, Linn. (*Ἀλκία*, a species of mallow. F. *mauve alcée*.) The vervain mallow, with leaves jagged or cut in round edges. It is mucilaginous.

M. angustifolia, Cav. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Mexico. Leaves and root emollient.

M. arboræa. (L. *arboræus*, pertaining to a tree.) The common hollyhock, *Althæa rosea*.

M. hismal va officinalis. The *Althæa officinalis*.

M. borealis, Wallm. (L. *borealis*, belonging to the north wind.) The *M. rotundifolia*.

M. commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) The *M. sylvestris*.

M. crispa, Linn. (L. *crispus*, curled.) Used as *M. sylvestris*.

M. glabra, Desv. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) Leaves used as those of *M. sylvestris*.

M. moscha'ta, Linn. (*Μόσχος*, musk. F. *mauve masqué*.) An oil can be distilled from it which may be employed in the same way as musk. Used as *M. sylvestris*.

M. neglecta, Wallroth. (L. *neglectus*, despised.) The *M. vulgaris*.

M. pusilla, With. (L. *pusillas*, insignificant.) The *M. rotundifolia*.

M. rotundifolia, Linn. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf. F. *petite mauve*.) The round-leaved mallow, similar in respect to its properties to the *M. sylvestris*. Same as *M. vulgaris*.

M. sylves'tris, Linn. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood. F. *mauve commune*, *m. sauvage*, *grande mauve*; G. *Käscappel*, *Wald-malve*.) The common mallow. The leaves and flowers are used in cataplasms, fomentations, and emollient clysters; flowers pectoral. The leaves form part of *Folia malvæ*, G. Ph.

M. verbenæa. (L. *verbenæa*, vervain.) Another name for the *M. alcea*.

M. vis'cum. (L. *viscum*, birdlime.) The marshmallow, *Althæa officinalis*.

M. vulgaris, Fries. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Leaves form part of *Folia malvæ*, G. Ph.

Malva'ceæ. (L. *malva*. F. *malvacées*; G. *Malvengewächse*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort, or the Alliance, *Malvales*. They are dicotyledonous polypetalous plants with hypogynous

columnar stamens; one-celled, reniform, transversely dehiscent anthers; curved embryo; and twisted cotyledons.

Malva'ceous. (L. *malva*. F. *malvacé*; G. *malvenartig*.) Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the Genus *Malva*.

Malvales. (L. *malva*.) A Cohort of the Series *Thalamifloræ*, or an Alliance of hypogynous Exogens having a calyx with valvate æstivation, numerous stamens, embryo with little or no albumen, and axile or sutural placentation.

Malvææ. (L. *malva*.) A Tribe of the Order *Malvales* having the flowers with an involucre or epicalyx, and apocarpous fruit.

Malvern. Worcestershire. The two villages of this name, Great and Little, 500 feet above sea-level, in a beautiful locality, have been famed for long as health resorts, and the waters from St. Anne's Well and Holywell were formerly supposed to be of great value in many disorders, especially in urinary diseases, neuroses, and phthisis. They are simply pure, soft, fresh waters.

Mal'wa. A state of Central India.

M. sweat'ing sick'ness. A disease resembling, but different from, cholera, described by Dr. Murray in 1840. It commences with rigors, followed by headache, heat of skin, dilated pupils, burning sensation at the epigastrium, restlessness and thirst, and generally copious watery motions, smelling like the flesh of carnivorous animals slightly tainted. In many cases vomiting occurs of a similar fluid, with cramps in the extremities, and the skin soon becomes bathed in perspiration. There is great oppression in breathing, with anxiety and weak rapid pulse. The mental faculties remain clear till near the end, when coma intervenes, and death may ensue within ten hours of the commencement of the attack. Vomiting and cramps were neither constant nor prominent symptoms, but in severe cases no urine is passed, and the evacuations continue; while, when the disease takes a more favourable turn, the pulse becomes fuller, the præcordial oppression less, some dark green fæculent matter is passed, a little urine is secreted, and the patient sleeps. After a remission of 24 to 48 hours the same train of symptoms is apt to be renewed, and as the disease goes on remission succeeds the paroxysm with a regular periodicity, and the attacks become gradually slighter.

Ma'ma pi'an. (F. *maman pian*, *mère des piens*.) Mother yaw, an ulcer which marks the commencement of the disease *Franbasia*.

Ma'makai. Russia, in the Caucasus. A weak sodium sulphate water.

Ma'mei. The *Mammea americana*. The sap yields a wine, from which the tree derives its name of toddy tree.

Mamelu'co. (Arab. *memalik*, a slave.) A term used in Brazil to denote the hybrid between the white and Indian.

Mamil'la. (L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma*, a breast, a teat.) A teat.

Also, the male mammary gland.

Mamil'læ. Nominative plural of *Mamilla*.

M. medulla'res. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) The *Corpora albicantia*.

Mamillary. See *Mammillary*.

Mam'ma. (L. *mamma*, a breast, a pap. F. *mammelle*; I. *mamella*, *poppa*; S. *mama*, *teta*;

G. Brust.) The breast or prominence on either side of the chest in females, composed of the lobes of the milk-producing or mammary gland, surrounded by more or less fat, united by connective tissue, and covered by skin. They are separated from each other by a furrow or sinus, being the space over the sternum. The outer surface presents three zones: the central zone is represented by a rose-red or dark-brown prominence, the *Nipple*, which points outwards; the middle zone immediately surrounds the central zone, constituting the *Areola*; the outer zone is the remaining smooth white surface of skin marked by more or less distinct blue veins and, if in a woman who has been pregnant, by *Lineæ albicantes*. The breasts in males are atrophied, but have the same constituents as those of the female. See *Mammary gland*.

M., amputation of. See *Breast, amputation of*.

M., atrophy of. (Ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) Wasting of the mammary gland. It occurs normally in women at an advanced age, but is also seen as the result of the action of iodine.

M., cirrho'sis of. A synonym of *Mastitis, lobular, interstitial, chronic*.

See also, *Cirrhosis mammae*.

M., elephantiasis of, hard. Virchow's term for *Mastitis, lobular, interstitial, chronic*.

M., fibro'ma of, diffuse. A synonym of *Mastitis, lobular, interstitial, chronic*.

M., induration of, benign. (L. *induro*, to harden.) A synonym of *Mastitis, lobular, interstitial, chronic*.

M., induration of, knotty. A synonym of *Mastitis, lobular, interstitial, chronic*.

M., neuralgia of. See *Mastodynia*.

Mammæ. Nominative plural of *Mamma*.

M. abdomina'les. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) Mammary glands situated in pairs on the under surface of the abdomen, as in dogs and pigs.

M. dorsa'les. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) Mammary glands situated on or near the back, as in *Myopotamus*.

M. erraticeæ. (L. *erro*, to wander.) Mammary glands in an abnormal position or in excessive number. They have been found in the axilla, on the shoulder, back, and thigh.

M. inguina'les. (L. *inguen*, the groin.) Mammary glands situated in the groin, as in cows and horses.

M. pectora'les. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) Mammary glands situated on the under surface of the chest, as in elephants, monkeys, and man.

Mammæform. Same as *Mammiform*.

Mammal. An animal of the Class *Mammalia*.

Mammal'gia. (Μάμμα, the mother's breast; ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *Mastodynia*.

Mammalia. (L. *mamma*, a breast. F. *mammifères*; I. *mammiferi*; S. *mammiferos*; G. *Säugethiere*.) A Class or Division of the Subkingdom *Vertebrata*, nourishing their young by the secretion of milk formed by the mammary glands. They are viviparous and warm-blooded, and have hairy integuments, if not in the adult, as in *Cetacea*, yet in the foetal condition. The red blood-corpuscles are discoid, or elliptical as in the camel, and non-nucleated; the white corpuscles are spherical and nucleated. There are two distinct lungs. The heart has four distinct cavities; two of which, the right auricle and ventricle, drive the blood through the lungs, constituting the lesser circulation; whilst the

other two, the left auricle and ventricle, drive the blood through the body generally, constituting the greater circulation. The embryo has an amnion and allantois. There are seven cervical vertebrae, except in the Manatee and *Choloepus Hoffmanni*, which have six, and *Bradypus torquatus*, which has eight, and *Bradypus tridactylus*, which has nine. The atlas is ring-like, the cavity being crossed by a transverse ligament. The os odontoideum is ankylized to the second vertebra. The dorsal vertebrae vary from ten to twenty-four, the lumbar from two to nine, the sacral from one to ten, and those forming the tail from two to forty-six. The brain-case has ossified walls. The occipital has two condyles. The mandible articulates with the squamosal by a convex or flat condyle, and consists of two rami. The Wolfian bodies remain only as rudiments. Most mammals are diphyodontal. The oldest fossil forms belong to the Marsupials, and are found in the Trias. The term was first employed by Linnaeus.

M. achor'ia. (A, neg.; χόριον, the membrane that encloses the foetus.) Kölliker's term for those mammals in which there is union between mother and foetus by means of a chorion; they are the *Marsupialia* and the *Monotremata*.

M. chori'ata. (Χόριον.) Kölliker's term for those mammals in which the mother and the foetus are connected by means of a villous chorion; being all but *Marsupialia* and *Monotremata*.

M. decidua'ta. (*Decidua*.) Placental mammals in which the foetal and maternal parts are so intimately united in a single placenta that in parturition a part of the uterine mucous membrane is shed with it.

M. implacenta'lia. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *placenta*.) Sir R. Owen's term for those mammals which have no placenta; they are the *Marsupialia* and the *Monotremata*.

M. nondecidua'ta. (L. *non*, not; *decidua*.) Placental mammals in which the villousities of the chorion penetrate the follicles of the mucous membrane of the uterus, but become entirely detached from it at parturition, no part of the uterine membrane being separated along with them.

M. placenta'lia. (*Placenta*.) Sir R. Owen's term for those mammals which have a placenta; being all but *Marsupialia* and *Monotremata*.

Mammaliferous. (*Mammalia*; L. *fero*, to bear.) In Geology, containing the remains of mammals.

Mammalogy. (Μάμμα, the female breast; λόγος, a discourse. F. *mammalogie*; I. *mammalogia*; S. *mamalogia*; G. *Mammalogie*.) A term for a treatise or dissertation on, or a description of, the *Mammalia*.

Mammary. (L. *mamma*, the female breast. F. *mammaire*; I. *mammario*; S. *mamario*.) Of, or belonging to, the female breast.

M. ab'scess. (F. *abcès de la mamelle*.) A circumscribed collection of pus which may result from mastitis, from some injury to the part, as from a blow, or burn, or from infection owing to the presence of a fissure of the nipple, or from necrosis of the ribs, or from sudden suppression of the milk, or from some general disease, as small-pox or typhoid fever. There are the usual signs of local inflammation with, in many instances, well-marked general disturbance of the health, as rigors, loss of appetite, rapid pulse, and high

temperature. The position of the abscess may be either immediately beneath the skin or in the substance of the gland, or in the connective tissue beneath the gland. The matter is apt to burrow owing to the looseness of the texture of the breast, and if not early opened sinuses occur. See *Mastitis*.

M. abscess, intraglandular. (L. *intra*, within; *gland*.) One arising in the alveoli of the mammary gland.

M. abscess, post glandular. (L. *post*, behind; *gland*.) One occurring in the connective tissue lying between the mammary gland and the pectoralis major; or extending there from the deepest lobes of the gland; or caused by necrosis of a rib; or being the outward evacuation of an empyema.

M. abscess, superficial. (L. *superficies*, the surface of a thing.) One occurring immediately under the skin.

M. artery, external. (L. *externus*, outward.) The *Thoracic artery, long*.

M. artery, external, accessory. (L. *accessus*, a going to.) An occasional branch of the axillary artery arising above the circumflex arteries, and running downwards and inwards to the side of the thorax behind the long thoracic artery.

M. artery, external inferior. (L. *externus*, outward; *inferior*, lower. F. *artère mammaire externe inférieure*.) The *Thoracic artery, long*.

M. artery, external superior. (L. *externus*; *superior*, upper. F. *artère mammaire externe supérieure*.) The *Thoracic artery, superior*.

M. artery, internal. (L. *internus*, inner. F. *artère mammaire interne*; G. *innere Brustschlagader*.) A branch of the subclavian artery opposite to the origin of the thyroid axis; it runs downwards and backwards to the posterior surface of the cartilage of the first rib, about half an inch from the sternum, and then vertically down to the interspace between the sixth and seventh costal cartilages opposite the base of the xiphoid cartilage, where it divides into the musculo-phrenic and the superior epigastric arteries. Its origin varies considerably, sometimes it arises as part of the thyroid axis, or with one or other of the scapular arteries, or it may arise from the axillary artery, the innominate artery, or the aorta.

M. diabetes. (Διαβήτης, the disease diabetes.) A term applied to extreme cases of galactorrhœa in which the general emaciation is very rapid.

M. duct-cyst. See *M. gland, cyst of, duct*.

M. gland. (F. *glande mammaire*; G. *Brustdrüse*.) The milk-secreting gland; it lies in woman upon the pectoralis muscle of each side, extending from the third to the sixth rib. It consists of numerous alveoli embedded in connective tissue having branched corpuscles, and in some animals bundles of unstriped muscular fibre cells. Each alveolus is formed of a membrana propria consisting of branched connective-tissue cells, and is lined, when the gland is inactive, with a single layer of flattened epithelial cells, but during lactation the cells become larger, columnar, and contain fat-globules. The alveoli open, several together, into the lactiferous ducts, which unite to form fifteen to twenty larger or galactophorous ducts, conveying the milk to the nipple.

The alveoli are collected into lobules, these into larger and larger lobules, and the largest lobules into lobes held together by areolar tissue and more or less adipose tissue. The gland is supplied by arterial twigs from the thoracic branches of the axillary, from the intercostal, and from the internal mammary arteries, and by the external mammary artery. The veins are very numerous and large, and many are quite superficial. The nerves are divisible into cutaneous and glandular; the cutaneous proceed from the lateral and anterior branches of the second to the sixth intercostal nerves, and from the anterior thoracic nerves given off from the brachial plexus; the glandular nerves are branches of the fourth to the sixth lateral cutaneous pectoral nerves, and the sympathetic branches which enter the gland run in company with the long thoracic artery and with the anterior rami perforantes of the intercostal arteries. The lymphatics discharge themselves into those of the axilla and anterior mediastinum. In woman the long diameter of the gland is on the average 128 mm., the vertical diameter 111 mm., the left being usually the largest, the thickness is 54 mm. Its volume is 223 cub. cent.; its weight 254 grammes. Sp. gr. of the gland substance 1.0455. The ducts have a diameter of 1.7 to 2.3 mm. The external opening of each duct is about 0.6 mm. wide. The acini have an average diameter of 0.12 mm., extremes 0.08 and 0.16. In man the weight of the gland varies from 1 to 137 grammes; the diameter from 3 to 21 mm., average 7.7 mm.; thickness 3 mm. The papilla, or nipple, which is from 2 to 5 mm. high, is situated about 12 cm. from the middle line, and is just below the fourth rib in the fourth intercostal space or over the fifth rib.

Supernumerary glands are not infrequent, and they may be placed either near to the normal ones, or in the axilla or the groin, or on the thigh, the back, or the shoulder. Sometimes a normally placed gland has two or three nipples.

The mammary glands are by many believed to be modified sebaceous glands, the hairs having disappeared; those of Monotremata appear to be modified sudoriparous glands.

The presence of mammary glands is restricted to the Mammalia, though an analogous secretion is produced in some birds by the crop. In Monotremata the mammary gland possesses no nipple, and consists of a group of several tubes, resembling the other integumentary glands, opening in Ornithorhyncus on an area destitute of hairs but not elevated, and in Echinida in a pouch-like depression. In Marsupials and all higher mammals nipples are present, and the gland is placed inside a permanent cutaneous pouch. The number of glands in the different orders generally correspond to the average number of young produced at a birth. As a rule they form two rows which, when numerous, as in Suidæ and Carnivora, extend from the inguinal to the pectoral region. In many of the Didelphia they are arranged in a circle on the abdomen. They may be situated only in the lumbar region, as in Perissodactyla, Ruminantia, and Cetacea or they are limited to the pectoral region, as in the elephant, Sirenia, many Prosimii, Cheiroptera, and Primates. See also *Breast* and its subheadings, *Mamma* and its subheadings, and *Milk, secretion of*.

M. gland, abscess of. See *M. abscess*.

M. gland, absence of. (G. *Brust-*

MAMMARY.

drüsenmangel.) The gland is sometimes altogether absent, especially when the chest walls are defective and when the ovaries are deficient.

M. gland, ad'eno-fibro'ma of. (*Ἀδὲν, a gland; fibroma.*) A common form of simple chronic mammary tumour; it is roundish or lobulated, circumscribed, convex and fibrous on section, and often cystic. It is encapsuled, bluish white or greyish on section, yields some fluid on pressure, and the fibrous tissue has a foliated appearance.

M. gland, ad'eno-sarco'ma of. (*Ἀδὲν; σὰρξ, flesh*.) An adeno-fibroma containing a large amount of cellular new formation. It grows rapidly to a large size, is painless, movable, semi-elastic, nodulated, and affects neither the skin nor the lymphatic glands; it is lobulated on section, and like to sage jelly.

M. gland, adeno'ma of. (*Ἀδὲν, a gland.*) True adenoma is rare, but it has been occasionally observed as a firm, distinct, roundish, sometimes lobulated, growth from the periphery of the gland; small lactiferous ducts are seen, but no large ones; these occasionally form cysts by dilatation.

M. gland, adeno'ma of, cyst'ic. (*Ἀδὲν; κύστις, the bladder.*) An adeno-fibroma containing cysts filled with a mucoid fluid, yellow, or reddish, or brownish, from admixture with blood.

M. gland, are'ola of. See *Areola*.

M. gland, arteries of. (*F. artères mammaires; G. Brustschlagader.*) Twigs from the thoracic branches of the axillary, the intercostals, and the internal mammary arteries.

M. gland, can'cer of. See *Breast, cancer of*.

M. gland, can'cer of, acute'. Coats's term for a rapidly growing mammary cancer having a very firm fibrous stroma, forming distinct meshes filled with epithelial masses consisting of large cancer cells essentially like those of scirrhus cancer.

M. gland, can'cer of, col'loid. (*Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, form.*) A somewhat rare form of mammary cancer; it is hard, may become large, and may be a primary disease, or be engrafted on a scirrhus cancer.

M. gland, can'cer of, duct. Thin's term for a mammary cancer arising in the milk ducts, especially in the galactophorous ducts; the ducts become distended by the growth of epithelium, and sometimes assume the appearance of cysts, which occasionally contain blood. It is composed of a fibrous stroma enclosing spaces containing columnar epithelium and delicate vascular villi.

M. gland, can'cer of, enceph'aloid. (*Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; εἶδος, form.*) A rapidly growing soft form of mammary cancer, speedily infiltrating the neighbouring structures. It commences deeply in the gland substance, is rounded, softish, and elastic to the touch, and produces inflammation and destruction of the skin; from the resulting ulcer fungous growths arise, which discharge a bloody, stinking putrilage; the lymphatic glands are always affected, and death is speedy.

M. gland, can'cer of, med'ullary. (*L. medulla, marrow.*) Same as *M. gland, cancer of, enceph'aloid*.

M. gland, can'cer of, mu'cous. (*L. mucus, slime.*) Coats's term for a mammary cancer in which the stroma has undergone

mucoid degeneration, so that the tumour on section consists of a trembling, gelatinous stroma, enclosing epithelial masses.

M. gland, can'cer of, parenchym'atous. (*Παρέγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.*) Mammary cancer commencing in the alveolar structure of the gland.

M. gland, cancer of, scirr'hous. (*Σκίρρος, or σκίρος, a hardened swelling.*) The commonest form of mammary cancer. It is very hard, produces puckering of the skin and retraction of the nipple, ulcerates with a hollow centre and hard prominent edges, and involves the neighbouring lymphatic glands. It is commonly circumscribed or nodular, but sometimes is diffuse or infiltrated, and in old persons takes the atrophying, withering, or cicatricial form; cystic degeneration may occur.

M. gland, can'cer of, vil'lous. (*L. villus, a tuft of hair.*) A synonym of *M. gland, cancer of, duct*.

M. gland, cyst of, duct. (*Κύστις, the bladder.*) A retention cyst formed in a lactiferous or galactophorous duct.

M. gland, cyst of, gland'ular. A retention cyst formed from the expansion of an alveolus of the mammary gland. It may contain villous processes.

M. gland, cyst of, hydat'id. See *Hydatids of mammary gland*.

M. gland, cyst of, involu'tion. See *Involution cysts*.

M. gland, cyst of, reten'tion. (*L. retineo, to hold back.*) A cyst formed in the alveoli or ducts of the breast in consequence of obstruction to a duct from inflammation or atrophy; it is lined with epithelium, cubical when it is formed of an alveolus, cylindrical when of a duct; and it contains milk when developed during lactation, or a thick, brownish or yellowish fluid when developed when the gland is quiescent. Occasionally a papillary growth from the wall is seen.

M. gland, cyst of, sanguin'eous. (*L. sanguis, blood.*) A mammary cyst containing blood; it may occur in any cyst from injury, and in retention or other cysts that have an intracystic papillary growth.

M. gland, cyst of, se'rous. (*L. serum, the watery part of a thing.*) A cyst formed probably by dilatation of the lymph channels of the gland; they have a wall of delicate areolar tissue lined with flattened endothelial cells, and contain a yellowish thin fluid, sometimes darkened by blood and sometimes containing plates of cholesterolin. They seldom occur in the substance of the gland, but are at its edge.

M. gland, cysto-sarco'ma of. (*Κύστις, the bladder; σὰρξ, flesh.*) A firm, heavy, nodulated, slowly-growing tumour of the breast, allied to adenoma rather than sarcoma. It not infrequently follows injury, or the mastitis of suckling, and may grow to a large size, ulcerating and fungating without implication of the lymphatic glands, and causing death by exhaustion. On section it is whitish, dense, lobulated or foliated, and containing many small cysts lined with epithelium, filled with a serous fluid, and frequently, especially the larger ones, presenting branched growths from their walls; these increasing distend the sacs, and protrude as a lobulated, bleeding fungoid mass.

M. gland, develop'ment of. The first rudiment of the gland appears about the third

month as a projection, which subsequently branches, from the deeper or mucous layer of the epithelium, and is epiblastic in origin; the blood-vessels and connective tissue proceed from the mesothlast.

M. gland, fibro'ma of. (*Fibroma.*) The occurrence of a fibroma in the breast is rare; it is a hard tumour, with a dense capsule, and feels very like a scirrhus cancer.

M. gland, hydat'id of. See *Hydatids of mammary gland.*

M. gland, hyper'trophy of. (ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment. F. *hypertrophie de la mamelle.*) Increase in the amount of gland-tissue in the breast; it often causes a very great increase of size, but is probably not entirely normal tissue.

M. gland, hyper'trophy of, lob'ular. Sir Astley Cooper's term for *Mastitis, lobular, interstitial, chronic.*

M. gland, induration of, chronic. Same as *M. gland, adenoma of.*

M. gland, inflammation of. (F. *inflammation de la mamelle*; G. *Brustdrüsenentzündung.*) See *Mastitis.*

M. gland, ir'ritable. Increased sensibility of the breast, sometimes very great and producing turgidity of the organ; there is generally pain on pressure of the branches of some intercostal nerves, and it is commonly accompanied by derangement of the functions of the generative organs.

M. gland, lig'aments of. See *Ligamenta suspensoria mammae.*

M. gland, lip'o'ma of. See *Lipoma of mammary gland.*

M. gland, lymphat'ics of. See *Lymphatics of breast.*

M. gland, nerves of. See under *M. gland.*

M. gland, neural'gia of. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) See *Mastodynia.*

M. gland, nip'ple of. (F. *mamelon*; I. *capezolo*; S. *pezon*; G. *Brustwarze, Zitze.*) The pinkish or brownish conical prominence, just below the centre of the outer convex surface of the breast, carrying the terminations of the lactiferous ducts which open by numerous orifices at its extremity; at its base are many sebaceous glands, which become enlarged during pregnancy and lactation; it consists of an outer integument of skin, with blood-vessels and nerves, and bundles of unstriped muscular fibres disposed circularly at its base, and some running from base to apex.

M. gland, remo'val of. See *Breast, amputation of.*

M. gland, sarco'ma of. (Σάρξ, flesh.) Mammary sarcoma is not infrequent, the large spindle-celled variety being the most frequent variety; it forms a soft, elastic, roundish, smooth tumour, which is generally situated near the edge of the gland, is painless and movable, and does not affect the lymphatic glands; it is subject to degeneration and the development of cysts, and is very liable to recur after removal.

M. gland, sarco'ma of, cyst'ic. (Σάρξ; κύστις, a bladder.) A sarcoma in which cysts are developed; they may contain blood or mucoid substance, but they have no epithelial lining.

Also, the same as *M. gland, cysto-sarcoma of.*

M. gland, veins of. These form an anastomotic circle round the base of the nipple, from which circle large branches radiate towards the circumference of the gland and end, with the

veins of the substance of the gland, in the long thoracic and internal mammary veins.

M. glands, super'n'umery. (G. *Brustdrüsenüberzahl, Brustdrüsenvermehrung.*) See under *M. gland.*

M. lymphatic glands, inter'nal. Lymphatic glands lying in the anterior end of each intercostal space close to the internal mammary vessels.

M. neural'gia. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *Mastodynia.*

M. phthi'sis. (Φθίσις, a wasting away.) Atrophy of the breast resulting from acute inflammation.

M. re'gion. The region of the front part of the chest, bounded above by the fourth rib, below by the seventh rib, on the inside by the sternum, and on the outer side by a line stretching from the axilla downwards. It contains part of the middle lobe of the lungs, with part of the heart on the left side and of the liver on the right.

M. sarco'ma. (Σάρξ, flesh.) An old name for one of the denser varieties of sarcoma. It was probably what is now known as a fibro-sarcoma, or perhaps an alveolar sarcoma. It derived its name from its resemblance on section to a portion of mammary gland.

See also *M. gland, sarcoma of.*

M. secre'tion of infants. A discharge of milky fluid which takes place not unfrequently in infants a few days after birth. It may last for some months.

M. tu'mour, pain'ful. An adeno-fibroma of the mammary gland, which is the seat of neuralgia.

M. veins, inter'nal. (F. *veines mammaires internes*; G. *innere Brustblutadern.*) Two veins on each side, accompanying the artery of the same name and its branches, and opening by a joint trunk into the innominate vein.

Mam'mate. (L. *mamma*, the female breast. F. *mammé.*) Having mammary glands or breasts.

Mammea. (*Mamey*, its West Indian name; or L. *mamma*, a breast; from the shape of its fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Guttiferae*.

Also (F. *mammy*), the fruit of *M. americana*.

M. america'na, Linn. (*America. F. albaricocque d'Amerique, abricotier de Saint-Domingue*; S. *mammé d'Amerique.*) A tree growing in South America which yields a delicious fruit called *Mamsee apple*. The fruit is nutritive and pectoral; the seeds are anthelmintic; the fragrant flowers are used to make a distilled water, *Eau des Créoles*, employed as a digestive and refreshing agent. The resin which exudes from the bark is used by the negroes in the removal of the chigoe from the skin.

M. ap'ple. Wild apricot. The fruit of the *M. americana*.

Mammea'ta. (L. *mammeatus*, large breasted.) One who has large breasts.

Mam'meated. (L. *mamma*, the female breast.) Having breasts or paps, or prominences like to them.

Mam'mee. The *Mammea americana*.

M. ap'ple. The fruit of *Mammea americana*.

M. sapo'ta. The *Lucuma mammosum*.

Mammell'a. See *Mammula*.

Mam'mifer. (L. *mamma*, the female

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breast; *fero*, to bear. F. *mammifère*.) A *Mammal*.

Mammifera. (L. *mamma*; *fero*. F. *mammifères*; I. *mammiferi*; S. *mammiferos*.) De Blainville's term for the *Mammalia*.

Mammiferous. (L. *mamma*, the breast; *fero*, to bear. F. *mammifère*; I. *mammifero*; G. *Brusttragend*.) Having mammary glands.

M.an'imal. A *Mammal*.

Mam'miform. (L. *mamma*, the female breast; *forma*, likeness. F. *mammiforme*; I. *mammiforme*; S. *mamiforme*; G. *brustförmig*, *zitzenförmig*.) Having the form or appearance of the breasts or paps.

M. pro'cess. The mastoid process of the temporal bone.

Mammil'la. (L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma*, the female breast. F. *mamelon*; I. *capezo*; S. *mamelon*, *pezon*; G. *Brustwarze*.) The nipple of the mammary gland.

Also, the male breast or mammary gland.

In Botany, applied to nipple-like prominences.

See also *Mamille*.

Mammillæ. Nominative plural of *Mamilla*.

Applied to the conical or cylindrical organs of the Arachnida, from four to six in number, with fleshy extremities which are perforated with many small orifices for the passage of silky filaments of extreme tenuity.

Also, the papillæ or apices of the Malpighian pyramids in the kidney.

Mammillaria. (L. *mamilla*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cactaceæ*.

M. sim'plex. Haworth. Succulent stem, when bruised, used as a discutient application.

Mam'millary. (L. *mamilla*, the nipple, or the male breast. F. *mamillaire*; I. *mammellare*; S. *mamilar*; G. *zitzenförmig*.) Of, or belonging to, the nipple; resembling a pap or a breast.

M. bod'ies. The *Corpora albicantia*.

M. car'uncle. (L. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh. F. *caroncule mamillaire*.) Term anciently applied to the olfactory lobe, because it was thought to be only a hollow process of the brain.

M. em'inences. (L. *eminentia*, standing out. F. *eminences mamillaires*.) The prominences of the inner surface of the skull which correspond to the anfractuositities of the brain.

Also, the *Corpora albicantia*.

M. line. See *Linea mamillar*.

M. pro'cess. The mastoid process of the temporal bone.

M. pro'cesses. The superior tubercles or metapophyses of the lumbar vertebrae. They project backwards from the posterior portion of the superior articular processes.

Also, an old term for the olfactory lobes.

M. tu'bercles. (L. *tuber*, a swelling. F. *tubercules mamillaires*.) The *Corpora albicantia*.

Also, the *M. processes*.

Mam'millate. (L. *mamilla*.) Bearing nipple-like processes.

In Entomology, applied to the palpus of an insect, the last segment of which is smaller than, and capable of being retracted into, the one from which it springs.

Mammillated. (L. *mamilla*. F. *mamelonné*; S. *mamelonado*.) Having nipple-like prominences.

M. liver. The condition of liver brought about by the contraction of the newly-formed connective tissue in cirrhosis of that organ.

Mammillation. (L. *mamilla*, a nipple. F. *mamelonnation*.) Having mammillæ or nipples. The condition of being *Mammillated*.

In Botany, applied to a part the surface of which is charged with round elevations, as the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

M. of stom'ach. (F. *état mamelonné de l'estomac*.) A term applied by Louis to a condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach, seen chiefly in the neighbourhood of the pylorus, consisting of papular elevations separated by furrows, and which he believed to be caused by inflammation. It may also be due to a hypertrophie or a distended condition of the glands, or to contraction of the muscular coat, or to thickening of the connective tissue.

Mammillif'erous. (L. *mamilla*, a nipple; *fero*, to bear. F. *mamillifère*.) Having or bearing mammillæ or nipples.

Mammil'iform. (L. *mamilla*, the nipple; *forma*, likeness. F. *mammilliforme*; G. *zitzenförmig*.) Having the form or appearance of mammillæ or nipples.

M. gland. (F. *glande mamilliforme*.) The *Gland, uropygial*.

Mam'miloid. (L. *mamilla*, a nipple; Gr. *eidōs*, likeness.) Resembling a pap or nipple.

Mam'milose. (L. *mamilla*, a nipple. F. *mamilleux*; G. *zitzenförmig*.) Having mammillæ, nipples, or prominent tubercles like to them.

Mamm'i'tis. (L. *mamma*, the female breast. F. *mamnite*.) Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mam'mole. The edible fruit of *Cactus tuna*.

Mam'mose. (L. *mamma*. F. *mammeux*; G. *vollbrüstig*.) Having full or large breasts; like to a breast.

Mammoth hot springs. United States of America, Wyoming, Yellowstone National Park. Saline, calcic waters from many sources, of a temperature of 63° F. to 165° F. (17° 22' C. to 73° 88' C.)

Mam'mula. (L. *mammula*, dim. of *mamma*, the female breast. F. *mammule*; G. *kleine Brust*.) A little breast.

In Botany, applied by some authors to the swollen conceptacles without border or pad which grow on the thallus of certain lichens.

Applied by Kirby to each of the anal protuberances in spiders, containing the instruments with which they form their webs.

Mam'mule. Same as *Mammula*.

Mam'mulose. (L. *mammula*. F. *mammuleux*.) Presenting mammules.

Mam'oë. Same as *Manei*.

Man. (Sax. *mann*, *mon*; G. *Mann*; L. *mas*; from Aryan root *man*, to think. F. *homme*; I. *uomo*; S. *hombre*.) A human being. Man ranks among the mammiferous animals, constituting the Genus *Homo*, being the sole Genus of the Order *Bimana*. He is distinguished from other animals by a higher development of mind; by his communication of ideas through the means of articulate speech; and by feelings moral and religious, of which other animals are not susceptible. The genus presents a great variety of species, distinguished by external form and by moral and intellectual endowments, and

influenced by climate, political condition, &c., which certainly operate on the physical constitution, and promote or hinder the advancement of civilization.

M., characters of. In a zoological point of view man is characterised by the great size of the brain cavity connected with his high degree of intelligence, the volume of the brain being about 1500 cubic centimeters, whilst even the gorilla is but little over 500. The occipital condyles approximate to the centre of the base of the skull, so that the head is nearly evenly balanced on the spinal column in the erect posture. The biorbital angle, open in front, formed by the two visual axes, varies from 40° to 50°, and vision is horizontal. The muscles of the jaw have a relatively small and feeble development. The chin is large and prominent. The vertebral column presents three curvatures, adapted to sustain the body in the erect position with the least possible fatigue; the spinous processes, especially of the dorsal region, point backwards. The sacrum is wide at the base, thick, conical, and curved at the point. The thorax is wide transversely. The sternum is broad and flat. The upper limbs are supported and kept well apart by the clavicles. The terminal segments of the fore-limb or hand are specially adapted by having an opposable thumb for prehension and touch; those of the posterior limb are adapted for support. The distance between the tips of the fingers of the outstretched arms is equal to, or but slightly exceeds, the height of the body. The muscles engaged in maintaining the erect position, as the gastrocnemii, the muscles of the thigh and buttock, and the erectors of the spinal column, are largely developed. Gestation occupies nine months; the infant is helpless for several months. Man is gregarious, possesses the faculty of language, is capable of conceiving abstract principles, of acting in accordance with a sense of duty, and has in a high degree imagination and judgment.

M. in the ground. The *Convolvulus panduratus*.

M. of the earth. The same as *M. in the ground*.

M., prehistoric. The earliest traces of man may perhaps be discovered in the pleistocene, or even the miocene, strata of the tertiary period; but the prehistoric period proper is divided into the age of unworked stone, the age of wrought stone, subdivided into a palæolithic and a neolithic period, the bronze age, and the age of iron. The former importance of flint as an implement may be traced in its employment by the Egyptians in their processes of embalming, and by the Etruscans in their sacrifices; and of bronze in its use by the Greeks to cut the branches of the sacred woods of Mount Ida. In modern times the Danes and Swiss have shown, from an examination of their alluvial regions, kitchen middens, and lake dwellings, that the use of stone, bronze, and iron instruments has followed in regular succession. The earliest skulls known are the dolicocephalic ones of Neanderthal, Canstadt, and Eguisheim, which were contemporaneous with the mammoth, and were succeeded by those of the Cro-magnon race, contemporaneous with the reindeer, and also dolicocephalic.

M., races of. One of the first classifications, by a scientific man, of the races of man was made by Linnæus, who admitted four varie-

ties: the fair European; the Asiatic with black hair, brown eyes, and yellowish skin; the African with crisp curly hair, black skin, thick lips, and flat nose; and the American with tawny skin, long black hair, and beardless chin.

Blumenbach made five primary divisions: the Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American, and Malay.

Geoffroy St. Hilaire, in his second classification, distinguished the Caucasian, with oval face and vertical jaws, which he termed the orthognathous type; the Mongolian, with high cheek bones, eurygnathous; the Ethiopian, with projecting jaws, prognathous; and the Hottentot, with widely separated molars and projecting jaws, termed eurygnathous and prognathous.

Huxley makes the nature of the hair the basis of his classification, dividing man into the ulotrichi, or curly-haired races, and the leiotrichi, or smooth-haired; the former are dark skinned, and usually dolicocephalous, and are represented by the Negroes and Papuans; the latter he divides into the australoid, mongoloid, xanthochroid, and melanochroid.

F. Müller's classification is essentially linguistic, but he also makes a primary division of the races of man, in accordance with the characters of the hair, into smooth and woolly hair, with ultimate subdivisions into Mediterranean, Nubian, Dravidian, Mongolic, Malay, American, Arctic, Australian, Caffre, African Negro, Papuan, and Hottentot.

Topinard bases the divisions of man upon five characters: the nasal index, the nature of the hair, the cephalic index, the colour of the skin, and the height, and recognises nineteen races, namely the Esquimaux; Redskins; Mexicans and Peruvians; Guaranis and Caribs; Samoyedis, Mongols and Malay; Cimmerians, Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons; Mediterranean and Semites; Australian and Indo-Abyssinians; Foulahs and Red Barabras; Fins; Celts and Slavs; Iranians; Bosjismans; Papuans; Kaffirs; and Negritos.

Weisbach makes three principal divisions of man according to the form of the head, and recognises long, short, and intermediate heads.

M.-root. The *Convolvulus panduratus*.

Man. An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *Manipulus*, a handful.

Man-mid'wife. (*Man*; *midwife*.) An accoucheur.

Man'aca. (Brazilian name *Manacan*.) The *Franciscia uniflora*.

Man'acin. $C_{15}H_{23}N_4O_6$. An alkaloid discovered by Lenardon in *Manaca*. It is a bitter, yellow, hygroscopic powder, melting at 115° C. (239° F.), and being the active principle of the drug.

Man'akin. See *Manikin*.

Man'atee. (*S. manati*, from a Haytian word.) The sea cow. The animals of the Genus *Manatus*. Their flesh is good to eat.

Man'atus. (*S. manati*; or from *L. manus*, a hand, in reference to the appearance of the fore-limb.) A Genus of the Order *Sirenia*, Class *Mammalia*. See *Manatee*.

Man'awah. The resin of *Avicennia tomentosa*.

Man'chineel. The *Hippomane mancinella*.

M., bas'tard. The *Cameraria latifolia*.

M. tree. The *Hippomane mancinella*.

Mancinell'a. The *Hippomane mancinella*.

MANCONA BARK—MANDRAGORIN.

M. bark. See under *Hippomane mancinella*.

M. venena'ta, Tuss. (L. *venenatus*, poisonous.) The *Hippomane mancinella*.

Man'cona bark. The bark of *Erythrophæum guineense*. Same as *Sassy bark*.

Man'conin. A volatile alkaloid obtained, along with erythrophloin acid, by the action of hydrochloric acid on *Erythrophlein*. When administered to frogs it causes paralysis, with increased reflex excitability and paralysis of the vagus endings in the heart, and ultimately of the heart itself.

Man'cous. (L. *mancus*, maimed, defective.) Deficient; wanting.

Mancura'na. The *Origanum vulgare*, or wild marjoram.

Mand. The *Eleusine coracana*. A corn plant employed as food in India.

Mandarin. (Port. *mandarine*; Malay *mantri*, a counsellor; Sans. *mantrin*, a counsellor; from Aryan root *man*, to think.) The European name for a Chinese magistrate or governor.

M. or'ange. The fruit of a variety of the orange tree, the *Citrus bigaradia sinensis*, or *C. bigaradia myrtifolia*.

M. orange oil. The oil of the rind of the *M. orange*.

Mandelic acid. (G. *Mandel*, an almond. G. *Mandelsäure*.) $C_6H_5 \cdot CH(OH)CO_2H$. Phenylhydroxyacetic acid. A substance formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on crude oil of bitter almonds. It crystallises in prisms or needles, melts at 115° C. (239° F.), and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Mandible. (L. *mandibula*, a jaw; from *mando*, to chew. F. *mandibule*; I. *mandibola*; S. *mandibula*; G. *Kiefer*.) A jaw.

The inferior maxillary bone of man and Mammalia, consisting originally of two separate bones united in the higher animals in the middle line.

Also, the upper and lower segments of the beak of Aves.

Also, the upper or anterior pair of jaws of Articulata. They generally consist of two horizontally curved, hard, chitinous structures, with the inner or concave border furnished with teeth of the same substance, and serving for holding their food or their prey.

Also, the beak of Cephalopoda.

Mandib'ula. (L. *mandibula*, a jaw; from *mando*, to chew.) A term for the inferior maxillary bone or lower jaw. See *Mandible*.

Mandibular. (L. *mandibula*. F. *mandibulaire*.) Of, or belonging to, the mandible or lower jaw.

M. arch. (G. *Oberkieferbogen*.) The first visceral arch of Amniota which has lost its branchial function and has become converted by division into a supporting skeleton for the upper and lower jaws. It consists of the *Maxillary process*, *inferior*, and the *M. process*, *superior*.

M. arch, artery of. The third aortic arch in the embryo.

M. artery. The *Dental artery*, *inferior*.

M. canal'. The *Canal*, *dental*.

M. cyst. A *Cyst*, *dentigerous*, of the lower jaw.

M. fora'men. (L. *foramen*, a hole.) The *Foramen*, *dental*, *inferior*.

M. fos'sa. The *Fossa*, *glenoid*.

M. gland. A gland, having a musky-

smelling secretion, on the inner side of the mandible in Crocodilia; also, a similar organ below the mandible of some Chelonina.

Also, the *Glandula mandibularis superficialis*.

M. mus'cle. The *Masseter*.

M. nerve. The *Dental nerve*, *inferior*.

M. notch. The *Incisura maxille inferioris*.

M. plates. The lateral portions of the embryonic head which, by their growth forwards and downwards and their union with each other and with the maxillary plates, form the face.

M. symphysis. (Σύμφυσις, a growing together.) The median junction of the two lateral halves of the mandible or inferior maxillary bone.

Mandib'ulate. (L. *mandibula*. F. *mandibulé*.) Possessing a *Mandible*.

Mandib'ulated. Same as *Mandibulate*.

Mandib'uliform. (L. *mandibula*, the lower jaw; *forma*, likeness. F. *mandibuliforme*; G. *kinnbackenförmig*.) Having the form of a jaw.

Applied by Kirby to the jaws of insects when they are hard and horny, as in the Melolontha.

Mandibulo-labia'lis. (L. *mandibula*; *labium*, a lip.) The inferior dental branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

Mandib'ulum. Same as *Mandibula*.

Mandica'tion. See *Manducation*.

Mandioc. The *Jatropha manihot*.

Also, the substance prepared from it, *Cassava*.

Mandio'ca. Same as *Mandioc*.

M. starch. Same as *Cassava starch*.

Mand'lestone. (G. *Mandelstein*; from *Mandel*, an almond; *Stein*, a stone.) The mineral *Amygdaloid*.

Mand'o. (L. *mando*, to chew.) A glut-ton.

Mandrag'ora. (Mid. E. *mandragores*; Sax. *mandragora*; L. *mandragoras*; Gr. *μανδραγόρας*, the nightshade. F. *mandragore*; I. *mandragola*; G. *Alraun*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*. The species are indigenous to Southern Europe. See *Mandrake*.

M. acau'lis. (L. *a*, without; *caulis*, a stem.) The *Atropa mandragora*.

M. autumn'a'lis. Bertero. (L. *autumnalis*, belonging to autumn.) A form of the *Atropa mandragora*.

M., Chi'nese. Same as *Ginseng*.

M., fe'male. (F. *mandragore femelle*; I. *mandragola femina*.) The *Atropa mandragora*.

M., male. (F. *mandragore mâle*; I. *mandragola maschia*.) The *Mandragora vernalis*. It is the *μανδραγόρας* of Dioscorides.

M. microcar'pa. Bert. (*Μικρός*, little; *καρπός*, fruit. I. *mandragola minore*.) A form of the *Atropa mandragora*.

M. officina'rum. Linn. (L. *officina*, a shop. G. *Alraun*, *Alraunmännchen*, *Atrunkeln*.) The *Atropa mandragora*.

M. of the magic'ians. The *Atropa mandragora*.

M., oil of. (F. *huile de mandragore*.) Olive oil in which have been digested the leaves of *Atropa mandragora*. Used as an embrocation.

M. verna'lis. Bertero. (L. *vernalis*, of the spring.) A form of the *Atropa mandragora*.

Mandrag'orin. An alkaloid very similar to atropin found by Clouzel in *Atropa mandragora*. It is narcotic and dilates the pupil.

Mandragorites. (*Μανδραγορίτης*, flavoured with mandrake.) Wine in which the root of the mandrake has been steeped.

Mandrake. (Corruption of *E. mandragora*; *L. mandragoras*; *Gr. μανδραγόρας*, the nightshade. *G. Abraumwurzel*, *Hexenkraut*, *Zaubervurzel*, *Zauberpflanze der Circe*.) The *Atropa mandragora*. The root of the mandrake possesses strong acro-narcotic qualities, and was anciently prescribed before amputation of a limb to deaden the sense of pain. It was also regarded as cooling when applied externally, and was hence recommended in inflammations of the eyes and in erysipelas. It was believed to be capable of rendering a person invisible, and was used in enchantments. It was worn as an amulet in order to preserve the wearer from the power of witchcraft.

Also, applied to the root of *Bryonia dioica*.

Also, a name of the *Podophyllum peltatum*, and the *P. montanum*.

Mandrel. (*F. mandrin*; from *Gr. μάνδρα*, the bed in which the stone of a ring is fixed.) A bar of iron in a lathe to which is fitted the thing to be turned.

In Surgery, the stylette of an elastic catheter.

Mandril. Same as *Mandrel*.

Mandruga. Cuba. A mineral water containing carbonates and sulphates of magnesium and calcium with hydrogen sulphide.

Manducate. (*L. manduco*, to chew.) To chew; to masticate.

Manducation. (*L. manduco*, to chew. *F. manducation*; *I. manducazione*; *S. manducation*; *G. Kauen*.) The same as *Mastication*.

Manducatory. (*L. manduco*. *F. manducatoire*.) Of, or belonging to, manducation or mastication.

M. muscle. The *Masseter*.

M. nerve. Same as *Masticatory nerve*.

M. organs. The organs by means of which the food is chewed.

Manduga. See *Mandruga*.

Mane. (A Scandinavian word; *Icel. mæn*; Dutch *maan*; *G. Mähne*. *F. crinière*; *I. criniere*; *S. erin*.) The long hair on the neck of some animals, as the horse.

Manec, Pierre Jo'seph. A French surgeon born at Montpezas in 1799, and now living in Paris.

M.'s paste. An escharotic composed of arsenious acid 15 grains, cinnabar 75 grains, and burnt sponge 35 grains, made into a paste with water.

Manège'. (*F. manège*; *I. maneggio*, management.) The art or process of training horses.

M. movement. (*F. mouvement de manège*; *G. Reitbahnbewegung*.) The form of rotation movement performed by an animal with cerebral lesion in which it describes a circle of great or less diameter like a horse in a circus; sometimes this circular movement forms a sort of spiral. It is most frequently observed after lesion of the cerebral peduncles, but also occurs in other morbid conditions, as in those of the cortex of the brain.

Manettia. (Xavier *Manetti*, a Professor of Botany at Florence, born in 1723, died in 1784.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceae*.

M. cordifolia. De Cand. (*L. cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) The bark of the plant, which is indigenous in Brazil, is considered to

be a valuable remedy in dropsy and dysentery; it has emetic properties.

M. glabra. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) The *M. cordifolia*.

Manga'lea. A Brazilian name for the delicious fruit of *Hancornia speciosa*.

Mangana'ri. The *Anbulia aromatica*.

Manganate. (*F. manganate*; *I. manganato*; *G. mangansauer Salz*.) A salt of manganic acid. The manganates have a green colour and their solutions are stable only in presence of much free alkali; they fuse on red-hot charcoal; they are rapidly decomposed by a great number of organic matters, as well as by the salts of iron, sulphurous and phosphorous acids, and hydriodic acid; on the addition of carbonic acid, or of much water, the colour changes to blue and violet from the formation of a permanganate with the deposition of manganese dioxide.

M. of potas'sium. See *Potassium manganate*.

M. of so'dium. See *Sodium manganate*.

Manganese. (Old *F. manganese*; *I. manganese*; perhaps because its colour was like that of the loadstone, *Gr. μάγνς*. *F. manganeise*; *G. Mangan*, *Braunsteinmetall*.) Symbol Mn. Atomic weight 54.8, sp. gr. 6.85 to 7.99, specific heat 0.1217. A metal of reddish-grey colour, hard and friable, oxidising easily in the air. Like iron, it is bivalent or quadrivalent; or in double atom sexvalent. It does not exist in a free state in nature, but is usually associated with iron. It is found in sea water and many mineral and spring waters, in the ashes of numerous plants, and in the blood, bile, and hair of man and of many animals; Maumené has also found traces in milk, bone, and urine. In large doses the salts of manganese produce gastric irritation and vomiting, depression and paralysis of the cardiac musculature, fatty degeneration of the liver, and an apoplectic condition with convulsions and paralysis, followed by death. In moderate doses they are believed to assist in the regeneration of the blood, and in the delaying of the metabolic processes.

Also, the commercial term for *M. peroxide*.

M. acetate. A salt which has been used as a gargle in aphthous conditions of the mouth.

M. alum. $Mn_2K_2SO_4 + 24H_2O$. Manganico-potassic sulphate; found native on the shores of the Great Salt Lake.

M. binoxide. Same as *Manganesii oxidum nigrum*.

M. bro'mide. See *Manganous bromide*.

M. carbonate. See *Manganous carbonate*.

M. chlo'ride. See *Manganous chloride*.

M. deutox'ide. (*Δεύτερος*, second.) The *Manganesii oxidum nigrum*.

M. diox'ide. (*Δίς*, twice.) The *Manganesii oxidum nigrum*.

M., earthy. Amorphous, loosely coherent masses of a native oxide of manganese.

M. heptox'ide. (*Επτά*, seven.) Mn_2O_7 . A very unstable dark green liquid, obtained when pure potassium permanganate is added to cold concentrated sulphuric acid.

M. i'odide. See *Manganous iodide*.

M. ma'late. A salt which has been used in anæmia.

M. monox'ide. (*Μόνος*, single.) Same as *Manganous oxide*.

M., ox'ide of, black. The *Manganesii oxidum nigrum*.

MANGANESEOUS—MANGANICO.

M., oxide of, red. The *Manganoso-manganic oxide*.

M. oxychloride. (G. *Manganoxychlorid*.) MnO_2Cl . A copper-red or green gas evolved when melted sodium chloride is added to a solution of potassium permanganate in concentrated sulphuric acid. It condenses to a greenish-brown fluid at a temperature of 15°C . to 20°C . (59°F . to 68°F .) It acts as an irritant on the respiratory mucous membrane, and shows in the spectroscope eight absorption lines arranged in four double lines.

M. perchloride. A salt described by Dumas; probably the same as *M. oxychloride*.

M. peroxide. (F. *peroxyde de manganèse*; G. *Manganhyperoxyd*.) MnO_2 . Sp. gr. 4.7 to 5.026. Pyrolusite. The common mineral from which the metal manganese is obtained. It appears in the form of radiated crystalline masses of grey colour, or in orthorhombic prisms. It easily yields oxygen to reducing agents. Same as *Mangesii oxidum nigrum*.

M. protoxide. (Πρώτος, first. F. *protoxyde de manganèse*.) Same as *Manganous oxide*.

M., salts of, tests for. Ammonium sulphide gives a buff precipitate, soluble in acetic acid; alkalis give a white precipitate of hydrated oxide, becoming brown; mixed with sodium carbonate and heated in the oxidising flame of the blowpipe they fuse into a green mass; heated in a borax bead in the oxidising flame of the blowpipe an amethyst red bead is obtained.

M. sesquioxide. (L. *sesqui*, once and a half.) Same as *Manganic oxide*.

M. sulphate of. See *Mangani sulphas*.

M. sulphide. MnS . A flesh-coloured precipitate obtained by adding an alkaline sulphide to a soluble manganous salt.

M., tetroxide of. The *Mangesii oxidum nigrum*.

Manganeseous. (F. *manganésien*.) Belonging to *Manganese*.

M. acid. Same as *Manganic acid*.

Manganésiate. Term used by some chemists for *Manganate*.

Manganésic. (F. *manganésique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Manganese*.

Mangesii. Genitive singular of *Mangesium*.

M. binoxidum. The *M. oxidum nigrum*.

M. carbonas. See *Manganous carbonate*.

M. hypophosphis. A white or rosy powder, used as a tonic. Dose, 1 to 10 grains.

M. oxidum nigrum. B. Ph. (L. *niger*, black. F. *peroxyde de manganèse*; G. *Manganhyperoxyd*, *Braunstein*, *Graubraunsteinerz*.) MnO_2 . Molecular weight 86. Pyrolusite, native, crude binoxide of manganese, a mineral containing a greater or less proportion of the pure oxide with other manganic compounds and a small proportion of iron, lime, baryta, silica, and other substances. It is a heavy, black, gritty, tasteless powder, almost entirely soluble in hydrochloric acid with evolution of chlorine, and giving off oxygen when heated to redness. It is employed in the production of chlorine and permanganate of potassium. It was used at one time as a substitute for iron in anæmia, and in gastrodynia, acidity, pyrosis, and ulcer of the stomach; it has also been used externally in syphilitic sores, and as an antiparasitic. Latterly

it has been employed in amenorrhœa. Dose, 5 to 40 grains ('3 to 3 grammes.)

A precipitated hydrated oxide is employed for internal administration.

M. peroxidum nigrum nativum. (L. *nativus*, produced by nature.) The *M. oxidum nigrum*.

M. protoxidi sulphas. (Πρώτος, first.) The *Mangani sulphas*.

M. sulphas. See *Mangani sulphas*.

Mangesium. Same as *Manganese*.

M. ochraceum nigrum. (Ἰσχυρα, yellow ochre; L. *niger*, black.) The *Mangesii oxidum nigrum*.

M. oxydatum nativum. (L. *nativus*, produced by nature.) The *Mangesii oxidum nigrum*.

M. oxydatum nigrum. The *Mangesii oxidum nigrum*.

M. vitrearium. (L. *vitrearius*, a glass worker.) The *Mangesii oxidum nigrum*.

Manganutes. (Μαγανεύτης, a juggler.) A quack.

Mangani. Genitive singular of *Manganum*.

M. carbonas. See *Manganous carbonate*.

M. chloridum. See *Manganous chloride*.

M. iodidum. See *Manganous iodide*.

M. oxidum nigrum. U.S. Ph. Same as *Mangesii oxidum nigrum*.

M. oxides nativa. (L. *nativus*, produced by nature.) The native black oxide of manganese.

M. phosphas. See *Manganous phosphate*.

M. sulphas. U.S. Ph. (F. *sulfate de manganèse*; G. *schwefelsaures Manganoxydul*.) $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Sulphate of manganese obtained by mixing black oxide of manganese with strong sulphuric acid to a thin magma, heating it to boiling, and evaporating to dryness. Used as a cholagogue purgative in jaundice, and as an ointment in glandular swellings.

Mangania. (Μαγανεία, jugglery.) Quackery.

Manganic. (F. *manganique*.) Belonging to *Manganese*.

M. acid. (F. *acide manganique*; G. *Mangansäure*.) H_2MnO_4 . This acid exists only in combination, inasmuch as when a manganate is decomposed the acid at once changes into permanganic acid and manganese dioxide.

M. anhydride. (F. *manganique anhydride*.) Same as *M. acid*.

M. chloride. Mn_2Cl_6 . A brown liquid obtained by adding magnesium oxide to cold hydrochloric acid.

M. heptoxide. Same as *Manganese heptoxide*.

M. hydroxide. $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_2$. Occurs native in steel-grey crystals as manganite. It is a dark brown powder obtained when manganous hydroxide is allowed to oxidise in the air.

M. oxide. (F. *oxyde manganique*; G. *Manganoxyd*, *schwarzes Manganoxyd*.) Mn_2O_3 . Sp. gr. 4.325. A mineral known as braunite, whilst its hydrate is manganite or acerdesite. It forms a deep brown powder when obtained by igniting an oxide of manganese in oxygen.

M. sesquioxide. (L. *sesqui*, one half more.) Same as *M. oxide*.

Manganico - potassic sulphate. Same as *Manganese alum*.

MANGANICUM—MANGINI.

Mangan'icum superoxidum.

The black oxide of manganese, *Mangesiï oxidum nigrum*.

Manganisa'tion. (*Μαγγανεύω*, to play tricks.) Adulteration; falsification.

Manganite. A salt of *Manganous acid*. Also, an ore consisting of native *Manganic hydroxide*.

Mangan'ium. (F. *manganium*; G. *Mangan*.) A term proposed by Berzelius for manganese, under the idea that the latter name is apt to be confounded with that of magnesium, at least in derivatives.

Also (*μαγγανεύω*, to juggle), same as *Manganisation*.

Mangan'ja. The native name of the arrow poison obtained by Kirk in the Zambesi.

Mangano'so manganic oxide. (F. *oxyde mangano-manganique*; G. *rothes Manganoxyd*.) $Mn_2O_3 = MnOMn_2O_3$. Sp. gr. 4.856. Red oxide of manganese; brown oxide of manganese. A mineral known as hausmannite. It is formed by the oxidation of manganese in the air. It is of a brownish-red colour, and dissolves in, and forms acids with, the mineral acids.

Mang'aneous. Relating to the lower oxides of manganese.

M. acid. A hypothetical substance which may be assumed to exist in the combinations of manganese dioxide with a basic oxide.

M. bromide. (G. *Manganbromür*.) $MnBr_2$. A pale-red crystalline mass, obtained by heating powdered manganese in bromine vapour; or colourless deliquescent crystals containing $4H_2O$, which become red on heating without access of air when formed by dissolving manganese carbonate in hydrobromic acid.

M. carbonate. (F. *carbonate de manganèse*; G. *Manganecarbonat, kohlen-saures Manganoxydul*.) $MnCO_3$. A white, tasteless, odourless and insoluble powder, obtained by adding sodium carbonate to a solution of manganese chloride or sulphate. It occurs in dolomite. Used as a tonic. Dose, .3—1 gramme.

M. chlo'ride. (F. *chlorure de manganèse*; G. *Manganchlorür, einfach Chlormangan*.) $MnCl_2$. A rose-coloured crystalline substance, resembling magnesium chloride, deliquescent in air, and obtained by burning manganese in a current of chlorine, or by passing chlorine over a mixture of manganese oxide and carbon at a high temperature. It is used in skin diseases, hæmorrhages, and chlorosis, and as a gargle in aphthous conditions of the mouth and throat.

M. hy'drate. $Mn(OH)_2$. A white powder, obtained when caustic alkali is added to a solution of a manganese salt. It oxidises rapidly in the air.

M. i'odide. (F. *iodure de manganèse*; G. *Manganiodür, einfach Iodmangan*.) $MnI_2 + 4H_2O$. Obtained when a solution of manganese carbonate is added to aqueous hydriodic acid. It forms white or rose-red crystalline laminae. It is deliquescent. Used in scrofulous and cancerous anæmia.

M. oxide. (F. *oxyde manganoux*.) A substance forming emerald-green, octahedral crystals, or appearing in the form of a pale green powder, having a density of 5.091; in the former case obtained by directing a current of a mixture of hydrogen and hydrochloric acid gas at a bright red heat on the oxide resulting from the reduction of one of the higher oxides of

manganese; in the latter case obtained by calcination of the carbonate without access of air.

M. phosph'ate. $Mn_3(PO_4)_2 + 7H_2O$. A whitish, imperfectly crystalline body, used as a tonic. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

M. protoxide. (*Πρωτος*, first.) Same as *M. oxide*.

M. sulph'ate. Same as *Manganî sulphas*.

Mangan'um. Same as *Manganium*.

M. bioxyda'tum. The *Mangesiï oxidum nigrum*.

M. carbon'icum oxydula'tum. The *Manganous carbonate*.

M. chlora'tum. See *Manganous chloride*.

M. hyperoxida'tum. (*Υπερ*, above.) The *Mangesiï oxidum nigrum*.

M. muriatic'um oxydula'tum. The *Manganous chloride*.

M. oxyda'tum nati'vum. Native black oxide of manganese.

M. sulfu'ricum, G. Ph. The *Mangesiï sulphas*.

M. sulfu'ricum oxydula'tum. The *Manganî sulphas*.

Manga'nus springs. United States of America, North Carolina, Orange County. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters.

Manga'va. Same as *Mangalea*.

Mange. (From E. *mangy*; from F. *mangé*, eaten; from *manger*, to eat. F. *mange-sou, gale*; I. *scabbia*; S. *sona*; G. *Räude*.) A parasitic disease of dogs analogous to the itch in man and caused by the *Sarcoptes scabiei*. It may occur in horses and cattle.

Also, and more frequently, in the dog, a form of eczema rubrum.

The mange of the cat is said not only to be caused by an ectozoon, the *Sarcoptes cati*, but also by an ectophyte, a Trichophyton.

Mangel wurzel. A misspelling of *Mangold-wurzel*.

Mangif'era. (*Mango*; L. *fero*, to bear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anacardiaceæ*. The mango tree.

M. am'ba, Forsk. The *M. indica*.

M. domes'tica, Gärtn. The *M. indica*.

M. gabonen'sis, Aubry-Lecompte. The *Irvingia Barteri*.

M. in'dica, Linu. (L. *indicus*, Indian. F. *mangier, manguiet*; G. *Mangobaum*.) The mango tree, cultivated throughout Asia; the ripe fruit is juicy, of an exquisite flavour, and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance; a wine is made from the expressed juice, and the kernel can be made into flour for bread which is used in times of famine; the kernel is used uncooked as an anthelmintic and an astringent in hæmorrhoids and menorrhagia. The bark yields to incisions a reddish-brown resin. The bark itself is used in infusion, or fluid extract, as an astringent, and the resin mixed with white of egg and opium is employed in diarrhoea and dysentery. The leaves are used as tooth-brushes, and the stalks for chewing instead of betel; when calcined they are employed to remove warts. There are several cultivated varieties.

Mangili, Giusep'pè. An Italian zoologist, born at Caprino, near Bergamo, in 1767; died in Pavia in 1829.

M.'s gan'gion. The pedal ganglion of Mollusca, so called from its first describer.

Mangini's re-a'gent for alka-loids. Potassium iodide three parts, bismuth

iodide sixteen parts, and hydrochloric acid three parts.

Manglietia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ*.

M. glauca. (L. *glaucus*, bluish-grey.) Hab. Java. Said to prevent the decay of bodies buried in coffins made of it.

Mango. (Malay *mannggâ*, the native name.) The fruit of the *Mangifera indica*; it is eaten fresh, or preserved, or pickled.

M. ginger. The fresh root of *Curcuma amada*.

M. tree. The *Mangifera indica*.

M., wild. The fruits of the species of *Irvingia*.

Also, the plants of the Genus *Clusia*.

Also, the *Spondias mangifera*.

Mangold wurzel. (G. *Mangold*, beet; *wurzel*, root.) The root of *Beta hybrida*, which grows to a great size like the turnip, and is largely used as a source of sugar and as a food for cattle. According to some, it is a variety of *Beta vulgaris*, and, according to others, of *Beta maritima*.

Mangona'ria. A Paracelsian term for a magic power by which heavy things may be lifted without effort; the mesmerist's levitation force.

Mangostan'. Same as *Mangosteen*.

Mangosta'na. (*Mangusta*, the Malay name of the plant.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Guttiferæ*.

The *Garcinia mangostana*.

M. cambo'gia. Gärtn. The *Garcinia cambogia*.

M. garcin'ia. The *Garcinia mangostana*.

M. morel'ia. Gärtn. The *Garcinia morella*.

Man'gosteen. (G. *wohlschmeckende Mangostan*.) The fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*, and other species. It is very delicious and highly esteemed.

M., Mal'abar. The *Diospyros malabarica*.

M., male. The *Garcinia purpurca*.

M., oil of, con'crete. Same as *Kokum butter*.

M. or'der. The Nat. Order *Guttiferæ*, or *Clusiaceæ*.

M. tree. The *Garcinia mangostana*.

M., wild. The *Embryopteris glutinifera*.

Mangostin. $C_{20}H_{22}O_3$. A crystalline substance contained in the rind of the fruit of the mangosteen. It forms thin golden laminae; tasteless; fusible about 190° C. (374° F.) It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. Concentrated nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid. It was first obtained by W. Schmid.

Man'goustan. Same as *Mangosteen*.

Man'grove tree. The *Rhizophora mangle*.

M., white. The *Avicennia tomentosa*.

Mangroves. The plants of the Nat. Order *Rhizophoraceæ*.

Manhattan arte'sian min'er'al wells. United States of America, Kansas, Riley County. Saline mineral waters, one spring containing calcium bicarbonate 5.28 grains, iron bicarbonate .19, calcium sulphate 33.37, magnesium sulphate 5.66, and silica 10.1 in a gallon; the other having similar constituents in different proportions.

Man'heb. (Arab.) Old term for *Scoria*, or dross.

Man'hood. (Sax. *man-hdd*.) Adult age.

Mania. (L. *mania*; from Gr. *μαῖνα*, madness; from *μαῖνομαι*, to rage, from Aryan root *man*, to think. F. *manie*; I. *pazzia*; S. *mania*; G. *Wuth*, *Raserei*, *Tollheit*, *Tollsucht*.) Madness characterised, when fully developed, by mental and bodily excitement.

The word is often used in the same sense as *M., acute*.

M. a pathe'matè. (L. *a*, from; Gr. *πάθημα*, a suffering.) Same as *Empathema*.

M. a po'tu. (L. *a*, from; *potus*, drink.) Madness from drink, or *Delirium tremens*.

M. a temulentia. (L. *a*; *temulentia*, drunkenness.) A synonym of *Delirium tremens*.

M., acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp. F. *manie aiguë*, *m. suraiguë*, *delire aiguë*; G. *Tobsucht*, *Wuth*.) It has been defined as a mental disease characterised by abnormal rapidity in the succession of ideas, and by morbid excitability of the motor centres of the cerebrum. Its course is divisible into the initial stage, the stage of exaltation, the stage of furor, and the stage of decline. The initial stage usually commences with symptoms of gastric disturbance, want of appetite, and constipation, accompanied by uneasiness and heaviness in the head, sleeplessness and general feeling of despondency. The duration of this stage is commonly two or three months, rarely a few days, and still more rarely more than three months. The second stage, of exaltation, commences by the patient feeling and looking better; he is animated, and sets to work with pleasure; his ideas quickly succeed each other; he talks constantly, has illusions of sight and of hearing, as well as of the other senses, and may have hallucinations, believing he holds high office, or is pursued by persons of distinguished rank. There is great insensibility in regard to exposure to heat and cold, the calls of appetite, and to fatigue. Sleep is brief and disturbed. The temperature is normal; the pulse from 90 to 100. This stage may last for weeks or for many months. It at length culminates in an acute attack of mania, characterised by incoherent delirium and great violence, the patient endeavouring to strike those around him and to tear his clothes to pieces. This condition may persist for months, or be interrupted by temporary relapses into the second stage, when these become longer the stage of decrease of the disease commences. This is heralded by general reduction of the excitement and by better sleep, and recovery is sometimes preceded by a slight melancholic and hypochondriacal state, or the disease may pass into incurable chronic mania.

M., acute' delir'ious. (L. *deliro*, to be crazy. F. *manie suraiguë*, *furcur*; I. *fronesia*; G. *Tobsucht*, *Wuth*.) An affection distinguished from acute mania by its sudden supervention, short course, and frequent grave issue. It may owe its origin to some violent mental shock or excitement, or it may occur in the course of some acute disease, as pneumonia, measles, or rheumatism, or after great fatigue, an epileptic fit, or childbirth. As a rule the patient, though highly excited, is not violent. He is hot and dirty. High temperature, brown tongue, prolonged sleeplessness, and the occurrence of visions of a horrible nature are unfavourable signs.

M., alcohol'ic. See *Insanity, alcoholic*.

M., card'iac. (*Kardia*, the heart. F.

manie cardiaque.) A form of insanity which occurs in the course of heart disease.

M., chronic. The same as *Dementia*.

M., congestive. (*L. congestus*, heaped up. *F. manie congestive*.) A form of insanity characterised by marked impairment of the intellect from the beginning with confusion of ideas and incoherence of language; the delusions are sometimes of an exalted, at other times of a depressed, nature; there is muscular weakness and perceptive dullness.

M. contaminatio'nis. (*L. contaminatio*, defilement.) Same as *Mysophobia*.

M. crapulo'sa. (*L. crapula*, drunkenness.) Same as *Dipsomania*.

M., dancing. A delusion which arose in Germany and, reaching Aix-la-Chapelle in 1374, spread from that city to the Netherlands. The attack, often induced by witnessing it in others, commenced with epileptiform convulsions, after which the patients, springing up, danced and sang, with violent contortions of the body, for hours together, until they fell completely exhausted. Whilst dancing their faculties were wholly absorbed, and no attention was paid to impressions on the senses. A tympanitic condition of the abdomen followed the attack, accompanied by pain in the belly, which was relieved by swathing them tightly with bands. In some instances complete and immediate recovery occurred; in others, the patients becoming frantic dashed themselves against walls or flung themselves into rivers; whilst others, again, remained permanently debilitated. Similar maniacal attacks have been recorded as occurring amongst the ancients, and were subsequently known in Italy, where the affection was at first called *Tarantism*.

M. ebrio'sa. (*L. ebriosus*, given to drinking.) A synonym of *Dipsomania*.

M., ephe'meral. (*Ἐφήμερος*, living but a day.) A form of mania which lasts two or three days only and comes on without any premonitory symptoms. It differs from acute mania in that the mind appears to be less affected; there is less indecency in action and language, but homicidal tendencies are frequent.

M., epilep'tiform. See *Insanity, epileptic*.

M., erotic. See *Insanity, erotic*.

M., feign'ed. See *Insanity, feigned*.

M., furious. The fully-developed or violent stage of mania.

M. gravis. (*L. gravis*, heavy.) In this form of acute mania the initial stage is very short; hallucinations of the several senses, and great restlessness, violence, and sleeplessness are observed; from hallucinations of taste food is ingested but soon rejected from the mouth; the pulse is small and rapid; the feces and urine are passed involuntarily; nephritis and diarrhoea occur; from furious delirium the patient passes into muttering delirium, and in the course of from a few days to two or three weeks collapse supervenes, and death results in coma.

M. hallucinato'ria. (*L. hallucinatio*, a wandering of the mind.) A form of mania often supervening upon acute somatic disease, in which illusions, generally visual, but sometimes affecting the auditory or other senses, are perceived, which lead to much confusion of mind. The initial stage of mania is often absent.

M., homici'dal. See *Insanity, homicidal*.

M., hyster'ical. See *Insanity, hysterical*.

M. intermit'tens. (*L. intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) Mania which presents a succession of attacks, in the intervals between which the patient appears well.

Also, the same as *Insanity, intermittent*.

M., joy'ous. (*F. manie gaie*; *G. Chöromanie*.) A form of insanity characterised by lightheartedness.

M. lac'tea. (*L. lacteus*, milky.) Same as *Insanity, puerperal*, in allusion to the idea that it was caused by a metastasis of milk to the head.

Also, see *Insanity of lactation*.

M. melanchol'ica. Same as *Melancholia*.

M. menstrua'lis. Same as *Insanity, menstrual*.

M. metaphys'ica. (*Metaphysics. G. Grübelsucht*.) A term for a modern form of mental disease characterised by a fidgety questioning of the why and the wherefore of things.

M. metastat'ica. (*Μεταστασις*, a being put into a different place.) *Insanity* following the arrest of an accustomed discharge or the suppression of a rash.

M. pella'gria. Same as *Insanity, pellagrous*.

M. period'ica. (*G. periodischen Manie*.) That form of mania, whether acute, subacute, or specially characterised by hallucinations, which returns at intervals; these at first are usually long but subsequently become shorter. In this form the initial stage is in general not well marked. The hallucinations are few or reduced to one, or there may only be hyperæsthesia or neuralgia of the fifth or of the intercostal nerves. The stage of excitation supervenes rapidly, and may attain to the severest form or may only become subacute.

Same as *Insanity, periodic*.

M. postmenstrual'is. (*L. post*, after.) The form of *Insanity, menstrual*, which occurs just after the menstrual period.

M. potatorum. (*L. potator*, a toper.) A term for *Delirium tremens*.

M. præmenstrual'is. (*L. præ*, before.) The form of *Insanity, menstrual*, which occurs just before the menstrual period.

M., puer'peral. See *Insanity, puerperal*.

M. puerpera'rum acu'ta. (*L. puerpera*, a lying-in woman; *acutus*, violent.) A synonym of *Insanity, puerperal*.

M., rea'soning. Same as *M. sine delirio*.

M., recur'rent. (*L. recurro*, to come back.) Same as *M. periodica*.

M., sim'ple. The stage of recovery from an attack of mania.

Also, see *M. simplex*.

M. sim'plex. (*L. simplex*, simple.) The same as *M. sine delirio*.

M. sinè delir'io. (*L. sine*, without; *delirium*, madness. *F. manie sans délire, folie raisonnante*.) A form of mania commencing with a slightly expressed melancholic and hypochondriacal stage, followed by a stage of exaltation, without illusions or hallucinations and without passing into the stage of furor. There is great excitability and disposition to roam. It may last for several months and then gradually subside. According to some, every form of mania is attended with delirium, and hence there is no such disorder as *M. sine delirio*.

See, also, *Insanity, moral*.

M., suici'dal. See *Insanity, suicidal*.

M., symptomat'ic. (Συμπτωμα, a

MANIAC—MANISURIS.

symptom.) The form which is caused by some other disease.

M., sys'tematised. (Σύστημα, an organised whole. F. *manie systématiisée*, Morel.) A synonym of *Monomania*.

M.transito'ria. (L. *transitorius*, having a passage.) See *Insanity, transitory*.

Ma'niac. (Mid. E. *maniac*; F. *manique*, mad; from L. *mania*. I. *maniac*; S. *maniac*; G. *lobsuchtig*.) Maniac; a mad person.

Mani'acal. (L. *mania*, madness. F. *maniacal*; I. *maniacale*; S. *maniacal*; G. *rasend, wahnsinnig*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mania*.

M. deli'r'ium. (L. *deliro*, to be crazy.) Same as *Mania, acute*.

M. fu'ry. Same as *Mania, acute*.

Mani'bar. A name for the *Jatropha manihot*.

Man'ica. (L. *manica*, an armet; from *manus*, the hand. F. *manique*; G. *Handschuh*.) A term for a kind of vestment, sleeve, or covering for the hands.

Also, formerly applied to a kind of furnace in which copper is separated from its ores.

Also, applied to instruments, as those used for amputation.

Also, a filter.

Also, a towel.

M. Hippoc'e'ratis. See *Hippocrates, sleeve of*.

Man'icate. (L. *manicatus*, furnished with long sleeves.) In Botany, covered with felted hairs which can be stripped off, as a coat, from the surface.

Man'icle. Same as *Manicula*.

Manicoc'o'mium. (Μανικός, insane; κομῶ, to take care of. F. *manicocome*; G. *Irrenhaus*.) A hospital for the insane.

Mani'cula. (L. *manicula*, dim. of *manus*, the hand. F. *manicule*.) Applied by Illiger to the feet of the fore paws in the Mammifera; a fore-foot.

Man'ifest. (F. *manifeste*; from L. *manifestus*, palpable; from *manus*, the hand; *festus*, struck; part. of primitive word *fendo*.) Evident; apparent.

M. squint. See *Strabismus, manifest*.

Manifesta'tion. (F. *manifestation*; from L. *manifestatio*; from *manifesto*, to make public. I. *manifestazione*; S. *manifestacion*; G. *Offenbarung*.) The act of making evident.

M., mor'bid. (L. *morbidus*, diseased.) The making or becoming evident of a local lesion or sign indicating the presence of a general disease, but for it unrecognisable.

Mani'form. (L. *manus*, the hand; *forma*, resemblance. F. *maniforme*.) Shaped like a hand. Applied by Kirby to palpi when they end in a claw, that is, when furnished with a finger, as in the Scorpia.

Man'igraph. (Μανία, madness; γράφω, to write.) One who specially studies insanity.

Mani'graphy. (F. *manigraphie*; from Gr. *μανία*; γράφω.) A description or study of insanity.

Maniguet'ta. The *Amomum meleguetta*.

Man'iguette. (F. *maniguette*.) Grains of Paradise; the seeds of *Amomum meleguetta*.

Man'ihoc. Same as *Manioc*.

Man'ihot. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

The *Jatropha manihot* or *M. utilis*.

M. ai'pi. Same as *M. aypi*.

M. ama'ra. (L. *amarus*, bitter. F. *manioc amer*.) The *Jatropha manihot*.

M. ar'go. The *M. aypi*.

M. ay'pi. Pohl. Sweet cassava. Roots used as those of *Jatropha manihot*.

M., bit'ter. The *Jatropha manihot*.

M. carthagenen'sis. Müller. Roots used as those of *Jatropha manihot*.

M. dif'u'sa. Pohl. (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad.) The *M. aypi*.

M. dul'cis. H. Brogn. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *manioc doux*.) The *M. aypi*.

M. edu'lis. Plumier. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) The *Jatropha manihot*.

M. glazio'vii. Müller. Supplies a variety of caoutchouc, called Leara rubber.

M. palma'ta. Müller. (L. *palma*, the palm.) The *M. aypi*.

M., sweet. (F. *manioc doux*.) The *M. aypi*.

M. utilis'sima. Pohl. The *Jatropha manihot*.

Mani'hot'ic acid. (G. *Manihotsäure*.) A doubtful crystalline substance found by Peckolt in the root of *Jatropha manihot*.

Mani'ho'tin. A doubtful substance found by Peckolt in the root of *Jatropha manihot*.

Mani'hotox'in. A doubtful substance found by Peckolt in the root of *Jatropha manihot*.

Mani'bar. A synonym of *Cassava*.

Man'ikin. (Dutch *manneken*, a little man. F. *mannequin*; I. *modello*; G. *Glieder-mann*.) The lay figure employed for practising bandaging; also, the dummy used for demonstrating the mechanism of labour.

Mani'la. A town of the Philippine Islands.

M. el'em'i. The official *Elemi*.

M. nut. The *Arachis hypogæa*.

Manilu'vium. See *Manuluvium*.

Mani'oc. The *Jatropha manihot* or *Manihot utilis*.

Manio'd'es. (Μανιόδης, mad. F. *manieux*.) The same as *Maniacal*.

Maniopœ'ous. (Μανιοποιός; from *μανία*, madness; *ποιῶ*, to make. F. *maniope*; G. *rasendmachend*.) Making or causing madness.

Mani'ple. Same as *Manipulus*.

Mani'plus. Same as *Manipulus*.

Mani'pulate. (L. *manipulus*, a handful.) To handle with a definite object; to use the hands with a purpose.

Manipulation. (L. *manipulus*. F. *manipulation*; I. *manipolazione*; S. *manipulacion*; G. *Manipulation*.) The art of working by hand. The handling, or the manual examination, of a part for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment.

In Pharmacy, the mode of working with a utensil or apparatus to produce certain preparations.

M., conjoined. See *Turning, combined*.

Mani'pulus. (L. *manipulus*, from *manus*, the hand; and the root of *pleo*, to fill. F. *manipule*; I. *manipolo*; S. *manipulo*; G. *Handvoll*.) A handful, as much as the hand can contain.

Manistupra'tion. See *Manustupration*.

Manis'u'ris. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*.

M. granula'ris. Linn. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) Trinpal. Hab. India. Used in diseases of the liver and spleen.

MANITOU—MANNA.

Man'itou springs. United States of America, Colorado, El Paso County. Mineral waters, of a temperature of 43° F. to 60° F. (6·11° C. to 15·55° C.), and containing sodium carbonate 52·26 parts, calcium carbonate 111, magnesium carbonate 20·51, lithium carbonate ·21, sodium sulphate 19·71, potassium sulphate 13·35, sodium chloride 40·95, and silica 2·01 parts in 100,000.

Manitruncus. (F. *manitrone*.) Applied by Kirby to the anterior segment of the trunk of insects, that which receives the head.

Mann's reagent. Molybdic acid one part is mixed and melted with two parts of citric acid, and dissolved in water; filter-paper dipped into this blue solution and dried is used for the detection of water in alcohol, air, and other substances, when if present the test paper becomes white.

Man'na. (L. *manna*; from Gr. *μάννα*; from Heb. *man*, manna. Several explanations have been given of this word. Heb. *man hu*, "What is this?" because when the children of Israel saw it, "they wist not what it was," and so questioned each other; but against this it is said that *man*, what, is a late Aramaic word. The more probable explanation is that the meaning of *man* is, it is a gift, from the Arabic root *mānan*, he divided.) The food provided for the children of Israel in the wilderness of Arabia.

Also, B. Ph., U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (F. *manne*; I. *manna*; S. *mana*; G. *Manna*, *Eschen-Manna*), the produce of the manna ash, *Fraxinus ornus*, a tree growing freely in Italy and in Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, in Asia Minor, and about Smyrna. The manna of commerce is obtained from Sicily. The trees, when from eight to twenty years old, are scarified daily in July and August just through the bark, and pieces of straw inserted; the manna exudes, and enersting on the straws or on the bark, is collected. Manna is brittle, sweet with a trace of bitterness, smelling faintly like honey. It dissolves in six parts of water, forming a neutral solution. It contains mannite, with a little sugar and gum. Manna is a gentle laxative in doses of two drachms or more.

M., a'gul. Same as *Alhagi-manna*.

M., alha'gi. See *Alhagi-manna*.

M., alha'ji'ni. Same as *Alhagi-manna*.

M., Amer'ican oak. A saccharine substance resulting from the puncture, by a Coccus, of the leaves of *Quercus valonca* and *Q. persica*. It is mixed with fragments of the leaves, and consists chiefly of grape sugar.

M., Ara'b'ian. Same as *M. tamarisk*.

M., ash. The *Fraxinus ornus*.

M., Austra'lian. (Australia. F. *manne d'Australie*; G. *Australische Manna*.) Small rounded, opaque, white, dry masses, found on the leaves of *Eucalyptus viminalis*, Labill, or *E. mannifera*, or *E. dumosa*, Cunningham, and containing a kind of sugar named melitose.

M., Briançon. (Briançon, a town in Dauphiny. F. *manne de Briançon*; I. *manna di Briançon*; G. *Brienzoner Manna*.) A kind of manna collected near Briançon. It occurs in small, detached, opaque, white tears, which enerst the needle-like leaves of the *Pinus larix*, or *Larix decidua*. It contains a peculiar sugar named melezitose by Berthelot.

M., brigant'aca. (L. *Brigantis*, Briançon.) The same as *M., Briançon*.

M., brigant'ina. (L. *Brigantis*, ancient name of Briançon.) The same as *M., Briançon*.

M., Cala'b'rian. (Calabria.) The same as *M., Sicilian*.

M., calabri'na. (Calabria.) The same as *M., Sicilian*.

M. cannella'ta in fragmen'tis. (L. *cannula*, a small reed; in, in; *fragmentum*, a broken piece.) The same as *M. cannulata*.

M. cannulla'ta. G. Ph. (L. *cannula*, a small reed. G. *Röhren-Manna*.) Flake manna, or that concreted on straw or chips.

M. Capa'cy. (F. *manne Capacy*.) The better of the two kinds of manna into which the Sicilian *M. in lacrimis* is divided.

M. ced'rina. (L. *cedrus*, the cedar. G. *Libanon Manna*.) Manna in the form of small, sweet granules, exuding from the *Cedrus libanotica*.

M. celestri'na. (Κηλαστρον, the privet, or the holly. G. *Chanser Manna*.) A white, sweetish substance exuding from various species of *celastrus*, or spindle trees, in India, as the result of the punctures of the *Psyllus manifer*.

M., celes'tial. (F. *manne tombée du ciel*; I. *manna del cielo*.) An edible substance formed quickly under certain conditions in Persia. It consists chiefly of a lichen, the *Lecanora affinis*, Eversmann, or the *L. esculenta*, Eversmann.

M. cis'tina. (*Cistus*.) The same as *M., Spanish*.

M. commu'nis. G. Ph. (L. *communis*, common. G. *gemeine Manna*.) The common Sicilian and Calabrian manna obtained in the months of September and October. It does not dry so perfectly as the best kind, but remains a little soft.

M. cras'sa. (L. *crassus*, thick. G. *fette Manna*.) The same as *M., Puglia*.

Also, an inferior soft manna obtained from incisions in the bark of *Fraxinus ornus* in November and later.

M. croup. See *Mannacroup*.

Also, a term for the *Glyceria fluitans*.

M. di S. Nico'la di Ba'ri. The name under which La Tofana sold the small bottles containing the poison that proved so fatal in the middle of the seventeenth century.

M., earth. (F. *manne de terre*.) Same as *Dulcite*.

M. elec'ta. (L. *electus*, chosen.) The best pieces of the manna imported from Sicily.

M. eucalypti'na. (*Eucalyptus*.) The same as *M., Australian*.

M.s., false. The mannas other than that obtained from the *Fraxinus ornus*.

M., flake. (F. *manne en stalactiques*.) A term employed in English commerce to denote the larger fragments and better qualities of manna.

M. folia'ta. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) Thin concretions of manna found on the leaves of the *Fraxinus ornus*, resulting from the punctures of *Cicada orni*.

M. geraci'na. Same as *M., Geracy*.

M., Géra'cy. The inferior of the two kinds of manna into which Sicilian *M. in lacrimis* is divided.

M. grass. The *Glyceria fluitans*.

M., He'brew. (F. *manne des Hébreux*.) The *M. of Mount Sinai*.

M. in gra'nis. (L. *granum*, a grain.) The same as *M. in lacrimis*.

M. in gut'tis. (L. *gutta*, a drop.) The same as *M. in lacrimis*.

M. in lac'rimis. (L. *lacrima*, a tear. F.

manne en larmes; G. *Thürnen-Manna*.) The spontaneously exuding, dry, whitish, tear-like masses of the best manna; or that obtained from incisions of the bark of *Fraxinus ornus* made in the hot season of July and August. It separates readily from the tree in the form of white, sweet, crystalline, dry and porous fragments.

M. in sortibus. (L. *sors*, a lot. F. *manne en sortes*.) The second quality of manna, softer than the best, and obtained from incisions in the bark of *Fraxinus ornus* in September and October.

M. in'sect. (G. *Mannaschildlaus*.) The *Coccus manniparus*.

M., Kur'distan. (Kurdistan, a Province of Persia. I. *manna del Kur'distan*.) Manna in the form of a pasty mass, with many impurities, and especially fragments of the leaves of the gall oak. It contains cane sugar 61, moist sugar 16.5, dextrin 22.5 parts per cent., with a little greenish, waxy substance. It is produced on the leaves of *Quercus vallonica* and *Q. persica* by the punctures of a small *Coccus*.

M. lacrima'ta. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.) See *M. in lacrimis*.

M. laric'ea. (L. *larix*, the larch.) See *M., Briançon*.

M. larici'na. Same as *M. laricea*.

M., Leb'anon. (*Lebanus*, a mountain in Palestine. F. *manne du Liban*.) The same as *M. cedrina*.

M., Lerp. A kind of manna of animal origin. It occurs in Australia. It contains water 14, white, thread-like substance 33, dextrogyrous sugar 53 parts per cent. The threads resemble starch, but are not affected by boiling water; yet in sealed tubes they dissolve in 30 parts of water at 135° C.

M., liquid. (L. *liquidus*, liquid. F. *manne liquide*.) A whitish honey-like substance, being a variety of *Alhagi-manna*.

M., Madagas'car. See *Dulcite*.

M. metallo'rum. (L. *metallum*, a metal. F. *manne des métaux*; I. *manna dei metalli*.) A name for calomel.

M., oak. (G. *Eichen-Manna*.) Manna collected from *Quercus vallonica*, Kotschy, *Q. persica*, Jaub. and Spach., and *Q. infectoria*, Oliv. It is noticed by Ovid, Virgil, and the Arabian physicians, and is the result of the puncture of the trees by a small white *Coccus*. One specimen yielded 90 per cent. of dextrogyrous uncrystallisable sugar.

M. of He'brews. The *Lecanora esculenta*.

M. of Is'raelites. See *Lecanora esculenta*.

M. of Mount Si'nai. (F. *manne du Sinai*.) The *M., Tamarisk*.

M., Pers'ian. (F. *manne de Perse*.) The same as *Alhagi-manna*.

M. pinguis. (L. *pinguis*, fat. G. *fette Manna*.) The same as *M., Puglia*.

M., Pol'ish. The prepared seeds of *Glyceria fluitans*.

M., Prus'sian. The prepared seeds of *Glyceria fluitans*.

M., Pu'glia. (G. *Puglia-Manna*.) A soft, brown, sticky, hygroscopic kind of manna, containing many impurities, obtained from Puglia, in Calabria.

M. quercet'na. (L. *quercus*, an oak.) The same as *M., oak*.

M. seeds. The husked seeds of *Glyceria fluitans*. Used in soups and gruel.

M. Shir-khisht. The exudation of a Cotoncater. It is brought from Herat.

M., Sicil'ian. (Sicily. G. *Sicilianische Manna*.) Manna obtained from the *Fraxinus excelsior* in the months of July and October. It is imported from Palermo, and is composed of coalescent, yellowish, somewhat sticky masses, with clearer portions; it has a somewhat acrid taste.

M., Si'nai. Term applied to the small edible rootstocks of *Cyperus esculentus*.

See also, *M. of Mount Sinai*.

M., small. (F. *manne en sorte, petite manne*.) A term used in English commerce to denote the smaller pieces of manna; they are usually agglutinated.

M., Span'ish. (G. *Spanische Manna*.) A sugary substance exuding from the branches of *Cistus ladaniferus*. It is in whitish masses about the length of the finger.

M. sug'ar. (G. *Mannazucker*.) The same as *Mannite*.

M. tabula'ta. (L. *tabula*, a table.) A German preparation of manna dissolved in water with sugar; evaporated to dryness and made into lozenges.

M., tamarisc'na. The same as *M., Tamarisk*.

M., Tam'arisk. The manna obtained from *Tamarix gallica*, var. *mannifera*, Ehrenb., growing in the valleys of the Peninsula of Sinai. It occurs as honey-like drops exuding from the slender branches in consequence of the puncture of the *Coccus manniparus*, Ehrenb. It contains cane-sugar, levulose and glucose, dextrin and water, and has no purgative properties.

The term is also applied to round cakes, common in the bazaars of Persia, made from manna collected about the town of Khonsar from *Astragalus florulentus*, Boiss. et Hanssk., and *A. adscendens*, Boiss. et Hanssk.

M., Tar'fa. Same as *M., Tamarisk*.

M. thuri's. (L. *thus*, incense. F. *manne d'incens*; I. *manna d'incenso*.) Name given to a coarse powder of olibanum.

M., tol'fa. The smaller pieces of manna which are sold separately in loosely agglutinated pieces.

M. vulga'ta. (L. *vulgatus*, part. of *vulgo*, to make common.) The same as *M. communis*.

Man'nacroup. (F. *semoule, semouline*.) A preparation of the hard varieties of wheat, consisting of the granules retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has passed through.

Also, a term for the prepared seeds of *Glyceria fluitans*.

Man'nakrout. Same as *Mannacroup*.

Mann'ate. The combination of mannite with bases.

Mann'id. $C_6H_{10}O_4$. Double anhydride of mannite, obtained by Berthelot from protracted exposure of mannite to the action of butyric acid at a temperature of 200° C. to 250° C. (392° F. to 482° F.)

Man'nide. (L. *manna*.) $C_{12}H_{16}O_8$. A syrupy liquid obtained by heating mannite in a closed tube with butyric acid to a temperature of 250° C. (482° F.) It is sweet, with a bitter after taste, neutral, soluble in water and in alcohol, and volatile above 100° C. (212° F.)

Mann'ides. The neutral compound ethers of mannite corresponding to the glycerides.

MANNIFEROUS--MANOMETER.

Also, the analogous compounds to the glycosides, which, like quinin, when decomposed by acids yield saccharine compounds similar to mannite or mannitan instead of glycoside.

Manniferous. (L. *manina*; *fero*, to bear. F. *mannifère*.) Yielding, or affording manna by the puncture of insects, or otherwise, as the *Tamarix mannifera*.

Man'nikin. Same as *Manikin*.

Man'nin. See *Mannite*.

Manning's splint. A splint for the treatment of fractured patella. It consists of a wooden back-piece a little wider than the bones, reaching from the sole to the gluteal fold, and provided with a foot-piece. At the junction of the middle and lower thirds is a transverse oblique slit. Strips of strong plaster are attached to a calico band which passes through the slit. The end of the calico band which projects through the slit is sewn into a loop, and a flat piece of wood is passed through it. The strapping is attached to the thigh above the upper fragment of the patella, whilst the calico is kept taut by attaching the flat piece of wood at its end to a cross-bar at the foot-piece. The attachment is made by means of elastic bands; a firm and even pressure is thus brought to bear upon the upper fragment which is kept in tolerably close apposition to the lower fragment of the patella.

Man'nioc. Same as *Manioc*.

Manniparous. (L. *manna*; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *mannipare*.) Causing the production of manna, as the *Coccus manniparus*.

Man'nita. Same as *Mannite*.

Mannitan. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Anhydride of mannite. A neutral deliquescent, syrupy fluid, very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, obtained by heating mannite to 200° C. (392° F.) It is the uncrystallisable sugar of cinchona bark, and is found also in the seeds of *Ligustrum ibotu*. It is feebly dextro-rotatory. It was first obtained by Berthelot.

Mannitanide. (L. *manna*.) A general term for the neutral compounds analogous to the compound ethers and to fats, which are produced by heating mannite with acetic, butyric, valerianic, benzoic, and other acids.

Mannite. (L. *manna*. F. *mannite*; G. *Mannastoff*, *Mannazucker*.) $C_6H_{12}O_6 = (C_6H_6)(OH)_6$. A yellow, solid, sugar-like substance contained in manna, and on which its laxative virtues depend. It can be artificially prepared from certain kinds of sugar. It is also called sugar of manna. It is a hexatomic alcohol, isomeric with dulcitol and melampyrite, and identical with the substances formerly named granatin, fraxinin, primulin, and syringin. It is widely distributed in nature, being found in the exudation issuing from the punctures made by the *Aphis euonymi* in the spindle-tree, in the honey dew of the linden, in the exudations of many cherry and apple trees, larches, many Eastern oaks and palms, in (Ethiopian honey, in the roots of *Aconitum napellus*, *Scorzonera hispanica*, *Meum athamanticum*, and many others, in the barks of *Canella alba* and *Phyllirea latifolia*, in the leaves and young branches of *Syringa vulgaris*, in the fruits of *Laurus*, *Olea*, and *Cactus*, in some seaweeds, as *Laminaria saccharina*, and in many fungi. It frequently appears in the course of fermentation processes. Mannite crystallises from its watery solution in long, thick, rhombic prisms, and

from its alcoholic solution in silky brushes or stellate needles. Its sp. gr. is 1.487. It dissolves in about six times its weight of both hot and cold water. Its solution is optically inactive, but rotates polarised light to the left when caustic soda is added, and to the right when borax is substituted. It was discovered in manna by Proust.

M-e'thers. (F. *éthers de la mannite*.) Neutral compounds obtained by heating mannite to 200° C. to 250° C. (392° F. to 482° F.) in closed vessels with acetic, butyric, stearic, and other acids.

Mannit'ic. Relating to, or obtained from, *Manna*.

M. acid. (L. *manna*.) $C_6H_{12}O_7 = C_6H_6(OH)_5.CO_2H$. A gummy, non-crystallisable sugar, resembling grape-sugar, found in manna. It reduces alkaline solution of copper.

Mannitol. Same as *Mannite*.

Man'niton. (*Mannite*.) Term applied by Vignon to the crystallisable modification of mannitan obtained by heating mannite to 280° C. (536° F.) It rotates the polarised ray to the left.

Man'nitose. (*Manna*.) $C_6H_{12}O_6$. The aldehyde of mannitic acid. An uncrystallisable, fermentable, optically-inactive sugar obtained with mannitic acid when mannite is treated with moist platinum-black.

Manometer. (Μανός, slack or thin; μέτρον, a measure. F. *manomètre*; G. *Manometer*, *Dichtigkeitsmesser*.) Varignon's term for an apparatus whereby to measure the degree of rarefaction of the air in pneumatic machines, and now generally used to designate an instrument for measuring variations of pressure; and so also for determining the pressure which gases or fluids exercise against the walls of vessels. The simplest form of the instrument used in physiological investigation is the straight tube of the original experiment of Hales, which was fixed on the blood-vessel and the height to which the column of blood was raised in its interior was noted. Two main forms are now in use, the U-shaped tube filled with mercury, as in Poiseuille's hamadynamometer, and the C-shaped spring, as in the kymographion of Fick. An elastic india-rubber bag is sometimes used, as in the pneumograph of Marcy.

M., compensating, of Ma'rey. (*Marcy*. F. *manomètre compensateur de Marcy*.) In this form of the instrument the ascending tube presents, near its lower part, a capillary constriction, by which means the oscillations of the mercurial column are extinguished and the mean pressure accurately recorded.

M., frog. An instrument devised by Ludwig for the study of the action of fluids on the excised frog's heart. It consists of a double cannula, one limb of which communicates with a self-registering U-shaped manometer, and the other limb with one or both of two Mariotte's flasks; to this he added a means of transmitting a galvanic current.

M., Magen'die's. In this form of manometer the short branch of Poiseuille's manometer in connection with the artery is replaced by a large flask partially filled with mercury and in part with a saline solution. Owing to the large surface presented by the mercury in the flask, as compared with that in the vertical tube, the displacement of the mercury in the

flask may be neglected, whilst that in the longer vertical arm may be read off directly.

M., maximum. (L. *maximus*, greatest.) This manometer consists in the introduction into the tube, leading from the heart to the mercury column, of a cup-and-ball valve, which opens easily from the heart, but closes firmly when fluid attempts to return to the heart. By reversing the direction of the valve the manometer is converted from a maximum into a minimum instrument. Differential manometers are also employed.

M., Poiseuille's. In this form the two arms of the U-shaped tube are partially filled with mercury; the shorter arm connected with the vessel is charged with a saline solution to prevent coagulation. The longer arm is open to the air, and the oscillations of the mercurial column are clearly visible.

M., registering. (F. *manomètre inscripteur*.) The same as *M., Poiseuille's*, with the addition, devised by Ludwig, of a small float of ivory resting on the mercurial column in the longer arm of the U-shaped tube; to this part a stem of straw or whalebone is attached, to the upper part of which is united at right angles a style, by means of which the oscillations can be registered on a blackened plate.

Manometric. (Μανός; μέτρον. F. *manométrique*.) Relating to the measurement of rarefaction, or to the *Manometer*.

M. flames, König's. An apparatus for analysing the quality of the vowel sounds. It consists of a metal capsule divided into two compartments by a diaphragm of thin india rubber; one compartment communicates with the gas supply of a burner, and the other with a wide tube having a mouthpiece; the burner being lighted a vowel is spoken or sung into the mouthpiece, when a toothed flame of light will be exhibited by a rotating four-faced mirror placed near. The form of the flame varies for each vowel.

Manometrum. (Μανός, rare or thin; μέτρον, a measure.) Same as *Manometer*.

Manoscope. (Μανός; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *manoscope*; I. *manoscopo*; S. *manosco*; G. *Luftdichtigkeitsmesser*.) An instrument for determining the density of the air; also called *Baroscope*.

Manoscopy. The use of the *Manoscope*.

Manotes. (Μανός, rare or thin. F. *rareté*; G. *Dünnheit*, *Schlaffheit*.) Term for rareness or thinness; tenuity.

Manotic. Of, or belonging to, *Manotes*.

Mansa'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rhamnaceæ*.

M. arbor'ea. (L. *arboræus*, pertaining to a tree.) The *Zizyphus jujuba*.

Mansford, John G. An English surgeon of the nineteenth century.

M.'s plates. An apparatus for applying the galvanic current. It consists in blistering the skin at two places some distance apart, applying two small metal plates of opposite electrical value over the blistered surfaces, and connecting the two plates by a wire.

Mansio. (L. *mansio*, a staying; from *maneo*, to remain. F. *repos*; G. *Bleiben*, *Harren*, *Warten*.) Term formerly applied to rest of the muscular parts from their function.

Man'slaughter. (F. *homicide sans préméditation*; I. *omicidio scusabile*; S. *homi-*

cidio casual; G. *Todtschlag*.) The killing of a person without malice or premeditation.

Mansorius. (L. *mando*, to chew or eat.) A name for the masseter muscle.

Mansoura. Algeria. An indifferent thermal spring.

Manstupration. Same as *Manustupration*.

Mantegaz'za, Pao'lo. An Italian physician, born at Monza in 1831, and now living.

M.'s globulimeter. (L. *globulus*, a small ball; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) A mode of estimation of the richness of the blood in red corpuscles by interposing successive layers of blue glass between the eye and a solution of blood until a flame behind the vessel containing the blood can no longer be seen.

Mantelē. (L. *mantele*, a towel.) A synonym of *Bandage*, *body*.

Mantilē. Same as *Mantele*.

Mantle. (Mid. E. *mantel*; Old F. *mantel*, a cloak; from L. *mantellum*, dim. of *mantum*, a cloak. F. *manteau*; I. *mantello*; S. *manto*; G. *Mantel*.) A cloak; a loose outer cover.

A term for the *Panniculus carnosus*.

In Zoology, the soft, bilobed, muscular sac, or *Pallium*, which more or less envelops the body of Mollusca; its anterior part has an aperture for the protrusion of the head, and from its outer surface the shell, in such animals as possess one, is secreted. It encloses the *Pallial cavity*.

A somewhat similar structure is seen in Cirripedia, Brachiopoda, and Tunicata.

M. cavity. Same as *Pallial cavity*.

M., lady's. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

M. lobes. The right and left sides of the *Mantle* of Mollusca.

M. of flame. The outermost layer of a flame.

M. of the hem'isphere vesicle. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) A name given by Reichert to that portion of the hemisphere of the prosencephalon which covers the remainder.

Manual. (F. *manuel*; L. *manuālis*, from *manus*, the hand. I. *manuale*; S. *manual*.) Done by the hand.

M. exercise bone. A small, triangular, bony growth occurring at the insertion of the left deltoid muscle into its tendon. It is said to be caused in soldiers by the pressure of the musket upon this point, and is the result of a chronic ossifying myositis. Same as *Drill bone*.

Manuatous. (L. *manus*, the hand.) Having hands.

Manubrium. (L. *manubrium*, for *manu-hibrium*; from *manus*, hand; *habeo*, to hold. G. *Griff*, *Stiel*, *Handgriff*, *Handhabe*.) A hilt or handle; an organ or a part of one, having the appearance of a handle.

Also, the polypite suspended from the roof of the swimming bell of a Medusa, or from the gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore.

Also, in Botany, a cylindrical cell projecting inwards from the inner face of each of the eight shields forming the globular antheridium of the *Characeæ*.

Also, each of the separate scales which form the handle of a lancet.

M. mallei. (L. *malleus*, a hammer. F. *manche du marteau*; G. *Handgriff des Hammers*.) The lower tapering part of the malleus which is attached to the membrana tympani by a dense fibro-cartilaginous tissue and by its periosteum.

M. manus. (L. *manus*, the hand.) An epithet applied to the radius, as if it were the handle of the hand.

M. ster'ni. (Στήνον, the breast-bone. F. *manche du sternum*, *poignée du sternum*; G. *Handgriff des Brustbeins*.) The *Præsternum*, or upper part of the sternum.

Manuluvium. (L. *manus*, the hand; *lavo*, to wash. F. *manulure*, *bain des mains*; I. *maniluvio*; G. *Handbad*.) A bath for the hands; the immersion of the hands for a longer or shorter time in a hot or cold, or simple, or medicated fluid; used as a derivative, as in cerebral congestion, or a resolvent and soothing application, as in a whitlow or a burn.

Manure. (A contracted form of *manœuvre*; from F. *manœuvre*, a work of the hand; from Low L. *mannopera*, or *manopera*, a working with the hand; from L. *manus*, the hand; *operor*, to work. F. *engrais*; I. *concimo*; S. *abono*; G. *Dünger*, *Mist*.) A substance for fertilising the soil; usually applied to the fecal discharges of horses and cattle and other animals, mixed with their bedding, but fish, woollen rags, and bones are included under the same term. The former substances are commonly accumulated in heaps near stables, mixed with straw, and constitute a valuable fertilising material when spread over the soil.

Manus. (L. *manus*, a hand; from Aryan root *ma*, to measure. F. *main*; I. *mano*; S. *mano*; G. *Hand*.) The terminal segment of the anterior limb; the *Hand*.

In Pisces the manus is represented by the much segmented lateral rays forming the terminal expansion of the fin.

In Amphibia the manus, when present, consists of four or five digits, or fewer, attached to five carpal pieces, some of which may be fused together.

In some Reptilia, as in snakes, the fore-limb and hand are entirely absent. In most cases, however, the hand is represented by five digits.

In Aves the hand is bent backwards and much reduced in complexity, consisting of only two carpal bones, an elongated metacarpus, and three fingers, consisting of the pollex or thumb, bearing the so-called bastard wing, a middle finger, and a little finger.

In Mammalia the manus or hand, characterised by an opposable thumb, varies much in development. It consists of a carpus, metacarpus, and digits. The number of digits is never more than five, but may be reduced to four, as in the pig and tapir, by the disappearance of the thumb or innermost digit; to three by the disappearance of the outermost digit or little finger, as in the rhinoceros; to two, as in Ruminants, by the reduction of the first, second, and fifth digits, the second and fifth remaining as small accessory claws, which do not touch the ground; or even to one, as in the horse, when all the digits are suppressed, except the middle one. With the reduction of the number of digits the metacarpal bones belonging to them are either entirely absent or are reduced to styloid bones, and the carpal bones are simplified.

M. Chris'ti perla'tæ. (L. *Christus*, Christ; Mod. L. *perlatus*, pearled.) An old name for troches prepared with sugar, pearls, and rose water.

M. Chris'ti sim'plices. (L. *Christus*; *simplex*, simple.) Rose lozenges. An old epithet for troches prepared with sugar and rose water.

M. cur'ta. (L. *curtus*, mutilated. F.

main bot.) A condition of the hand allied to talipes in the foot. See *Club-hand*.

M. De'i. (L. *Deus*, God.) The old name of a resolvent plaster made of myrrh, wax, oil-banum, ammoniacum, galbanum, mastich, oil, and other ingredients.

Also, a name for opium.

M. he'patis. (L. *hepar*, the liver.) The portal fissure of the liver.

M. hom'inis mortui. (L. *homo*, a man; *mortuus*, dead.) The hand of a dead man. A remedy formerly in use, and considered to be of great efficacy in dispersing scrofulous tumours when rubbed over them for some time.

M. jec'o'ris. (L. *jecur*, the liver.) The portal fissure of the liver.

M. Palfya'na. A term for *Forceps*, *midwifery*, *Palfyn's*.

M. rega'lis. (L. *regalis*, royal.) The royal touch. A practice in use, both in France and England, as late as the eighteenth century, for the cure of strumous and other diseases.

M. va'ra. (L. *varus*, bent round.) Same as *Club-hand*.

Manustupra'tion. (L. *manus*, the hand; *stupro*, to ravish.) Same as *Masturbation*.

Manustupra'tor. One who practises *Manustupration*.

Man'y. (Mid. E. *mani*, *moni*; Sax. *manig*, *manig*, *monig*; Dut. *menig*; Old High G. *manac*; from Teutonic base *managa*, many; from a nasalised form of Aryan root *mak*, to have much power. F. *plusieurs*, *beaucoup*, *numereux*; I. *molte*; G. *manche*, *viel*.) Numerous.

M.-cel'led. Same as *Multilocular*.

M.-cleft. Same as *Multifid*.

M.-lo'bed. (F. *multilobé*; G. *viellöppig*.) Having numerous lobes.

M.-pair'ed. Same as *Multijugate*.

M.-rib'bed. Same as *Multicostate*.

M.-seed'ed. Same as *Multispermous*.

M.-tail'ed band'age. See *Bandage*, *many-tailed*.

M.-val'ed. (G. *vielklappig*.) In Botany, applied to a dehiscent fruit which has many valves.

Man'yplies. (E. *many*; *ply*, a fold. F. *le feuillet*; I. *omaso*, *cento pelle*; G. *Blättermagen*.) The third stomach of Ruminants, also called the *Psalterium*. It is the first division of the pyloric portion of the ruminant stomach.

Manz, Wil'helm. A German physiologist, born in Freiburg in 1833, and now living.

M's glands. (G. *Manz'sche Drüsen*.) Small, flask-like depressions seen in the neighbourhood of the annulus conjunctive of animals, and sometimes in man; they do not appear to be true glands.

Manzanilla. (S. *manzanilla*, the chamomile.) A dry sherry with some bitterness in its taste.

Manzani'ta. The *Arctostaphylos glauca*, Lind., Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*. A plant growing in California. The leaves are employed for their tonic and diuretic qualities. They have a strong, peculiar, and bitter taste, are destitute of smell, and contain a large quantity of tannin. They also contain arbutin. They are prescribed in cases of catarrh of the bladder, in menorrhagia, and in incontinence of urine.

Maple. (Mid. E. *mapul*; Sax. *mapulder*; from *mapul*, perhaps connected with L. *macula*, a spot; der, corruption of *treou*, a tree. F.

MAPLES—MARASMIUS.

érable; *I. acer*; *S. arce*; *G. Ahorn*.) The name of the trees of the Genus *Acer*.

M., common. The *Acer campestre*.

M., greater. The *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

M., ground. The *Heuchera americana*.

M. honey. The uncrystallised part of the sap of the *Acer saccharinum*.

M., red. The *Acer rubrum*.

M., striped. The *Acer pennsylvanicum*.

M. sugar. (*G. Ahornzucker*.) Sugar obtained by crystallisation of the sap of the sugar maple, *Acer saccharinum*. See *Sugar, maple*.

M. tree. (*Sax. mapolder*.) The *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

M. tree, common. (*F. érable*; *S. sicomon*; *G. Ahorn*.) The *Acer campestre*.

M. tree, sugar. (*F. érable à sucre*; *G. Zuckerahorn*.) The *Acer saccharinum*.

M., virginia. The *Acer rubrum*.

Maples. The plants of the Nat. Order *Aceraceæ*.

Mapoucha'ri. A preparation of Indian hemp used in Cairo.

Mappa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The species possess an acrid juice, and are often purgative.

Maprounea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

M. brazilien'sis. St. Hil. Hab. Brazil. Used in gastric troubles.

Maqmaqoo. A yellow and bitter root of an unknown plant. Used in Abyssinia as an adjunct to kouso.

Maracãibo. A town in the north of Venezuela.

M. bal'sam. $C_{20}H_{32}$. A kind of copaiva balsam obtained from *Copaifera officinalis*, L., or *Copaifera Jacquinii*, Desfontaines. Sp. gr. about 0.985. Brix isolated the oil of this balsam, which boils at 250° C. to 260° C. (482° F. to 500° F.)

M. bark. The bark of *Cinchona tucuyensis*.

Maradriolog'ia. (*Μαράριον*, fennel; *λόγος*, a discourse.) A treatise on the fennel plant. Schenk published such an one in 1665.

Maranda. A species of myrtle growing in Ceylon. A decoction of the leaves is said to be antisyphilitic in its action.

Maranga'ba. The *Psidium pygmaeum*.

Maran'ham bal'sam. The commercial name of that kind of copaiva balsam which is exported from the East Brazilian Province of Maranhao. It contains much oil and is therefore of fluid consistence. Sp. gr. 0.91—0.94. It is believed to be the product of *Copaifera Langsdorffii*, Desfontaines.

M. rub'ber. A product, probably, of one or more species of *Hevea*.

Maran'sis. (*Μάρανσις*, a causing to die away. *F. marasme*; *G. Schwächen, Welkmachen*.) The same as *Marasmus*.

Maranta, Bartolome'o. An Italian physician of Venice who died in 1554.

Maranta. (*Bartolomeo Maranta*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Marantaceæ*.

Also, a synonym of *Arrowroot*.

M. alou'ya. Jacq. (*Alouya*, the native name of the plant.) A plant growing in the West Indies and Cayenne, from the roots of which a kind of arrowroot is made.

M. arou'ma. Aubl. (*Arouma*, the native name of the plant.) A plant found in Guiana, from the root of which a kind of arrowroot is prepared.

M. arandina'cea. Linn. (*L. arundo*, a reed. *G. schilfartige Maranta, Pfeilwurzel*.) The plant which produces arrowroot. Arrowroot is obtained from the root by washing it, beating to a pulp, agitating in clean water, and straining to free the fluid from fibres; the milky liquor is allowed to settle, and the deposit is again washed and drained. The white residue, dried on sheets in the sun, constitutes arrowroot. The juice is acrid when fresh, and is applied to poisoned wounds.

M. galan'ga. Linn. (*Arab. cholandschan*. *F. galange petit*; *G. Galgant*.) The smaller galangal, the root of which was formerly used as a warm stomachic bitter. The same as *Alpinia galanga*, Sw.

M. in'dica. Tussac. (*L. indicus*, Indian.) Probably a narrow-leaved variety of *M. arundinacea*. It supplies Natal and much East India arrowroot.

M. nob'ilis. (*L. nobilis*, famous.) Supplies some West India arrowroot.

M. ramosis'sima. Wall. (*L. ramosus*, branching.) Same as *M. arundinacea*.

M. starch. (*G. Marantastärke*.) A term for West Indian Arrowroot.

Maranta'ceæ. (*G. Pfeilwurzelgewächse, Blumenrohrgewächse*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort or Alliance *Amonales*, Series *Epigynææ*, Subclass *Monocotyledones*; being herbaceous plants with only one fertile stamen, having a one-celled anther, a petaloid style, and no vitellus.

Maran'teæ. Brown. Same as *Marantaceæ*.

Maran'tic. (*Μαραντικός*, wasting away. *F. marantique*; *G. schwächend, welkmachend*.) Of, or belonging to, atrophy or *Marasmus*.

M. thrombo'sis. See *Thrombosis, marantic*.

Marants. The plants of the Nat. Order *Marantaceæ*.

Marara res'in. (*G. Mararaharz*.) A resin obtained from the *Icica caranua*, H. and B., a tree growing on the Orinoco. It is used by the natives as an application to wounds and bruises.

Maras'ca cherry. A cultivated variety of the cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, growing in Dalmatia, from which maraschino is prepared.

Maraschino. A liqueur distilled, especially in Zara, in Dalmatia, from the Marasca cherry.

Maras'mic. (*Μαρασμικός*, a dying away.) Causing, or associated with, wasting of the tissues.

M. drop'sy. The dropsy that supervenes in subacute and chronic anæmia, as a result, it is believed, of hypalbuminosis of the blood, with diminution of blood pressure.

M. throm'bi. (*Θρόμβος*, a blood-clot. *F. caillots fibrineux*; *G. Sterbepolypen*.) Term applied to those clots which are found in the vessels after death, and which are due to retardation of the current of blood, whether on account of some obstruction in its course or because the contraction of the heart is enfeebled, especially when occurring in cachectic or anæmic persons.

Maras'mius. (*Μαρασμός*.) A Genus of the Family *Agaricini*.

M. ore'ades. Fr. Codex. (*L. Oreas*, a mountain nymph. *F. faux mousseron, macaron des pres, sécadou, godaille*; *G. Herbstmusseron*,

MARASMOID—MARBLE.

falscher Musseron, Nollenblätterschwamm.) Pileus plano-convex, smooth, pale leather-coloured; lamellæ pale flesh-coloured, then whitish, distant from each other; stem solid, cylindrical. Grows in meadows and green places in woods. Esculent.

M. porreus, Fr. (*L. porrum*, a leek.) Pileus leathery, dirty-yellowish; lamellæ yellowish, then pale; stem solid, woolly; taste and smell alliaceous. Probably poisonous.

M. scorodonius, Fr. (*Σκόροδον*, garlic. *G. Lauchschwamm.*) Pileus flat, reddish-brown; lamellæ whitish, crisp; stem slender, red brown; taste and smell garlicky. On hills and in fields in autumn. Esculent.

Marasmoid. (*Μαρασμός*, a dying away; *εἶδος*, form. *F. marasmoides*; *G. marasmusähnlich*.) Resembling *marasmus*.

Marasmopyra. (*Μαρασμός*; *πύρ*, fever. *F. marasmopyre*; *G. zehrfeber*.) Hectic fever.

Maras'mous. (*Μαρασμός*.) Resembling, or of the nature of, *Marasmus*.

Maras'mus. (*Μαρασμός*. *F. marasme*; *G. Welken, Schwund, Marasmus*.) Wasting of the body; emaciation. It may arise from insufficient supply, as in anæmia, or excessive consumption, as in fevers.

M. an hæ'mia. Good's term for *Anæmia*.

M. atroph'ia. Good's term for *Atrophy*.

M. climacter'icus. Good's term for *Climacteric disease*.

M. lactent'ium. (*L. lactens*, a sucking animal.) The atrophy of infants, usually depending on mesenteric disease.

M. of silk'worms. (*F. marasme des vers à soie, gattine*; *I. gattina*.) A contagious malady in which the worms cease to eat, lie on the side, become covered with black spots, which are surrounded by a yellowish areola, the blood becomes acid, and death follows. Also called *Gattine*.

M. phthis'is. Good's term for *Phthisis, pulmonary*.

M. præmatu'rus. (*L. præ*, before; *maturus*, ripe. *G. Krankheitsmarasmus, Stechthum*.) The state of emaciation which results from protracted diseases, such as hip-joint disease, phthisis, diarrhœa, chronic hæmorrhages, and chronic febrile states of the constitution.

M. seni'lis. (*L. senilis*, belonging to old age. *G. allgemeine Kräfterverfall, Hinwelken*.) The shrinking of the body which is observed to occur about the seventieth year, even with abundant food and the absence of any depressing conditions of mind or body, though it occurs earlier in the ill-fed and hard-worked members of the community. The chief phenomena are fatty degeneration and calcification of the vessels, leading to loss of elasticity, and liability to rupture of their coats and to aneurysms. The heart presents hypertrophy of the left ventricle, with or without dilatation, as a mechanical consequence of the increased resistance to the circulation of the blood. The arterial degeneration leads to softening of the brain, to senile gangrene of the extremities, to thrombosis, and to embolisms. In consequence of diminished metabolism the production of heat, as well as its regulation, is enfeebled and impaired. The bones and cartilages undergo atrophic changes and alterations of form, occasioning the bearing, the height, and the physiognomy of old age. The lymphatic

glands and spleen undergo atrophy. The muscles become weak and liable to rheumatic pains. All kinds of work are accomplished with greater difficulty. The skin becomes thinner and of a dirty yellow colour; the hair of the head becomes thinner, more silky, grey, and falls out, but the beard hair remains good. The teeth fall out, appetite fails, and digestion becomes impaired. The lungs become small, the breathing shallower, and the respiratory interchange of gases lowered. There is increased liability to coughs and colds, to bronchitis and pneumonia. The brain diminishes in size, the grey matter especially becoming thinner, with vacuoles. The powers of the will and memory fail; the senses become blunted.—There is a disposition to arcus senilis, cataract, atrophy of the optic nerve, and choroidal changes implicating the retina, and to deafness with noises in the ears. The kidneys become smaller, the quantity of urine less, but more highly coloured and containing more urea. The bladder loses some of its power of expulsion, and incontinence of urine may occur. The sexual power fails. The height falls in successive decades from the thirtieth to the eightieth year from 172·2 cent. to 171·3, 167·4, 163·9, 162·3, 161·3; the weight from 68·9 kilogrammes to 68·87, 77·45, 65·50, 63·03, 61·22, and in the ninetieth year even to 57·83 kilogrammes.

M. syphilit'icus. (*Syphilis*.) Excessive emaciation the indirect result of syphilis; caused by the consequent defective nutrition.

M. ta'bes. The same as *Tabes*.

M. ta'bes dorsual'is. (*L. dorsualis*, belonging to the back.) A synonym of *Ataxy, locomotor*.

Maras'quin. The *Marascea* cherry.

Marasqui'no. Same as *Maraschino*.

Ma'rat. France, département du Puy de Dôme. Mineral waters of unknown composition, containing much gas. They are clear, and are used in various maladies by the surrounding villagers.

Marathri'tes. (*Μαράθριν*, fennel.) Wine impregnated with the qualities of fennel.

Marathroph'illum. (*Μάραθριν*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Name applied to *Pucedaneum officinale*, or hog's fennel, because its leaf resembles that of fennel.

Mar'athrum. (*Μαράθριν*, the fennel. *F. fénouil*; *G. Fenchel*.) An old name for the *Anethum feniculum*, or sweet fennel.

M. sylvest're. (*F. sylvestris*, woody. *F. querc de pourceau*; *G. Saufrachel*.) A name for the *Anethum pucedaneum*, or hog's fennel.

Maratt'i, G. F. An Italian botanist, who died in 1771.

Marattia'ceæ. (*Maratti*.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Filices*, with free sporangia arising from a group of cells, and not from a single cell or trichome as in other ferns, and with the fronds all fertile and circinate in vernation. Same as *Danaæceæ*.

Marau'gia. (*Μαραγγίω*, to have a dazzling before the eyes.) The appearance of sparks before the eye. Same as *Photopsia*.

Marbella. Spain, Province of Granada. Here are several springs which issue from the ground, at a temperature of 25° C. (77° F.), and have been used for centuries. No satisfactory analysis of them has been made.

Mar'ble. (*Mid. E. marbre, marbreston*; from *F. marbre*; from *L. marmor*; akin to *Gr.*

MARBLES—MARCORY.

μαρμάρεος, flashing; from Aryan root *mar*, to shine. *I. marmo*; *S. marmol*; *G. marmor*.) A species of limestone or hard carbonate of lime. The white variety is nearly pure calcium carbonate in minute crystals, the coloured varieties contain in addition oxides of iron and manganese or bituminous matter. See *Marmor album*.

M. leg. The pale, shining leg of *Phlegmasia dolens*.

M., metallic. Native sulphate of barium.

M., white. See *Marmor album*.

Marbles. A form of venereal disease, probably *Bubo*.

Marc. (*F. marc*. *L. magma*; *I. feccia*; *S. heces*; *G. Trester*, *Träber*.) The refuse, consisting of seeds, husks, skins, and rind left after expression of juice from fruits, as the marc of grapes or olives. A bath made of the marc of grapes (*F. bain de marc de raisin*) was considered to be tonic and antirheumatic.

Marcasita. Same as *Marcasite*.

M. alba. (*L. albus*, white.) An old term for *Bismuth*.

M. plumbæa. (*L. plumbum*, lead.) Old term for antimony.

Marcasitæ. Genitive singular of *Marcasita*.

M. magisterium. (*L. magisterium*, a chief.) Old term for subnitrate of bismuth.

Marcasite. (Of Arabic origin. *F. marcassite*; *I. marcassita*; *G. Marcassit*.) Iron pyrites, white like tin, occurring in veins.

M., golden. A synonym of *Tin*.

Marcellian application. (*L. applico*, to apply.) An ancient remedy against chilblains. Same as *Marcellium*.

Marcellium. Old name (*μαρκέλλιον*), used by Paulus Ægineta, for a medicine against chilblains.

Marcéscent. (*L. marcescens*, part. of *marcesco*, to wither. *F. marcescent*, *fêtri*, *fané*; *S. marcescente*; *G. welkend*.) Withering; decaying.

In Botany, applied to leaves which wither without falling off.

Also, applied to a perianth of a plant which dies after fecundation and continues to surround the ovary, as in the Heath.

Marcésible. (*L. marcescens*.) Capable of withering.

Marc'graaf, Ge'org. A German naturalist, born in Liebstadt, near Meissen, in 1610; died off the coast of Guinea in 1644.

Marcgraa'via. (*Maregraaf*.) A Genus of the Tribe *Maregraaviæ*.

M. umbella'ta. Linn. Hab. West Indies. Used as a diuretic and antisyphilitic.

Maregraavia'ceæ. (*Maregraaf*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort or Alliance *Guttiferales*, characterised by their unsymmetrical flowers, introrse, versatile anthers, and sessile stigmas. Some of the plants belonging to this tribe have diuretic properties.

Maregraav'viæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Ternstroemiaceæ*, or *Camelliaceæ*; same as *Maregraaviaceæ*.

March. (*F. marche*; from Low *L. marco*, to walk. *I. marcia*; *S. marscha*; *G. Marsch*.) The regulated, even, synchrous step of a military man or a company of men.

Also, the distance travelled over by a man or body of men.

Marchant, Nicolas. A French

botanist, Director of the Gardens of the Archduke Gaston of Orleans in Blois; died in 1678.

Marchantia, Raddi. (*Nicolas Marchant*. *G. Leberkraut*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Marchantiaceæ*, the species of which are widely distributed over the earth.

M. chenopod'ea, Linn. (*Chenopodium*.) Hab. Antilles. Used as a cosmetic.

M. con'ica, Linn. Decoction diuretic. Used as *M. polymorpha*, and in gravel.

M. hemispher'ica. (*Ἡμισφαίριον*, a half sphere.) A species reputed to be of use as a poultice in dropsical affections.

M. polymorpha, Linn. (*Πολύς*, many; *μορφή*, form. *F. hépatique des fontaines*, *h. terrestre*; *G. vielgestaltige Leberkraut*.) Liverwort, or star liverwort. A plant of green colour, forming thick and broad leathery expansions in moist places. It was formerly in repute for hepatic diseases and consumption, and was employed as an antiscorbutic, stomachic, and resolvent, under the names *Herba hepatica fontane*, and *H. lichenis stellata*.

M. stellata. (*L. stellatus*, set with stars.) The *M. polymorpha*.

M. umbella'ta. (*Umbel*.) The *M. polymorpha*.

Marchantia'ceæ. A Suborder of the Order *Hepaticæ*, or a Family of the Suborder *Frondoæ*, Order *Hepaticæ*, Class *Muscineæ*, of cellular cryptogams. Spore cases valveless, or bursting irregularly, without operculum, but with elaters. They are natives of damp shady places in all climates.

Marched. (*Arab*.) Old term for *Lithargyrum*.

March'ing. Bavaria, near the Danube, 1600 feet above sea-level. A weak alkaline water.

Marchio'nis pul'vis. (Low Lat. *marchio*, a prefect of marches, a marquess; *L. pulvis*, powder.) A medicine formerly held in repute for the cure of epilepsy. It was composed of male peony root, mistletoe, ivory shavings, horn of stag's hoof, white dung of a dog, tooth of the monodon, coral, and other ingredients.

Marcia'tum. (*Μαρκίατον*.) Term employed by Paulus Ægieta for a cataplasim or liniment for pains in the joints.

Marc'id. (*L. marcidus*, withered. *G. welk*, *verwelkt*.) Feeble; shrunk; accompanied by wasting.

In Botany, withering without falling.

M. fe'ver. A fever accompanied by much loss of flesh.

Mar'cols. France, département de l'Ar-dèche. A cold alkaline water, containing sodium bicarbonate 2·46 grammes, magnesium bicarbonate ·259, calcium bicarbonate ·315, and ferrous bicarbonate ·056, with free carbonic acid. Used in anæmic conditions, atonic dyspepsia, catarrh of the genito-urinary mucous membrane, and hepatic troubles.

Mar'cor. (*L. marcor*, faintness; from *marceo*, to wither. *F. émaciation*; *G. Abmagerung*.) Leanness, emaciation, or wasting of the body.

Also, an old term for drowsiness.

Marc'ores. (*L. marcor*, emaciation. *F. emaciations*; *G. Mattigkeiten*, *Schlaftheiten*.) Term for diseases that are characterised by emaciation of the body.

An Order of the Class *Cachexiæ* in Cullen's Nosology.

Mar'cory. The *Stillingia sylvatica*.

MARE—MARGARON.

Mare. (Mid. E. *mere*; Sax. *mere*, fem. of *meorh*, a horse, of uncertaiu origin. F. *juvent*; I. *cavalía*, *giumenta*; S. *yegua*; G. *Mähre*, *Stute*.) The female of the horse.

M.'s fat. The *Insula dysenterica*. The plant was once supposed to possess great anti-dysenteric properties.

M.'s milk. See *Milk, mare's*.

M.'s tail. The *Hippuris vulgaris*.

Also, the *Erigeron canadense*.

Also, a term for the cloud form called *Cirrus*.

M.'s-tail order. The Nat. Order *Hypuridaceae*.

M.'s tail, rough. The *Equisetum majus*.

Marem'ma. (I. *maremma*, a fen, a salt-water marsh.) A marsh formed on a plain constantly inundated with brackish water.

Maremmatic. (F. *maremmatique*.) Belonging to a *Maremma*.

Maren'in. (*Marennes*, a district of France.) The bluish pigment occurring in certain *Naviculæ* found in the intestine of the green oysters of *Marennec*.

Mare'o. (Port. *mal de puna*; F. *mareo*.) A transient fever which attacks newcomers in the high regions of Peru and Bolivia.

Marey, Etienne-Jules. A French physician, born in 1830, and still living.

M.'s drum. See *M.'s tambour*.

M.'s hæmodynam'eter. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥόμος, speed; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the rapidity of the blood-flow.

M.'s le'vers. Certain levers used in physiological research for amplifying slight movements. By fitting a style to the long arm the movements may be automatically recorded on a moving surface.

M.'s manometer. See under *Manometer*.

M.'s pneumograph. (Πνεύμων, the lung; γράφω, to write.) An instrument for recording the respiratory movements. It consists of a cylinder of soft india rubber enclosing a spiral spring, whose extremities are connected with two pieces of metal which form the ends of the cylinder. A band is passed round the throat of the animal and attached to the end of the cylinder. The interior of the cylinder is brought into communication with one of Marey's levers, and as each respiratory movement draws the ends of the levers wider apart or causes them to approach, the air is rarefied or compressed, and a corresponding movement is transmitted to the lever.

M.'s sphygmograph. (Σφυγμός, pulsation; γράφω, to write.) An apparatus for obtaining a graphic record of the pulse movements at the wrist. It consists essentially of a button, surmounted by a spring, pressing upon the radial or other artery. The movements of the button and spring are transmitted by a knife edge to the short arm of a lever, the long arm of which writes upon a smoked surface made to travel in front of it by means of clockwork.

M.'s tam'bour. (F. *tambour*, a drum.) A shallow metal chamber, covered in an air-tight manner with india rubber, which bears a thin metal plate attached by a hinge to a lever. The air-tight chamber is connected with an india-rubber tube attached to a cardiac sound, or else to a cardiograph. The tambour is used to register, by the movements of the lever, the cardiac pressure or the heart beats.

Marg'a. A term for *Marl*.

M. can'dida. (L. *candidus*, dazzling white.) A spongy, white, friable marl, formerly used as an astringent.

Margarate. (F. *margarate*; G. *margarinsäure Salz*.) A salt of *Margaric acid*.

Margaretheninsel. Hungary, between Ofen and Pesth. A thermal bath place, with a sulphur water obtained from an artesian well, at a temperature of 45° C. (113° F.)

Margaretizza. A syphilitic disease occurring in Illyria, so called from the name of the woman who was supposed to have propagated it. Also, called *Scherlievo*.

Margar'ic. (F. *margarique*.) Pertaining to *Margarin*.

M. acid, Chevreul. (F. *acide margarique*; G. *Margarinsäure*.) C₁₇H₃₄O₂. An acid obtained by Becker from the saponification of cetyl cyanid. It crystallises in pearly scales, and melts at 52° C. to 53° C. (125·6° F. to 127·4° F.) Eberth found a fatty acid with the same composition in adipocere. The acid so named by Chevreul has been shown by Heintz to be a mixture of 10 parts of stearic acid and 90 parts of palmitic acid.

Margaricar'pus. (Μαργαρίτης, a pearl; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of the Suborder *Sanguisorbæ*, Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*.

M. seto'sus, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *setosus*, bristly.) Hab. Chili, Peru. The Yerba de la perta of Peru. Used in the treatment of piles; its fleshy receptacle is esulent.

Margarin. (Μαργαρίτης, a pearl. F. *margarin*; I. *margarina*; G. *Margarinfett*.) A substance formerly regarded as a simple constituent fat of the body, but now held to be a mixture of palmitin and olein.

Margarine. An artificial butter made by mixing a little milk with the clarified fat of some animal.

Margarin'ic acid. Same as *Margaric acid*.

Margarita. (L. *margarita*; from Gr. μαργαρίτης; from Pers. *murvari*.) A *Pearl*. Pearls were formerly regarded as cordial and alexipharmic.

Also, a synonym of *Leucoma*.

Margaritaceous. (L. *margarita*, a pearl; mother of pearl. F. *margaritacé*, *perlé*; G. *perlenartig*, *perlmutterartig*.) Of the nature and appearance of pearl, or of mother-of-pearl.

Margaritate. A salt of *Margaritic acid*.

Margarit'ic. (L. *margarita*, a pearl, or mother of pearl. F. *margaritique*; G. *perlenartig*.) Of, or belonging to, the pearl.

M. acid. Same as *Ricinostearic acid*.

Margaritiferous. (L. *margarita*, a pearl; *fero*, to bear. F. *margaritifère*; G. *perlenführend*.) Producing pearls, or spots like pearls.

Margaritiph'orous. (Μαργαρίτης, a pearl; φέρω, to bear.) Producing or bearing pearls.

Margarito'ma. (Μαργαρίτης, a pearl.) Virchow's term for *Margaroid tumour*.

Margaroid. (Μαργαρίτης, a pearl; εἶδος, form.) Resembling a pearl.

M. tumour. Craigie's term for a form of cholesteatomatous tumour springing from the pia mater. It contains small, shiny, pearl-like bodies made up of laminated layers of squamous or tubular cells.

Margaron. (Μάργαρον.) A *Pearl*.

MARGARONYL—MARGO.

Also, an impure product of the dry distillation of lime margarate obtained by Bussy. It melts at 77° C. (170·6° F.)

Margaronyl. Same as *Margaryl*.

Margaryl. $C_{17}H_{33}$. A substance formerly considered to be the radical of margaric and stearic acids.

Margelis. (Μαργηλῖς, a pearl.) A pearl.

Margellion. (Μαργέλλιον.) A Pearl.

Margherizza. A synonym of *Scherlievo*, from the name of the woman who was believed to have propagated it.

Margin. (L. *margo*, a brink, a border. F. *bord*; I. *marginé*; S. *margen*, *borde*; G. *Rand*.) A border; the edge of a thing.

Marginal. (L. *margo*, a border. F. *marginal*; I. *marginato*; S. *marginado*; G. *randständig*.) Occupying the border or edge of a surface, as the sori of many ferns in regard to the frond, the position of the placenta in regard to the dissepiments of the fruit of plants; the position of hairs on many surfaces of both plants and animals.

In Anatomy, often applied to a part placed at the border of an orifice.

M. abscess. (F. *abcès marginal*.) A small, superficial, painful abscess about the borders of the anus, produced by the suppuration of an external pile, or by the inflammation of a mucous follicle, or arising from a fissure.

M. bodies. (F. *corps marginales*, *bourrelets marginales*; G. *Seitenkörper*.) The sense organs of the Hydrozoa lying on the margin of the umbrella; they are either eye spots or auditory vesicles.

M. bones. Small accessory ossicles on the outer and inner sides of the manus of Ichthyosauria.

M. cells. (L. *margo*, a boundary.) The cells forming the demilunes of Heidenhain, or lunules of Gianuzzi, which are small semilunar masses of cells found between the secreting cells and the basement membrane of the mucous portion of the submaxillary glands of the dog and the sublingual gland of the rabbit. Similar small granular cells lie outside the mucin cells of the mucous alveoli of the salivary glands generally.

M. cilia. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash. F. *cils marginaux*.) The free tentacles on the margin of the umbrella of a Medusa.

M. convolution. (F. *circonvolution du corps calleux*.) The *Gyrus marginalis*.

M. corpuscles. (L. *corpuseulum*, a little body. F. *corpuscules marginaux*.) The *M. bodies*.

M. nerve of hand. The external branch of the *Radial nerve*.

M. nerve of lower jaw. The *Supramaxillary nerve*.

M. nerve of scapula. The *Subscapular nerve*, long.

M. placenta. See *Placenta*, *marginal*.

M. plates. (F. *plaques marginales*.) The series of plates, eleven or twelve in number, which, on each side of the carapace of Chelonia, connect the costal plates.

Also, Milne-Edwards's term for the lateral, paired, calcareous plates in the tegument of Cirripedia.

M. sinus of placenta. See *Placenta*, *sinus of*, *marginal*.

M. tentacles. (L. *tento*, to touch.) Same as *M. cilia*.

Also, thread-like or thick, contractile or extensible structures about the border of the mantle of Mollusca supplied by the circumvallary nerve.

M. vein of heart. The part of the left coronary vein which runs along the left margin of the heart.

Marginalis. (L. *margo*.) Same as *Marginal*.

In Anatomy, the *Supramaxillary nerve*.

Margina'rious. (L. *margo*, a border. F. *marginaire*.) Situated at the border.

Marginate. (L. *marginatus*, bordered; edged. F. *marginé*, *bordé*; I. *marginato*; S. *marginado*; G. *gerandet*, *geründert*.) Having a distinct border of a different colour, thickness, consistence, or structure from the main portion.

Marginated. Same as *Marginate*.

Marginture. (L. *margo*, a border. F. *marginture*.) Necker's term for the border of a part of a plant.

Margini-suprascapulo-trochitericus. (L. *margo*; *supra*, above; *scapula*, the blade bone; *trochiter*.) The *Teres minor*.

Marginicidal. (L. *margo*, a border; *caedo*, to cut.) The form of septifragal dehiscence of a capsule in which the septa break away from their attachment to the united margins of neighbouring carpels, as in the Ipomoea.

Marginicollate. (L. *margo*, a border, *collum*, the neck. F. *marginicolle*.) In Entomology, having the neck or corselet surrounded by a border of different colour.

Marginiform. (L. *margo*, a border; *forma*, likeness. F. *marginiforme*; G. *randförmig*.) Applied by Cassini to the appendices of the perichnium of the Composite when they resemble a border.

Marginipennate. (L. *margo*, a border; *penna*, a wing. F. *marginipenne*; G. *randgefingelt*.) Having bordered wings. Applied to the elytra of some insects which have an edging of a different colour from the rest of the surface.

Marginoplasty. (L. *margo*; Gr. *πλαστικός*, fit for moulding.) The restoration of a margin or border.

M. palpebral. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.) A surgical operation undertaken with the object of repairing loss of substance or deformities of the margins of the eyelids.

Marg'o. Same as *Margin*.

M. acutus cordis. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *cor*, the heart.) The right lower border of the heart, because it is thinner than the upper or left border.

M. acutus hepatis. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *hepar*, the liver.) The sharp anterior border of the liver. In the adult male it corresponds with the margin of the ribs.

M. alveolaris maxillæ inferioris. The *Limbus alveolaris maxillæ inferioris*.

M. alveolaris maxillæ superioris. The *Limbus alveolaris ossis maxillaris superioris*.

M. buccalis osis zygomatici. (L. *bucca*, the cheek; *os*, a bone; Gr. *ζύγωμα*, a bolt.) The lower border of the facial surface of the malar bone.

M. ciliaris iridis. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash; *iris*, the iris of the eye.) The periphery or attached margin of the iris. It is connected with the membrane of Descemet, in front, by the fibres of the ligamentum pectinatum iridis, whilst

posteriorly it is continuous with the anterior border of the ciliary processes.

M. coronalis os'sis fron'tis. (*L. coronalis*, pertaining to a crown; *os*, a bone; *frons*, the brow.) The upper dentated border of the frontal bone which articulates with the parietal bones and forms with them the coronal suture, and which also articulates below with the great wing of the sphenoid bone, forming the sphenofrontal suture.

M. coronalis os'sis parietalis. (*L. coronalis*; *os*; *parietal* bone.) The anterior, slightly concave, border of each parietal bone, which articulates with the frontal bone to form the coronal suture.

M. dentalis. (*L. dens*, a tooth. *G. Zahnzellenfortsatz*.) The alveolar border of the upper and lower jaws.

M. dentatus. (*L. dentatus*, toothed.) The same as *Ora serrata retinae*.

M. infraglenoidalis. (*L. infra*, beneath; *Gr. γλινν*, a shallow joint-cavity; *ειδος*, form.) The somewhat raised border of the upper articulating surface of the tibia.

M. infraorbita'lis. (*L. infra*, below; *orbita*, the orbit. *G. Augenhöhlenrand*.) The rounded anterior and inferior border of the orbit. It is formed internally by the internal third of the anterior border of the orbital plate of the superior maxillary bone, and externally by the upper and inner border of the malar bone.

M. lacrima'lis. (*L. lacrima*, a tear.) The posterior border of the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It presents a deep groove, the sulcus lacrimalis, for the nasal duct.

M. lambdoi'deus. (Greek λ, or lambda; *ειδος*, form.) The upper and anterior border of the squamous portion of the occipital bone which forms with the parietal bones the lambdoidal suture.

Also, the corresponding border of the parietal bone.

M. mastoi'deus. (*Μαστός*, the breast; *ειδος*, form.) The posterior and longer concave portion of the lateral border of the condyloid part of the occipital bone.

Also, the lower and posterior part of the parietal bone.

M. na'so-orbita'lis. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *orbita*, the orbit.) The inner border of the orbital plate of the frontal bone which articulates with the ethmoid bone.

M. obtusus cordis. (*L. obtusus*, blunt; *cor*, the heart.) The shorter and more rounded upper or left border of the heart in contradistinction to the *M. acutus cordis*.

M. obtusus hepatis. (*L. obtusus*; *hepar*, the liver.) The blunt or rounded posterior border of the liver.

M. occipitalis os'sis parietalis. (*L. occiput*, the back of the head; *os*, a bone; *parietal* bone.) The posterior border of the parietal bone which articulates with the squamous portion of the occipital bone on each side to form the lambdoidal suture.

M. orbita'lis. (*L. orbita*, the orbit.) The rim of the orbit or cavity in which the eye is situated.

M. orbita'lis os'sis sphenoi'dei. (*L. orbita*; *os*, a bone; *sphenoid* bone.) The posterior border of the great wing of the sphenoid bone. It runs parallel with the processus ensiformis or lesser wing at a distance from it of 2 or 3 mm., and forms with it the fissura orbitalis.

M. palpebra'lis. (*L. palpebra*, an eyelid.) The free border of the eyelids.

M. parietalis. (*L. parietal* bone.) The same as *M. sagittalis*.

M. parieto-fronta'lis os'sis sphenoi'dei. (*L. parietal* bone; *frons*, the brow; *os*, a bone; *sphenoid*.) The broad upper convex and dentated border of the great wing of the sphenoid bone which articulates with the frontal and parietal bones.

M. pupilla'ris. (*L. pupilla*, or *pupula*, the pupil of the eye. *G. Pupillarand*.) The inner free border of the iris which bounds the aperture of the pupil.

M. sagitta'lis. (*L. sagitta*, an arrow.) The upper and internal dentated margin of the parietal bone by which it articulates with the parietal bone of the opposite side to form the sagittal suture.

M. semiluna'ris lam'inæ modi'oli. (*L. semi*, half; *luna*, the moon; *lamina*, a plate; *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel.) The free slightly arched border with which the lamina modiolii terminates at the apex of the cochlea.

M. sphenoida'lis os'sis parietalis. (*Sphenoid* bone; *os*, a bone; *parietal* bone.) The anterior inferior margin of the parietal bone which articulates with the sphenoid bone.

M. supra-orbita'lis. (*L. supra*, above; *orbita*, the orbit. *G. Oberaugenhöhlenrand*.) The free margin of the orbital plate of the frontal bone which extends externally to the zygomatic process. It is rounded internally and sharply defined externally; it presents near the middle line a notch, the incisura frontalis, and more externally the foramen supra-orbitale, a groove in which the supra-orbital nerve lies.

M. tempora'lis os'sis parietalis. (*L. tempora*, the temples; *os*, a bone; *parietal* bone.) The external and inferior concave border of the parietal bone, by which it articulates with the squamous portion of the temporal bone and with the great wing of the sphenoid.

M. tempora'lis os'sis zygomatici. (*L. tempora*, the temples; *os*, a bone; *Gr. ζύγωμα*, a bolt.) The edge of the posterior projecting portion of the malar bone which articulates with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

M. tympan'icus. (*L. tympanum*, a drum. *G. Paukenrand*.) The border of the external auditory meatus of the temporal bone.

M. undula'to-denta'tus retinae. (*L. undulatus*, wavy; *dentatus*, toothed; *retina*.) The same as *Ora serrata retinae*.

Margo'sa. The *Melia azadirachta*.

M. bark. (*G. Margosarinde*.) The bark of *Melia azadirachta*, L. It has anthelmintic properties.

M. tree. The *Melia azadirachta*.

Margo'sin. (*Margosa* bark.) A bitter alkaloid found by Cornish in margosa bark.

Margosinic acid. (*G. Margosinsäure*.) An acid discovered by Cornish in the oil of the seeds of the margosa tree.

Marguerite. (*F. marguerite*; *L. margheritina*; *S. margaritilla*; *G. Masslieb*.) The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Margyricarpus. See *Margaricarpus*.

Mari. Genitive singular of *Marum*.

M. veri her'ba. (*L. verus*, true; *herba*, growing grass. *G. Amberkraut*.) The *Tenerium marum*, L.

Maria dell' aquila. Italy, Tus-

eany, in the Fiora Valley. A mineral water, of a temperature of 32° C. (89·6° F.), containing sodium chloride 8 grains, calcium chloride 6, magnesium chloride 2, calcium sulphate 18, and calcium carbonate 4 grains in 25 ounces, with free carbonic acid.

Maria in ba'gno. Italy, Tuscauy. A mineral water having a sulphurous taste, and containing sodium chloride 2 grains, sodium sulphate 1, and sodium carbonate 9 grains in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid, oxygen, and nitrogen. Used in gout, rheumatism, sciatica, and chronic skin diseases.

Mariabrunnenbad. Bavaria, near Munich, 1500 feet above sea level. A calcic carbonated water.

Marian operation. See *Lithotomy, Marian*.

Maria'na meth'odus. (*L. methodus*, a mode of proceeding.) See under *Mariano Santo*.

Maria'no San'to. An Italian surgeon, born at Barletta, in the kingdom of Naples, in or about 1490; the time of his death is unknown. He was a celebrated lithotomist, and his mode of operation, *Apparatus major*, was called after him *Mariana methodus*.

Maria'nus Sanctus. (*L. sanctus*, blessed.) Same as *Mariano Santo*.

Marié-Davy battery. A constant current battery, consisting of a graphite plate surrounded by moistened bisulphate of mercury contained in a porous cell, and enclosed in a circular zinc plate, the whole placed in a vessel containing water. A chloride of silver battery was also produced by Marié-Davy.

Marie, Saint. France, département du Cantal. Cold mineral waters, containing very small quantities of sodium, calcium, and iron bicarbonates. Used in anæmic conditions and atonic mucous catarrhs.

Marie, Saint. France, département des Hautes Pyrénées, at the foot of a high mountain. The waters are cold and impregnated with calcium sulphate. They are useful in some cases of atonic dyspepsia, in constipation, and as diuretics.

Mari'enbad. Austria, in Bohemia, not far from Eger. The athermal mineral waters of this place, which is 1912 feet above the sea-level and in the midst of beautiful scenery, are supplied from eight sources of a somewhat similar composition, and which agree in being laxative, diuretic, and diaphoretic. The climate during the season, which is from May to October, is mild.

The Carolinenbrunnen has a temperature of 8° C. (46·4° F.), and a bitter, saline, somewhat ferruginous taste; it contains sodium sulphate ·3225 gramme, potassium sulphate ·1083, calcium bicarbonate ·3626, magnesium bicarbonate ·42, and iron bicarbonate ·0258 gramme in 1000. The Ambrosiusbrunnen is very similar, but contains more iron. The Kreuzbrunnen has a temperature of 8·5° C. (47·3° F.), and is almost tasteless. It is exclusively used for drinking; it contains sodium sulphate 4·9524 grammes, sodium chloride 1·6993, sodium bicarbonate 1·661, calcium bicarbonate ·7506, magnesium bicarbonate ·6612, and iron bicarbonate ·0484 gramme in 1000. The Marienquelle is the least mineralised of the springs, its temperature is 15·5° C. (59·9° F.); it serves the baths of the Altesbadhaus. The Waldquelle is little used, except by the neighbouring peasants. The Ferdinandsbrunnen has a tem-

perature of 10° C. (50° F.), and contains sodium sulphate 1·4724 gramme, sodium chloride ·4995, sodium bicarbonate ·8935, calcium bicarbonate ·4477, magnesium bicarbonate ·4442, and iron bicarbonate ·0447 in 1000. The Rudolfsquelle is weakly mineralised. The Alexandrianquelle is used for drinking, has a temperature of 18° C. (64·4° F.), and contains sodium sulphate 1·4724 gramme, sodium chloride ·4995, sodium bicarbonate ·8935, calcium bicarbonate ·4477, magnesium bicarbonate ·4442, iron bicarbonate ·0447 in 1000. The special value of the waters of Marienbad is in the treatment of obesity, combined with douches, massage, and appropriate diet; they are also used in many chronic diseases of the digestive apparatus, in engorgements of the liver and abdominal veins, and in splenic enlargements. The Ambrosiusbrunnen and Carolinenbrunnen are also used in anæmic conditions. The Kreuzbrunnen is believed to have a special value in the various neuropathic and other ailments which often attend the menopause, and in many forms of mental disease.

Mud baths are largely employed; their soluble constituents consist of potassium sulphate 8·78 grammes, sodium sulphate 6·05, calcium sulphate 4·15, magnesium sulphate 2·24, aluminium sulphate ·96, iron sulphate 4·93, crenic acid 4·65, silica ·92, and extractives 2·53 in 1000; and their insoluble constituents consist of iron bisulphide 22·5 grammes, iron phosphate 13·68, hydrated oxide of iron 129·51, lime 2·14, magnesia 1·45, silica 1·5, ulmic acid 644·14, waxy matters 23·32, and resinous matters 4·03 in 1000. The mud baths are used in rheumatic and neuralgic conditions. Pine baths are also employed, and the whey cure.

Mari'enfels. Geruany, in Nassau. The waters which arise here are cold and alkaline; they contain sodium chloride ·3144 gramme, potassium bicarbonate ·1957, sodium bicarbonate ·415, magnesium bicarbonate ·4097, calcium bicarbonate ·5625, and ferrous bicarbonate ·0204 in 1000; they are chiefly employed in diseases of the lymphatic system and in scrofulous conditions.

Marig'enous. (*L. mare*, the sea; *gigno*, to beget.) Produced in, or by, the sea.

Mari'gnac's oil. $C(NO_2)_2Cl_2$. Dinitrodichloromethane. A liquid obtained by distilling chloronaphthaline with nitric acid.

Mari'gnia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ*.

M. obtusifolia, De Cand. The *Bursera obtusifolia*.

Mari'gold. (*Mary*; *gold*.) The *Calendula officinalis*.

Also, a name of species of *Tagetes*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Mesembryanthemum*, and others.

M., common. The *Calendula officinalis*.

M., field. The *Calendula arvensis*.

M., fig, d'amond. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

M., French. The *Tagetes patula*.

M., garden. (*F. souei des champs*; *G. gewöhnliche Ringelblume*.) The *Calendula officinalis*.

M., marsh. (*F. souei d'eau*; *G. Dotterblume*.) The *Caltha palustris*.

M., pot. The *Calendula officinalis*.

M., single. The *Calendula officinalis*.

M., trid burr. The *Bidens tripartita*.

M., wild. (*F. souei des jardins*; *G. Feldringelblume*.) The *Calendula arvensis*.

Marimont. Belgium. Cold, slightly mineralised waters containing mixed bicarbonates, with a very little iron. They are used in atonic dyspepsia and in scrofulous disorders, especially of the lymphatic glands.

Marine. (F. *marin*; from *L. marinus*, of the sea; from *mare*, the sea. I. *marino*; S. *marino*; G. *zum Meergehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, the sea.

M. ac'id. (F. *acid marin.*) An old term for *Hydrochloric acid*.

M. ac'id air. Priestly's name for hydrochloric acid gas.

M. cement'. Same as *M. glue*.

M. glue. A cement used in sealing up microscopical preparations. It is prepared by separately dissolving equal parts of shellac and india rubber in mineral naphtha, and afterwards mixing the solutions thoroughly with the aid of heat. It is soluble in ether, naphtha, or solution of potash.

M. salt. (F. *sel marin*; G. *Seesalz*.) Sodium chloride; common salt.

Mariner. (F. *marin*. I. *marinajo*; S. *marinero*; G. *Seemann*, *Matrose*.) A seaman.

M.'s compass. (F. *compas*; from Low *L. compassus*, a circle; from *L. com*, for *cum*, together; *passus*, a pace. F. *compas de mer*, *boussole*; I. *bussola*; S. *brújula*; G. *Seecompass*.) A magnetic needle attached to a circular card divided into the four cardinal points, north, south, east, and west, and subdivided into thirty-two subsidiary points or rhumbs. In some compasses, as the azimuth compass, the circle is divided into 360 points.

Marion arte'sian well. United States of America, Indiana, Grant County. Athermal waters containing magnesium carbonate 2.81 grains, calcium carbonate 16.8, magnesium sulphate 4.06, iron sulphate 1.79, silica 1.61, and manganese .35 grains in a gallon.

Mariotte. A French natural philosopher, born in 1620, died in 1684.

M.'s bottle. An apparatus often employed to obtain a uniform flow of water. It consists of a bottle with two openings, one in the usual position, the other at the side near the base. The upper aperture is closed by a cork, through which a piece of glass tubing open at both ends and long enough to reach nearly to the level of the lower opening, passes. The vessel being filled, if the lower aperture is opened, air enters the vessel through the vertical tube, bubbles up through the liquid, and continues to do so, securing a uniform flow, till the level of the liquid reaches the level of the lower opening of the vertical tube.

M.'s experiment. (G. *Mariotte'scher Versuch*.) An experiment to demonstrate the existence of a blind spot in the retina, being the place of entrance of the optic nerve. Two different marks, say a cross and a circle, are made on a sheet of white paper, and held about a foot before the right eye with the left closed; on looking steadily at the cross the circle is also seen; on bringing the paper nearer to the face, the eye being still fixed on the cross, a place will be found where the cross will disappear, and will appear again as the paper is brought still nearer to the face.

M.'s flask. See *M.'s bottle*.

M.'s law. (F. *loi de Mariotte*; G. *Mariotte'sches Gesetz*.) The volume occupied by

any gas is inversely proportioned to the pressure to which it is subjected. This is also known as *Boyle's law*.

M.'s spot. (F. *tache de Mariotte*. G. *Mariotte'scher Fleck*.) The blind spot of the retina. See *M.'s experiment*.

Maris. (Μάρης, a liquid measure containing six κοτύλαι.) A Greek measure equivalent to about 83 pints and 4 ounces.

Maris'ca. (L. *marisca*, a large kind of fig.) A fig. See *Ficus*.

Also, an excrescence of a fleshy nature from the eyes or eyelids.

Also, the same as *Condyloma acuminatum*.

Also (F. *marisque*; G. *Feigwarze*), a hæmorrhoidal tumour resembling a fig in form.

Maris'cous. (L. *marisca*. F. *marisque*.) Having, or being full of, mariscae.

Maritime. (L. *mare*, the sea. F. *maritime*; G. *Seegehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, the sea or sea-coast.

Maritus. (L. *maritus*; from *mas*, a male.) A husband.

Also, applied by the alchemists to sulphur, whilst mercury was named uxor, the wife.

Marjolin, Jean Nicolas. A French surgeon, born in Paris in 1780; died in 1850.

M., warty ul'cer of. The ulceration of a *Warty tumour* of *cicatrix*.

Marjoram. (Mid. E. *marjoran*; F. *marjolaine*; a corruption of Low *L. majoraca*; from *L. amaracus*; from Gr. ἀμαράκος, *marjoram*; probably of Eastern origin. I. *majorana*; S. *mejorano*; G. *Majoran*, *Mairan*.) The *Origanum vulgare*.

M., bas'tard. The *Origanum heracleoticum*.

M., com'mon. (F. *origan*, *marjolaine sauvage*; G. *Wohlgemuth*, *Dosten*.) The *Origanum vulgare*.

M., pot. The *Origanum onites*.

M., sweet. (F. *marjolaine*; G. *Marjoran*, *Meiran*.) The *Origanum marjorana*.

M., wild. (F. *origan*; G. *Wohlgemuth*, *Dosten*.) The *Origanum vulgare*.

M., winter. The *Origanum vulgare*.

Marjora'na. See *Majorana*.

Mark west springs. United States of America, California, Sonoma County. Sulphuretted and chalybeate springs.

Market square spring. United States of America, Wisconsin, Milwaukee County. A very weak saline water.

Marking ink. A solution of nitrate of silver. When brought into contact with organic materials in the light it undergoes decomposition into the brown suboxide. It is therefore used as an indelible ink for marking linen.

M. nut tree. The *Semecarpus anacardium*.

Mark'shall. Essex. A disused chalybeate spring.

Marl. (Mid. E. *marle*; from Old F. *marle*, *merle*, *malle*; from Low *L. margila*, *marle*. F. *marne*; I. *marga*, *marna*; S. *marga*; G. *Mergel*.) A soft clay which contains calcium carbonate.

Mar'lioz. France, département de la Savoie, near Aix-les-Bains. The waters are cold, and contain sodium carbonate .1923, sodium sulphide .0295, sodium sulphate .2031, magnesium chloride .064, and sodium iodide .0045 gramme in 1000. There are three springs,

Æsculapius, *Adelaide*, and *Bonjean*. They are administered, as a drink and by inhalation, in pharyngeal, laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial catarrhs, as well as in diseases of the skin and of the genito-urinary mucous membrane, and in rheumatic conditions.

Marlow. The *Dysophylla auricularia*.

Marmalade. (E. *marmalet*, *marmelad*; from Old F. *mermelade*; Mod. F. *marmelade*; from Port. *marmelada*; from *marmelo*, a quince. F. *marmelade*; G. *Quittensaft*, *Marmelade*.) Old term for a conserve of quinces and sugar, but now generally applied to one of oranges and sugar.

M. of Fer'nel. A conserve prepared with oil of sweet almonds, syrup of violets, and manna in tears, of each two ounces, 16 grains of gum tragacanth, and two drachms of orange-flower water. Used as a laxative, demulcent, and pectoral.

M. of Tron'chin. The same as *M. of Fernel*.

M. tree. The *Lucuma mammosa*.

Marmary'ga. The same as *Marmaryge*.

Marmary'gë. (Μαρμαρυγή, a flashing.) The subjective appearance of sparks or flashes of light before the eyes, photopsia.

Marmary'gous. (Μαρμαρυγή. F. *marmarygeux*.) Relating to *Marmaryge*.

Marmë, Wilhelm. A German pharmacologist, born in Dierdorf in 1832, and now Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Göttingen.

M.'s re'a'gent. Cadmium iodide is added to saturation to a boiling concentrated solution of potassium iodide, and then mixed with an equal quantity of cold saturated solution of potassium iodide. It gives a whitish or sometimes a yellowish precipitate, with an alkaloid in a weak sulphuric solution.

Mar'melade. See *Marmalade*.

Marmela'ta. Same as *Marmalade*.

Marmoda. Mobby. The Portuguese name for a spirituous liquor obtained in the West Indies by fermenting a mixture of potatoes, sugar, and water. It is agreeable to the taste, but soon spoils.

Marmola'ria. The *Acanthus mollis*.

Marmole'jo. Spain, Province of Jaën. Mineral waters from two springs. One, having a temperature of 24.5° C. (76.1° F.), contains potassium bicarbonate .292 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate .6613, calcium bicarbonate .2125, and iron bicarbonate .0857 in 1000; the other, having a temperature of 21° C. (69.8° F.), contains magnesium sulphate 2.115 in 1000, and some bicarbonates. They are used in lymphatic disease and scrofula.

Marmor. (L. *marmor*, marble; akin to Gr. μάρμαρος, flashing.) Marble.

M. al'bum, B. Ph. (L. *albus*, white.) White marble: being native, nearly pure, crystalline carbonate of calcium. Used for making carbonic acid gas.

M. metallicum. (L. *metallum*, a metal.) Native barium sulphate.

M. us'tum. (L. *ustus*, burnt. G. *gebrannter Marmor*.) Chemically pure quicklime produced by the burning of white marble.

Marmorace'ous. (L. *marmor*.) Consisting of, or like to, marble.

Marmorata aurium. (L. *marmoratus*, overlaid with marble; *auris*, the ear.) Ear wax; cerumen.

Marmorate. (L. *marmor*, marble.) Covered with marble, or with a substance like to it.

In Botany, streaked with veins of colour as marble.

Marmorated. Same as *Marmorate*.

Marmor'ean. (L. *marmor*, marble.) Consisting, or of the consistence, of marble.

Marmor'eus. (L. *marmoreus*.) Consisting of marble.

M. tartarus. (Tartar.) Old term for the hardest species of urinary calculus.

Marmorisa'tio. (L. *marmor*, marble.) Peneati's term for the process by which a calcareous body is changed to marble, or a substance like it.

Marmor'ygë. A misspelling of *Marmar'ige*.

Marmot. (I. *marmotto*; according to Skeat, derived from L. *mur*, stem of *mus*, a mouse; and *mont*, stem of *mons*, a mountain, meaning the mountain mouse. F. *marmotte*; S. *marmotto*; G. *Murmeltier*.) The *Arctomys marmota*; used as food, and formerly employed in medicine.

Mar'mota. The *Marmot*.

Marocostinum. Old name for a purgative extract of the *Marum* and *Costus*, originally described by Mindereus.

Maro'gus. A name applied by Paracelsus to some very powerful narcotic, under the influence of which the severest torture could be sustained.

Marriage. (L. *marito*, to marry. F. *marriage*; I. *maritaggio*; G. *Ehe*.) The union of the sexes under legal restriction, and usually with religious rites. In Christian countries monogamy is almost universal. In Mahomedan countries polygamy is common. In the Marquesas Islands, in Ceylon, amongst the Cingalese, and amongst the Nairs of Malabar polyandry occurs.

Amongst animals the relations of the sexes vary. Polygamy is seen in the barn-door cock and his family. Polyandry in some insects, as in the bee. Monogamy is not very rare. The *Macacus silenus* has one female to whom he is faithful up to his death. In the guinea-fowl the male confines himself to one female. In some animals a real and moral monogamy exists of a remarkable character. Thus with the *Psittacus pertinax*, or Illinois parrot, widowhood and death are ordinarily synonymous, and a similar case has been observed in the *Jardin des Plantes* in *Hapale Jacobus* or *Ouistiti*.

M., endogam'ic. (Ενδός, within; γάμος, marriage.) Marriages taking place between the members of the same family or tribe.

M., exogam'ic. (Εξός, without; γάμος, marriage.) Marriage in which the male or female of one tribe or family selects one of the opposite sex belonging to another family or tribe. It is usually marriage by capture.

M., partial. A form of marriage existing amongst the Hassiniyeh Arabs of Nubia, which allows the woman to dispose of her person one day out of every four.

M., tem'porary. A form of marriage existing amongst the Jews in Morocco, in which the contracting parties are blessed by the Rabbis for three months or six months. The man makes a donation and binds himself to recognise the child, should a child be born during that time.

Marriot, dry vom'it of. Equal portions of tartar emetic and sulphate of copper. It was administered in the form of a powder.

Marrow. (Mid. E. *marrow*, *maruche*, *marughe*, *mary*; Sax. *meark*. F. *moelle*; I. *medollo*; S. *mollo*; G. *Mark*.) The fat contained in bones; it is a vascular soft substance, composed of leucocytes, marrow cells, giant cells or myeloplaxes, and fat cells, with a little fibrillar connective tissue and blood-vessels, which fills all spaces and cavities of bones, such as the central canal, the arcolæ of the spongy tissue, and the Haversian canals. Also called *Medulla*.

M. cells. (G. *Markzellen*.) The cells of marrow; they are precisely similar in size, aspect, and shape to the osteoblasts of osteogenetic tissue. They have distinct nuclei and exhibit amoeboid movements. By becoming converted into fat cells they form yellow marrow.

M., foetal. (L. *fœtus*, offspring.) The marrow of the bones of the fœtus consisting of embryonic connective tissue.

M., gelatinous. (*Gelatin*.) The bone-marrow of elderly persons and those suffering from illness; it is deficient in fat, reddish-yellow in colour, and mucous in consistence.

M., inflammation of. See *Osteomyelitis*.

M., red. (F. *moelle rouge*; G. *rothes Knochenmark*.) The red fatty substance found in the short bones, in the cranial diploe, in the bodies of the vertebrae, in the ends of the long bones, in the ribs, and in the sternum; it consists of marrow cells, many of which are very large and multinucleated, the myeloplaxes of Robin, proceeding from the ingrowth of the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. It is highly vascular, and the cells are concerned in the formation of osseous substance. Red marrow is chiefly found in the spongy tissue at the extremities of the long bones. The cells are the elements from which many red blood-corpuscles are in constant course of development, and here probably red blood-corpuscles undergo disintegration. Red marrow contains much albumin and salts, a small quantity of fat, and an acid similar to lactic acid.

M. sheath. The white matter of Schwann surrounding the cylinder axis of a medullated nerve fibre.

M., spinal. See *Medulla spinalis*.

M., veg'etable. The *Cucurbita ovifera*. Used as food.

M., vertebral. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone.) See *Medulla spinalis*.

M., yellow. (F. *moelle adipeuse*; G. *gelbes Knochenmark*.) The yellow fatty substance occupying the canal of the shafts of long bones and consisting of marrow cells, many of which have become converted into fat cells, and which are held together by a sparing matrix of connective tissue, with a few blood-vessels. Yellow marrow contains about 96 per cent. of fat, some cholesterin, small quantities of hypoxanthin and albumen, and occasionally lactic acid.

Marrubias'trum. (F. *marrube noir*; G. *der schwarze stinkende Andorn*.) The stinking hellebore, *Ballota nigra*.

Marrubiin. (F. *marrubine*.) A bitter principle obtained by Thélou from *Marrubium vulgare*, believed to be febrifuge, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether.

Marrubium. (Of uncertain origin;

possibly from Heb. *mar*, bitter; *rob*, many; or, according to Linnaeus, from Mariaurbs, a town of Latium on Lake Fucinus, where this plant grows abundantly.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiate*. Also, the *Leonurus cardiaca*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the leaves and tops of *M. vulgare*.

M. al'bum. Linn. (L. *albus*, white. F. *marrube blanc*; G. *weisser Andorn*.) The white horehound, *M. vulgare*.

M. al'yssum. Willd. (A. neg.; Λύσσα, rabies.) Galen's madwort. It is in high repute in America as a remedy for the rattlesnake bite. It is a popular remedy for hydrophobia in the north of Europe, and in Russia it is still greatly esteemed. The root, reduced to powder, is to be eaten by being spread on bread and butter.

M. aquaticum. (L. *aquaticus*, living in water. F. *héraclée*; G. *Heraklea*.) Water horehound. The *Lycopus europæus*.

M. germanicum. (L. *germanicus*, German.) The *M. vulgare*.

M. hispanicum. (L. *hispanicus*, belonging to Spain.) The *Sideritis syriaca*, or Spanish horehound.

M. malcolmia'nium. The *Micromeria capitellata*.

M. ni'grum fœtidum. (L. *niger*, black; *fœtidus*, stinking. F. *marrube noir*; G. *schwarzer stinkende Andorn*.) The black fetid horehound, *Ballota nigra*.

M. pseu'do-dictam'nus. Willd. (Ψευδής, false; δίκταμνος, dittany.) Used as an emmenagogue, antihysterie, and expectorant.

M. verticilla'tum. (L. *verticillatus*, whorled.) The same as *M. hispanicum*.

M. vulga'rè. Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *marrube commun*, *herbe vierge*; G. *weisser Andorn*.) The common horehound. It is an expectorant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and tonic, and in large doses laxative. Used for coughs and asthma, but especially in chlorosis and hysteria.

Mars. (L. *Mars*, the god of war.) The alchemical name for *Iron*.

Also, a Paracelsian name for bile.

M. alkali'za'tis. Old term for a combination of iron with an alkali; alkalisèd iron.

M. diaphore'ticus. (Διαφορητικός, sweating.) An old remedy made by dissolving *Martis flores* in warm water, and precipitating with oil of tartar.

M., extract of. A tincture of a salt of iron.

M. sacchara'tus. (L. *saccharum*, sugar.) Old term for iron mixed with starch and sugar.

M., saffron of. (F. *safran de Mars*.) The *Ferri subcarbonas*.

M. solu'bilis. (L. *solubilis*, soluble.) Old term for *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

M. sulphura'tus. (*Sulphur*.) Term for iron filings and sulphur deflagrated together.

M. tartariza'tus. (*Tartar*.) The same as *Ferrum tartarizatum*.

Marsa'la. A wine brought from Marsala in Sicily. It is a full-bodied, sweetish wine, containing 15 to 25 per cent. of alcohol.

Marsch'ing. See *Marching*.

Marsde'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

M. conduran'go. Reichenbach. The *Gonolobus condurango*.

Marseilles'. France. The chief town of the Département des Bouches-du-Rhône. The mean temperature is 58° F.; frost is rare. The

MARSH—MARSILEACEÆ.

mistral, a violent, cold north-west wind, blows 140 days in the year. The sirocco, a hot and parching wind, blows about 60 days in the year. Annual rainfall nearly 24 inches.

M. hart'wort. The *Scellu tortuosum*.

M. vin'egar. The same as *Aectum prophyllaetium*, or thieves' vinegar.

Marsh. (Mid. E. *mersche*; Sax. *merse*, a marsh; contracted from *mer-ise*, full of meres or pools. F. *marais*; I. *palude, maremma*; S. *pantano, cienaga*; G. *Morast*.) An uncultivated swampy district, liable to floods; a region from which the water never wholly drains away. When partially dried, exhalations arise from such soils which give rise to remittent and intermittent fevers. The stagnant pools which abound in marshes frequently rest on clay beds, impervious to water, in which many mosses and algae, with some grasses and sedges and a few trees like the willow, find conditions favourable to growth. They are often fœtid, and bubbles of carburetted, phosphuretted, and sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas escape. They are ill adapted for the life either of man or of the domestic animals. The emanations are most dangerous at night, and within a few feet of the soil. The marsh miasm can be carried great distances by the wind. See also *Malaria*.

M. androm'eda. The *Andromeda polifolium*.

M. cachex'ia. (F. *cachexie paludéenne*) See *Cachexia, marsh*.

M. chick'weed, great. The *Stellaria aquatica*.

M. cinque'foil. The *Comarum palustre*.

M. cis'tus. The *Ledum palustre*.

M. crow'foot. The *Ranunculus sceleratus*.

M. damp. The same as *Marsh gas*.

M. el'der. The *Viburnum opulus*.

M. fe'ver. Same as *Aque*.

M. gas. (G. *Swmpfgas*.) CH₄. Molecular weight 15.97; density 7.985; sp. gr. 0.5578. Light carburetted hydrogen, methane, methyl hydride, or fire damp. A colourless, tasteless, inodorous gas, liquefying under a pressure of 108 atmospheres at -11° C. (12.2° F.) It is found in a free state in coal mines, in petroleum springs, and in stagnant pools. It burns readily with a slightly luminous bluish flame; with a limited supply of air it forms acetylene. Mixed with ten times its volume of air, or twice its volume of oxygen, it explodes on ignition with great violence, causing the explosions in coal mines. It may be prepared by heating one part of sodium acetate with four parts of a mixture of caustic soda and lime. See also, *Methyl hydride*.

M. gen'tian. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*.

M. horse-tail. The *Equisetum palustre*.

M. louse-wort. The *Pedicularis palustris*.

M. mal'low. See *Marshmallow*.

M. mar'igold, single. (F. *souci d'eau*; G. *Dotterblume*.) The *Caltha palustris*.

M. mi'asm. See *Miasm, marsh*.

M. nut. The *Malacca bean*.

M. or'chis, roy'al. The *Orchis latifolia*.

M. pars'ley. The *Selinum palustre*.

M. pen'nywort. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

M. poi'son. See *Miasm*.

M. root. The marsh rosemary, *Statice limonium*.

M. rose'mary. (F. *romarin des marais*; G. *Strandwelke*.) The *Statice limonium* and *S. limonium*, var. *caroliniana*.

M. sam'phire. The *Salicornia herbacea*.

M. sedge, soft brown. The *Carex intermedia*.

M. spirochæ'tè. The *Spirillum plicatile*.

M. tea. An infusion of the leaves of *Ledum palustre*. Employed in North America as a substitute for China tea. It possesses narcotic properties.

M. tre'foil. (F. *trèfle d'eau*; G. *Bitterklee, Fieberklee*.) The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buckbean.

M. vale'rian, small. The *Valeriana dioica*.

M. vi'olet. The *Viola canina*.

M. wa'tercress. The *Nasturtium palustre*.

M.-wort, procum'bent. The *Apium nodiflorum*.

M. wound-wort. The *Stachys palustris*.

Marsh, James. An English chemist, born at Woolwich in 1794, died in 1846.

M.'s test for arsenic. A wide-mouthed bottle is fitted with a cork perforated for two tubes, one of which is funnel-shaped at its outer end and passes to the bottom of the bottle, and the other just passes through the cork, is bent horizontally at the outer side and again upwards at a distance of five or six inches, where it is drawn to a fine point. Pure zinc is placed in the bottle, the cork is fitted, and dilute sulphuric acid is poured through the funnel into the bottle; when the hydrogen gas has well developed and has expelled all the air, the solution to be tested is poured through the funnel, and the gas as it escapes from the narrow point of the outlet tube is lighted; if arsenic be present it will burn with a bluish flame, smelling like garlic, and will deposit a hair-brown stain of metallic arsenic or of a suboxide on a piece of cold white porcelain held near its point, having a white ring of crystals of arsenious acid around it, which may be dissolved and further tested.

Mar'shall Hall. See *Hall, Marshall*.

Mar'shall, John. An English surgeon, lately President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; still living.

M.'s osteotrite. (Ὀστρίον, a bone; L. *tritor*, a rubber.) A hemispherical rasp fitted on a long handle. It is used for clearing away softened carious bone without risk to the surrounding healthy structures.

Marshmallow. The *Althæa officinalis*.

M. flow'ers. See *Althæa flores*.

M. leaves. See *Althæa folia*.

M. paste. See *Pasta althææ*.

M. root. See *Althæa radix*.

Marsigli, Count Aloys Fer'dinand. An Italian botanist of Bologna, who died in 1714.

Marsile'a. (After *Marsigli*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Marsileaceæ*.

M. Drummondii, A. Br. Nardoo. Hab. Australia. Used as *M. hirsuta*.

M. hirsu'ta, R. Br. (L. *hirsutus*, bristly.) Nardoo. Hab. Australia. Sporangia used in the form of gruel and of bread as food.

Marsilea'ceæ, R. Brown. (*Marsilia*.) Pepperworts. A Nat. Order of the Subclass *Heterosporia*, Class *Vasculares*; being lycopodal

acrogens with many-celled radicle spore-cases and the reproductive bodies of two different kinds. They are all found in ditches, chiefly in temperate climates.

Marsipion. (Μαρσίπιον, dim. of μάρσιπος, a bag.) See *Marsupium*.

Marsipobranchiate. (Μαρσίπιον; βράγχια, the gills. F. *marsipobranchie*.) Having gills in the form of small pouches.

Marsipobranchii. (Μαρσίπιον; βράγχια.) A synonym of *Cyclostomi*. They are worm-like fishes with no limbs, a persistent notochord, and cartilaginous skeleton; they are thus named from their pouch-like gills.

Marsum. (Marsia.) A kind of wine, produced in Marsia, in Italy, recommended on account of its astringency in softness of the gums and looseness of the teeth.

Marsupial. (L. *marsupium*, a pouch.) Pouched. Belonging to the Order *Marsupialia*.

M. bone. (F. *os marsupial*; G. *Marsupialknocken*.) Serres' term for a bone in *Marsupialia* situated on each side of the middle line of the pelvis, in front of and extending forwards from the os pubis, to which it is articulated. The bones are situated in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, and support the marsupium. They are probably homologous with the epipubic cartilage of Anoura.

M. pouch. (F. *poche marsupiale*.) The *Marsupium*.

Marsupialia. (L. *marsupium*, a pouch; from Gr. μαρσίπιον, a little pouch. F. *marsupiaux*; I. *marsupiali*; S. *marsupiales*; G. *Beutelthiere*.) Illiger's term for an Order of nonplacental *Mammalia*, characterised by the possession of two persistently distinct uteri which open into a divided vagina. The vaginae open into a urogenital sinus provided with a special external aperture separate from the termination of the intestine, though embraced by the same sphincter muscle. Marsupial bones or cartilages are attached to the brim of the pelvis for the support of the marsupium in the female, into which the immature young are placed. The mammary glands have nipples. The angle of the lower jaw is inflected. The extremities have five digits.

Marsupialian. Same as *Marsupial*.

Marsupialida. (Μαρσίπιον, a little pouch; είδος, likeness.) A Suborder of the Order *Acalephe*, being quadrigonate aculephæ having the form of a deep pouch, provided with a smooth-margined velum containing prolongations of the gastro-vascular system, four lobes on the border of the umbrella, four covered marginal sense-organs, and four large vascular pouches separated by narrow septa.

Marsupialis. (L. *marsupium*, a pouch.) Cowper's term for the combined *Obturator internus* and *Gemelli* muscles.

Marsupialisation. (L. *marsupium*. F. *marsupialisation*.) The formation of a pouch, or of a pouch-like cavity.

Marsupian. Same as *Marsupial*.

Marsupia'ta. Same as *Marsupialia*.

Marsupiate. (L. *marsupium*, a pouch.) Having a pouch; having a *Marsupium*.

Marsupiflorous. (L. *marsupium*; flos, a flower.) Term applied to the flowers of plants which, like the *Adenophora marsupiflora*, have a complete calyx and bell-shaped corolla, and have been compared to pouches.

Marsupion. Same as *Marsupium*.

Marsupium. (L. *marsupium*, a pouch; from Gr. μαρσίπιον, a little sac. F. *bourse*; G. *Beutel*, *Beutelehen*.) A pouch. Applied to the large sac of the peritoneum.

Also, a term for the scrotum.

Also (G. *Bruttasche*), a pouch formed by a fold of the skin of the abdomen serving as the receptacle for the young near the mamma in the kangaroo and opossum. It is supported by two bones which articulate with the os pubis, and are ossifications of part of the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, or more rarely by flat processes of fibro-cartilage. It may open anteriorly or, as in some *Peramelida* and in *Thylacinus*, posteriorly, and its aperture is closed by a largely developed portion of the panniculus carnosus muscle.

Also, the ocular structure called *Pecten* when, as in the ostrich, it is pouch-like.

Also, a bag for the fomenting of a part.

M. musculo'sum. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The dartos or involuntary muscle of the scrotum.

Marsupobranchii. (Μαρσίπιον, a little pouch; βράγχια, the gills.) See *Marsipobranchii*.

Marsupian'thes. (Μαρσίπιον, a small pouch; άνθη, a blossom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

M. hyptoides. Hab. Brazil. Used to medicate baths for rheumatism.

Marsypion. Same as *Marsupium*.

Marsypocephalus. (Μαρσίπιον, a small pouch; κεφαλή, the head.) A Genus of sexually mature cestode worms.

M. rectangulus. Wedd. (L. *rectus*, straight; *angulus*, an angle.) A parasite found in the intestine of *Heterobranchius anguillaris*.

Martach. (Arab.) Old term for *Litharge*.

Martagon. See *Lilium martagon*.

Martial. (L. *Mars*, iron.) Of, or belonging to, iron.

M. æthiops. (*Ethiopia*.) The *Ferrum oxidum magneticum*.

M. disea'ses. A term used by Paracelsus for diseases which originate in a definite locality of the body and extend their influence from it without leaving it; they are to be cured by the application of a magnet to the originating centre.

M. preparations. Medicaments containing iron or a salt of iron.

Martial, Saint. See *Saint Martial*.

Martialé, San. See *San Martiale*.

Martiatum unguentum. (L. *Mars*, the god of war; *unguentum*, an ointment.) Soldiers' ointment. Old term for an ointment composed of laurel, rice, marjorum, and other ingredients.

Martigny-briant. France, département de Maine-et-Loire. Athermal, weak chalybeate waters, from three sources, said to contain a very minute quantity of arsenic. They are used as tonics and reconstituents in all anæmic conditions.

Martigny-les-bains. Same as *Martigny-les-lamarche*.

Martigny-les-la-marche. France, département des Vosges. Athermal waters, from three sources, containing calcium sulphate 1·42 gramme, and minute quantities of lithia and other salts, in 1000. They are used in the treatment of phosphatic gravel, and renal and vesical catarrh, as well as in the minor manifestations of gout.

Martin's depilatory. A soft mass containing calcium sulphhydrate made by adding two parts of slaked lime to three of water, and passing hydrogen sulphide through it.

Martin, Gentian Prosper. A French surgeon.

M.'s hæmostatic. (Αἷμα, blood; στατικός, relating to a standstill.) Pieces of amadou soaked in a solution of ferric chloride.

Martin, Henry Austin. An American surgeon of the present century.

M.'s band'ages. Bandages composed of long strips of pure india rubber entirely free from sulphur. They measure from five to twenty-one feet in length. They are extensively used for the treatment of chronic ulcers, varicose veins, and other diseases of the joints and legs requiring a support to the column of venous blood. They should be applied directly to the skin over the sore without any dressing.

Martin springs. United States of America, Texas, Grayson County. Chalybeate waters, with a temperature of 60° F. (15.55° C.)

Martin-valmeroux. See *Saint Martin-valmeroux*.

Martinez. Hungary, county Gonor. Athermal chalybeate waters. Used in chronic affections of the digestive apparatus and in malarial troubles.

Martinique. One of the West India islands, being of the group of volcanic islands called the Lesser Antilles, belonging to France. It contains many mineral springs, the chief of which are:—*Source Roty*, near Fort Royal, a bicarbonated chalybeate water, having a temperature of 32.5° C. (90.5° F.); *Source Reynal*, in the same neighbourhood, a chalybeate water, with a temperature of 30° C. (86° F.); *Source du pêcheur*, a weakly mineralised, thermal, chalybeate water; and *Source Absalon*, also a chalybeate water, having a temperature of 33° C. (91.4° F.)

Martino, San. See *San Martino*. Also, the same as *Masino*.

Martis limatura. (L. Mars, a name for iron; limo, to file. F. limaille de fer.) See *Limatura ferri*.

M. flores. (L. flos, a flower.) Flowers of iron. An ancient remedy made by subliming a mixture of equal parts of iron and sal ammoniac. It was regarded as attenuating and aperient, and was prescribed in many obstinate chronic diseases and in asthma.

M. willisia'na. (Willis, English physician.) A powder made by mixing iron filings with cream of tartar and white wine, and allowing the mixture to dry in the sun.

Martius, Karl Friedrich Philipp von. A German botanist, born in Erlangen in 1794; died in Munich in 1868.

M.'s classification of plants. The two divisions are: *Primitive vegetation*, including all plants but Fungals, which are called *Secondary vegetation*. The subdivisions of primitive vegetation are: *Ananths*, or flowerless plants; *Loxines*, or monocotyledonous plants; *Tympanochetes*, or gymnogonous plants; and *Orthoines*, or dicotyledonous plants.

Martos. Spain, Province of Jaén. A sulphur water, having a temperature of 19° C. (66.2° F.)

Martres-de-veyre. France, département de Pny-de-Dôme. Thermal waters from three sources, having a temperature of 22.5° C.

(72.5° F.), and containing sodium bicarbonate 2.489 grammes, calcium bicarbonate .0009, magnesium bicarbonate .3185, iron bicarbonate .0485, and sodium chloride 1.948 gramme in 1000. Used in dyspepsias, abdominal plethora, liver affections, catarrh of the genito-urinary mucous membrane, malarial diseases, and anæmic conditions.

Martyn, Thomas. An English botanist, and Professor of Botany at Cambridge; died in 1825.

Martyn'ia. (Martyn, Thomas.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Pedaliaceæ*.

M.an'oma. Linn. (Ἀνομος, without law.) The *M. proboscidea*.

M. proboscidea. Glox. (Προβοσκίς, a trunk. G. *Einhornpflanze*.) Unicorn plant. Decoction of seeds mucilaginous; used in bladder irritation.

Martynia'ceæ. Link. The same as *Pedaliaceæ*.

Maru'bine. A misspelling of *Marrubium*.

Maruchol'eum. A synonym of *Metalum*, a metal.

Ma'rum. (L. marum; Gr. μάρον; or from Heb. mar, bitter, from its taste.) A name applied formerly to several species of *Teucrium*.

M. cam'phor. A light substance occurring in white, translucent, brittle, crystalline leaflets, of unpleasant odour, as a deposit from water distilled from the *Teucrium marum*.

M. cortu'si. The *Teucrium marum*.

M. cre'ticum. (Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.) The *Teucrium marum*.

M. german'der. The *Teucrium marum*.

M. sy'riacum. (Syria, a country of Asia.) The *Teucrium marum*.

M. ve'rum. (L. verus, true.) The *Teucrium marum*.

M. vulga'rë. (L. vulgaris, common. F. *thym ordinaire*; G. *gemeiner Thymian*.) The *Thymus mastichina*.

Maru'ta. (Maruta, the Italian name of the plant.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. cot'ula. Cass. The *Anthemis cotula*.

M. fo'e'tida. Cass. (L. foetidus, stinking.) The *Anthemis cotula*.

Mar'vel of Peru'. The *Mirabilis dichotoma* and the *M. jalapa*.

M. of Peru', long-tu'bed. The *Mirabilis longiflora*.

Mary. The blessed Virgin.

M.'s flower. The *Anastatica hierochuntica*.

M. this'tle. (F. *chardon Marie*; G. *Frauentistel*.) The *Carduus marianus*.

Mary'gold. See *Marigold*.

Maryland. One of the United States of America.

M. pink. The *Spigelia marylandica*. The root is official in the U.S. Ph., but the leaves also possess anthelmintic properties. See *Spigelia*, U.S. Ph.

Mas. (L. mas, a male. F. *mâle*; G. *Männchen*.) The male of all kinds of animals and plants.

Mascar'pio. (L. mas, a male; *carpo*, to enjoy.) An onanist.

Maschaladeni'tis. (Μασχάλη, the armpit; ἀδέν, a gland. F. *maschaladénite*; G. *Achselfrisenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the axillary glands.

MASCHALE—MASSA.

Mas'chalë. (Μασχάλη, the armpit. F. *axille*; G. *Achselgrube*.) The armpit or axilla.

Maschalio'ous. (Μασχάλη, the armpit.) Axillary; relating to the armpit.

Maschaliatri'a. (Μασχάλη, the armpit; *ιατρεία*, healing.) Forget's term for the treatment of diseases by local applications to the axilla.

Mas'chalis. (Μασχάλης.) The armpit.
Maschalist'ér. (Μασχαλιστήρ, the broad strap passing round the shoulder of the horse, to which the traces are attached.) Old name for the second cervical vertebra.

Maschalon'cus. (Μασχάλη, the armpit; *δγκος*, mass. F. *tumeur de l'aisselle*; G. *Achselbeule*.) A tumour, boil, or abscess in the armpit.

Maschalopa'nus. (Μασχάλη, the armpit; *πῆμος*, or *πᾶνος*, a glandular enlargement; originally the bale of wool on a spindle. F. *tumeur de l'aisselle*; G. *Achselbeule*.) A glandular swelling or boil in the axilla.

Maschalyperidrosis. (Μασχάλη; *ὑπέρ*, above; *ῥόγος*, sweat. F. *maschalyperidrose*; G. *übermässiger Achselsehweiss*.) Excessive secretion of sweat in the armpits.

Mas'chi. A poison prepared in British Guiana from the rootstalks of a species of *Arum*.

Mas'cula. (L. *masculus*, dim. from *mas*, a male.) A female with so long a clitoris as to lead to her being mistaken for an hermaphrodite.

Also, one who practices tribadism.

Masculiflor'ous. (L. *masculus*, male; *flor*, a flower. F. *masculiflore*.) Term applied to the calathidium by H. Cassini, and to the disc of Composite when the flowers seated upon it are exclusively male.

Mas'culine. (Mid. E. *masculyn*; F. *masculin*; from L. *masculus*, male. I. *mascolino*; S. *masculino*; G. *männlich*.) Of the male sex.

In Botany, belonging to the stamens.

Mas'culous. (L. *masculus*, dim. from *mas*, a male. F. *mâle*; G. *männlich*.) Of, or belonging to, a male; male; masculine.

Also, applied to flowers provided with a stamen only.

Mase'sis. (Μάσησις, a chewing.) Mastication.

Mase'ter. (Μασήτηρ, a chewer.) Same as *Masseter*.

Mashu'a. A root, of a flat pyramidal shape, cooked like a potato by the Serranos of Peru. Its botanical source is unknown. It is employed as a remedy in dropsy, dyspepsia, and dysentery.

Mas'ino. Italy, Province of Sondrio, in a picturesque valley of the Val Tellina, 1168 metres above sea-level. Indifferent thermal waters, having a temperature of 38° C. to 39° C. (100.4° F. to 102.2° F.) Used in neuralgias, and neuroses generally, in uterine troubles, in dyspepsia, and in urinary diseases. There is a whey cure.

Mask. (F. *masque*; I. *maschera*; S. *maskara*; from Arabic *maskharat*, a buffoon. G. *Maske*, *Larve*.) A disguise for the face. A piece of linen, with holes for the eyes and mouth, used for applications to the face.

Also, the modification of the lower lip of the larva of dragon flies which serves for capture of their prey.

M. of pregnant wom'en. (F. *masque des femmes grosses*.) See *Chloasma uterinum*.

Mas'ka. France, département du Gers. A cold calcium sulphate spring. Used in rheumatic conditions, mucous catarrhs, and skin diseases.

Mask'ed. (*Mask*. F. *masqué*, *larvé*; G. *maskirt*.) Hidden.

In Botany (G. *verhüllt*), the same as *Personnate*.

M. fe'ver. See *Fever*, *masked*.

Mas'lach. (Arab. *moslick*. G. *stärkend*.) A restorative, hence applied to the best yellowish-white, gum-like, spontaneously exuding, sun-dried opium.

Also, an agreeable preparation of opium in use amongst the Turks.

Ma'son, Fran'cis. An English surgeon, born in 1837; died in London in 1886.

M.'s splint. A splint employed in the after treatment of excision of the elbow. It permits of the movements of pronation and supination being made during the process of healing.

Mason's hygrom'eter. The *Psychrometer*.

Mas'peton. (Μάσπετον.) The leaf of the *Ferula narthex*, or assafoetida plant.

Mass. (Mid. E. *masse*; F. *masse*; L. *massa*, that which adheres together like dough; from *μάζα*, a barley cake; from *μάσσω*, to knead; from Aryan root *mak*, to grind, to knead. I. *massa*; S. *masa*; G. *Masse*, *Menge*.) A quantity of matter.

In Pharmacy, the compound or other substance from which pills are made.

M., blue. The *Pilula hydrargyri*, B. Ph.

Also, the *Massa hydrargyri*, U.S. Ph.

M. coc'ci. (Κόκκος, a grain.) Schizomycetes which divide in one direction. The cocci after division remain isolated or aggregated in irregular heaps or botryoidal masses. Commonly called *Micrococci*.

M. forms. (G. *Massenformen*.) Term applied to the colonies of Anthozoa which result from continual fission.

M. of car'bonate of i'ron. The *Massa ferri carbonatis*.

M. of copa'iba. See *Massa copaiba*.

M. of mer'cury. The *Massa hydrargyri*.

M., pollin'ic. See *Pollinic mass*.

M., thread-like. (F. *masse filaire* of List.) The protoplasmic network of the calyciform cells of the mucous membranes.

M., unit of. In England the unit of mass is the standard avoirdupois pound, which is equal to 453.5927 grammes.

Mas'sa. (F. *masse*. G. *Teig*.) A mass, lump, or heap. A dough-like compound made of a mixture of water, oil, or balsam with any powder. A term for any compound from which pills can be made. See *Mass*.

M. cæru'lea. (L. *cæruleus*, blue.) The *M. hydrargyri*.

M. car'nea Jaco'bi Syl'vii. (L. *carneus*, fleshy; *Jacobus Sylvius*, Latinised form of Jaques de Bois, a French anatomist of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.) A synonym of the *Flexor accessorius*.

M. copa'ibæ, U.S. Ph. (*Copaiba*. F. *masse pilulaire de copahu*; G. *Copaiba-Pillenmasse*.) Copaiba 94 parts, magnesia recently prepared 6 parts; mix and set aside till it forms a pilular mass.

M. de juju'bis, Fr. Codex. (L. *de*, from; *jujube*. F. *pâte de jujube*.) Jujubes 5 parts are

MASSÆ—MASSETERIC.

infused with water sufficient to produce 35 parts, in which are then dissolved gum arabic 30 parts, and sugar 20 parts; the solution is evaporated, orange-flower water 2 parts added, the whole boiled for twelve hours and poured into moulds. A demulcent.

M. explemen'ti. (L. *explementum*, that which fills up. G. *Belegungsmasse*.) Term applied to the grey cortical substance of the cerebrum and the basal ganglia, together with some isolated fasciculi, in contradistinction to the radiating fibres of the pedunculi in the hemispheres and the fibres of the commissures.

M. fer'ri carbona'tis, U.S. Ph. (F. *masse pilulaire de Vallet*; G. *Vallet'sche Pillenmasse*.) Mass of carbonate of iron. Sulphate of iron 100 parts and carbonate of sodium 110 parts are each dissolved in boiling distilled water 200 parts; syrup 25 parts is added to the iron solution; when the solutions are cold they are mixed and put into a stoppered bottle just large enough to hold them; when the carbonate of iron has subsided the supernatant liquor is poured off and the iron washed with a mixture of syrup one part and water 16 parts; the precipitate is drained, mixed with clarified honey 38 parts, and sugar 25 parts, and evaporated in a water bath to 100 parts. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (.15 to .3 gramme).

M. hydrarg'ryi, U.S. Ph. (L. *hydrargyrum*, mercury.) Mercury 33 parts is triturated with honey of rose 34 parts and glycerine 3 parts until it is extinguished, then further triturated with liquorice powder 5 parts, and marshmallow powder 25 parts.

M. piulorum Ruf'i, Aust. Ph. Aloes 6 parts, myrrh 3 parts, saffron one part, made into a pill mass with spirit.

Massæ. Nominative plural of *Massa*.

M. latera'les atlan'tis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. G. *Seitenmassen des Trägers*.) The lateral masses of the *Atlas*.

M. latera'les os'sis ethmoida'lis. (L. *lateralis*; os, a bone. G. *Seitenmassen des Siebbeins*.) The *Ethmoturbinal* bone of both sides.

Mass'age. (F. *massage*; from Gr. *μάσσω*, to knead; or from Arabic *mass'h*, to press softly; from Sanscrit root *maksh*. S. *massage*; G. *Massiren*.) The systematic, successive manipulation of a part or parts of the body by means of a combined rubbing, and pressing, and squeezing with the hands of the manipulator. The different modes of performing the operation, or the forms of massage, have received different names. They are: *Effleurage*, a centripetal stroking movement with the palm of the hand or with the surfaces of the fingers or the thumb, with pressure intermitting at a varying but somewhat rapid rate, both hands being employed one after the other in alternations of compression and relaxation; *Pétrissage*, a picking up of some portion of the skin and some muscular or other deep tissue with the thumb and fingers wide apart, and squeezing or rolling it about, and proceeding rapidly from below upwards to successive parts; *Friction*, a process consisting of upward or rotatory rubbing movements with the palm of one hand and the tips of the fingers of the other; and *Tapotement*, a rapid percussion of the cutaneous surface with the tips of the fingers, or with the ulnar border of the hand, or with the back of the half-closed hand, so that the vibrations may be communicated to the deeper structures.

The beneficial action of massage is probably

exercised chiefly through an improvement of the general processes of nutrition, consequent on the more active metabolism of the tissues, and the more rapid removal of the waste substances of the body, produced by the mechanical action of the compressing and relaxing movements, on the one hand, in emptying the veins and the lymphatics, and, on the other, in effecting their refilling from their origins in the capillaries and the lymph-spaces; but there is also reason to believe that massage in some of its forms is not without a beneficial influence on the nervous system, and that, not only directly by tending to produce quiet and refreshing sleep and to relieve painful sensations, but also indirectly by inducing a healthier condition of the nerves concerned in the regulation of the processes of nutrition.

Massali'o'ticon. (Μασσαλιωτικόν.) The name of a plaster for carbuncles, recommended by Demosthenes Massaliotes, and used by Galen.

Massalis. Old term for mercury.

Massal'ium. Old term for mercury.

Massanetta min'eral springs. United States of America, Virginia, Rockingham County. Athermal waters, containing sodium carbonate 1.13 grain, calcium carbonate 14.78, magnesium carbonate 6.95, and iron carbonate .38 grain in a gallon. They are recommended in dyspepsia, in persistent intermittent fevers, and in paludal cachexia.

Massarandu'ba tree. The *Brosimum galactodendron*.

Masse'ma. (Μασάομαι, to chew.) Mastication.

Masse'na springs. United States of America, New York, Saint Lawrence County. Athermal waters, containing calcium bicarbonate 4.85 grains, iron bicarbonate .49, sodium hyposulphate 4.21, calcium sulphate 60.03, sodium phosphate 1.32, sodium chloride 76.79, magnesium chloride 29.93, and sodium sulphide 1.4 grain in a gallon.

Masse'sis. (Μασάομαι, to chew.) The same as *Mastication*.

Mas'set's test for bile. A mode of detecting the colouring matters of bile in the urine. Two or three drops of concentrated sulphuric acid are added to the urine without shaking and then a small piece of sodium nitrate when, if bile be present, a beautiful deep green colour appears.

Masse'ter. (Μασσητήρ, from *μασάομαι*, to chew. F. *masseleur*, *zygomatico-maxillaire*; I. *masseur*; S. *massetero*; G. *Kaumuskel*, *Kiefermuskel*.) A thick quadrilateral muscle, divisible into two parts. The superficial portion arises from the lower border of the anterior two thirds of the zygomatic arch, and runs downwards and backwards to be inserted into the lower half of the ramus of the jaw. The deep part arises from the posterior third and deep surface of the arch, and descends vertically to the upper half of the ramus of the jaw and the coronoid process. It is supplied by the masseteric nerve, a branch of the third division of the fifth nerve, and by the masseteric branch of the internal maxillary artery. Its action is to raise the lower jaw.

In some Rodentia this muscle is very large.

M. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, that is within.) The internal pterygoid muscle.

Masseter'ic. (L. *masseur*. F. *massé-*

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térique.) Of, or belonging to, the masseter muscle.

M. ar'tery. (F. *artère masséterine*; G. *Kaumuskelschlagader*.) One of the branches of the second portion of the internal maxillary artery. It passes through the sigmoid notch to supply the masseter muscle.

M. fas'cia. (F. *aponévrose masséterine*.) The thin prolongation of the cervical fascia over the masseter muscle. See *Fascia, masseteric*.

M. nerve. (F. *nerf masséterine*; G. *Kiefermuskelnerv*.) A motor branch of the anterior or smaller division of the inferior maxillary nerve. It passes above the external pterygoid muscle and through the sigmoid notch to the masseter. It gives off a twig to the temporo-maxillary articulation, and sometimes a branch to the temporal muscle.

M. vein. (F. *veine masséterine*; G. *Kaumuskelblutader*.) A vein whose course is similar to that of the masseteric artery. It opens into the internal maxillary vein.

Masseterine. Same as *Masseteric*.

Mass'eur. (F. *masseur*.) A man who practises *Massage*.

Mas'seuse. (F. *masseuse*.) A woman who practises *Massage*.

Mass'icot. (F. *massicot*; I. *massicot*, *vetrina*; S. *massicot*; G. *Massikot*.) A yellow amorphous powder, prepared by heating lead to fusion; it is the monoxide of lead.

Mas'siform. (F. *massiforme*; from L. *massa*, a mass; *forma*, shape.) In the form of a *Mass*.

Mas'sing. The same as *Massage*.

Massoi'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

M. aromati'ca. Erroneously said to supply *Massoy bark*.

Mas'soy bark. The produce of *Cinnamomum kiamis*, a tree of Java and New Guinea, where it is beaten into a pulaceous mass with water, and rubbed into the abdomen to allay pain of the bowels, and given internally in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Mass'ula. (Dim. L. *massa*, a mass. F. *massette*.) A small mass; a molecule.

Also, a term applied by L. C. Richard to the grains of which the pollinic mass of orchids is composed.

Mas'sule. Same as *Massula*.

Mast. (Sax. *mast*; G. *Mast*.) The edible fruit of the beech and other forest trees.

Mas'taden. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; ἀδὴν, a gland.) The mammary gland.

Mastadenitic. (F. *mastadénitique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mastadenitis*.

Mastadenitis. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; ἀδὴν, a gland. F. *mastadénite*; G. *Entzündung der Brustdrüse*.) Inflammation of the mammary gland. See *Mastitis*.

Mastalgia. (Μαστός; ἄλγος, pain. F. *mastalgie*.) Pain of the mammary gland or breast. Same as *Mastodynia*.

Mastalgic. (F. *mastalgique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mastalgia*.

Mastalg'y. The same as *Mastalgia*.

Mastaur'e. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; αὐξήν, increase.) Swelling or enlargement of the female breast. Hypertrophy of the mammary gland.

Mast'ax. (Μάστραξ, the mouth. F. *machoire*.) The thick, three-lobed muscular

mass investing the jaws or trophæ of Rotifera. It presents an anterior opening into the bottom of the buccal funnel, and a posterior opening towards the dorsal surface just above the oesophagus.

Also, the same as *Mystax*.

Mastecchymo'sis. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; ἐκχύμωσις, effusion of blood under the skin. F. *mastecchymose*.) Ecchymosis in the female breast.

Maste'ma. (Μάστραξ, the mouth.) A masticatory.

Mas'ter of the woods. The *Galium circæzans*.

Mas'terwort. The *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

Also, the *Heracleum lanatum*.

Also, the *Angelica atropurpurea*.

M., black. A term indifferently applied to *Astrantia major*, *A. niger*, or *A. vulgaris*.

Maste'sis. A misspelling of *Masse'sis*.

Mastheccchymo'sis. (Μαστός, the female breast.) See *Mastecchymosis*.

Masthelco'sis. (Μαστός, the female breast; ἕλκος, ulceration. F. *masthelcose*.) Ulceration or suppuration of the mamma, or female breast.

Masthl'ë. (Μάσθλη, leather.) Term used for the skin by Hippocrates.

Masth'les. (Μάσθλης, leather.) The same as *Masthlë*.

Mas'thos. (Μαστός, the female breast.) The mamma, or female breast.

Masthydatido'sis. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; *hydatidosis*.) Hydatids of the mammary gland.

Masthypertroph'ia. (Μαστός.) Same as *Mammary gland, hypertrophy of*.

Mas'tic. (Μαστός, one of the breasts. F. *mastique*.) Relating to the breast or mammary gland.

Mastic. The same as *Mastich*.

M. and a'loes, pills of. See *Pilule aloes et mastiches*.

Mas'ticable. Capable of *Mastication*.

Mas'ticate. (L. *masticco*, to chew; formed from *mastiche*; Gr. *μαστίζειν*, mastic, in reference to its being chewed. F. *mâcher*; I. *masticare*; S. *masticar*; G. *kauen*.) To chew; to grind with the teeth and mix with saliva.

Mastication. (F. *mastication*; from L. *masticatus*, part. of *masticco*, to chew. I. *masticazione*; S. *masticacion*; G. *Kauen*.) The act or process of chewing, in the course of which food is divided or pounded into a pulp and mixed with saliva. In this act the upper jaw is stationary, the lower is pressed against the upper by the combined action of the temporal, masseter and internal pterygoid muscles, whilst it is moved from side to side and forwards and backwards by the alternate action of the external and internal pterygoids. The movements of the tongue and the action of the buccinator muscles are of importance in the act of mastication, the former by shifting the position of the food so that fresh portions should be submitted to the teeth, and the latter by preventing the accumulation of food between the jaws and the cheeks. The depression of the jaw is effected by the digastric, mylo-hyoid, genio-hyoid, and platysma myoides muscles.

In Carnivora, the movements of mastication, owing to the form of the temporo-maxillary articulation, are limited to simple vertical move-

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ments or to those of separation and approximation of the teeth, by means of which fragments are torn off by the front teeth, divided by the canines, and pierced and partly broken down by the sharp molars.

In Herbivora, the movements are much more free and various, and are divisible into those of prepulsion, in which the lower jaw is thrust forward; retropulsion, in which it is drawn back; and diduction, in which it is moved from side to side. The food can only be bruised and pounded on one side at a time, in consequence of the lower jaw being narrower transversely than the upper, so that when the right molars of the upper and lower jaws are opposed those of the left side are not. The depression of the lower jaw is effected in part by its own weight, and in part by the action of the digastric muscle, and in addition in Solipedes by a special muscle, the stylo-maxillary, which is a short branch of the digastric.

Prepulsion is effected by the masseter and external pterygoid muscles. It is impossible in Carnivora, moderately free in Ruminants and in Solipedes, still more so in the pig, and freest of all in Rodentia. Retropulsion is effected by the temporal muscle. Diduction, or lateral movement, which is oblique in direction, is mainly effected by the alternate action of the pterygoids.

M., cen'tre for. See *Centre, mastication*.

M., meryc'ic. (Μηρυκῆς, to chew the cud. *F. mastication merycique.*) The orderly movements of mastication that take place during rumination.

M., mus'cles of. See under chief heading.

M., mus'cles of, paral'ysis of. See *Paralysis, masticatory*.

M., mus'cles of, spasm of. See *Masticatory spasm*.

M., nerves of. The nerves concerned in the innervation of the masticatory muscles, direct and indirect, are the inferior maxillary, the hypoglossal, and the facial nerves.

Masticatory. (*L. masticio, to chew. F. masticatoire; I. masticatorio; S. masticatorio; G. Kaumittel.*) A substance which, when masticated or chewed, excites the secretion of saliva.

Serving the purpose of, or relating to, *Mastication*.

M.s, com'pound. (*F. masticatoires composés.*) Preparations made of one or more sialogues mixed with other substances.

M. mus'cles. (*G. Kaumuskeln.*) The masseter, temporal, and pterygoid muscles.

M. nerve. (*G. Kaumuskelnerv.*) The anterior and smaller primary division of the inferior maxillary nerve.

M. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, masticatory*.

M. spasm. The same as *Trismus*.

Also, a reflex contraction of the muscles supplied by the *M. nerve*, as from intestinal worms or teething; it is often accompanied by grinding of the teeth.

Mas'tich. (Mid. E. *mastyk*; *F. mastic*; *L. mastiche*; *Gr. μαστίχη*, the gum of the tree σῦκος. *I. masticce, masticco, mastrice*; *S. almáciga*; *G. Mastice.*) See *Mastichic*.

M., alpha-res'in of. (*Alpha*, the first letter of the Greek alphabet.) $C_{20}H_{32}O_3$. The resin, amounting to about 90 per cent. of ordi-

nary mastich, which is dissolved by alcohol. It possesses acid properties.

M., American. The gum resin of *Schinus molle*.

M., Barbary. The produce of *Pistacia atlantica*.

M., be'ta-res'in of. (*Beta*, the second letter of the Greek alphabet.) The same as *Masticin*.

M., Bom'bay. (*Bombay*, an East Indian city.) The same as *M., Roman*.

M., Chris'tian. (*L. Christianus*, Christian.) The same as *M., Roman*.

M., East In'dian. The same as *M., Roman*.

M., herb. The *Thymus mastichina*, or *Marum vulgare*.

M. herb, com'mon. The *Thymus mastichina*, or *Marum vulgare*.

M. herb, Syr'ian. The *Teucrium marum*.

M., Mediterra'nean. (*L. mediterraneus*, midland.) The same as *M., Roman*.

M., oil of. The same as *Mastichelæon*.

M., Peru'vian. (*Peru*, a country of South America.) The produce of *Schinus molle*.

M., Ro'man. (*L. Romanus*, Roman.) A kind of mastich found in the Indian bazaars. It is the produce of the *Pistacia khinjuk*, and of the *P. cabulica*, trees growing in Scind, Baluchistan, and Kabul.

M., Syr'ian herb. (*Syria*, a country of Asia.) The *Teucrium marum*.

M. tree. The *Pistacia lentiscus*.

M., white. The same as *M., Roman*.

M. wood. (*F. bois de pistache*; *G. Mastichholz.*) The wood of the *Pistacia lentiscus*. It contains little or no resin, mastich resin being contained in the bark of the wood. A tincture made from the wood and bark is used in some countries for dysentery, hæmorrhage, and gout.

Mas'tiché, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. A resin obtained from shallow incisions made into the bark of the stems and branches of the *Pistacia lentiscus*. It appears in the form of yellowish tears, the size of a pea and dusty on the surface, transparent within. They are friable, breaking with a conchoidal fracture, and slight balsamic odour; they soften in the mouth, and can be kneaded together, but do not melt till 108° C. (226.4° F.); sp. gr. about 1.06. Mastich dissolves in half its weight of pure warm acetone, and in five parts of oil of cloves. It is now scarcely used in medicine, except as an excipient in pills and in solution with alcohol, ether, or chloroform as temporary stopping for teeth. It is employed in the East as a masticatory to perfume the breath, and, the saliva being swallowed, to assist digestion. Formerly it was employed in catarrhs and in nocturnal incontinence of urine. See *Mastich*.

Mastichelæum. (Μαστιχέλαιον, from μαστίχη, mastich; ἔλαιον, oil.) The oil of mastich.

Mastich'ic acid. Same as *Mastich*, *alpha-resin of*.

Mastich'ina. (Μαστιχίνω, prepared with mastic.) The herb mastich.

M. gallo'rum. (*L. Galli*, the Gauls.) The *Thymus mastichina*.

Mas'tichine. (*F. mastichine*; *G. mastichaltig.*) Having, or mixed with, *Mastich*.

Mas'ticin. (*Mastic.*) The insoluble residue of the action of alcohol on mastich.

Mas'tick. The same as *Mastich*.

MASTICOT—MASTOCARPUS.

Masticot. The same as *Massicot*.

Mastigocere. (Μάστιξ, a whip; *céras*, horn.) The maxillary palpi of hymenopterous insects when much elongated.

Mastigodes. (Μάστιξ; *είδος*, form.) A Genus of Cestode worms.

M. hominis. (L. *homo*, man.) The *Trichocephalus dispar*, or whip worm.

Mastigophora. (Μάστιξ; *φορέω*, to bear.) The same as *Flagellata*.

Mastigophorous. (Μάστιξ; *φορέω*, to bear. F. *mastigophore*.) Bearing a whip or *Flagellum*.

Mastigopoda. (Μάστιξ; *πούς*, a foot.) Huxley's term for those Protozoa which are provided with cilia.

Mastigo'sis. (Μάστιξ, a whip.) Scouring or flagellation; a method of treatment frequently employed by the older physicians.

Mastitis. (Μαστός, one of the breasts. F. *mastite*; G. *Milchdrüsenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the female breast or mammary gland.

M., acute. The inflammation may result from a blow, or from a chill, and often affects nursing women, and most frequently if there be a sore nipple by which septic matter may be introduced; it especially attacks the right mammary gland. By the inflammation and swelling of the excretory channels the out-flow of milk is obstructed, the ducts in one or more lobes become distended, and the nipple may appear retracted; this obstruction theory of its causation is not clearly established in all cases, and very probably in many, if not in most, instances it originates in a septic lymphangitis produced by a cracked nipple. The skin presents a flush of redness. There is considerable pain, and inflammatory fever is marked. Suppuration takes place in from one to three or four days, and the pus collects either beneath the gland or in it, or between it and the integuments.

M. apostematosa. (Ἀπόστημα, an abscess.) A mammary or milk abscess.

M. coc'cus. (Κόκκος, a grain.) A micrococcus obtained by Kitt from the exsudation of the inflamed udder of a cow which, after several generations of pure culture, produced, when injected into a galactophorous duct, inflammation of the corresponding lobule of the gland.

M., interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, a space between.) The form which commences in the subcutaneous and interalveolar connective tissue, and is produced by bacterial infection generally proceeding from a cracked nipple or other skin excoriation; occasionally it may occur as a pyæmic complication produced by an embolism containing microbes. It may be circumscribed or diffuse, and ends usually in suppuration. The *Streptococcus pyogenes* is considered by Bumm to be the infecting agent, and in some cases, perhaps, the *Staphylococcus pyogenes*, *S. aureus*, and *S. albus*.

M., interstitial, circumscribed. (L. *circumscribo*, to draw a line around.) The form of *M., interstitial*, which is limited in area and has a definite outline.

M., interstitial, diffuse. (L. *diffusus*, spread out.) The form of *M., interstitial*, in which the whole gland is affected.

M., lob'ular, interstitial, chronic. (L. *lobulus*, a small lobe; *interstitium*, a space between; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Erichsen's term for a chronic interstitial inflammation of a limited portion of the mammary gland occurring

in women beyond middle life and bearing some likeness to scirrhus cancer. It appears as a rounded, fairly circumscribed, hard nodule, usually situated at the margin of the gland, which may grow to the size of a pigeon's egg, and become granular in outline; it generally increases at the menstrual periods; it varies as to painfulness and tenderness, and as to the enlargement of the axillary glands. The connective tissue is the part originally affected, small round cells are developed in it, and from them dense fibrous tissue originates which compresses the acini and the ducts, producing fatty degeneration of the epithelium and retention-cysts in the ducts.

M. neonatorum. (L. *neonatus*, newly born.) An inflammation of the mammary gland that occasionally occurs three or four days after birth.

M., parenchym'atous. (Παρίσχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) The form which commences in the alveoli, or the gland, or the milk ducts, from infection by the milk, which contains a pyogenic material, usually the *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Also, inflammation of the substance of the gland as distinguished from inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue and from retro-mammary inflammation.

M., phlegmonous, cutaneous. (L. *phlegmone*, an inflammation beneath the skin; *cutis*, the skin.) A small superficial inflammation ending in abscess, which generally commences in the sebaceous glands of the areola.

M., phlegmonous, sub-cutaneous. (L. *phlegmone*; *sub*, under; *cutis*.) Inflammation of the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the breast, often ending in suppuration.

M. puerperalis. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Inflammation of the breast occurring in a recently delivered woman.

M., retro-mammary. (L. *retro*, on the back side; *mamma*, one of the female breasts.) Same as *M., sub-mammary*.

M., scrofulous. (*Scrofula*.) Same as *M., tubercular*.

M., sub-mammary. (L. *sub*, under; *mamma*, a breast.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue of the breast between the mammary gland and the thoracic parietes, generally ending in suppuration; it is usually an extension from parenchymatous inflammation of the deepest lobules of the gland.

M., supra-mammary. (L. *supra*, above; *mamma*.) A term which includes both *M., cutaneous*, and *M., sub-cutaneous*.

M., syphilitic. (*Syphilis*.) A gummatous infiltration of one or more lobes of the breast which, as it extends, implicates the skin, producing softening and ulceration or even sloughing. It is generally the result of acquired, but may occur in the course of hereditary, syphilis.

M., tuber'cular. (*Tubercle*.) Inflammation and frequently suppuration of the mammary gland produced by the deposit and softening of tubercle in its substance. It is probably a not very uncommon occurrence, and the tubercle bacillus has occasionally been found.

Mas'tix. The same as *Mastich*.

Mastocarcinoma. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; *καρκίνωμα*, cancer. F. *mastocarcinome*; G. *Brustkrebs*.) Cancer of the breast.

Mastocarpus. (Μαστός; *καρπός*,

MASTOCHONDROSIS—MASTOID.

fruit.) A Genus of the Family *Gigartina*, Order *Floridæ*, Class *Carposporeæ*.

M. mammi'llo'sus, Kützing. The *Gigartina mammi'llosa*.

Mastochondro'sis. (Μαστός; χόνδρος, a cartilage. F. *mastochondrose*.) A cartilaginous tumour of the female breast.

Mastodeal'gia. See *Mastoidealgia*.

Masto'des. Same as *Mastoid*.

Mastodolog'ia. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; λόγος, a discourse. F. *mastodologie*.) A term suggested by Latreille to signify a treatise on mammals.

Mastodol'ogy. The same as *Mastodologia*.

Mastodyn'ia. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; δόυν, pain. F. *névralgie mammaire*; I. *mastodinia*; S. *mastodinia*; G. *Brustdrüsen-schmerz*.) Irritable breast; pain in the mamma. It is far more frequent in men than in women, and occurs usually in those who are anæmic and hysterical, in pregnancy and lactation, and in those who practise onanism. Painful points may be present in the mamma, or in the course of the intercostal nerves. The hyperæsthesia of the skin is often so great that the contact of the clothes is almost insupportable. The axillary glands are not enlarged.

M. apostemato'sa. (Ἀπόστημα, an abscess.) A milk abscess.

M. polyg'ala. (Πολύς, much; γάλα, milk.) Distension of the breasts with much milk.

Mas'toid. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; εἶδος, form. F. *mastoïde*; I. *mastoïde*; S. *mastoïde*; G. *zitzenförmig*.) Resembling the form or the structure of the breast.

Also, resembling a nipple.

M. apertures. (L. *apertura*, an opening.) The openings on the posterior wall of the tympanum by which the mastoid cells communicate with the middle ear.

M. apoph'ysis. (Ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) The *M. process*.

M. artery. (F. *artère mastoïdienne*; G. *Hinterhauptast der hintere Ohrschlagader*.) The terminal branch of the posterior auricular artery. It runs over the mastoid process, and divides into a horizontal branch which passes along the occipital attachments of the sterno-mastoid and splenius muscles, and an ascending branch which is lost in the skin on the outer margin of the occipitalis muscle.

M. artery of occip'ital. The *M. artery, posterior*.

M. artery of poste'rior auric'ular. The *M. artery*.

M. ar'tery, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. F. *artère méningée*; G. *hintere Hirn-hautschlagader*.) A branch of the occipital artery which enters the cranium either by the mastoid foramen, the foramen lacerum posterius, or even the foramen magnum, and is distributed to the dura mater.

M. bone. (F. *os mastoïdien*.) A separate bone of the skull in fishes, where it forms a strong process on the side of the cranium projecting outwards and backwards farther than the paroccipital. It lodges on its upper surface one of the main ducts of the muciparous system, and constitutes the base of articulation with a part of the hyomandibular. In Teleostean fishes it is equivalent to the opisthotic, and encloses a part of the external semicircular

canal. In some animals it is conjoined with the petrous bone to form the petrotic bone.

M. can'cer. See *Cancer, mastoid*.

M. cav'ity. A large hollow resulting from the coalescence of the mastoid cells of the temporal bone. It was observed once in sixty-eight cases on both sides by Zoja.

M. cells. (F. *cellules mastoïdiennes*; G. *Zitzenfortsatzzellen*.) The spaces found in the substance of the mastoid process of the temporal bone; they communicate with each other and with the tympanum, and are lined by a thin mucous membrane. They are filled with air and serve to intensify the auditory vibrations. The tympanic openings consist of one large irregular aperture and several smaller ones in the upper part of its posterior wall.

M. cells, ab'scess of. Inflammation of the membrane lining the mastoid cells, frequently an extension of tympanic disease, and ending in suppuration; it not infrequently occurs in children; there is great pain, redness of the skin over the mastoid process with œdema, and subsequently fluctuation. The disease may start from the periotum.

M. fora'men. See *Foramen, mastoid*.

M. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a trench. F. *gouttière mastoïdienne*.) The groove on the inner surface of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. It forms part of the descending portion of the groove for the lateral sinus.

M. glands. See *Glands, mastoid*.

M. groove. (F. *rainure mastoïdienne*.) A groove on the inner side of the outer surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It gives origin to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. The *Groove, digastric*.

M. lymphat'ic glands. See *Glands, mastoid*.

M. mus'cle. The *Sterno-cleïdo-mastoïdeus*.

M. mus'cle, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, that which is behind.) The *Splenius capitis*.

M. nerve. (F. *nerf mastoïde*.) The same as *Occipitalis minor nerve*.

M. nerve, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front. F. *nerf mastoïde antérieure*.) The deep or internal auricular branch of the auricularis magnus nerve. It perforates the parotid gland and gains the front of the mastoid process, where it crosses at an acute angle over the auricular branch of the facial nerve, with which it communicates. It then passes behind the posterior auricular muscle, and is distributed to the outer and inner surfaces of the auricle and to the skin behind the external ear communicating with the external occipital nerve.

M. nerve, small. (F. *nerf mastoïde petit*.) A small supplementary twig given off from the cervical plexus between the auricularis magnus and occipitalis minor nerves.

M. notch. See *Incisura mastoïdea*.

M. portion of tempo'ral bone. The thick, irregular posterior portion of the temporal bone which bears the mastoid process.

M. pro'cess. (L. *processus*, a going forwards. F. *apophyse mastoïde*; G. *Warzenfortsatz, Zitzenfortsatz*.) The large, nipple-shaped, conical prominence of the temporal bone projecting downwards behind the meatus auditorius externus and in front of the digastric groove; its surface is convex and rough.

M. pro'cess, ab'scess of. See *M. cells, abscess of*.

MASTOIDAL—MASTOZOARIA.

M. sarco'ma. (*Sarcoma.*) A name given by Abernethy to cystic sarcoma of the breast.

M. si'nuses. See *Mastoid cells.*

M. vein, em'issary. (*L. emissarium, a channel for water. F. veine mastoïde.*) A large vessel which may be regarded as constituting one of the principal origins of the occipital vein. It perforates the mastoid process and opens into the lateral sinus, thus establishing a free and direct communication between the venous system within and that without the cranium. Morgagni on this account recommended the occipital veins to be opened in apoplexy. There may be more than one vein.

Also called *Emissarium mastoïdeum.*

Mastoid'al. Same as *Mastoid.*

M. region. The region behind the ear over the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

Mastoïdealg'ia. (*Mastoid process; Gr. άλγος, pain. F. mastoïdealgie; G. Zitzenfortsatzschmerz.*) Pain in the mastoid process.

Mastoïdeocente'sis. (*Mastoid process; Gr. κέντησις, a puncturing. F. mastoïdeocentèse; G. Anbohrung des Zitzenfortsatzes.*) Perforation of the mastoid process.

Mastoïdeoparacente'sis. (*Mastoid process; παρακέντησις, a tapping.*) The same as *Mastoïdeocentesis.*

Mastoid'es. See *Mastoid.*

Mastoid'eus. (*Mastoid process.*) Belonging to the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

M. later'al'is. (*L. lateralis, belonging to the side.*) The same as *Trachelo-mastoïdeus.*

M. mus'cle. The same as *Sternocleïdo-mastoïdeus.*

Mastoid'i'tis. (*Μαστός, one of the breasts; είδος, form. F. mastoïdite.*) Inflammation in the *Mastoid cells.*

Also, a synonym of *Mastitis.*

Mastoïdo-auricul'aris. (*Mastoid process; L. auricularis, belonging to the ear. F. mastoïdo-auriculaire, Chaussier.*) The *Retrahens auriculam.*

Mastoïdo-concha'lis. (*Mastoid process; concha.*) Same as *Mastoïdo-auricul'aris.*

Mastoïdo-genia'lis. (*Mastoid process; Gr. γένειον, the chin. F. mastoïdo-génien, Chaussier.*) The *Digastric muscle.*

Mastoïdo-humera'lis. (*Mastoid process; L. humerus, the arm-bone. F. muscle mastoïdo-huméral.*) A muscle of Solipedes common to the arm, head, and neck, which arises from the summit of the head and extends to the superior part of the arm. It is applied to the scapulo-humeral angle at the side of the neck running downwards and backwards. It consists of an anterior or superficial portion and a posterior or deep portion. The former is attached to the mastoid process and crest by an aponeurosis, and is inserted into the humerus on the salient border descending from the deltoid imprint. The latter is attached above to the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebrae, and below widens on the scapulo-humeral angle and terminates on the humerus.

Mastolog'ia. (*Μαστός, one of the breasts; λόγος, a discourse. F. mastologie.*) A treatise on the female breast.

Also, the same as *Mastodologia.*

Mastome'nia. (*Μαστός; μήν, a month.*

F. mastoménie.) The metastasis of the menstrual flow to the mammary glands.

Maston'cus. (*Μαστός; όγκος, mass.*) A tumour of the mamma, of the mammary gland, or of the nipple.

M. polygalac'ticus. (*Πολύς, much; γάλα, milk.*) Distension of the breasts with milk.

Mas'to-occip'ital su'ture. (*Μαστός.*) See *Suture, masto-occipital.*

Mastoparec'tama. (*Μαστός; παρίκταμα, immoderate extension. F. mastoparectame.*) Excessive distension of the breasts.

Mas'to-parietal su'ture. (*Μαστός.*) See *Suture, masto-parietal.*

Mastopath'ia. (*Μαστός; πάθος, disease. F. mastopathie.*) An affection of the female breast.

Also, pain in the mammary gland.

Mastopath'ic. Relating to *Mastopathia.*

Mastop'athy. Same as *Mastopathia.*

Mastoph'orus. (*Μαστός, one of the breasts; φορέω, to bear.*) A larval form of a nematoid worm.

M. echi'urus. Diesing. (*Έχω, to have; ούρδ, tail.*) The larvæ and adult found in capsules in the intestine of *Tenebrio molitor.*

M. glo'bo-cauda'tus. Diesing. (*L. globus, a globe; cauda, a tail.*) Found encapuled in the intestines and tracheæ of *Geotrypes stercorarius.*

Mastopimelon'cus. (*Μαστός; πιμελή, soft fat; όγκος, mass.*) A fatty tumour in the breast.

Mastopion'cus. The same as *Mastopimeloncus.*

Mastorrhag'ia. (*Μαστός, one of the breasts; ρήγνυμι, to break forth. F. mastorrhagie; G. Bluthung aus den Brüsten.*) A sudden or violent hæmorrhage from the mamma.

Mastorrhag'ic. (*Μαστός; ρήγνυμι.*) Of, or belonging to, hæmorrhage from the mamma.

Mastos. (*Μαστός, one of the breasts.*) The female breast, consisting of the mammary gland, its coverings, and its nipple.

Mastoscirr'hus. (*Μαστός; σκίρρως, hard. F. mastoscirrhe; G. Brustkrebs.*) Scirrhus or hard cancer of the breast.

Mastoscrofulo'sis. (*Μαστός; scrofula. F. mastoscrofulose.*) A scrofulous tumour of the mamma.

Masto'sis. (*Μαστός; όστέον, bone.*) An osseous tumour of the mamma.

Mastospargo'sis. (*Μαστός; σπάργωσις, a swelling. F. mastospargose.*) Excessive distension of the mammary gland, owing to retention of the milk, accompanied by pain.

Mastosteo'sis. (*Μαστός; όστέον, a bone.*) A bony tumour of the female breast.

Mastosyr'inx. (*Μαστός; σύριγξ, a pipe. F. fistule de la mamelle; G. Brustfistel.*) A fistula in the mammary gland.

Mastotheca. (*Μαστός; θήκη, a case. F. mastothèque.*) The marsupium or abdominal pouch of Marsupialia; so called in reference to its surrounding the mammary glands.

Mastous. The same as *Mastoid.*

Also, having large breasts.

Mastozoaria. (*Μαστός, one of the breasts; ζώον, an animal.*) A synonym of *Mammalia.*

MASTOZOÖLOGY—MATERNITY.

Mastozoölogy. (Μαστός; ζῶον; λόγος, a discourse.) The science of the *Man-malia*.

Mastozoön. (Μαστός; ζῶον, an animal. F. *mastozoaire*; G. *Säugethier*.) An animal with mammae or breasts; a mammal.

Mastozoötic. (F. *mastozootique*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Mastozoön*.

Mastupra'tion. (L. *mas*, the male; *stupro*, to violate.) Same as *Masturbation*.

Mas'turbate. (L. *mas*, a male; *turbo*, to agitate.) To effect *Masturbation*.

Masturba'tion. (L. *mas*; *turbo*; or, according to some, *manus*, the hand; *stupro*, to violate. F. *masturbation*; I. *mastuprazione*; S. *masturbacion*; G. *Selbstbefleckung*.) The excitement of the genital organs by the hand.

Mas'turbator. One who subjects himself to *Masturbation*.

Mastu'ria. (Μαστός, one of the breasts; οὖρον, urine.) Metastasis of urine to the mammary gland.

Mastus. See *Mastos*.

Mast'words. (Mast.) The plants of the Nat. Order *Corylaceæ*.

Mat. (Mid. E. *matte*; Sax. *meatta*; L. *matia*, a mat. F. *matte*; I. *materasso*; S. *estera*; G. *Matte*.) An interwoven fabric of rushes, jute, or other material.

Also, anything like to one.

Matalista. Old name for a species of jalap obtained from an unknown plant, the root of which is imported from America, where it is used as a purgative. It is milder in its action than ordinary jalap.

Matchmaker's disease. The same as *Phosphorus necrosis*.

Maté. (Brazilian *mate*, berb. G. *Paraguaythee*, *Jesuitenthe*.) Paraguay tea. The dried leaves and twigs of *Ilex paraguayensis*. The leaves, which are elongated or lancet-shaped and irregular dentate, have a balsamic odour of tea and a bitter, aromatic taste; they are extensively used in South America as tea.

The leaves contain, in 100 parts, 0.45 caffeine, 20.9 tannic acid, 2.8 gum, 5.9 resin, 1.2 starch, 9.4 proteins, 22.1 cellulose, 8.1 water. Water extracts 15.25 per cent. from them; on burning they yield 3.9 of ashes.

Mat'ecerinic acid. (G. *Mat'ecerin-säure*.) An acid, melting at 119° C. (230° F.), obtained from the waxy material contained in the leaves of the *Ilex paraguayensis*.

Mat'eco. The same as *Matico*.

Mat'e'in. (F. *matéin*.) The *Caffein* obtained from *Maté*.

Mat'ella. (Dim. of L. *matula*, a chamberpot. F. *urinal*; G. *Harngefäss*, *Urینگlas*, *kleines Nachtgeschwür*.) A small urinal.

Mat'er. (L. *mater*; Gr. μήτηρ, a mother; Sans. *mātd*, *mātri*; from Aryan root *ma*, to measure. F. *mère*; I. *madre*; S. *madre*; G. *Mutter*.) A mother.

M. aceti. (L. *acetum*, vinegar. G. *Es-sigmutter*.) The *Mycoderma aceti*.

M. herba'rum. (L. *herba*, grass.) The *Artemisia vulgaris*.

M. metallo'rum. (L. *metallum*, a metal.) A Paracelsian term for the hidden smoke out of which metals are developed.

Also, a synonym of the metal *Mercury*.

M. mollis. (L. *mollis*, soft.) An old name for the *pia mater*.

M. peria'rum. Mother of pearl; the

brilliantly polished substance occurring as an internal lining in the shells of many *Mollusca*.

M. seca'lis. (L. *secale*, rye.) The same as *Ergot*.

M. ten'uis. (L. *tenuis*, delicate.) The *pia mater*.

Materia. (L. *materia*, matter; cognate with *mater*, mother, a producing cause. F. *matière*; G. *materie*.) The stuff or substance whereof anything is made; matter.

M. alimenta'ria. (L. *alimentarius*, suitable for food.) The substance used as food.

M. chirur'gica. (Χειρουργία, from χεῖρ, the hand; ἔργον, work.) The instruments, apparatus, and remedies used by surgeons.

M. fibro'sa. (L. *fibra*, a filament.) *Fibrin*.

M. hermaphrodi'ta. (L. *hermaphroditus*, having the characteristics of both sexes.) A supposed proximate principle which causes the bitterness and the medicinal properties of certain vegetable tonics.

M. medica. (L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing. F. *matière médicale*; G. *Arzneimittel-lehre*.) The substances used in medicine.

Also, the science which treats of the remedies used in medicine, the places from whence they come, the crude substances or plants which yield them, the methods by which they are obtained, and the means of distinguishing their goodness or purity, or of detecting fraudulent adulteration. Associated with this science are pharmacy, pharmacology, and therapeutics.

M. medica, dynamical. Same as *Pharmacodynamics*.

M. morbo'sa. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) The poisonous agent which, circulating through the system, is supposed to give rise to disease.

M. os'sea. (L. *os*, a bone.) The earthy matter of bones.

M. sapon'a'cea. (L. *sapo*, soap.) Same as *M. hermaphroditata*.

M. scytodeps'ica. (Σκυτοδεψίω, to dress leather.) Tannin.

M. sial'i'na. (Σάλιων, saliva.) Ptyalin, the active principle of saliva.

M. tartar'ea dent'ium. (*Tartar*; L. *dens*, a tooth.) Malpighi's term for the tooth *Cement*.

M. testa'cea dent'ium. (L. *testa*, a covering; *dens*, a tooth.) The tooth *Cement*.

M. urino'sa. (L. *urina*, urine.) Urea, the chief salt of human urine.

Materialis'ta. (L. *materia*, matter of which a thing is made.) A merchant who sells the articles of the materia medica, especially the simple substances or drugs. A druggist.

Materiatur'a. (L. *materiatura*, a working in wood.) A dressing made of wood.

M. morbi. (L. *morbus*, disease.) Castellus explains this to be diseases of intemperance.

Maternal. (F. *maternel*; from Low. L. *maternalis*; from L. *maternus*; from *mater*, a mother. I. *maternale*; S. *maternal*; G. *mütterlich*.) Relating to a mother.

M. mem'branes. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin.) The decidua vera, decidua reflexa, and decidua serotina.

Maternity. (F. *maternité*; from L. *maternus*, belonging to a mother. I. *maternità*; S. *maternidad*; G. *Mutterschaft*.) The state of being a mother.

M., ear'ly. Beck has reported a case of

MATESITE—MATRICARIA.

delivery in a child little more than ten years old; Walker in one of twelve years and eight months; Rüttel has reported a case of pregnancy at nine years of age.

M. hospital. A hospital for the reception and treatment of pregnant women during their confinement.

M., late. Capuron has cited a case in which a woman was delivered when she was sixty years old; other older cases, but less authentic, have been recorded.

Matesite. $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. A substance occurring in warty sublimable crystals, slightly soluble in water, less so in alcohol, obtained from the caoutchouc of Madagascar.

Matfellon. The *Centaurea jacea*.

Mathedorum. Old term for common salt.

Mathias, Saint. Prussia, Rhine Province. The mineral waters here, named Stahlbrunnen, or iron springs, are cold, and contain the exceptionally large proportion of ferrous bicarbonate 2284 grammes in 1000 grammes. They are largely used in anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia.

Matias bark. Same as *Malambo bark*.

Maticæ folia, B. Ph. (*L. folium*, a leaf.) The dried leaves of *Piper angustifolium*. See *Matico*.

Maticin. (*Matico*.) A yellowish-brown substance, of disagreeable smell and very bitter taste, obtained by Hodges from matico. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. Its aqueous solutions give a yellow precipitate with alkalis.

Matico. The leaves of the *Piper angustifolium*, Ruiz and Pavon, or *Artanthe elongata*, Nug. Hab. Peru and Bolivia. The leaves are alternate, simple, entire, with short petioles, lanceolate, oblong, acuminate at the apex, rounded and unequal at the base, rigid, coriaceous, 12 to 13 centimetres long and 4 centimetres broad. Similar leaves, having properties like to those of matico, are obtained from other species of piper, as from the *Piper aduncum* and *P. lanceifolium*. Matico is hæmostatic and antibleorrhagic. It is employed externally to staunch the flow of blood in wounds, and has hence been named Yerba del soldado, soldier's weed, or because it was discovered by a Spanish soldier named Matico. It is used internally in hæmorrhages from all organs, in chronic diarrhœa, in mucous catarrhs, and in ulcer and cancer of the stomach.

M. camphor. $C_{15}H_{20}O$. A homologue of camphor which occurs in matico; it forms hexagonal crystals without smell or taste, melts at $94^{\circ}C$. ($201.2^{\circ}F$.), and has a rotatory motion when thrown upon water.

M., fluid extract of. See *Extractum matico fluidum*.

M., infusion of. See *Infusum maticæ*.

M. leaves. See *Maticæ folia*.

M., tincture of. See *Tinctura matico*.

Matilija hot springs. United States of America, California, Ventura County. Sulphur springs to the number of thirty-eight, varying in temperature from $35^{\circ}F$. to $100^{\circ}F$. ($1.66^{\circ}C$. to $37.77^{\circ}C$.)

Matlock. A town in Derbyshire, on the banks of the Derwent. The country in the vicinity is picturesque, and the climate mild. The waters, having a temp. of $68^{\circ}F$. ($20^{\circ}C$.), are pure, carbonate of lime being the chief solid

constituent, and are mainly employed in the form of baths.

Mato'nia. (Dr. Maton of London.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberacæ*.

M. cardamomum, Smith. The *Elettaria cardamomum*.

Matonium. Old name for *Ammoniacum*.

Matracium. Same as *Matrass*.

Matrass. (*F. matrass*; Low. *L. matræcium*. *I. matraccio*; *S. matraz*; *G. Retorte, Destillirglass*.) A vessel made of glass or other material, of round or oval form, and with a long neck; used in pharmaceutical and chemical operations.

Also (*F. urinal*; *G. Harngefäss, Harnglas*), applied to a urinal.

Also, a small bag or sac containing calcined tartar.

Matres. Nominative plural of *Mater*.

M. cerebri. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain.) The membranes of the brain.

Matricælia. (*L. matrix*, the womb.) Medicines appropriate for the treatment of diseases of the womb.

Matricaria. (*L. matrix*, the womb; so called because it was used in diseases of that organ. *F. matricaire*; *G. Mutterkraut*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Heliantheæ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the flower-heads of *M. chamomilla*.

M. arvensis. The *Anthemis arvensis*.

M. camphor. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A substance contained in *M.*, oil of.

M. capensis. Thunb. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used as common chamomile.

M. chamomilla, Linn. (*Mid. L. camomilla*; *Gr. χαμαίμηλον*; from *χαμαί*, on the earth; *μήλον*, apple; i.e. earth apple, from the smell of the flower buds. *F. camomille des champs, c. d'Allemagne, c. commune*; *G. Kamille, echte Khamille*.) The common, wild, corn, dog's, or German, chamomile, found in fields and waste places in England, and generally in Europe, Siberia, West Asia to North-west India. It is a tonic, stomachic, antispasmodic, and anthelmintic; in large doses it is emetic.

It is official in the U.S. Ph., G. Ph., and Fr. Codex.

M. cotula. The *Anthemis cotula*.

M. glabra'ta. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) The wild chamomile growing at the Cape of Good Hope.

M. leucanth'emum. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

M. multifida. (*L. multus*, much; *findo*, to cleave.) Hab. South Africa. Used in skin diseases and rheumatic affections.

M. nobilis. H. Brogn. The *Anthemis nobilis*.

M. odora'ta. Lamark. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) The *M. parthenium*.

M., oil of. A thick, tenacious, volatile oil obtained from the flowers of *M. chamomilla*. It is deep blue when fresh, but becomes green and then brown on keeping; it consists of a terpene and a camphor.

M. parthen'ium, Linn. (*Παρθένιον*, a plant, perhaps pelittory. *F. matricaire officinale, malherbe, herbe à vers*; *G. Mutterkraut*.) A plant exhaling a strong and disagreeable odour. It is slightly stimulant, carminative, and antispasmodic. It is used as an emmenagogue and in dysmenorrhœa and leucorrhœa. The *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, Pers.

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M. parthenium, oil of. (F. *huile essentielle de matricaire*.) A highly aromatic oil, of bluish colour, obtained by distilling the plant with water. It boils between 160° and 220° C. (320° F. to 428° F.), and is composed of a hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, and a levogyrous camphor, C₁₀H₁₆O.

M. parthenoides, Desf. (Παρθένιον; εἶδος, form.) Hab. Europe. Used instead of chamomile, *Anthemis nobilis*.

M. pyrethrum, H. Brogn. The *Anacyclus pyrethrum*.

M. suaveolens, Linn. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet-smelling.) A slender form of *M. chamomilla* growing in Asia, Southern Russia, and in North America. It is said to be the chamomile of the Indian bazaars.

M. terpene. C₁₀H₁₆. A chief constituent of *M.*, oil of.

Matrimony. (Mid. E. *matrimoine*; Old F. *matrimonie*; from L. *matrimonium*, wedding; from *mater*, a mother.) Marriage.

M. vine. The *Lycium vulgare*.

Matrisylva. (L. *mater*, a mother; *sylva*, a wood. F. *asperule odorante*, *muquet des bois*; G. *Waldmeister*.) The *Asperula odorata*.

Also, the honeysuckle.

Matrix. (L. *matrix*; from *mater*, a mother. F. *matrice*; I. *matrice*; S. *madre*; G. *Gebärmutter*.) The uterus or womb.

Also, the ground substance of various tissues.

Also, the basic substance in which a thing is embedded.

Also, a term for the delicate connective tissue surrounding the peptic glands of the stomach.

Also, in Dentistry, a polished plate of metal introduced between the teeth for the purpose of forming a temporary fourth wall for an interstitial cavity during its filling.

M., nuclear. See *Nuclear matrix*.

M. of bone. See under *Bone*.

M. of cartilage. See *Cartilage*, *matrix of*.

M. of hair. The *Hair-papilla*.

M. of nail. (F. *matrice de l'ongle*; G. *Nagelmutter*.) The nail bed. A specially modified portion of corium to which the nail is attached and by which it is generated. See *Nail*, *matrix of*.

M. of teeth. The enamel germ and the other embryonic tissues from which the teeth are developed.

M. pilii. (L. *pilus*, a hair.) See *M. of hair*.

M. unguis. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) See *M. of nail*.

Matron. (Mid. E. *matrone*; I. *matrone*; from L. *matrona*, a married woman; from *mater*, a mother.) A married woman; the head of the nursing establishment of a hospital.

M.s. jury of. See *Jury of matrons*.

Matro'na. (I. *matrona*, a matron.) A midwife.

Matronalis. (L. *mater*, a mother.) The *Viola odorata*. It derives its name from its use in the Roman *matronalia* held in honour of Mars on the 1st of March.

Mat'ta. A substance composed chiefly of the chaff of the millet, and used as an adulterant of cinnamon, pepper, and pimento.

Mat'ted. Twisted and interwoven like a *Mat*.

Mat'tee. Same as *Mat'é*.

Mat'ter. (Mid. E. *matere*, *materie*; Old F. *matiere*, *matere*; from L. *materia*, the stuff of

which a thing is composed; cognate with *mater*, a mother, and formed from the Aryan root *ma*, to measure. F. *matière*; I. *materia*; S. *materia*; G. *Materie*, *Stoff*.) That which occupies space and is evident to the senses; its properties are extension, impenetrability, mobility, weight, divisibility, porosity, compressibility, expansibility, and elasticity.

Also, a term for *Pus*.

M., circulation of. (L. *circular*, to form a circle.) The series of chemical changes which occur in a living body whereby used-up stuff is thrown off and new substances are taken in from without to replace it.

M., imponderable. (L. *im*, for *in*, neg.; *ponderabilis*, that can be weighed. F. *matière imponderable*; G. *unwägbare Materie*.) Matter which cannot be weighed; otherwise called *Ether*.

M., indestructibility of. (L. *in*, neg.; *destructus*, part. of *destruo*, to pull to pieces.) The hypothesis that no molecule of matter can by any process, chemical or other, be destroyed; it can only assume a new form.

M., ponderable. (L. *ponderabilis*, that can be weighed. F. *matière ponderable*; G. *wägbare Materie*.) Matter which has weight, such as all solids, fluids, and gases.

M., radiant. (L. *radio*, to emit beams.) Faraday's term for a fourth state of matter more refined than the gaseous state.

Matteuc'ci, Carlo. An Italian physiologist, born at Forlì in 1811, died at Pisa in 1868.

M.'s induced contraction. The contraction which takes place in a muscle when the nerve supplying it, after being isolated, is placed upon a contracting muscle.

Matthew O'rian's well. See *Wyandot magnetic well*.

Matthews warm springs. United States of America, Montana, Gallatin County. Alkaline, saline, mineral waters, having a temperature of 111° F. to 122° F. (44°-44° C. to 50° C.)

Matthiola. (*Mattioli*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferae*.

M. annua, Sweet. (L. *annuus*, lasting a year.) An antiscorbutic.

M. inca'na, Brown. (L. *incanus*, hoary. F. *grosfée des jardins*.) Stock gilliflower. Flowers used in inflammation and to cleanse ulcers.

Mattia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceae*.

M. laevigata. The *Tylophora laevigata*.

Mattico. The same as *Matico*.

Mattigbad. Austria, 451 metres above the level of the sea, in the neighbourhood of Mattighofen, and surrounded by beautiful scenery. There are good baths; the waters are feebly bicarbonated and ferruginous. Used in anæmic conditions. Mud baths are employed.

Mattighofen. Austria, in a valley 440 metres above the level of the sea. Here are mineral waters, containing calcic and ferric bicarbonate. They are recommended in anæmia and chlorosis.

Matting. The interweaving of parts, as in a *Mat*.

Mattioli, Pietro Andre'a. An Italian physician, born at Siena in 1500; died at Trento in 1577. His name was Latinised as *Matthiolus*.

Mattock's spring. United States of

MATTRESS—MAUVE.

America, Arkansas, Dallas County. Sulphur-tered saline waters.

Mattress. (Old F. *materas*; from Ar. *matrah*, a place where anything is thrown. F. *matelas*; I. *materasso*; S. *colchon*; G. *Matzatzte*.) A bed made of straw, wool, or hair, and quilted.

M., water. A waterproof case containing water, used for the prevention of bed-sores.

Mattulla. The fibrous substance which covers the bases of the petioles of palms.

Matula. (L. *matula*, a vessel for liquids. F. *urinal*; G. *Harngefäss*, *Harnglas*.) Old name for a urinal or chamberpot.

Matura worm medicine. The name in Ceylon of the *Sethia acuminata*.

Maturant. (L. *maturans*, part. *matureo*, to ripen. F. *maturant*; G. *Zeitigend*.) Having power to ripen or mature.

Maturantia. (L. *maturans*.) Maturants; medicines or remedies which promote the supuration of tumours.

Maturate. (L. *matureo*, to ripen.) To cause to ripen; to bring to ripeness; to perfect supuration.

Maturred. (L. *maturatus*, part. of *matureo*.) Ripened; fully suppurated.

Maturation. (L. *maturatio*, from *matureo*, to ripen. F. *maturation*; G. *Reifung*, *Reifmachen*.) To cause to ripen, or to mature; formerly applied to the concoction of the humours.

Also, a term for the process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus or matter is formed in an abscess, or by which a vesicle becomes a pustule, as in smallpox.

In Botany, the period of the perfecting or ripening of fruits. The structural changes attending this process result in adaptations for providing the embryo with an ample supply of food, for giving it adequate protection during its resting state, and for securing its dissemination. The chemical changes consist in the changes of starch and proteids into sugars, oils, fats, special forms of albumin and aromatic substances; in pulpy fruits softening of the tissues takes place.

Matulative. (L. *matureo*. F. *maturatif*; G. *zeitigend*.) Ripening; causing to ripen.

A remedy which promotes the maturation of an inflamed swelling.

Mature. (L. *maturus*, arrived at full growth. F. *mûr*; I. *matureo*; S. *maduro*; G. *reif*, *zeitig*.) Ripe; completely developed.

Maturity. (L. *maturus*, ripe. F. *maturité*; I. *maturita*; S. *madurez*; G. *Reife*.) Ripeness. The state of fruit, seeds, and animals that are arrived at their entire development.

Also, the state of an abscess in which the pus is fully formed.

M. of new-born child, signs of. The mature and newly-born infant has a bright red skin, covered with the vernix caseosa, which soon passes into reddish white. It cries with a loud voice, moves its limbs vigorously, and soon evacuates urine and meconium. It opens its eyes in moderate light, and breathes regularly. The pulse is about 120 in the minute; the temperature 37-3° C. (99-14° F.) If male, the weight is on the average 3300 grms.; if a female, 3200 grms. The head is usually covered with dark hair; a little of the lanugo which formerly covered the skin remains in patches, chiefly about the shoulders. The testes are in the scrotum; the labia minora are concealed by the labia majora. The nails extend to or beyond the tips of the

fingers. The length varies from 49 cm. to 52 cm. The fontanelles are open. The sagittal diameter of the skull from the glabella to the most prominent part of the occipital bone is 11-66 cm., the biparietal diameter is 9-25 cm., the bitemporal diameter, or the distance between the extremities of the coronal suture, is 8 cm.

Mau'chart, Bur'chard Da'vid. A German physician, born at Tübingen in 1696, died there in 1751.

M.'s a'lar lig'aments. The same as *Ligamenta lateralia dentis epistrophei*.

Maud'lin. (Contr. of *Magdalen*.) The *Achillea ageratum*.

M., sweet. The *Achillea ageratum*.

M. tan'sy. The *Achillea ageratum*.

M.-wort. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

Mau'er. Austria. A village near Vienna. Here are cold ferruginous bicarbonated springs; used in anæmia, scrofula, skin diseases, and bladder complaints.

Mauls'by's spring. United States of America, Iowa, Dallas County. A saline water.

Maumene. A French chemist.

M.'s test for sugar in urine. A strip of woollen stuff is soaked in a solution of one part perchloride of tin in two parts of water for five minutes, and dried over a water bath. If a drop of urine containing sugar be allowed to fall upon it, and it is exposed to heat, a black spot appears.

Maurice, Saint. See *Saint Maurice*.

Mauriceau, Fran'çois. A French obstetrician, born in Paris in 1637, died in 1709.

M.'s lance. A lance-shaped steel instrument for perforating the fetal head in craniotomy.

Maurienne. See *Saint Jean de Maurienne*.

Mauritia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*; many of the species furnish fruit, juice, and starch, which are used as food and to make wine and spirit.

M. flexu'osa, Linn. (L. *flexuosus*, full of windings.) Used as *M. vinifera*.

M. sa'gus, Schultz. The pith furnishes American sago.

M. vinifera, Mart. (L. *vinum*, wine; *fero*, to bear. G. *Weinpalme*.) The fermented juice forms palm wine; the pith furnishes a sago, and the fruit is esculent.

Mauritius. A British possession, being an island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar. Diseases of the liver are common; a considerable amount of malarial fever has been observed of late years; enteric fever occurs, but no yellow fever; dysentery is not uncommon, but is much less frequent than formerly.

Maurocap'nos. (Μαῦρος, black; καπνός, smoke.) The modern Greek term for *Storax*.

Mauth'ner, Lud'wig. An Austrian ophthalmologist, born in Prague in 1840, and now living in Vienna.

M.'s sheath. (G. *Acencylinderscheide*.) The thin membrane which invests the axis cylinder of a nerve, separating it from the white substance of Schwann. It is sometimes named the axolemma. Its thickness is estimated by Kuhne at 0-0001—0-00015 mm.

Mauve. (F. *mauve*, the marshmallow.) Aniline purple; the first made of the aniline dyes; it may be prepared by adding a dilute

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solution of bichromate of potash to sulphate of aniline. It is, according to Perkins, its discoverer, a sulphate of mauveine.

Mau'veine. (F. *mauve*.) $C_{27}H_{21}N_4$. Perkins' term for the base occurring in the aniline colour *Mauve*.

Ma'via. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

M. judicialis, Bertol. (L. *judicialis*, pertaining to courts of justice.) Probably the same as *Erythrophlæum guineense*.

Maw. (Sax. *maga*.) The Stomach.

M. bound. Same as *Constipated*.

M. seed. The seed of the poppy, *Papaver somniferum*; so called because it is supposed to be good for the stomach of birds which are moulting.

M.-worm. The *Ascaris vermicularis*. The name is probably derived from the uncomfortable sensations it produces in the stomach; or, less likely, from its occasional presence there.

Maxilla. (L. *maxilla*; dim. of *mala*, the cheekbone.) The jaw, upper or lower.

Often used for the *Maxillary bone, superior*.

M., inferior. The *Maxillary bone, inferior*.

M., inferior, remo'val of. See *Jaw, lower, excision of*.

M., superior. The *Maxillary bone, superior*.

M., superior, remo'val of. See *Jaw, upper, excision of*.

Maxillæ. Nominative plural of *Maxilla*. The inferior pairs of jaws of *Arthropoda*.

Maxillar. Same as *Maxillary*.

Maxillary. (L. *maxilla*, the lower jaw. F. *maxillaire*; G. *zum Kinnbacken gehörig*.) Relating to the *Maxilla*.

M. arch. The *M. process, superior*.

M. artery. The *Dental artery, inferior*.

M. artery, external. (L. *externus*, outside. F. *artère maxillaire externe*; G. *äussere Kieferschlagader*.) The same as *Facial artery*.

M. artery, internal. (L. *internus*, within. F. *artère maxillaire interne*; G. *innere Kieferschlagader*.) The larger of the two terminal branches of the external carotid. It commences in the substance of the parotid gland behind the neck of the condyle of the inferior maxilla. After passing over the outer surface of the external pterygoid muscle it enters the spheno-maxillary fossa between the two heads of the external pterygoid muscle, and terminates as the spheno-palatine artery; it divides into five ascending branches, the tympanic, small meningeal, middle meningeal, anterior deep temporal, and posterior deep temporal arteries; five descending, the inferior dental, masseteric, buccal, pterygoid, and superior palatine arteries; two anterior, the alveolar and infra-orbital arteries; and two posterior, the Vidian and pterygo-palatine arteries.

M. bone, inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) F. *os maxillaire inférieure*; G. *Unterkieferbein*.) The movable bone forming the lower jaw. It resembles a horse's hoof, and is formed of two symmetrical halves firmly united in the median line. It consists of a middle horizontal portion or body which forms the chin, and of two lateral vertical portions, the rami, joined to the body at an angle named the angle of the lower jaw. The outer surface of the body presents in the middle

line a vertical ridge, the symphysis, or line of junction of the two halves of the bone; at the lower extremity of this is the external spine or external mental protuberance, from which the external oblique line passes backwards and upwards; from this line the buccinator, platysma, depressor labii inferioris and depressor anguli oris arise; above the line is the incisive fossa for the levator menti muscle, and more externally the mental foramen for the mental nerve, artery, and vein; the internal surface presents near the middle line the superior and inferior genial tubercles, the former giving attachment to the genio-hyglossi, the latter to the genio-hyoid; below these is the depression for the anterior belly of the digastric muscle; running upwards and outwards is the internal oblique line, in front for the attachment of the mylo-hyoid, and posteriorly for the superior constrictor of the pharynx; there are also two depressions for the sublingual and submaxillary glands; the superior border presents ten alveoli in the child, and sixteen in the adult; the inferior border is thick and everted. The rami are thick and quadrilateral; their external surface gives attachment to the masseter muscle; their internal surface presents the aperture of inferior dental canal, the spine for the internal lateral ligament of the temporomaxillary articulation, the mylo-hyoid groove for the mylo-hyoid vessels and nerve, and the surface for attachment of internal pterygoid muscle; the upper border of each ramus presents the coronoid and condyloid processes, separated by the sigmoid notch. The coronoid process is anterior, and gives attachment to the temporal and buccinator muscles. The condyloid process presents a neck excavated in front for the external pterygoid muscle, and externally having a tubercle for the external lateral ligament of jaw, and a condyle which is oblong and nearly transverse. The anterior border is continuous with the external oblique line. The lower and posterior borders are thick, and form the angle of the jaw, which gives attachment to the masseter and internal pterygoid muscles, and to the stylo-maxillary ligament. The inferior maxilla articulates with one bone only, the temporal. The lower jaw bone begins to ossify early, osseous points appearing immediately after those in the clavicle. The bone is developed chiefly in the fibrous tissue surrounding Meckel's cartilage, but it partly arises from the ossification of that cartilage itself. The union of the two lateral halves takes place in the first year. It is the representative of the *Dentary bone* of the lower animals. The ascending ramus is very low in Rodentia, absent in Cetacea; the coronoid process is very large in Canidae, very small in many Rodentia.

Also, in Entomology, applied to the posterior or inferior pair of jaws, in distinction from the anterior or superior, which are called mandibles.

M. bone, inferior, disloca'tion of. See *Jaw, lower, dislocation of*.

M. bone, inferior, excision of. See *Jaw, lower, excision of*.

M. bone, inferior, frac'ture of. See *Jaw, lower, fracture of*.

M. bone, superior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *maxille supérieure*; G. *Oberkieferbein*.) This bone, by its union with its fellow, forms the whole of the upper jaw. It consists of a body hollowed out to form the antrum of Highmore, with molar, nasal, alveolar, and palate processes. The outer surface of the

MAXILLARY.

body presents the incisive or myrtiform fossa, the canine fossa, the infraorbital foramen, a vertical ridge, and the maxillary tuberosity; the inner surface presents palate processes, inferior and superior turbinal crests, the nasal groove, the opening of the antrum, a surface for articulation with the palate bone, and a vertical groove forming part of the palatine canal; the upper surface forms the floor of the orbit, and presents the infraorbital groove and canal, and the depression for the inferior oblique muscle. The malar process is triangular, and presents an anterior, a posterior, and a superior surface, forming part respectively of the canine and zygomatic fossa, and an articulation with the malar bone. The nasal process is triangular, and forms part of the side of the nose; internally it articulates with the ethmoid, middle, and inferior turbinated bones. The anterior border articulates with the nasal bone, the posterior with the lacrimal. The alveolar process is convex forwards, and presents eight alveoli for the teeth in the adult, five in children. The palate process forms the division between nose and mouth, and presents the foramen of Stenson for the passage of the anterior palatine nerve, and the foramina of Scarpa for the naso-palatine nerves. It begins to develop from many points immediately after the clavicle and upper jaw. The antrum is during the first year only small, it attains its full size at the age of twenty. The superior maxillary bone articulates with its fellow and with the nasal, frontal, lacrimal, ethmoid, palate, malar, vomer, and inferior turbinated bones, and sometimes with the sphenoid.

M. bone, superior, excision of. See *Jaw, upper, excision of.*

M. bone, superior, fracture of. See *Jaw, upper, fracture of.*

M. canal. (*F. canal maxillaire.*) The *Canal, dental.*

M. fissure. See *Fissure, maxillary.*

M. foot. (*G. Maxillarfuss.*) Same as *Maxillipede.*

M. foramen, anterior. (*L. anterior, in front.*) The *Foramen, mental.*

M. foramen, inferior. The *Foramen, dental, inferior.*

M. foramen, posterior. (*L. posterior, hinder.*) The *Foramen, dental, inferior.*

M. fossa. The *Fossa, canine.*

M. ganglion. The *Ganglion, submaxillary.*

M. gland. (*G. Kieferspeicheldrüse.*) The *Gland, submaxillary.*

M. glands, internal. (*L. internus, within.*) The *Glands, facial, deep.*

M. ligaments. See *Ligamentum maxillare externum, and L. maxillare internum.*

M. line. (*F. ligne maxillaire.*) See *Line, maxillary.*

M. nerve, inferior. (*L. inferior, lower. F. nerf maxillaire inférieure; G. Unterkiefernerf.*) The third and largest of the three divisions of the fifth cranial nerve. It is composed of sensitive and motor fibres, and within the skull consists of two portions, the larger one, greyish and plexiform, being derived from the Gasserian ganglion; and the smaller one, white and fibrous, being the motor root of the trifacial nerve with a small filament from the Gasserian ganglion. These two portions enter the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone and unite, immediately they have passed through,

to form a common trunk, which in two or three lines divides into two chief branches, one smaller and chiefly motor, the other larger and chiefly sensory. The anterior, superior, and smaller division gives off the deep temporal, the masseteric, the external pterygoid, and the buccal nerves, the last being purely sensory, the others motor; and the posterior, inferior, and larger division gives off the auriculo-temporal, the lingual or gustatory, and the inferior dental nerves, branches of the last of which supply the mylohyoid muscle, and the anterior belly of the digastric; the trunk of the nerve gives off a recurrent branch, which enters the skull by the foramen spinosum, and a branch to the internal pterygoid muscle.

It supplies all the muscles which aid in mastication, with the exception of those of the tongue and the cheeks; it supplies sensitive twigs to the skin of the cheeks, temples, lower lip, chin, anterior part of the auricle, and the meatus auditorius externus; to the mucous membrane of the mouth and gums, of the anterior part of the tongue, and of the tympanum and mastoid cells; to the dura mater, inferior maxillary and temporal bones and their periosteum; to the teeth of the lower jaw; to the temporo-maxillary articulation; and to the corresponding muscles. It is a nerve of taste, it affects the organ of hearing only by means of ordinary sensitive branches, it influences the salivary secretion and that of the lingual mucous glands, and is a vaso-motor nerve for the vessels of the mouth; its trophic influence is doubtful. Its motor filaments are supplied to all the muscles of mastication, save those of the tongue and cheeks, and also to the tensor tympani.

M. nerve, superior. (*L. superior, that is above. F. nerf maxillaire supérieure, n. susmaxillaire; G. Oberkiefernerf.*) The second, or middle one, of the three divisions of the fifth cranial nerve; it arises from the middle of the Gasserian ganglion, it passes through the foramen rotundum, sphenomaxillary fossa, and infra-orbital canal, where it is called the *Infra-orbital nerve*, to the infra-orbital foramen, whence it runs to the upper part of the canine fossa, where beneath the levator labii superior it divides into palpebral, nasal, and labial branches. In its course it gives off orbital, sphenopalatine, anterior and posterior dental branches, and near its origin a recurrent branch to the dura mater and the middle meningeal artery.

This nerve furnishes sensitive twigs to the skin of the lower eyelid, the cheek, the alæ nasi, and the upper lip; to the mucous membranes of the nose, the pharynx, the palate, the antrum of Highmore, the gums, the upper lip, and the Eustachian tube; to the dura mater, the periosteum, and the bones in its area of distribution; to the teeth of the superior maxillary bone; and to some of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve; it supplies the nasal and palatine mucous glands, and sends a filament to the lacrimal gland; it transmits, probably in large part from the sympathetic, vaso-motor nerves to the arteries of the nasal fossæ, and trophic nerves to the globe of the eye and the nasal cavities; only indirectly does it aid the sense of smell, by its trophic and glandular fibres.

M. palpi. See *Palpi, maxillary.*

M. plates. The lateral outgrowths from the embryonic cranium which unite with each other and with the mandibular plates to form the face.

MAXILLATE—MAXIMUM.

M. plex'us, external. See *Plexus maxillaris externus*.

M. plex'us, inferior. See *Plexus maxillaris, inferior*.

M. plex'us, inter'nal. See *Plexus maxillaris internus*.

M. pro'cess, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, that is below.) A specialised portion of the first visceral arch. It contains two cartilaginous nodules, of which the proximal forms the *Quadrato cartilage*, and the distal forms *Meckel's cartilage*.

M. pro'cess of infe'rior tur'binate bone. The folded part of the attached margin of the inferior turbinate bone which assists in partially closing the nasal aperture of the maxillary sinus in the nose.

M. pro'cess of ma'lar bone. The rough triangular surface of the inner and lower border of the malar bone which articulates with the superior maxillary bone.

M. pro'cess of pa'late bone. The thin tongue-like process of the palate bone which assists in partially closing the nasal orifice of the maxillary sinus.

M. pro'cess, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, that is above.) A specialised portion of the mandibular or first visceral arch. Its membranous tissue forms the pterygo-palatine bar.

M. protu'berances, infe'rior. (L. *protubero*, to grow forth; *inferior*, lower.) The *Mandibular plates*.

M. protu'berances, supe'rior. (L. *protubero*; *superior*, upper.) The *M. plates*.

M. ridge. The slightly raised, rounded ridge on the margin of the jaws, first seen in the human embryo about the beginning of the third month, and consisting of thickened embryonic connective tissue and of the epithelium of the oral mucous membrane; from the latter the tooth enamel is formed, and from the former the dentine and cement of the teeth.

M. sinus. (L. *sinus*, a gulf. F. *sinus maxillaire*; G. *Höhle des Oberkiefers, Oberkieferhöhle*.) The antrum of Highmore. A large irregularly pyramidal cavity in the superior maxillary bone, with its base opening into the nose; this aperture is much diminished in size by the uncinate process of the ethmoid, the palate, and the maxillo-turbinal bones, and still further by a valvular fold of the mucous membrane, which leaves only a small hole into the middle meatus of the nose. It is lined by mucous membrane continuous with that of the nose, but thin and pale, and possessing a columnar epithelium. According to Sappey, there is a second aperture communicating with the middle meatus of the nose at the lower part of the infundibulum of the ethmoid.

M. spine. (F. *épine maxillaire*.) The anterior inferior nasal spine.

M. tuberosity. (L. *tuber*, a hump. F. *tubérosité maxillaire*.) The rounded lower part of the posterior surface of the superior maxillary bone which articulates on its inner side with the palate bone.

M. vein. (F. *veine maxillaire*; G. *innere Kieferblutader*.) A short trunk lying in the zygomatic fossa, which receives branches which correspond to those of the artery. It joins with the temporal to form the temporo-maxillary vein, one of the main origins of the external jugular vein.

M. vein, inter'nal, ante'rior. (L. *in-*

ternus, within; *anterior*, in front.) The *Vein, facial, deep*.

M. vein, inter'nal, poste'rior. (L. *internus*; *posterior*, hinder. G. *innere Kieferblutader*.) The *M. vein, internal*.

Maxill'ate. (L. *maxilla*, a jaw. F. *maxillé*.) Having a jaw.

Also, applied to a bivalve shell when the hinge presents several well-marked teeth.

Maxillif'erous. (L. *maxilla*; *fero*, to bear. F. *maxillifère*.) Jaw-bearing.

Maxilliform. (L. *maxilla*; *forma*, shape. F. *maxilliforme*; G. *kinnbackenförmig*.) Having the form of a jaw.

M. teeth. De Blainville's term for the hook-like teeth of some *Chaetopoda* placed at the orifice of the mouth.

Maxill'ipede. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *pes*, a foot. F. *maxillipède*; G. *Maxillarfuss*.) The anterior three pairs of thoracic appendages in the Crustacea, so called because they are legs modified to act as jaws. The first pair of maxillipedes, or foot jaws, in the lobster, which may be taken as a type of the order, are soft and foliaceous; the second and third pair more closely resemble the legs used for walking purposes.

Maxillo-al'veoli-nasal'is. (L. *maxilla*; *alveolus*, a little trough; *nasalis*, belonging to the nose. F. *maxillo-alvéoli-nasal*, Chaussier.) The *Depressor alve nasi*.

Maxillo-auricular'is. (L. *maxilla*; *auricula*, the external ear.) A muscle of some animals which arises from the inferior maxillary bone behind its condyle, and is inserted into the outer side of the base of the concha.

Maxillo-la'bi-nasal'is. (L. *maxilla*; *labium*, the lip; *nasalis*, belonging to the nose. F. *maxillo-labi-nasale*, of Dumas.) The *Levator labii superioris alicque nasi*.

Maxillo-labia'lis. (L. *maxilla*; *labium*, a lip. F. *maxillo-labial*, Chaussier.) The *Depressor anguli oris*.

Maxillo-mandibular nerve. (L. *maxilla*.) A branch of the fifth cranial nerve in the Batrachia which divides into maxillary and mandibular nerves, corresponding to the second and third divisions of the fifth in human anatomy.

Maxillo-narina'lis. (L. *maxilla*; *naris*, the nostril.) The *Compressor naris*.

Maxillo-pa'latine pro'cess. (L. *maxilla*.) The spongy mass of bone which in birds forms the inner edge of the anterior portion of the maxilla. In the adult this process is ankylosed to the maxilla.

Maxillo-palpebra'lis. (L. *maxilla*; *palpebra*, an eyelid. F. *maxillo-palpebral*, of Dumas.) The *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

Maxillo-pharynge'al. (L. *maxilla*; *pharynx*.) Relating to the jaw and the pharynx.

M. space. The triangular interval between the ramus of the lower jaw and the pharynx.

Maxillo-sclerot'icus. (L. *maxilla*; *sclerotic* coat. F. *maxillo-scléroticien*.) The *Obliquus inferior oculi*.

Maxillo-turbinal bone. (L. *maxilla*.) The Turbinate bone, *inferior*.

Maximilia'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*, the central bud of some of the species of which is eaten as a vegetable.

Maximum. (L. *maximus*, the greatest.) The highest point to which a thing can attain, as in temperature.

M. contrac'tion of mus'cle. That

contraction of a living muscle which is brought about by a current of such strength that no stronger current will produce a greater contraction.

M. manom'eter. See *Manometer*.

M. thermom'eter. See *Thermometer*, *maximum*.

Max'well, James Clerk. An English physicist, born in 1831, died in 1879.

M's spot. (G. *Maxwell'scher Fleck*.) A peculiar figure, first described by Maxwell, which is perceived when blue light of particular hue, corresponding to blue glass F of Rathenow's scale, and which only permits blue and violet light to traverse it, is made to pass intermittently with moderate rapidity before the eye. A series of concentric figures appear which correspond to definite parts of the macula lutea. There is a peripheric bright ray, which is Löwe's ring. Then a dark, six-sided, stellate figure, which corresponds to the non-vascular, deeply-pigmented part of the macula. Within this is a six-sided, clear area; then a four-rayed dark figure, the points of which are divided. Then comes a bright, four-sided space, and some observers see a central dark spot. The whole figure has a shagreened aspect. It has been seen by an albino. The dark hexagonal figure is perhaps due to the yellow pigment which absorbs blue light, and if so, the yellow pigment must be present in the albino.

May. (Mid. E. *Mai*, *May*; Old F. *May*, *Mai*; from L. *Maius*, the month of May; from *Mai*; Gr. *Maia*, one of the Pleiads, the daughter of Atlas and Pleione, to whom the month was dedicated. F. *Mai*; I. *Maggio*; S. *Mayo*; G. *Mai*.) The fifth month of the year.

Also, the hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*, from its time of flowering.

M. ap'ple. The *Podophyllum peltatum*.

M. ap'ple, moun'tain. The *Podophyllum montanum*.

M. dew. The dew collected from the grass by means of sponges, to be used as a cosmetic.

M. dower. The *Anthemis cotula*.

Also, the hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*.

Also, the *Epigæa repens*.

M. lil'y. The *Convallaria majalis*.

M. pops. The berries of *Passiflora incarnata*.

M. weed. The *Anthemis cotula*.

M. worm. The *Meloe majalis*.

May's springs. United States of America, Pennsylvania, Bedford County. Mineral waters, containing calcium carbonate 6.67 grains, magnesium carbonate 1.18, iron carbonate .6, sodium sulphate 1.31, calcium sulphate 4.55, and magnesium sulphate 2.25, grains in a gallon.

Mayaceæ. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Commelinales*, or of the Alliance *Xyridales*, being small, moss-like plants, having three sepals, petals, and stamens, one-celled anthers, one-celled ovary, and parietal placentæ.

May'acs. The plants of the Nat. Order *Mayaceæ*.

Maybury springs. United States of America, Arkansas, Montgomery County. A saline water.

Mayella. The *Curcuma longa*.

Mayer, Ad'olph. A German physiologist of the present century.

M's solution. A solution in which to

cultivate the lower plants and animals. It contains 15 per cent. solution of sugar candy 20 c.c., dihydropotassic phosphate .1 gram., calcic phosphate .1 gram., magnesian sulphate .1 gram., pepsin .23 gram.

Mayer's re-a'gent. Mercury perchloride 13.546 grammes, potassium iodide 49.8 grammes, dissolved in a litre of distilled water. Used in the testing for alkaloïds.

May'hem. (Low L. *mahamium*; Old F. *mahain*, *maheigne*.) An old legal term signifying the mutilation of a limb, or other part of a man, so as to make him weaker in serving his prince.

Maynare'tin. (*Maynas*; Gr. *ρητινη*, resin of the pine.) $C_{14}H_{18}O_4$. The resin of the *Calophyllum longifolium*; it crystallises in yellow clinorhombic prisms, soluble in alcohol, ether, and oils.

May'nas. The *Calophyllum longifolium*.

Mayor, Mathieu Louis. A Swiss surgeon, born at Cudrefin, Canton de Vaud, in 1775; died in Lausanne in 1846.

M's hammer. (F. *marteau de Mayor*.) A steel hammer which is plunged in boiling water and immediately applied to the skin to produce a revulsion by means of the blister which it causes. His account was published in 1831. Same as *Corrigan's cautery*.

M's system of band'aging. A substitute for the roller bandage devised by him in 1833, and consisting of a square handkerchief, which may be used in its original form, may be made an oblong by folding it once on itself, or a cravat by folding it more frequently, and a cord by twisting the latter.

Mayres. France, département de l'Isère, Arrondissement de Grenoble. A town in the neighbourhood of which is a copious spring, the water of which contains sulphates of lime and magnesia, and chlorides of sodium and magnesium, and has a temperature of 32° C. (89° F.) It is 470 m. above the level of the sea.

Mays. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*. The *Zea mays*.

M. ze'a, Gärt. The *Zea mays*.

May'tenus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Celastraceæ*.

M. chil'en'sis, De Cand. Hab. Chili. An alexipharmic, and applied externally to all kinds of swellings.

Mayu'a. The Peruvian name of the *Tropæolum tuberosum*, the tubers of which are used like potatoes in daily diet.

Ma'za. (*Mā'za*, a barley cake.) A mass.

Also, the *Placenta*.

Mazal'ysis. (*Maza*; Gr. *λύσις*, a loosening.) The detachment of the placenta.

Maz'ic. Relating to the *Maza*, or placenta.

Mazis'chisis. (*Maza*; Gr. *ῥῆχω*, to keep back.) Retention of the placenta.

Mazocacothesis. (*Maza*; Gr. *κακός*, bad; *θέσις*, a placing.) Malposition of the placenta.

Mazodyn'ia. (*Μαζός*, one of the breasts; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) Birkett's term for pain in the mammary gland.

Mazo'itis. (*Μαζός*.) Same as *Mastitis*.

Mazol'ogy. (*Μαζός*, one of the breasts; *λόγος*, an account.) The science of the *Mam-malia*.

Mazol'ysis. See *Mazalysis*.

MAZOPATHIA—MEASLE.

Mazopathia. (*Maza*; Gr. *μάθος*, disease.) A diseased condition of the placenta.

Ma'zos. (Μαζός, one of the breasts.) The *Mamma*.

M'Boun'dou. A poison ordeal used on the West Coast of Africa and Java. The poison is a colourless, amorphous substance, obtained from the bark of one of the Loganiaceæ, probably a species of *Strychnos*. It has some of the properties of strychnia. In small doses it produces in frogs convulsions and increased reflex excitability; in large doses it paralyses the muscles instantly, respiration ceases, reflex irritability is lost, but the heart may beat with normal rhythm for long. It is supposed to contain two poisonous agents, one paralysing the nerve centres, the other exciting the reflex actions.

Mead. (Mid E. *mede*; Sax. *medu*, *mcodu*, *meodo*; G. *Meth*; Gr. *μέθυ*, wine; Sans. *madhu*, sweet, from an unknown root. F. *hydromel*.) A fermented drink made from honey and water, with spices. The old English mead was made by adding honeycomb, after the honey had been drained out, to water and fermenting.

Also (Mid. E. *mede*; Sax. *mæd*; from *mdwan*, to mow), same as *Meadow*.

Meadow. (Sax. *medu*, from *mdwan*, to mow. F. *prairie*, *pré*; I. *prato*; S. *pradera*; G. *Wiese*, *Matte*.) A field of grass to be mown.

M. anem'onë. The *Anemone pratensis*.

M.-bloom. The *Ranunculus acris*.

M. crane's-bill. The *Geranium pratense*.

M. crow'foot. The *Ranunculus acris*.

M. crow'foot, up'right. The *Ranunculus acris*.

M. fern. The *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

M. gar'lic. The *Allium canadense*.

M. mush'room. The *Agaricus arvensis*.

M. narciss'sus. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*.

M. or'chis, green-wing'ed. The *Orchis morio*.

M. pink. The *Dianthus armeria*.

Also, the *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.

M. pride. The *Frasera Walteri*.

M. queen. The *Spiræa ulmaria*.

M., queen of the. The *Spiræa ulmaria*, or meadow sweet.

M. rue, com'mon. (G. *gelbe Wiesen-raute*.) The *Thalictrum flavum*.

M. rue, great'er. The *Thalictrum majus*.

M. rue, les'ser. The *Thalictrum minus*.

M. rue, Span'ish. The *Thalictrum flavum*.

M. saff'ron. (F. *colchique*; G. *Kolchicum*, *Zeitlos*.) The *Colchicum autumnale*.

M. saff'ron root. The *Colchici cormus*.

M. sax'ifrage. The *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

M. sax'ifrage, Eng'lish. The *Peucedanum silaus*.

M. sax'ifrage, pep'per. The *Silaus pratensis*.

M.-sweet. (G. *Spierstande*, *Müdel'fuss*, *Sumpf*- or *Wiesenpferstande*, *Krampf'kraut*, *Wurm'kraut*, *Wiesenkönigin*.) The *Spiræa ulmaria*.

Also, the *Gillenia trifoliata*.

M.-sweet, 'American. The *Spiræa tomentosa* and the *S. lobata*.

M.-sweet, oil of. $C_7H_6O_2$. The volatile

essential oil of the flowers of meadow-sweet consisting mainly of salicyl aldehyde.

M. sweet, red. The *Spiræa tomentosa*.

M. this'tle, round-lea'ed. The *Cnicus olereaceus*.

M. wort. The *Spiræa ulmaria*.

Meal. (Mid. E. *mele*; Sax. *melu*; G. *Mehl*, from Teut. base *mal*, to grind. F. *farine*; I. *farina*; S. *harina*.) The flour of corn.

M. bark tree. The *Cycas caffra*.

M. beet'le. (G. *Mehlkäfer*.) The *Tenebrio molitor*.

M. mite. The *Acarus farinæ*.

M. worm. (G. *Mehlwurm*.) The larva of *Tenebrio molitor*.

Meal'ies. The South African name of *Maize*.

Meal'y. (F. *farineux*; I. *farinoso*; S. *harinoso*; G. *mehlig*, *mehlicht*.) Having the appearance of, or covered with, *Meal*.

M. albu'men. The albumen of seeds which contains many starch granules, as in wheat.

M. guel'der rose. The *Viburnum lantana*.

M. hairs. Term applied by De Bary to the capitate hairs, presenting a powdery aspect, found on the under surface of various ferns belonging to the species *Gymnogramma Pteris* and *Notiochlaena*, commonly named gold and silver ferns, and on the mealy dusted foliage of many primulas. The mealy covering is produced by rodlets, of an apparently resinous substance, which are exuded by the rounded capitula of the short hairs covering the surface. The resinous substance dissolves in alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and alkalies, and is said to crystallise out from the solutions.

M. parasol'. The *Agaricus granulosus*; an esculent fungus.

M. starwort. The *Alettris farinosa*.

M. tree, les'ser. The *Viburnum dentatum*.

M. tree, pli'ant. The *Viburnum lantana*.

Mean. (Mid. E. *mene*; Old F. *meien*; from L. *medius*, extended form of *medius*, middle. F. *moyenne*; I. *mezzo*; S. *medio*; G. *Durchschnittszahl*.) The value at which, in any series, the largest number of observations occur in contradistinction to an average which is obtained by dividing the sum of the values observed by the number of observations. An average includes, and is influenced by, exceptional cases, whilst a mean excludes and disregards exceptional cases.

M., arithmet'ical. (Ἀριθμητικός, belonging to numbers.) A mean obtained by adding values together and dividing the sum by the amount of their number.

M., geomet'rical. (Γεωμετρῖον, to measure the earth.) The square root of the product of the sum of certain quantities.

M.s, succes'sive. The mean of the mean numbers successively derived from a constantly repeated series of events.

M. tem'perature. See *Temperature*, *mean*.

Mea'selry. (Mcacle.) An old term for *Leprosy*.

Meas'le. (Mid. E. *mesel*, a leper; from Old F. *mesel*; from L. *misellus*, wretched; dim. of *miser*, poor.) A leper.

Also, the same as *Measles*.

MEASLED—MEASLES.

Also, to infect with *Measles*.

M. of flesh. The *Cysticercus* of some *Tenia*. See other subheadings.

M. of ox. The *Cysticercus bovis*, being the larval form of *Tenia mediocanellata*.

M. of pig. (*F. ladverie*; *I. scabbia*; *S. roña*; *G. Finnen der Schweine, finnige Schweinefleisch.*) The *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, or immature vesicular form of *Tenia solium*, found in the muscles of the pig. It consists of the tapeworm head, with a circlet of hooks, suckers, water vascular system, and calcareous granules. When the measles reaches the stomach of a man the cyst membrane is dissolved, and from the scolex is developed a chain of proglottides, forming a new tapeworm. The vesicles may often be discovered during life by examining the under surface of the tongue.

M. of sheep. The *Cysticercus ovis*, being, according to Cobbold, the larval form of *Tenia tenella*.

Also, the *Cysticercus cerebitalis*, being the larval form of *Tenia cænurus*.

Measled. (*G. gemasert.*) Infected with *Measles*.

Also, applied to flesh containing the *Cysticercus cellulosæ*.

Measles. (*Mid. E. maseles*; from Dutch *maselen*, the measles, a dim. of *masc* or *masche*, a spot. *F. rougeole*; *I. rosolia*; *S. sarampion*; *G. Masern, Flecken*. The word has been confused with *Mid. E. mesel*, a leper.) An acute, specific, infectious disease, the contagium of which has not yet been isolated. It commences, after an incubative stage of ten to thirteen days, sometimes marked by listlessness and temporary heats, with shiverings, more or less headache, nausea, furred tongue, malaise, restlessness, drowsiness, high temperature, perhaps delirium or a convulsion, and marked catarrhal symptoms, with red and running eyes, short hard cough, with little or no expectoration, which may become hoarse and paroxysmal; the temperature may speedily fall, but the catarrhal symptoms continue; on the second or third day they are accompanied by punctiform reddening of the mucous membrane of the fauces, after which an eruption appears on the skin, generally on the third or fourth day, of a rash consisting of slightly elevated, deep rosy, or dark red roundish spots, disposed in irregular circles or crescents. The eruption appears first on the cheeks and forehead, then on the neck, chest, and arms, and lastly on the abdomen and the lower extremities; the fever continues, the temperature rises, the cough increases, and the voice becomes hoarse; the tonsils are enlarged, the glands of the neck and of the groin are full and tender, almost always there is diarrhoea, the urine is scanty and high coloured, and there is some degree of deafness. At the end of the sixth, or sometimes on the seventh or eighth, day the eruption begins to fade in the order in which it has appeared, the temperature falls, the catarrhal symptoms decline, and the expectoration becomes free. Desquamation of fine bran-like particles sets in about the seventh day, and convalescence is complete by the tenth or twelfth day. The disease does not always run this favourable course. The catarrhal state may be very severe, and in the eyes may amount to purulent ophthalmia, keratitis, or even iritis; or in the ears to purulent tympanitis; or in the respiratory organs to severe laryngitis with ulceration, and capillary and croupous bronchitis, or congestion of the

lungs, or broncho-pneumonia; there may be grave dysenteric troubles, or albuminuria from kidney congestion; there may be gangrene of the mouth or of the vulva; the nerve-centres may be seriously implicated, and coma, or convulsions or a typhoid condition, may precede death; and death may be caused by a fibrinous clot in the heart. The sequelæ of measles are often troublesome and severe; these may be phthisis, ozæna, strumous bone disease, chronic catarrhs of eye or ear, eczema, and many neuroses. The disease has been propagated by inoculation with the fluid of the vesicles and with the nasal mucus, but not with the blood, and it can be carried by the clothes of those who come from an infected house or district. It spreads rapidly amongst children when congregated in schools, and amongst adults who have not hitherto been exposed to the virus. All races seem to be liable to it. It rarely affects the same person twice. It may attack the fœtus in utero. Sex does not influence the susceptibility to it. It is said that it frequently follows whooping cough. Also called *Rubeola*.

For several varieties of measles see also the subheadings of *Morbili*.

Also, a disease of swine characterised by feverishness, cough, nasal discharge, and vesicles on the skin.

Also, see *Measle of flesh*.

Also (*S. cancer*), a disease of trees which causes the bark to become rough and irregular, and the branch finally to die.

M. anomalous. (*Ἀνώματος*, irregular. *F. rougeole anormale*.) Measles in which one or other of the chief symptoms, fever, eruption, or catarrh, does not make its appearance.

M., atax'o-adynameic. (*A. neg.*; *τάξις*, order; *δύναμις*, force. *F. rougeole ataxo-adynameique*.) A form of measles, distinguished by D'Espine, in which there is great prostration of strength, with convulsions and delirium, the results of hyperpyrexia.

M., bas'tard. Same as *Measles, German*.

M., benign. (*L. benignus*, mild. *F. rougeole bénigne*.) Measles running through its ordinary course without accident or complication.

M., black, Willan. (*F. rougeole maligne*.) A malignant form of measles of not infrequent occurrence formerly, perhaps the result of the method of treatment adopted.

M., camp. Measles, in an epidemic form, which sometimes occurs during military campaigns.

M., choler'iform. (*Cholera*; *L. forma*, likeness. *F. rougeole cholériforme*.) A form observed by Laveran, in which the early stages of the disease having been passed through favourably, choleraic symptoms supervened, such as cold and livid skin, watery evacuations, and embarrassment of the respiration.

M., conta'gium of. Several microscopic vegetable organisms have been observed in the breath, blood, skin, lungs, and liver of cases of measles, diplococci, streptococci, and others; but no specific growth has yet been demonstrated.

M., dyspnoe'ic. (*Ἀσπνοια*, difficulty of breathing. *F. rougeole dyspnéique, rougeole des bronches, or bronchite capillaire épidémique*.) A form of measles, distinguished by D'Espine, in which great congestion of the lungs occurs from the outset, proving fatal before hepatisation has time to be produced. It is especially noticeable

MEASLINGS—MEATOTOMY.

in infants and young soldiers; the eruption is slight and transient.

M., false. The same as *Measles, German*.

M., French. The same as *Measles, German*.

M., German. See *Roseola, epidemic*.

M., hæmorrhagic. (*Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding. F. rougeole hémorrhagique.*) Measles attended with hæmorrhage in the form of petechiæ and of sigillations in the skin and mucous membranes, or with actual hæmorrhage from the mucous membrane of the alimentary, respiratory, or genito-urinary tracts, or into the connective tissue or the cavities of the body. It indicates great debility of the constitution, and is usually fatal.

M., incubation of. See under *Incubation period of disease*.

M., infection of. See under *Infective period, duration of*.

M., inflammatory. Same as *M., syn-ochal*.

M., irreg'ular. (*F. rougeole irrégulière.*) Measles in which one or other of the chief symptoms does not occur.

M., malign'ant. (*L. malignus, of an evil nature. F. rougeole maligne.*) Measles accompanied with great prostration, petechiæ, hæmorrhages from mucous membranes, lividity of the fauces, and diarrhœa. This form is generally fatal.

M. of swine. See under chief heading.

Also, see *Measle of pig*.

M., purpur'ic. (*Purpura.*) Same as *M., hæmorrhagic*.

M., pu'trid. (*L. putridus, corrupt.*) The same as *M., malignant*.

M., sec'ondary. (*F. rougeole secondaire.*) Measles supervening on some other affection. It is usually irregular in its course, and presents complications.

M., septic. (*Σήπσις, putrefaction.*) The same as *M., malignant*.

M., syn'ochal. (*Σύνοχος, unintermitted.*) A severe form of ordinary measles, with exaggeration of the catarrhal symptoms and a continuously high temperature.

M. without catarrh'. (*F. rougeole sans catarrhe; G. Masern ohne Catarrh.*) A form of measles said to occur in young children in which all the symptoms are slight, and there is an absence of catarrh; but which confers immunity from a second attack. It is very doubtful if there be such a form; and it is probable that the cases have been German measles.

M. without eruption. (*F. rougeole sans éruption, rougeole fruste.*) A rare form of measles in which no exanthem appears upon the skin, though catarrh and febrile symptoms are experienced, and desquamation occurs.

Measlings. The same as *Measles*.

Meas'ly. Affected with, or resembling, *Measles*.

M. pork. (*G. fännige Schweinfleisch.*)

The flesh of the pig affected with *Measle of pig*.

Measure. (*Mid. E. mesure; F. mesure; from L. mensura; from metior, to measure; from Aryan root ma, to measure. I. misura; S. medida; G. Mass.*) Extent; size.

M., apoth'ecaries'. See *Apothecaries' measure*.

M., French. See under *Metric measure*.

M., grad'uated. (*L. gradus, a step.*) A glass vessel marked so as to denote the quantity of liquid which it will contain at different heights.

M., imper'ial. See *Imperial measure*.

M., met'ric. See *Metric measure*.

M. of length. See *Length, measures of*.

M. of time. The unit of time is the second, being the 86400th part of a mean solar day, which consists of 24 hours, each hour of 60 minutes, and each minute of 60 seconds.

Measurement. (*Measure. F. mesure; I. misuramento; S. medida; G. Messung.*) The extent obtained by measuring; the act of measuring.

M. of assimila'tion. (*L. assimilo, to make like.*) A proceeding adopted by Sachs to determine the activity of the decomposition of carbon dioxide in a plant. It consists in counting the number of bubbles of oxygen that escape from the cut surface of the stem of the plant in one minute. He found that in blue-violet light very little carbon dioxide was decomposed, whilst in red-yellow light and in the full light which passed through pure water the quantities decomposed were nearly alike.

M.s, pel'vic. See *Pelvic measurements*.

Meat. (*Mid. E. mete; Sax. mete; Dutch met, flesh for sausages; Swed. mat, victuals; probably from Aryan root mad, to chew.*) Animal flesh used as food; also, all food.

M. bis'cuit. Extract of meat combined with flour and baked in the form of biscuits.

M. broth. (*G. Fleischbrühe.*) The fluid obtained by boiling meat for many hours in water.

M., ex'tract of, Lie'b'ig's. See *Liebig's extractum carnis*.

M. flour. (*G. Fleischmehl.*) Beef dried at a low temperature and ground into a fine powder.

M., flu'id. A peptonised solution of meat prepared by digesting meat with peptohydrochloric acid.

M. fly. The *Musca vomitoria*.

M. fruit. The fruit of *Artocarpus incisa*.

M., hog's. See *Hogmeat*.

M. juice. The red fluid obtained by squeezing raw flesh; used as a nutrient.

M., meas'ly. See *Measle of flesh*.

M. poi'soning. A disease, many of the symptoms of which resemble typhoid fever, caused by eating meat in a state of decomposition.

M., raw. Finely minced raw meat is given to infants suffering from chronic diarrhœa or other symptoms of dyspepsia, and from rickets.

M. solu'tion, Leu'bé's. 1000 grammes of lean beef are placed in a Papin's digester with 1000 cub. cent. of water and 29 cub. cent. of pure hydrochloric acid, and maintained at a boiling temperature for 10—15 hours. The mixture is then rubbed down in a mortar and boiled again for 15—20 hours. Pure potassium carbonate is added till the mass is nearly neutralised, and the whole evaporated to a pulpy consistence.

M. trichino'sis. (*Trichina, a parasitic worm.*) The presence of *Trichinæ* in the flesh of animals.

Meatoscope. (*L. meatus; Gr. σκοπῖον, to observe.*) A speculum for examining the urethra near the meatus.

Meat'otome. (*L. meatus, a going; Gr. τομή, a cutting.*) A spring knife for the cutting of a contracted meatus urinarius.

Meatotomy. (*L. meatus; Gr. τομή, section.*) Section of the meatus urinarius to make a larger opening.

MEATUS.

Meatus. (L. *meatus*, a going; from *meo*, to pass. F. *méat*; I. *meato*; G. *Gang*.) A passage. An opening leading to a canal, duct, or cavity.

M. acusticus exter'nus. (Ἀκουστικός, of the sense of hearing; L. *externus*, outward.) The same as *M. auditorius externus*.

M. acusticus inter'nus. (Ἀκουστικός.) The same as *M. auditorius internus*.

M. auditorius exter'nus. (L. *auditorius*, relating to a hearer or to hearing; *externus*, outward. F. *méat or conduit auditif externe*; I. *meato uditivo*; G. *äusserer Gehörgang*.) The outer opening or passage of the ear. It is partly cartilaginous, partly bony. The cartilaginous part is continuous with the auricle. The bony part is chiefly formed by the tympanic part of the temporal bone, but above and to a small extent by the squamous part. It curves first a little forwards, then backwards, and finally downwards, terminating at the membrana tympani. Its whole length is a little more than one inch, of which one third is cartilaginous and two thirds osseous; the inferior wall is the longest, 29 mm.; the superior the shortest, 23 mm. The external aperture is 9 mm. high and 5 mm. broad; the dimensions of the cartilaginous portion are 8 mm. high and 5 mm. broad, of the osseous 10 mm. vertical and 6 horizontal. The capacity of the right meatus is 1.07 cub. centim., of the left 1.05 cub. centim. It is lined by skin, which is continued over the membrana tympani, and presents a ring of ceruminous glands near the external orifice. The Canal, auditory.

M. auditorius exter'nus cartilagineus. (L. *auditorius*; *externus*; *cartilago*, cartilage. G. *knorpeliger Gehörgang*.) The cartilaginous portion of the external auditory passage; it is about 9 to 11 mm. long and 5 to 8 mm. wide. It extends from the funnel-shaped hollow of the concha to the porus acusticus externus of the temporal bone.

M. auditorius exter'nus, fun'gi in. See *Otomycosis*.

M. auditorius exter'nus, inflammation of, circumscribed. (L. *circumscribo*, to draw a line around.) Local inflammations of the nature of boils in the external auditory canal which often appear in succession; they are very painful, and suppurate. The inflammatory process commences in a hair-follicle or a sebaceous gland, and is most probably caused by some microbe.

M. auditorius exter'nus, inflammation of, croup'ous. See *Otitis externa crouposa*.

M. auditorius exter'nus, inflammation of, diffuse. (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad.) A condition produced by injury or the injection of irritating substances; there is great redness and swelling, with much pain; the epidermic lining becomes sodden and whitish, and there is a serous or semipurulent discharge. It may result in perforation of the membrana tympani or in caries of the bone.

M. auditorius exter'nus, inflammation of, follicular. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) Same as *M. auditorius externus, inflammation of, circumscribed*.

M. auditorius exter'nus, inflammation of, parasitic. (Παράσιτος, living at the expense of another.) See *Otitis externa parasitica*.

M. auditorius exter'nus, inflam-

ma'tion of, syphilit'ic. See *Otitis externa syphilitica*.

M. auditorius exter'nus os'seus. (L. *auditorius*, relating to hearing; *externus*, outward; *osseus*, bony. G. *knöcherner Gehörgang*.) The osseous portion of the external auditory passage formed by the temporal bone. It is oval in section, and pursues a spiral course, running first forwards and inwards, then backwards and inwards, and finally forwards, downwards, and inwards. It is about 16 or 18 mm. in length, the lower wall being the longest; near the external orifice the greatest diameter is vertical and measures about 10 mm.; near the tympanum the transverse diameter is greatest, and is about 7 mm.

M. auditorius inter'nus. (L. *auditorius*; *internus*, internal. F. *méat or conduit auditif interne*; G. *innerer Gehörgang*.) The inner auditory opening or passage. It commences by an elliptical opening on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and runs outwards and somewhat forwards towards the vestibule. It is from 9—11 mm. long, and is narrower than the external meatus. It is terminated by the *Lamina cribrosa*.

M. cæ'cus. (L. *cæcus*, blind. F. *trompe, conduit d'Eustache*; G. *Eustachi'sche Röhre, E. Trompete*.) A term for the Eustachian tube.

M. cuticula'ris. (L. *cuticula*, the skin. F. *méat cuticulaire*; G. *Gang der Haut*.) A pore of the skin.

M. cys'ticus. (Κύστις, the bladder. F. *méat cystique, canal cystique, conduite cystique*; G. *Gallenblasengang*.) The Ductus cysticus, or gall duct.

M., exter'nal auditory. See *M. auditorius externus*.

M.s, intercel'lular. (L. *inter*, between; *cellula*, a cell. F. *méats intercellulaires*.) The intercommunicating spaces formed by the apposition of more or less spherical cells.

M., inter'nal auditory. See *M. auditorius internus*.

M. na'rium. (L. *nares*, the nostrils. F. *méats des fosses nasales*; I. *meati delle fosse nasal*; G. *Nasengänge*.) The three grooves in the nose. The superior is the space between the upper and middle turbinal bones, the middle is between the middle and inferior turbinals, and the inferior is between the inferior turbinal and the upper surface of the hard palate.

M. na'rium infe'rior. (L. *nares*; *inferior*, that is below. G. *unterer Nasengang*.) The lowest passage of the nose, extending along the whole length of the outer wall, which is bounded by the inferior turbinal bone above and by the hard palate below. The nasal duct opens into it anteriorly, protected by one or more folds of mucous membrane, which may form a valve.

M. na'rium me'dius. (L. *nares*; *medius*, middle. G. *mittlerer Nasengang*.) The passage of the nose which is bounded by the middle turbinal bone above and by the inferior turbinal below; it occupies the posterior two thirds of the outer wall above the inferior meatus. The infundibulum opens into it in front and the antrum on the outer side, each aperture being protected and diminished in size by a fold of mucous membrane.

M. na'rium supe'rior. (L. *nares*, the nostrils; *superior*, that is above. G. *oberer Nasengang*.) The passage of the nose, occupying the posterior third of its outer wall above the

MECAMBO—MECHANICS.

middle meatus, which is bounded above by the superior turbinal bone, and below by the middle turbinal; the sphenopalatine foramen opens into it in the dry bone at the back of the outer wall, but in the normal condition the aperture is covered by mucous membrane; the opening of the posterior ethmoidal cells lies at the upper and back part, and is lined by thin mucous membrane.

M. narium supremus. (L. *nares; supremus*, highest.) A hollow above and behind the superior turbinal bone in the highest part of the nasal fossa, where are the openings of the sphenoid and sphenothmoidal cells.

M. of nose. See *M. narium*.

M. of nose, lower. See *M. narium inferior*.

M. of nose, middle. See *M. narium medius*.

M. of nose, upper. See *M. narium superior*.

M. Rivi'ni. (*Rivinus*, a German anatomist and physiologist.) A slit occasionally found in the membrana tympani.

M. seminalis uteri. (L. *seminalis*, belonging to seed; *uterus*, the womb.) The Fallopian tube.

M. semina'rius. (L. *seminarius*, belonging to seed.) The *Corpus Highmori*. Also, the Fallopian tube.

M. urina'rius, caruncle of. See *Urethral caruncle*.

M. urina'rius mulie'bris. (L. *urina*, urine; *muliebris*, belonging to a woman. F. *métat urinaire de la femme*; G. *weibliche Harnröhrenmündung*.) The orifice of the urethra in the female; it is situated about an inch below the clitoris at the entrance of the vagina, and is surrounded by an elevation of the mucous membrane.

M. urina'rius, vas'cular excrescence of. Same as *Urethral caruncle*.

M. urina'rius viril'is. (L. *urina*, urine; *virilis*, belonging to a man. F. *métat urinaire de l'homme*; G. *männliche Harnröhrenmündung*.) The orifice of the urethra at the extremity of the glans penis; it forms a median vertical slit from 5 to 7 mm. in length.

Also, a term for the *Urethra*.

M. veno'sus. (L. *vena*, a vein.) The trunk formed by the union of the two vitelline veins in the embryo which empties into the auricular extremity of the developing heart. The portion nearest the heart is called the sinus venosus, whilst that furthest from the auricles is the ductus venosus.

Mecam'bo. The name given in Java to the bark of a plant of the Order *Ranunculaceæ*, used according to Horsfield as an antiperiodic.

Mec'ca. A city of Arabia.

M., balm of. Same as *Balsam of Gilead*.

M. bal'sam. Same as *Balsam of Gilead*.

M. sen'na. See *Senna, Mecca*.

Mechamech. A name given by the Indians of North America to the *Convolvulus panduratus*.

Mechanencephali'tis. (Μηχανή, a machine; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. F. *mécanencephalite*; G. *Hirnentzündung von äusserer Verletzung*.) Inflammation of the brain resulting from violence or mechanical injury.

Mechanic. (Mid. E. *mechanike*; from Old F. *mechanique*; from L. *mechanica*; from Gr. μηχανικός, relating to μηχανή, a machine. I. *meccanico*; S. *mecanico*; G. *mechanische*.)

Relating to mechanics; depending upon mechanism, or upon physical, as opposed to chemical or vital forces or stimuli.

Mechan'ical. Same as *Mechanic*.

M. abor'tion. (L. *abortio*, miscarriage.) Abortion brought on by mechanical causes which produce uterine contractions, or detachment of the membranes, or destruction of the ovum.

M. an'tidote. See *Antidote, mechanical*.

M. bronchi'tis. See *Bronchitis, mechanical*.

M. contractil'ity. (L. *contraho*, to draw together.) See under *M. excitability of motor nerves and muscles*.

M. dysla'lia. See *Dyslalia, mechanical*.

M. equiv'alent of heat. According to Meyer, the amount of heat sufficient to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit is competent to raise a weight of 771.4 lbs. a foot high. See *Heat, mechanical equivalent of*.

M. excitability of motor nerves and mus'cles. The response of motor nerves and the muscles they supply, or of the muscles themselves, to direct stimulation of a mechanical nature, as for example to percussion. The wave of contraction excited by such stimulus can sometimes be followed with the eye; in other instances there is a remarkable increase of excitability to mechanical stimuli, and the impulse travels fast.

M. hyperæ'mia. See *Hyperæmia, mechanical*.

M. instruc'tion of deaf mutes. A mode of teaching deaf mutes to speak, by directing them to watch the mouth of the speaker as he forms his words, and to reproduce the sounds by imitation.

M. ir'ritants. See *Irritants, mechanical*.

M. lay'er of Hepat'icæ. A layer of closely packed cells containing little chlorophyll which underlies the air-containing assimilating layers in many *Hepaticæ*. The remarkable hygroscopic properties of many of the *Marchantiaceæ* are due to this layer. See *M. system*.

M. pow'ers. The simple machines, such as the lever, the inclined plane, the screw, and the wedge.

M. sys'tem. Term applied by Haberlandt to a special tissue of Musci, composed of elongated cells with thickened walls, having for their function the support of the other tissues.

M. the'ory of medic'ine. Same as *Iatromechanics*.

M. treat'ment of stam'mering. A method of treating stammering in which the movements of the tongue and jaws are exercised. Demosthenes is said to have used stones, Klencke employed a wooden plate, which was placed under the tongue, Itard invented a tongue fork, Colomba a tongue bridle, and Merkel fastened a whalebone clasp to one of the molar teeth of the lower jaw.

Mechan'icæ. Same as *Mechanics*.

Mechanico-chem'ical. Relating to, or dependent on, both *Mechanics* and *Chemistry*.

Mechan'ics. (Μηχανική, from μηχανή, a machine. F. *la mécanique*; I. *meccanica*; S. *meccanica*; G. *Mechanik*.) That part of physics which has for its object to determine the effect which the application of one or more forces produces upon a body.

M., ani'mal. The part of physiology which treats of movements of the animal body in reference to the principles of mechanics.

Mechanism. (*Mechanic.* F. *mécanisme*; I. *meccanismo*; S. *mecanismo*; G. *Mechanismus*.) The assemblage or arrangement of the parts of a machine.

Also, the mode in which an act or a series of acts is performed, as the mechanism of respiration or of parturition.

M., animal. An expression introduced by the believers in *Iatromathematics* or *Iatromechanics* to describe the animal organism which they supposed to act as a machine, and according to the laws of mechanics only.

Mechanology. (Μηχανή, a machine; λογός, an account.) The science or description of machines.

Mechanotherapy. (Μηχανή; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) The employment of mechanical means for the cure of disease.

Mechachochiti. The *Piper obtusifolium* or *P. geniculatum*.

Mechoacan. (*Mechoacan*, a province of Mexico, whence it is brought. F. *mechoacan*, *rhubarbe blanche scammonée*, *bryone d'Amérique*; I. *meoacanna*; S. *mechoacan*; G. *weisse Rhabarber*.) A purgative root formerly attributed to the *Convolvulus mechoacanina*, but really furnished by the *Asclepias contrayerva*.

M., black. (F. *mechoacan noir*.) A synonym of *Jalap*.

M., grey. (F. *mechoacan gris*.) The root of *Myrabilis longiflora*.

M. of Canada. The root of *Phytolacca decandra*.

M. root. Same as *Mechoacan*.

M., white. Same as *Mechoacan*.

Mechoacan'na. See *Mechoacan*.

M. alba. (L. *albus*, white.) Same as *Mechoacan*.

M. n'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) *Jalap*, the root of *Exogonium purga*.

M. n'gricans. (L. *nigricans*, blackish.) *Jalap*, the root of *Exogonium purga*.

Mecina-bourbaron. Spain. A bicarbonated chalybeate water, having a temperature of 17° C. (62·6° F.)

Mecistocephalous. (Μήκιστος, the greatest; κεφαλή, the head.) A name given by Huxley to those crania which have the highest cephalic index, being 69 and under.

Meckel, Johann Friedrich. A German anatomist, born at Wetzlar in 1714, died in Berlin in 1774.

Also, the grandson of the above, of the same name, born at Halle in 1781, died in 1833.

M.'s cartilage. (*Meckel*, J. F., junior.) The distal rod of cartilage developed in the inferior maxillary process of the mandibular or first visceral arch of the embryo. It undergoes considerable changes during growth; its anterior part becoming invested by membrane bone forms the dentary bone of the lower Vertebrata, the dental part of the inferior maxillary bone of Mammalia; its posterior or proximal end becoming separated from the dentary part forms the os articulare of the lower Vertebrata, and is thought to be represented in Mammalia by the malleus; the internal lateral ligament of the lower jaw along with the ligamentum mallei anterius indicating the original connection between the two segments. In many lower animals Meckel's cartilage is more or less persistent, forming the central cartilaginous shaft of the dentary bone; in man it appears about the fourth week of fetal life, and disappears after the sixth month.

M.'s divertic'ulum. (*Meckel*, J. F., senior. L. *diverto*, to turn out of the way.) A cylindrical or club-shaped sacculum of the ileum. It is a congenital malformation resulting from the partial persistence of the omphalo-mesaraic or vitelline duct. During fetal life this duct connects the intestinal cavity with the vitelline or umbilical vesicle. It should become obliterated about the sixth week of embryonic life. It may cause internal strangulation of the intestine.

M.'s divertic'ulum, strangulation by. (*Meckel*, J. F., senior. L. *strangulo*, to throttle.) Obstruction to the passage of the contents of the intestine by the constricting pressure of Meckel's diverticulum, which may occur in several ways; if the diverticulum be free and have a dilated end, it may enclose a piece of bowel by knotting itself around it; and if the diverticulum be attached to the umbilicus, or to the mesentery, or to a piece of intestine, it may form an arch which may constrict a loop of gut which has passed beneath it.

M.'s ganglion. (*Meckel*, J. F., senior. F. *ganglion de Meckel*; G. *Meckelsche Knoten*.) The *Ganglion, spheno-palatine*.

M.'s ganglion, removal of. A measure proposed by Carnochan for the cure of neuralgia of the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. It is accomplished by trephining the antrum, and so reaching the spheno-maxillary fossa.

M.'s ganglion, smaller. The *Ganglion, submaxillary*.

M.'s ligament. The *Ligamentum mallei anterius* which is supposed to represent a part of *M.'s cartilage*.

M.'s space. A subdural interspace lying on the outer side of the cavernous sinus, and containing the Gasserian ganglion.

Meckelian. Relating to *Meckel*.

M. bar. Same as *Meckel's cartilage*.

Mecography. (Μήκος, greatness; γράφω, to write.) The graphic investigation of the dimensions and weight of the body.

Mecometer. (F. *meometre*; from Gr. μήκος, length; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument, after the fashion of the bootmaker's foot measurer, to measure the length of newborn infants.

Mecon. (Μήκων, the poppy. F. *pavot*; G. *Mohn*.) Old name for the poppy, *Papaver album*.

Meconalgia. (Μήκων; άλγος, pain.) Pain following abstinence after previous excess in the use of opium.

Meconarcein. (Μήκων.) Laborde's term for *Narcain* which is not pure, but to which some other unknown alkaloid adheres. It is a hypnotic, producing tranquil sleep, with no unpleasant after effects. Dose, one-twelfth to one-sixth of a grain.

Meco'rate. (Μήκων. F. *méconate*; I. *meconato*; G. *meconsauer Salz*.) A salt of *Meconic acid*.

Me'cone. Same as *Meconin*.

Meconic. (Μήκων, the poppy. F. *méconique*.) Of, or belonging to, the poppy.

M. acid. (F. *acide méconique*; G. *Mekonsäure*, *Mohnsäure*, *Opiumsäure*.) $C_8H_6O_7 = C_4H_6O(CO_2H)_3$. An acid obtained by Sertürner from opium. It crystallises in pearly scales, or in small rhombic prisms, and is sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It forms a blood-red solution with perchloride of iron; lead

MECONIDIA—MEDEOLA.

acetate gives a yellowish-white amorphous precipitate, insoluble in acetic acid, soluble in dilute nitric acid; barium chloride throws down a white crystalline precipitate; silver nitrate a yellow amorphous precipitate; and copper sulphate a greenish-blue amorphous precipitate. Three atoms of its hydrogen are capable of replacement by metals to form tribasic salts. In opium the several alkaloids are chiefly found in combination with meconic acid. It has very feeble narcotic properties.

Also called *Oxychelidonic acid*.

Meconidia. Same as *Meconidin*.

Meconidin. (Μήκων. F. *méconidine*.) $C_{21}H_{23}NO_4$. An amorphous alkaloid derived from opium. It is tasteless, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, benzine, and chloroform. It melts at 58° C. (136.4° F.)

Meconin. (Μήκων, the poppy. F. *méconine*.) $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. A substance discovered by Dublanc in opium, but first obtained pure by Couerbe; it may be obtained from narcotine in the form of colourless hexagonal prisms with dihedral summits. It is slightly bitter at first, but develops an acid flavour as it dissolves in the mouth. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, more so in alcohol than ether. It probably acts as a mild hypnotic, but there is much discrepancy in the accounts of observers. It causes no irritation of the skin when injected hypodermically. Dose for injection, $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grains.

M. resin. (G. *Meconinharz*.) A resin which falls on the addition of water to the chlorine-holding fluid from which mechlorinic acid has been obtained.

Meco'noid. (F. *meconoïde*; G. *kind-spechähnlich*.) Resembling *Meconium*.

Meconilog'ia. (Μηκώνιον, the excrementitious substance in the large intestines of the fœtus; λόγος, a discourse. F. *méconilogie*.) A treatise or dissertation on *Meconium*.

Also (μήκων, the poppy), an account of opium.

Meconiorrhœa. (Μηκώνιον; ρόια, a flow. F. *méconiorrhée*.) A morbidly increased discharge of the meconium.

Meconiosin. See *Meconoiosine*.

Meconious. (Μηκώνιον, the discharge from the bowels of newborn children. F. *méconieux*; G. *kindspechig*.) Having, or full of, *Meconium*.

Meco'nis. (Μηκωνίς.) Old name for a species of lettuce abounding with a soporiferous milky juice.

Also, an old term for the poppy.

Meconismus. (Μήκων, the poppy.) Poisoning by opium.

Meconi'tis. Same as *Meconis*.

Meconium. (Μηκώνιον, the discharge from the bowels of newborn children. F. *méconium*; G. *Kinderpech*, *Heidenkoth*, *schwarze Renne*, *Kindessurath*.) The dark brownish-green, inodorous, generally acid, excrementitious substance found in the large intestines of the fœtus. It consists of the secretion from the walls of the alimentary canal, of epithelial cells and some hairs, and of liquor amnii swallowed by the fœtus. It is composed of taurocholic acid, bilirubin, biliverdin, traces of fatty acids, alkaline chlorides and sulphates, phosphates of lime and magnesia, cholesterin, fat, and mucin.

Also, applied to the black pigment of the choroid.

Also (μηκώνιον, the juice of the poppy), a term for opium.

M. theba'icum. (Θιβαϊκός, of Thebes.) A synonym of *Opium*, which was largely obtained from Egypt.

Me'conid. (Μήκων, the poppy; είδος, likeness. F. *méconoïde*; G. *mohnähnlich*.) Resembling the poppy.

Meconoio'sine. (Μήκων.) $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A substance obtained by Smith from the aqueous mother-lye produced during the purification of meconin. It crystallises in compound masses or plates, which melt at 88° C. (190.4° F.), volatilise at 280° C. (536° F.), and dissolve in 27 parts of cold water. Warmed with sulphuric acid it gives a red, changing to a purple, colour.

Meconology. (Μήκων, the poppy; λόγος, a discourse. F. *méconologie*.) A treatise on the poppy, or on opium.

Meconopsis. (Μήκων, the poppy; όψις, appearance.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papaveraceæ*.

M. aculea'ta, Royle. (L. *aculeatus*, furnished with stings.) Hab. Himalayas. Root said to be narcotic.

M. cam'brica, Viq. (*Cambria*, Wales.) The only European species of the genus. Properties feeble.

M. diphy'lla, De Cand. (Δίς, twice; φύλλον, a leaf.) The celandine, horn-poppy or bruise-root of America. Hab. North America. It is used as a popular external application for the cure of bruises. The juice is fœtid and narcotic. Infused in wine it has been given internally in gravel. The *Stylophorum diphyllum*.

M. nipalen'sis, De Cand. Hab. Himalayas. Root said to be narcotic.

Me'conous. (Μήκων, the poppy. F. *méconieux*.) Having, or resembling, the poppy.

Meccorhyncous. (Μήκος, length; ρύγχος, a beak. F. *mécorhynque*; G. *mit langsehnabelig*.) Having a cylindrical or filiform, more or less elongated, beak.

Mecot'opy. (Μήκος, length; τόπος, position.) The antero-posterior symmetry of the limbs of vertebrate animals; according to which the thumb and great toe, and the little finger and little toe, respectively, correspond to each other.

Médague. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme. A chalybeate water, containing sodium bicarbonate 1.29 gramme, potassium bicarbonate 1.29, magnesium bicarbonate .942, calcium bicarbonate 1.918, ferrous bicarbonate .013, sodium arseniate .002, and sodium chloride 1.116, in 1000 grammes. Used in the neighbourhood only for the cure of obstinate intermittents, and in anæmic conditions.

Me'dea. (Μηδεά, the genitals.) The sexual organs.

Also, an old name for a medicine made of sulphur and soft bitumen.

Medei'tis. (Μηδεά. F. *médéite*.) Inflammation of the sexual organs.

Mede'la. (L. *medela*, from *medeor*, to heal.) A remedy; a cure.

Mede'ni. Old Paracelsian term for cutaneous ulceration, like boils.

Mede'ola. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Smilacææ*.

M. verticillif'olia. (L. *verticilla*, dim. of *vertex*, a whorl; *folium*, a leaf.) The *M. virginica*.

M. virgin'ica, Linn. (*Virginia*, one of the United States of America. F. *médéole de*

MEDEWI—MEDIAN.

Virginie.) Indian cucumber. Hab. North America. Root emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. Used in dropsy.

Med'ewi. Sweden, on the Wettersee, a little north of Motala, near Linköping, situated in the midst of beautiful scenery. It is 120 metres above the sea-level. The waters are very pure, having only 1.57 parts in 10,000 of solids, of which a small part is iron carbonate. They are recommended in arthritis, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, chronic gastric catarrh.

Me'di coctio. (L. *coctio*, a cooking.) Old name for a kind of medicated apomel, in honour of Medus.

M. malag'ma. Old epithet of a digestive malagma, named after Medus, its inventor.

Me'dia. (Neuter nom. plural of *medium*, the middle; also the feminine nominative singular of *medius*, that is in the middle. F. *moyens*.) An epithet anciently applied to medical marks and appliances, diet, medicines, and surgical operations, all which the physician or practitioner uses for accomplishing his purpose, that is, instruments, or the materia medica.

M. me'ninx. (F. *membrane arachnoïde*; G. *Spinnenwebenhaut*.) Old term for the arachnoid membrane.

M. of arteries. (Feminine nominative singular of *medius*, to agree with *membrana*.) The middle tunic of arteries.

M. of eye. See *Refractive media of eye*.

M., preservative. (L. *præ*, beforehand; *servo*, to keep.) Substances in which animals or plants, or sections made from them, can be kept without, or with but little, change, such as Müller's fluid, glycerine, and Canada and Dammar balsams.

M., refractive. (L. *refractus*, part. of *refringo*, to tear back.) Term applied to bodies which alter the direction of the undulations of light or heat.

M., transpa'rent, of eye. The cornea. Aqueous humour, crystalline lens, and vitreous body.

Me'diad. (L. *medius*, middle; *ad*, to.) On the inner or mesial side of a part.

Me'dial. (L. *medialis*, belonging to the middle. G. *mitten*.) Same as *Median*.

Median. (L. *medianus*, from *medius*, the middle. F. *médian*; I. *mediano*; S. *mediano*; G. *median*.) In the middle.

M. a'rea of spinal cord. See *Spinal cord*, *median area of*.

M. arteries of medul'la oblonga'ta. (F. *artères mediane du bulbe rachidien*.) Small branches of the vertebral arteries, or of the basilar, which pass through the raphe from below and reach the fourth ventricle.

M. ar'tery of fore'arm. (F. *artère du nerf median*.) A constant, long, generally slender, branch of the upper part of the anterior interosseous artery of the fore-arm which accompanies the median nerve, and supplies it as well as the flexor digitorum sublimis. It generally passes under, sometimes over, the annular ligament of the wrist, and enters the palm, where it joins the superficial palmar arch, and aids in the blood-supply of the fingers. Sometimes it is a large vessel, and may arise from the ulnar, or the brachial, or the axillary artery. Also called *Comes nervi mediani*.

M. artery of spinal cord. (F. *artère médiane de la moelle épinière*; I. *arteria mediana del midollo spinale*; G. *gemeinsame vordere*

Rückenmarkschlagader.) The common trunk produced from the union of the two anterior spinal branches of the vertebral artery, and extending from the medulla oblongata to the flum terminale; as it descends it is reinforced by branches from the ascending cervical and vertebral arteries, from the spinal branches of the intercostal and lumbar arteries. It supplies the pia mater and cord.

M. basil'ic vein. (Arab. *al-basilik*, the inner vein; rendered *vena basilica* by Gerardus, the translator of the Canon of Avicenna. It was called *τὴν εἰσω φλέβα* by Hippocrates, the inner vein of the arm, and *τὴν ἀγκῶνος φλέβα τὴν ἔνδον* by Galen. Phlebotomy was practised in the right basilic vein for hepatic diseases, and it was therefore named *φλέψ ἡπατῖτις*; the left was opened in diseases of the spleen, and hence it was named *φλέψ σπληνῖτις*. F. *veine médiane basilique*.) The above is the explanation given by Hyrtl; the usual derivation is given under *Basilic vein*, *median*.

M. brown line. A more or less pigmented line observable in the skin from the ensiform cartilage to the symphysis pubis.

M. catarrh'. The same as *Otitis media catarrhalis*.

M. cephal'ic vein. (From the Arab. *al kifal*, in the Canticum of Avicenna, translated by Armegandus *Cephalica*.) This etymology is according to Hyrtl; the usual derivation is given under *Cephalic vein*, *median*.

M. disc of Hen'sen. See *Hensen's disc*.

M. lateral fissure. See *Spinal cord*, *Assure of*, *median lateral*.

M. line. A hypothetical vertical line dividing a body or a member into two equal longitudinal parts.

M. lithot'omy. See *Lithotomy*, *median*.

M. lobe of cerebellum. The *Lobe of cerebellum*, *central*.

M. longitu'dinal section. (L. *longitudo*, length; *sectio*, a cutting.) A division of any body into two lateral and symmetrical halves.

M. nerve. (F. *nerf médian*; G. *Mittel-armnerv*.) A branch of the brachial plexus arising by two roots; one, the larger, from the outer cord of the plexus along with the musculocutaneous nerve, the other from the inner cord along with ulnar and the internal cutaneous nerves; it descends vertically in contact with the brachial artery, at first in front of it and afterwards on its inner side, to the bend of the elbow, then passing beneath the pronator radii teres, it continues its course in the middle of the forearm between the flexor digitorum sublimis and the flexor digitorum profundus to the anterior ligament of the wrist, beneath which it runs to the palm of the hand where, after becoming enlarged and reddish, it divides into two cords, the outer of which supplies the short muscles of the thumb, the thumb itself, and the outer half of the index finger, and the inner supplies the inner half of the index, the middle, and the outer half of the ring finger. It gives branches to the elbow-joint, the pronator teres, the flexor carpi radialis, the palmaris longus, the flexor digitorum sublimis, the abductor pollicis, the opponens pollicis, the outer head of the flexor pollicis brevis, the pronator quadratus, and the two radial lumbrales muscles; it also gives small branches to the bones, the interosseous ligament, and to the wrist-joint; it terminates in the

MEDIANUM—MEDIASITINIS.

digital nerves, and in its course through the forearm gives off in addition the anterior interosseous nerve and the palmar cutaneous nerve. It is a nerve of sensation for the radial half of the palm of the hand, the palmar surfaces of the thumb, of the first and second fingers, of the radial half of the third finger, and of the dorsal surface of the distal phalanges of the same digits.

M. plane. An imaginary longitudinal plane which bisects a body into two similar lateral halves, and constitutes in front and behind on the surface the anterior and posterior longitudinal lines.

M. plane of space. The vertical plane which coincides with the median plane of the head when in the naturally erect position.

M. prolifica'tion. See *Prolification*, *median*.

M. tracheot'omy. See *Tracheotomy*, *median*.

M. vein of arm. (From Madjan Ibn Abderrahman, an Arabian commentator on Avicenna, after whom it was named *Vena Al-madjan*, and from this Armegandus fabricated the word median. This is the etymology given by Hyrtl; the usual derivation given is *L. medius*, in the middle. *F. veine médiane*; *G. Mittelarmblutader*.) A vein which commences in a plexus on the palm of the hand and runs up the front of the forearm, receiving tributaries from either side, and communicating with the radial and ulnar veins. It terminates at the bend of the forearm by dividing into the median basilic and median cephalic veins; just before its division it receives the deep median vein. It lies beneath the skin on the fascia of the forearm.

M. vein of arm, deep. (*F. veine médiane profonde*; *G. tiefe Mittelarmblutader*.) A short, but large, vein which extends between the deep veins of the forearm and the median vein, which it joins after piercing the fascia just below the bend of the elbow.

M. vein of neck. The *Jugular vein*, *anterior*.

M. wall. A division wall parallel to the long axis of the prothallium, which is developed on the third subdivision of the oospore of some ferns.

Media'nium. (*L. medianus*, belonging to the middle.) Formerly used for *Mediastinum*.

Also, a synonym of *Mesentery*.

Also, a synonym of *Septum lucidum*.

Mediary. (*L. medius*, the middle. *F. médiaire*.) Placed or situated in the middle. Applied to the vegetable embryo when it is large, stretched and fixed in the middle of the perisperm, which parts into two nearly equal portions, as the *Hura crepitans*. Also, applied to partitions and to a trophosperm when they correspond with the middle of the valves of the fruit. Applied to the nervure of a leaf when it occupies its middle part.

Mediastinal. Relating to the *Mediastinum*.

M. ab'scess. An abscess in the mediastinum may follow an injury to, or carries or other disease of, the sternum, or it may succeed tracheotomy, or it may be of septicæmic origin, or perhaps it may arise from exposure to cold. There is deep-seated pain in the chest, extending to the shoulders or the neck, cough with expectoration of frothy mucus, and the constitutional symptoms of suppuration; if extensive, there is

dulness on percussion. It may point above the sternum, or by its side or in the abdominal region, or it may open into the trachea, the bronchi, the œsophagus, the pleura, or even the pericardium.

M. arteries. The *M. arteries, anterior*.

M. arteries, anterior. (*L. anterior*, that is in front. *F. artères médiastines antérieures*; *G. vordere Mittelfellschlagadern*.) Small irregular branches of the internal mammary artery. They are distributed to the pericardium, to the remains of the thymus gland, and to the cellular tissue of the anterior mediastinum, where they form a close plexus.

M. arteries, poste'rior. (*L. posterior*, hinder. *F. artères médiastines postérieures*; *G. hintere Mittelfellschlagadern*.) Small, irregular branches derived from the descending thoracic aorta. They supply the glands and cellular tissue of the posterior mediastinum, and the vertebral portion of the diaphragm.

M. crepita'tion. (*L. crepito*, to crackle.) See under *Mediastinum*, *sounds in*.

M. emphyse'ma. A form or development of *Emphysema*, *interlobular*.

M. lymphatic glands. See the several subheadings of *Glands, mediastinal*.

M. pleu'ra. (*F. plevre médiastini*; *G. Mittelfell*.) The lamina of the pleura which extends from the diaphragm to the root of the lung, over the pericardium.

M. pleu'risy. See *Pleurisy*, *mediastinal*.

M. plexus. A network of veins situated in the posterior mediastinum, and opening into the azygos and bronchial veins.

M. plex'us, subpleu'ral. (*L. plexus*, a plaiting; *sub*, under; *pleura*.) Turner's term for a fine, wide-meshed plexus of blood-vessels, formed by twigs from the anterior mediastinal, the superior phrenic, the bronchial, and the intercostal arteries.

M. space. The space between the two layers of the *Mediastinum*. It is divided into the anterior, posterior, and superior mediastinal space. See *Mediastinum*, *anterior*, *M., posterior*, and *M., superior*.

M. tu'mours. (*G. Mediastinalgeschwülste*.)

These are of rare occurrence and difficult diagnosis. They may commence in the anterior mediastinal space from the remains of the thymus gland, or in the posterior mediastinal space from a lymphatic gland. They are occasionally carcinomatous, but more frequently, lymphadenomatous or sarcomatous, sometimes they are syphilitic; dermoid cysts occur now and then, and still less frequently adenoma, fibroma, or lipoma. In the course of their growth the mediastinal lymphatic glands may become affected, or they may implicate the large vessels and nerves, the trachea and œsophagus, hence follow disturbance of the respiration, of the circulation, of swallowing, or of the nervous system, the symptoms and course of the disease being dependent on the part compressed by the tumour.

M. veins. (*F. veines médiastinales*.) Small veins accompanying the anterior and posterior mediastinal arteries, and joining the *M. plexus*.

Me'diastine. Same as *Mediastinum*.

Mediastini'tis. (*F. mediastinite*.) Inflammation of the areolar tissue occupying the mediastinum; it may end in *Mediastinal abscess*, or occasionally in the deposit of plastic lymph in the mediastinal space. In this condition the pulsus paradoxus is often noticed.

MEDIASTINO—MEDICAGO.

Mediastino-pericarditis. (L. *mediastinum*; *pericardium*.) Inflammation affecting both the mediastinum and the pericardium. It is a condition apt to produce a remarkable irregularity of the action of the heart, termed by Küssmaul *Pulsus inspiratione intermittens*, or *Pulsus paradoxus*.

M., callous. (L. *callus*, hardness.) The form in which the pericardium becomes thickened.

Mediastinum. (L. *mediastinus*, belonging to one standing in the middle; from *medius*, in the middle; *sto*, to stand. F. *mediastin*; I. *mediastino*; S. *mediastino*; G. *Mittelfell*, *Brustscheidewand*.) The septum or duplicature formed by the approximation in the middle line of the two pulmonary pleuræ, which divides the cavity of the thorax into two parts.

The term in English anatomy is employed indifferently for the septum formed by the apposition of the two pleuræ, and for the spaces contained between them.

M., anterior. (L. *anterior*, that is in front. F. *mediastin antérieur*; G. *vorderes Mittelfell*.) The double layer of serous membrane formed by the apposition of the two pleuræ, extending from the pericardium to the back of the sternum. The membranes are in contact opposite the second piece of the sternum, but are separated by a space (*Cavum mediastini antici*; G. *vordere Mittelfellhöhle*), between the mesosternum and the metasternum in front, and the pericardium behind, which contains above the remains of the thymus gland, the origins of the hyoid and laryngeal muscles, and the upper end of the right mammary vessels; and below, the left triangularis sterni muscle, the lower end of the left mammary vessels, some lymphatics and anterior mediastinal glands, with much areolar tissue.

M. anticum. (L. *anticus*, in front.) Same as *M., anterior*.

M. auris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) The *Membrana tympani*.

M. cerebelli. (L. dim. *cerebrum*, brain.) A synonym of *Falx cerebelli*.

M. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The *Falx cerebri*; and also the *Septum lucidum*.

M., displacement of. The mediastinum may be displaced from its median position by pressure or by traction; in the former manner as in unilateral pleural effusion, and in the latter manner as in shrinking of one lung.

M. dorsalē. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The *M., posterior*.

M., inflammation of. See *Mediastinitis*.

M., middle. (L. *medius*, middle.) The enlarged central portion of the whole space between the pleuræ. It contains the pericardium, with the parts enclosed by that membrane, the phrenic nerves and accompanying vessels, the arch of the azygos vein, the bifurcation of the trachea, and the roots of the lungs with the bronchial lymphatic glands.

M. pectoralē. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) The *M., anterior*.

M., posterior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. F. *mediastin postérieur*; G. *hintere Mittelfell*.) The septum formed by the adjoining and opposite pleuræ which intervenes between the back of the pericardium, the roots of the lung, and the eight lower vertebræ of the dorsal region of the spinal column. In the space between the two serous layers (*Cavum mediastini postici*; G. *hintere Mittelfellhöhle*) are the aorta, the vena

azygos and hemi-azygos, the thoracic duct, the œsophagus with the vagus nerves, the trachea, the splanchnic nerves at the lower part, and some lymphatic glands, the right intercostal arteries and the left intercostal veins.

M., posticum. (L. *posticus*, behind.) The *M., posterior*.

M., sounds in. Crackling sounds, of variable degrees of size and dryness, have been heard during respiration by means of the stethoscope placed over the mediastinum, possibly from air and serosity in the areolar tissue of the mediastinal space. Coarser sounds may sometimes be heard synchronous with the heart-beat, and are probably caused by the cardiac impulse on some effusion in the areolar tissue.

M., superior. (L. *superior*, above. F. *mediastin antérieur*; G. *oberes Mittelfellhöhle*.) A space bounded above by the plane of the superior aperture of the thorax, below by a plane passing through the lower border of the fourth dorsal vertebra behind, and the lower border of the manubrium in front. It corresponds to the bodies of the four upper dorsal vertebræ behind, and to the manubrium sterni or præsternum in front. It contains the origins of the sterno-hyoid and sterno-thyroid muscles, the trachea, œsophagus, and thoracic duct, the lower ends of the longus colli muscles, the whole of the transverse part of the arch of the aorta, the innominate and lower parts of the left common carotid and subclavian arteries, the innominate veins and upper part of the superior vena cava, the phrenic and vagus nerves, the left recurrent and the cardiac nerves, the cardiac lymphatic glands, and the remains of the thymus gland.

M. testis. (L. *testis*, the testicle.) The name given by Sir Astley Cooper to the *Corpus Highmori*.

In Ruminants the mediastinum testis is well marked.

M., tumours of. See *Mediastinal tumours*.

Mediastinus. Same as *Mediastinum*.

Mediate. (L. *medius*, middle. F. *mediat*; I. *mediato*; G. *mittler*, *mittelbar*.) Situated in the middle; intermediate.

M. auscultation. See *Auscultation*, *mediate*.

M. contagion. See *Contagion*, *mediate*.

M. ligature. See *Ligature*, *mediate*.

M. percussio. See *Percussion*, *mediate*.

Medic. Same as *Medicago*.

M., black. The *Medicago lupulina*.

M., pur ple. The *Medicago sativa*.

Medica. (Feminine nominative singular of L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing.) A female medical practitioner. The term was also applied to sworn midwives. Also, medical.

M. herba. (L. *herba*, green crops.) The same as *Medicago*.

M. malus. (F. *citronnier*; G. *Citronenbaum*.) A name for the *Citrus medica*, or lemon tree.

Medicable. (L. *medicabilis*, that can be healed.) Curable.

Medicago. (Μηδική πόα, from Μηδικός, Median; πόα, grass; so called because first introduced from that country into Italy during the wars of Darius. F. *lucerne*; G. *Sichelklee*, *Schneckenklee*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

M. circinata, Linn. (L. *circinatus*, made round.) Used in dysuria.

MEDICAL—MEDICINA.

M. lupuli'na. Linn. (*Lupulus*.) Black medick. Herb emollient and mucilaginous.

M. macula'ta. (*L. maculatus*, spotted.) The Heart clover.

M. sativa. Linn. (*L. sativus*, that is sown. *G. Luzerner Klee*.) Lucerne, it was introduced in the 15th century into France from Italy under the name of Clauserne. The root is employed to adulterate belladonna root.

Medical. (Low *L. medicatis*; from *L. medicus*, a physician; from *medeor*, to heal. *F. médical*; *I. medicale*; *S. medical*; *G. medicinisch*.) Of, or belonging to, medicine or the healing art, including both medicine and surgery.

Also, pertaining to medicine as distinct from surgery.

M. art. The art of Medicine.

M. gymnastics. See *Gymnastics, medical*.

M. jurispru'dence. See *Jurisprudence, medical*.

M. man. One who, after obtaining a license to practise the art and science of medicine and surgery, has been duly registered by the General Medical Council.

Medical Lake spring. United States of America, Washington, Spokane County. An alkaline saline spring.

Medicament. See *Medicamentum*.

M.s., analogous. (*Ἀνάλογος*, conformable. *F. médicaments analogues*.) Medicines which have a similar action, and which may be substituted for one another.

M.s., Galen'ic. See *Galenic remedies*.

M.s., magis'tral. (*L. magister*, a master. *F. médicaments magistraux*.) Medicines prescribed and made for the occasion.

M.s., official. (*L. officialis*, belonging to office.) Compound medicines which are made according to the order of the constituted authority.

M.s., offici'al. (*L. officina*, a manufactory. *F. médicaments officines*.) Compound medicines which may be kept ready prepared in the shops.

Often erroneously used for *M.s., official*.

Medicamental. (*L. medicamentum*, a remedy. *F. médicamenteux*; *I. medicamentoso*; *G. heilkräftig*.) Medicinal; suited for healing.

Medicamenta'ria ars. (*L. medicamentarius*, belonging to a drug; *ars*, art.) The art of making and preparing medicines; pharmacy.

Medicamentary. (*L. medicamentum*, a remedy. *F. médicamentaire*; *I. medicamentario*; *S. medicamentario*; *G. arzneilich*.) Relating to a Medicament.

Medicamenta'tion. (*L. medicamentum*. *F. medication*; *I. medicamentazione*; *S. medicamentacion*.) The subjecting of a person to the action of drugs, so that their special effects may be produced.

Medicament'o'sus la'pis. (*L. medicamentosus*, medicinal; *lapis*, a stone.) An astringent preparation obtained by evaporating and calcining together peroxide of iron, litharge, alum, nitre, sal ammoniac and vinegar.

Medicamentum. (*L. medicamentum*, from *medicoor*, to heal. *F. médicament*; *I. medicamento*; *S. medicamento*; *G. Arznei, Arzeneimittel, Heilmittel*.) A medicine or remedy; being a simple or a compound body which is applied externally or taken internally for the purpose of curing some bodily or mental ailment.

M. arca'num. (*L. arcanus*, hidden.) A secret medicine.

M. cru'dum. (*L. crudus*, raw.) A simple, unprepared medicine.

M. ex pal'mulis. (*L. ex*, from; *palmula*, a date.) A drastic electuary deriving its name from the dates which were used as the chief exipient.

M. gra'tia proba'tum. (*L. gratia*, esteem; *probatus*, proved.) A term for Dutch drops.

Medicas'ter. (*L. medicor*. *F. medicastre*; *G. Afterartz, Quacksalber*.) Old term for a quack or pretender to medical skill.

Medicas'tra. A female Medicaster.

Medicate. (*L. medicatus*, part. of *medicoor*, to heal.) To impregnate with a medicinal substance.

Medicated. (*L. medicatus*.) Impregnated with some medicinal substance.

M. baths. Baths to which some medicinal or remedial agent has been added, such, for example, as salt, acid, alkali, sulphur, mustard, and oils of various kinds.

M. bougies. See *Bougies, medicated*.

M. honeys. The Mellita.

M. pes'saries. See *Pessaries, medicated*.

M. vin'e'gars. See *Aceta*.

M. wa'ters. See *Aque medicatae*.

M. wines. See *Vina medicata*.

Medication. (*L. medicatio*, a healing; from *medicoor*, to heal. *F. médication*; *I. medicazione*; *S. medicacion*; *G. Heilart, Kurmethode*.) A term formerly for the change in the tissues of the body produced by the administration of medicine; now generally applied to the administration of remedies.

Also, the act of impregnating with a drug.

M., hypoder'mic. See *Hypodermic medication*.

M., imper'meable. (*L. im*, for *in*, neg.; *permeo*, to pass through. *F. médication imperméable*.) Latour's term for the treatment of inflammatory disease, such as articular rheumatism, by the application of an impermeable substance, such as collodion, to the part.

M., in'tra-u'terine. See *Intra-uterine medication*.

M., sub'stitutive. (*L. substituo*, to put instead of. *F. médication substitutive*.) The production of a new inflammation in a tissue already diseased for the cure of that disease.

Medicatr'ina. (*L. medicor*, to heal.) Old term for the *Officina medici*, or shop of the physician, into which those things pertaining to surgery were brought, and the place in which surgery was practised; a surgery.

Medicatr'ix. (Formed from *L. medicator*, a physician.) Term for a female that cureth or healeth.

Medici'na. (*L. medicina*, from *medicus*, healing. *F. médecine*; *I. medicina*; *S. medicino*; *G. Arzneikunst, Heilkunde*.) The science and art of medicine.

Also (*F. médecine*; *I. medicamento*; *S. medicamento*; *G. Arznei, Heilmittel*), a medicine.

M. conserva'tiva. (*L. conservo*, to preserve.) Hygiene; preventive medicine.

M. dia'tet'ica. (*Διατητικός*, belonging to diet. *F. médecine diététique*.) That department of medicine which regards the regulation of the diet; dietetics.

M. diasos'tica. (*Διασωτικός*, able to bring safe through. *F. médecine diasostique*.)

MEDICINAL—MEDICINE.

That branch of medicine which treats of the preservation of health; hygiene.

M. eclecticica. (Ἐκλεκτικός, selecting.) Medicine as practised by those physicians who select from the views of other practitioners those which appear to them best, and are not bound by the opinions of any particular school. See also *Eclecticism*.

M. ef'ficax. (L. *efficax*, powerful.) Surgery.

M. equa'ria. (L. *equarius*, belonging to horses.) Veterinary medicine.

M. euect'ica. (Ἐυεκτικός, of good habit of body.) See *M. gymnastica*.

M. foren'sis. (L. *forensis*, relating to the forum, the market-place where the Courts of Justice were held.) Legal or *Forensic medicine*.

M. gymnas'tica. (Γυμναστικός, skilled in athletic exercises. F. *médecine gymnastique*.) The treatment of disorders by bodily exercises.

M. hermet'ica. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, the god of medicinal chemistry. F. *médecine hermetique*.) The application of chemical remedies to the cure of diseases. Same as *M. spagyrica*.

M. judica'ria. (L. *judex*, a judge.) Legal or forensic medicine.

M. magnet'ica. (L. *magnus*, a magnet.) Same as *Sympathy, cure by*.

M. mechan'ica. (L. *mechanicus*, belonging to mechanics.) The art of medicine as practised by those who endeavour to refer all conditions of the healthy and morbid body to the action of mechanical principles.

M. method'ica. (L. *methodicus*, belonging to a particular school.) Medicine as practised by those who believed that all disease was dependent on contraction or relaxation. The theory was upheld by the methodists who flourished about the end of the first century of the Christian era.

M. milita'ris. (L. *militaris*, pertaining to soldiers.) The branch of medicine which concerns the treatment of the diseases and injuries of soldiers under arms and in camp.

M. operator'ia. (L. *operatorius*, of a worker.) Operative surgery.

M. paracelsis'tica. (Paracelsus, a German physician.) The same as *M. spagyrica*.

M. perturba'trix. (L. *perturbo*, to confuse.) The art of medicine in which an endeavour is made to alter by active treatment the course of various diseases.

M. politica. (L. *politicus*, belonging to the State.) State or sanitary medicine; hygiene.

M. polit'ico-foren'sis. (L. *politicus*; *forensis*, relating to the forum, the market-place where the Courts of Justice were held.) Same as *M. forensis*.

M. prophylact'ica. (Προφυλακτικός, precautionary. F. *médecine prophylactique*.) That branch of medicine which treats of the proper means for preservation of the health.

M. psy'chica. (Ψυχή, the soul.) The branch of medicine which relates to the consideration of mental diseases.

M. psychologi'ca. (Ψυχολογία, an account.) Same as *M. psychica*.

M. pub'lica. (L. *publicus*, belonging to the people.) State medicine.

M. sin'ica. Chinese medicine. Acupuncture and moxæ are the two remedies which have been derived from it.

M. spagy'r'ica. The same as *M. hermetica*.

M. tristit'ia. (L. *tristitia*, grief.) A name for saffron; from its cheering effects.

M. veterina'ria. See *Medicine, veterinary*.

Medic'inal. (L. *medicina*. F. *médicinal*; I. *médicinale*; S. *medicinal*; G. *medizinisch*, *heilkräftig*.) Of, or belonging to, medicine; having power to restore health, or cure disease.

M. days. Days on which it was thought that medicines, especially evacuants, might best be administered.

M. eruptions. See *Eruptions, medicinal*.

M. hours. Those hours in which medicines were supposed to be taken with most advantage; being, in the morning fasting, an hour before mid-day dinner, four hours after it, and at bed-time.

M. rash'es. See *Eruptions, medicinal*.

M. stone. The *Lapis medicamentosus*.

Medicine. (Old F. *medecine*; from L. *medicina*, medicine; from *medicus*, a physician; from *medico*, to heal. F. *médecine*; I. *medicina*; S. *medicina*; G. *Arzneikunst*, *Arznei*, *Medicin*.) The art by which it is attempted to preserve health, and to cure or alleviate diseases.

Also, restricted to that division of the art comprising the cure of diseases which are not surgical.

Also (F. *médecine*; I. *medicamento*; S. *medicamento*; G. *Arznei*, *Heilmittel*), applied to any substance exhibited for the cure of a disease, or to allay its violence; and sometimes especially applied to a purgative.

M., clin'ical. See *Clinical medicine*.

M., conser'vative. (L. *conseruo*, to preserve.) A term applied by Dr. Flint to that mode of treating disease which tends to the preservation, development, and support of the vital powers.

M., cuta'neous. See *Cutaneous medicine*.

M., domes'tic. (L. *domesticus*, pertaining to the house. F. *médecine domestique*, *m. des gens du monde*.) The treatment of disease by a non-medical person.

M., eclectic. See *Medicina eclectica*.

M., empir'ical. (L. *empiricus*, a physician whose knowledge is derived from experience.) That form of treatment which is based on experience rather than upon theory. See *Empirics*.

M., expect'ant. See *Expectant method*.

M., experimen'tal. (L. *experimentum*, actual proof from experience. F. *médecine expérimentale*.) That medical art which is based on experiments on animals to demonstrate the nature of disease and the action of remedies.

M.s. for'ces of. The several chemical and mechanical forces by which medicines act.

M., foren'sic. See *Forensic medicine*.

M., Galen'ic. (Galen, Claudius.) Medicine as practised by the disciples of Galen. See *Galenical medicine*.

M., le'gal. (L. *legalis*, belonging to the law. F. *médecine legale*; G. *gerichtliche Medicin*.) The application of the principles of medicine to the various requirements of the law in civilised communities. Same as *Forensic medicine*.

M., men'tal. (L. *mens*, the mind. F. *médecine mentale*.) The treatment of insanity.

M., milit'ary. (L. *militaris*, pertaining to soldiers. F. *médecine militaire*.) The division which treats of the diseases to which soldiers, as such, are liable.

M., mys'tic. See *Mysticism, medical*.

MEDICINE—MEDIO.

M., na'val. (L. *navalis*, pertaining to ships. F. *médecine navale*.) The division of the art which treats of the diseases to which sailors, as such, are liable.

M., op'erative. (L. *operatio*, a working. F. *médecine opératoire*.) The division of the art which necessitates the use of the hands or of instruments as means or methods of cure.

M., pneumatic. (Πνευματικός, of the breathing.) The mode of treatment of disease by the inhalation of gases, and of air at various pressures.

M., preventive. (L. *præ*, before; *venio*, to come.) The same as *Prophylaxis*.

M., psycholog'ical. See *Psychological medicine*.

M. seals. The same as *M. stamps*.

M., spagyric. See *Spagyric medicine*.

M. stamps. Name applied to certain small, thin, greenish-coloured square-shaped stones found at Nimiguen and different old Romish towns and stations in Britain, France, Germany, and Holland. They all agree in their general character, and usually consist of small quadrilateral, or oblong pieces of a greenish schist, or steatite, engraved on one or more of their edges or borders. The inscriptions are in small capital Roman letters, and intagliate (like the letters on modern seals and stamps), and consequently reading from right to left on the stone, but making an impression when stamped on wax, or other similar plastic material, which reads from left to right. These circumstances prove them to be stamps or seals used by the Roman physicians, who practised fifteen or sixteen centuries ago, at the various stations throughout Europe that were occupied by the colonists and soldiers of Rome, for the purpose of marking their drugs.

M., State. The art of medicine as it applies to the health of communities rather than of individuals. It is often used as a synonym of *Hygiene*.

M., theocratic. (Θεός, God; *κραίω*, to rule. F. *médecine théocratique*.) The doctrines, according to Pidoux, which, leaning on an animism considered as an absolute principle, demand the submission of the medical art to religious faith and to theological dogmatism.

M., veter'inary. (L. *veterinæ*, draught cattle. F. *médecine vétérinaire*; G. *Thierheilkunde*.) The branch of medicine which deals with the disease of horses, cattle, pigs, and other domestic animals.

Medicine Creek spring. United States of America, Dakota, Hughes County. A saline water, containing iron oxide 3·47 grains, calcium carbonate 8·42, magnesium carbonate 3·43, sodium chloride 8·89, and sodium sulphate 38·92, grains in a gallon.

Medic'iner. One who practises *Medicine*.

Medick. Same as *Medic*.

Medico. Portugal, Province of Minho. A sulphur water, having a temperature of 37·5° C. (99·5° F.)

Medico-chirur'gical. (L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing; *chirurgicus*, surgical.) Relating to the blending of the art and science of medicine with that of surgery.

Medico-legal. (L. *medicus*; *legalis*, pertaining to law.) Relating to forensic or legal medicine.

Medico-ma'nia. (L. *medicus*, medicinal; *mania*, madness.) A mania for the science

of medicine without the necessary study. (Dun-glison.)

Medico-pneumat'ic. (L. *medicus*; Gr. πνευματικός, of wind. F. *médico-pneumatique*.) Relating to the uses of gas and air in the treatment of disease.

Medico-psycholog'ical. (L. *medicus*; Gr. ψυχή, the soul; λόγος, an account.) Relating to the department of medicine which treats of mental disorders.

Medico-statistical. (L. *medicus*; *statistics*.) That part of medicine which relates to the details of the mortality, health, and diseases of different districts or countries.

Medicom'missure. (L. *medius*, middle; *commissura*, a band.) The middle or soft commissure of the brain. See *Commissura cerebri mollis*.

Med'icon. (Μηδικός, Median or pertaining to the Medes.) Old epithet of deleterious or poisonous pharmacy; the same as *Pharicon*.

Medicus. (L. *medicus*; from *medeor*, to heal. F. *iatre*, *médecin*; G. *Arzt*.) A healer or curer of diseases; a physician.

M. equa'rius. (L. *equus*, a horse.) A veterinary surgeon.

M. ocular'is. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) One who treats diseases of the eye.

M. ophthalm'ic. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Same as *M. ocularis*.

M. unguenta'rius. (L. *unguentum*, ointment.) An *Iatrateiptes*.

M. veterina'rius. (L. *veterinæ*, draught cattle.) A veterinary surgeon.

M. vulnera'rius. (L. *vulnus*, a wound.) A surgeon.

M. vul'nerum. (L. *vulnus*.) A surgeon.

Med'ified. (L. *medius*, the middle; *figo*, to fix. F. *médifier*.) Fixed by the middle part, as the attachment of the anthers by their middle part to the filaments of the stamens of the *Lilium*.

Medifur'ca. (L. *medius*, the middle; *furca*, a fork. F. *médifourche*.) Applied by Kirby to a vertical ramous prolongation of the endosternum of insects, forming the point of attachment to the motor muscles of the wing.

Med'ina. Next to Mecca, the chief holy city of Arabia.

Also, a Paracelsian name for a kind of ulcer.

M. worm. The *Filaria medinensis*.

Medinen'sis ve'na. A name for the *Filaria medinensis*; it was called *vena*, a vein, because the Arabians doubted whether it was really an animal.

Medinilla. Gaudichaud. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melastomaceæ*, inhabiting India, and having edible fruit.

Medinogor'dius. The *Filaria* or *Gordius medinensis*.

Medio-bilat'eral lithot'omy. See *Lithotomy, medio-bilateral*.

Medio-carpal. (L. *medius*, in the middle; *carpus*. F. *médio-carpien*.) Relating to the middle of the carpus.

M. articula'tion. (L. *articulus*, a little joint. F. *articulation médio-carpienne*.) The joints between the first and second rows of the carpal bones.

Medio-colic ar'tery. (L. *medius*.) The middle colic artery.

Medio-dig'ital. (L. *medius*; *digitus*, a finger.) Relating to the middle of the arm and to the fingers.

MEDIO—MEDIUS.

M. nerve. (F. *nerf médio-digital*, Chaussier.) The Median nerve.

Medio-dorsal. (L. *medius*, the middle; *dorsum*, the back. F. *médiodorsal*.) Applied to the hook of a valve of a bivalve shell when it is placed in the middle of the length of the superior border of that valve.

Medio-frontal gyrus. See *Gyrus frontalis medius*.

Medio-lateral lithotomy. See *Lithotomy, medio-lateral*.

Medio-occipital. (L. *medius*; *occiput*, the back of the head.) Relating to the middle of the occipital region.

M. convolution. The *Gyrus occipitalis secundus*.

Medio-palatine. (L. *medius*; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth. F. *médio-palatin*.) Relating to the middle of the palate.

M. suture. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The suture between the palate processes of the superior maxillary and palate bones of each side and those of the opposite side.

Medio-pontine. (L. *medius*; *pons*, a bridge.) Relating to the middle of the pons Varolii.

M. arteries. (F. *artères médio-protubérantielles*.) Branches coursing along the middle line of the pons given off from the basilar artery.

Medio-stapedial. (L. *medius*, the middle; *stapes*.) The middle third of the columella of the ear in the frog. It segments as a slender piece of cartilage, which soon becomes invested by bone.

Medio-tarsal. (L. *medius*; *tarsus*. F. *médio-tarsien*.) Relating to the middle of the tarsus.

M. articulation. (L. *articulus*, a small joint. F. *articulation médio-tarsienne*.) The joints between the two rows of tarsal bones, including the calcaneo-cuboid, and the astragalo-scaphoid articulations. It admits of flexion and extension, and some rotation round the long axis of the foot.

M. disarticulation. (F. *dis*, apart; *articulus*, a joint. F. *désarticulation médio-tarsienne*.) A synonym of *Chopart's operation*.

M. dislocation. (L. *dis*; *locus*, a place.) Displacement of the bones entering into the *M. articulation*. The displacement may take place upwards, or downwards, or laterally.

Medioloa. See *Medecola*.

Medion. (Μήδιον.) A plant mentioned by Dioscorides; its root was given as an astringent to arrest menstrual flux, and its seeds as an emmenagogue. It has been variously supposed to be *Campanula medium*, *Centaurea nigra*, *Iris spuria*, and *Michauxia campanuloides*.

Medipectoral. (L. *medius*, the middle; *pectus*, the breast. F. *médipectoral*.) Applied by Kirby to the wings of insects that are fixed to the medipectus.

Medipectus. (L. *medius*, the middle; *pectus*, the breast. F. *médipoitrine*.) Term applied by Latreille to the second, or middle area, or segment, of the pectus, or inferior surface of the trunk of insects.

Medipedunculus. (L. *medius*; *pedunculus*, a footstalk.) The middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

Mediscalenus. (L. *medius*.) The same as *Scalenus medius*.

Medisternum. (L. *medius*, the middle;

sternum, the breast bone. F. *médisternum*.) Term applied by Latreille to the second or middle portion or division of the sternum of insects.

Mediterranean. (L. *mediterraneus*, inland; from *medius*, middle; *terra*, land. G. *mittelländisch*.) Inland; in the middle of the land.

M. fever. A term used to denote the disease commonly known as *Malta fever*.

M. race. The term now generally substituted for Blumenbach's *Caucasians*; it includes all Europeans not Mongoloid, North Africans, Western Asiatics, and Hiudoos of Northern India. The skull is mesocephalic and brachycephalic, there is no prognathism nor prominent cheek bones; the skin is more or less fair; the hair is curly or approaching thereto; the nose is high and the lips thin. The race is divided into Hamites, Semites, and Indo-Europeans.

M. sea. (F. *mer méditerranée*; I. *mare mediterraneo*; S. *mar mediterraneo*; G. *Mittel-ländische Meer, Mittelmeer*.) The inland sea lying between the south of Europe and the north of Africa; so called because the ancients believed it to be in the middle of the world.

Meditriceps. (L. *medius*.) The middle or long head of the *Triceps*.

Meditullium. (L. *meditullium*, the middle; from *medius*, the middle; Sans. root *tul*.) The middle. The *Diploë*.

Also, the white substance of the cerebellum.

Also, the medullary juice which fills the spongy tissue of the short bones, and of the extremities of the long bones.

In Botany, the *Pith*.

Medium. (L. *medium*, the middle; neuter of *medius*. F. *milieu*; I. *mezzo*; G. *Mitte*.) Something which intervenes, or is placed between other things, or serves for transmission, or for communication.

Also, a term used by mesmerists, thought-readers, and such like, to signify a person who can be put into relation with spirits, and through whom they manifest themselves; and also, a person who is susceptible of the magnetic or other influence of the person operating on him or her.

Also, the *Campanula laciniata*.

Also see *Medion*.

M. calvariae. (L. *calvaria*, the skull.) The *Diploë*.

M. furculæ inferioris. (L. *furcula*, a forked prop; *inferior*, lower.) The ensiform process of the sternum.

M. musculi. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The belly or the portion of the muscle intervening between the tendon of origin and the tendon of insertion.

M. uniting. Hunter's term for *Lymph, coagulable*.

M. ventris. Old name for the umbilicus, from its situation.

M. vesicæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The same as *Ligamentum suspensorium vesicæ*.

Medius. (L. *medius*, middle. F. *moyen*; G. *mittelst*.) The middle, half of, or equally divided.

M. digitus. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) The second finger, being the middle digit of the hand.

M. venter. (L. *venter*, the belly.) An old epithet of the thorax or chest.

MEDIVALVATE—MEDULLA.

Medivalvate. (L. *medius*, the middle; *valva*, a valve. F. *médivalve*.) Applied to the placentarium when it is fixed along the median line of the valves of fruit.

Medlar. (Mid. E. *medler*; from Old F. *mestier*; from L. *mespilum*, a medlar, or *mespilus*, a medlar tree; from Gr. *μέσπιλον*, the medlar tree and also its fruit. F. *néflier*; I. *nespolo*; S. *nispero*; G. *Mispel*.) The *Mespilus germanica*. Also (F. *nefle*; I. *nespola*; S. *nispola*; G. *Mispel*), the esculent fruit of *Mespilus germanica*.

M., Dutch. The *Mespilus germanica*.

Medoblennorrhœa. (Μηδεδ, the sexual organs; βλεῖννα, mucus; ροία, a flow. F. *médoblennorrhée*.) A mucous discharge from the genitals; especially gleet in man.

Medoblennorrhœic. Of, or belonging to, *Medoblennorrhœa*.

Medorrhœa. (Μηδεδ, the genitals; ροία, a flow. F. *médorrhée*; G. *Medorrhœe*.) A discharge from the genitals, especially applied to gonorrhœa.

M. femina'rum in'sons. (L. *femina*, a woman; *insons*, innocent.) A synonym of *Leucorrhœa*.

M. viri'lis. (L. *virilis*, of, or belonging to, a man.) Gonorrhœa.

Medorrhœic. Of, or belonging to, *Medorrhœa*.

Medul'la. (L. *medulla*, marrow; perhaps from *medius*, the middle; because it is found in the middle of the long bones. F. *médulle*, *moëlle*; I. *midolla*; S. *medula*; G. *Mark*.) The marrow.

Also, the central portion of a lymphatic gland. In Botany (F. *médulle*; G. *Mark*), the central cylindrical or angular column of hexagonal or polygonal parenchyma in the stem and branches of exogenous plants; it is continuous with the terminal bud, and primarily by means of the medullary rays with the lateral buds, but it does not generally pass into the root; it is the remains of the original parenchyma of which the stem, in its earliest stages, is entirely composed, surrounded by wood and cortex. In some plants it contains laticiferous vessels (G. *markständige Bündel*). In the young state the cells are soft, large, thin-walled, and are filled with a greenish sap, which serves for nutrition, but when old they become light, dry, and empty; sometimes, as in various Umbelliferae, they altogether disappear, leaving a fistulous stem, or, as in the walnut and jasmine, become curiously chambered; in some cases they serve as reservoirs for the secretions of the plant.

Dutrochet distinguishes it into *Medulla* proper, and *M., cortical*.

The central mass of generally elongated cells of *Fuaceae*, and other Cryptogams, is also so called.

M. bo'vis. (L. *bos*, a bull. F. *moëlle de bœuf*; G. *Ochsenmark*, *Rindermark*.) The marrow of the bones of cattle used for the making of pomade.

M. cap'itis. (L. *caput*, the head.) The brain.

M. cas'siæ. The pulp of the *Cathartocarpus fistula* or *Cassia fistula* of Linnæus.

M., cen'tral. (F. *médulle centrale*.) The *M., internal*.

M., cor'tical. (L. *cortex*, bark. F. *médulle corticale*, Dutrochet.) The layer of cellular tissue which unites the epidermis to the herbaceous envelope of dicotyledonous plants.

M. dorsa'lis. (L. *dorsualis*, of, or on, the back.) The spinal cord.

M. dorsua'lis. (L. *dorsualis*.) The spinal cord.

M., exter'nal. (F. *externus*, outward. F. *médulle externe*.) The *M., cortical*.

M. flu'ida al'bens. (L. *fluidus*, flowing; *albens*, part of *albo*, to be white.) The spinal cord when in a condition of white softening.

M. innomina'ta. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The peduncle of the corpus callosum of each side.

M., inter'nal. (L. *internus*, within. F. *médulle interne*.) The medulla, or pith of plants.

M. lac'tis. (L. *lac*, milk.) A synonym of *Butter*.

M. nervo'rum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The white substance of Schwann. It is a fatty substance, consisting chiefly of lecithin. Found in cerebrospinal nerve fibres.

M. nervo'rum. Same as *Neurin*.

M. oblonga'ta. (L. *oblongus*, rather long. F. *bulbe rachidien*, *b. de la moëlle épinière*, *moëlle allongé*; I. *midolla allongata*, *bulbo rachidiano*; S. *medula oblongata*; G. *verlängertes Mark*, *Markknopf*, *Markswiebel*, *Nackenmark*.) The flattened, conoid portion of the cerebro-spinal axis, also called bulb of spinal marrow or bulb simply, which is defined by the posterior margin of the pons Varolii, into which it is continued, in front, and behind, where it joins the spinal cord without any line of demarcation, by the lower margin of the decussation of the anterior pyramids; and which extends between the middle of the basilar process and the middle of the odontoid process. Its length is 25 mm., its breadth 22 mm. above and 13 mm. below, its thickness 16 mm., its volume 6 cub. centimetres, and its weight 6·1 grammes; Sappey describes its length as not exceeding 27 mm., its greatest breadth as 18 mm., and its greatest thickness as ranging from 12 mm. to 13 mm. Its anterior, or ventral, or basilar surface, looks a little downwards, and rests upon the basilar groove of the occipital bone; its posterior or dorsal surface is lodged in the vallecula between the hemispheres of the cerebellum. Its lower third is white, rounded, and continuous with the spinal cord; its upper part is greyish posteriorly and presents a triangular depression which forms part of the floor of the fourth ventricle. The axis of the lower third is vertical, and forms an obtuse angle with the somewhat oblique axis of the upper two thirds. It is imperfectly divided into two lateral halves by the anterior and posterior median fissures, continuous with those of the spinal cord; and each half is subdivided into three sections by the antero-lateral and the postero-lateral grooves; the anterior median fissure extends the whole length of medulla, terminating at the pons, in the foramen cæcum of Vicq d'Azyr, and is interrupted below by the decussating fibres of the anterior pyramids; while the posterior median fissure expands above the middle third into the fourth ventricle. Each lateral half presents from before backwards the anterior column or pyramid; the median or lateral column consisting of the olivary body with the lateral tract; and the restiform column subdivided into the restiform body, the funiculus of Rolando with the tubercle of Rolando, the fasciculus cuneatus, and the funiculus gracilis, or posterior pyramid, which enlarges above to form the clava, where it diverges from its fellow and exposes the floor of the fourth ventricle. The lower part of

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the olivary body is crossed transversely by the arciform fibres. In regard to its internal structure the medulla oblongata is a continuation upwards of the structures of the spinal cord, with the addition of some new parts. The central grey column of the spinal cord with its median canal as it is continued into the medulla speedily becomes changed in appearance. The canal becomes elliptical in shape, leaves its central position, tends more posteriorly, and finally opens into the lower angle of the fourth ventricle, in which by the separation from each other of the posterior pyramids or funiculi graciles as they ascend and form the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle, the grey substance comes to the surface; the posterior cornua are pressed outwards and are increased in mass and projecting on the surface form the tubercle of Rolando; a nucleus makes its appearance in the interior of the funiculus gracilis, becoming larger above; a similar nucleus appears on the funiculus cuneatus. In the anterior parts of the medulla oblongata the extremity of the anterior cornu becomes isolated from the rest of the grey substance by the decussating fibres coming from the lateral columns, and higher up it is much broken up; above the decussation of the pyramids it is represented only by the true nucleus, the origin of the hypoglossal nerve; the posterior cornu in like manner is cut off from its body by the fasciculus of sensory fibres from the posterior column of the cord as they cross to form the sensory decussation and to become the deep layer of the anterior pyramids; the separated mass becomes the nuclei of origin of the vagus and glosso-pharyngeal nerves as well as in part of the spinal accessory nerve, and its outer extremity in the upper part gives origin to the sensitive fibres of the trifacial nerve. The nuclei of the olivary body and the accessory olivary or pyramidal nuclei make their appearance. If the columns of the spinal cord are similarly followed upwards, it will be found that the posterior column forms on each side the funiculus gracilis, the funiculus cuneatus, and the funiculus of Rolando; the lateral column of the cord in part goes to form the lateral tract of the medulla oblongata, in part passes to form the opposite pyramid of the medulla as the crossed pyramidal tract, and in part dips under the olivary body and forms the longitudinal fibres of the formatio reticularis grisea; the anterior column of the cord is in very small part continued into the anterior pyramid of the same side, but chiefly forms the longitudinal fibres of the formatio reticularis alba in the dorsal part of the mesial area.

In some apes the *Corpora trapezoides* are found in addition to the human structures.

Haller was the first to describe as such the part of the central nervous system, now called medulla oblongata; but Willis, Vieussens, and others, included under this term the crura cerebri and the pons Varolii as well. It was named pars oblongata intra calvariam partis oblongatæ by Bartholin; and by Heister medulla oblongata, this term was adopted by Haller, and has been used since his time.

M. oblongata, anterior area of. (L. *anterior*, in front; *area*, an open space. G. *vorderes Feld des verlängerten Markes*.) Flechsig's term for the triangular strand of nerve tissue lying between the roots of the hypoglossal nerve and the anterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata.

M. oblongata, arteries of. The arteries of the medulla oblongata are divisible into three sets: an anterior median, a posterior median, and a lateral or radicular set.

The anterior median set arise from the vertebral and the anterior spinal arteries; the vertebral branches, to the number of three or four, enter the anterior median fissure at or near the foramen cæcum of Vicq d'Azyr; the anterior spinal branches enter the fissure lower down in a series following a parallel course. All give off small twigs to the white substance, but chiefly supply the grey substance of the lower half of the fourth ventricle, and the nuclei of origin of the spinal accessory and hypoglossal nerves, and the inferior facial nucleus.

The posterior median set, the smallest, arise from the posterior spinal arteries; they enter the posterior median fissure, and are distributed chiefly to the grey matter.

The lateral or radicular set, or root arteries, arise from the vertebral and the inferior cerebellar arteries; they enter the medulla at the line of emergence of the glosso-pharyngeal and pneumogastric nerves, where they each divide into two branches, a superficial branch, which is distributed to the neighbouring surface, and a deep branch, which follows the nerves to their nuclei of origin, where it terminates in a capillary plexus, which communicates freely with that from the anterior median set.

M. oblongata, centres in. See *M. oblongata, reflex centres in*.

M. oblongata, column of, anterior. The *M. oblongata, pyramid of, anterior*.

M. oblongata, column of, lateral. The *M. oblongata, lateral tract of*.

M. oblongata, column of, posterior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The part lying between the place of exit of the roots of the hypoglossal nerves and the posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata. It is divided into the *Funiculus cuneatus* and the *F. gracilis*.

M. oblongata, column of, posterior lateral. (L. *posterior*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Funiculus cuneatus*.

M. oblongata, column of, posterior median. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *medius*, in the middle.) The *Funiculus gracilis*.

M. oblongata, compression of, slow. (L. *compressio*, a pressing together.) This is usually the effect of the growth of tumours, either developing within the substance of the nerve mass, as in aneurysms and neoplasms, or in the adjoining tissues, as in gummatous of the dura mater; or it may proceed from abnormalities in the shape and size of the bones, or from caries. The symptoms may long remain latent, death ultimately occurring rapidly from respiratory troubles. Usually, however, there are headache of variable intensity, vertigo, epileptic or epileptiform seizures, impaired function of the nerves arising from centres in the medulla oblongata, from the fifth to the twelfth, inducing facial paralysis, strabismus, derangement of speech and deglutition, vomiting, tiuntus aurium, paresis of the palate and aphonia, partial or complete paralysis of the extremities, imperfect power of co-ordination, and anesthesia.

M. oblongata, cornua of. (L. *cornu*, a horn. F. *cornes du bulbe rachidiens*; G. *Hörner des verlängerten Markes*.) The grey matter of the medulla oblongata in cross section, being a continuation upwards of the cornua of

the spinal cord, and, like them, consisting of an anterior and posterior, with its head and neck, or greater and lesser, cornu with a connecting body which, as they are traced upwards, is replaced by white matter. See under *M. oblongata*, grey matter of.

***M. oblongata*, decussation of, motor.** (*L. decusso*; moveo, to move.) The *M. oblongata*, decussation of pyramids of.

***M. oblongata*, decussation of pyramids of.** (*L. decusso*, to divide crosswise. *F. entre-croisement des pyramides du bulbe rachidien*; *G. Kreuzung des Pyramiden des verlängerten Markes, untere motorische Pyramidenkreuzung* of Meynert.) The oblique bundles of white nerve tissue crossing from one anterior pyramid to the other in the lower part of the anterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata to the height of 8 to 10 millimetres; it was first observed by Misticelli in 1709. It consists of white fibres passing from the lateral columns of each side of the spinal cord to the deeper part of the anterior pyramid of the opposite side of the medulla. The number of bundles varies in different persons, and in some rare cases the whole of the fibres of the anterior pyramid partake in the decussation. See also the subheadings of *Decussatio pyramidum*.

Sappey considers that the superficial fibres of the decussation are derived from the anterior columns of the cord, the deeper ones only proceeding from the lateral columns.

***M. oblongata*, decussation of pyramids of, inferior.** (*L. decusso*; inferior, lower. *G. untere Pyramidenkreuzung*.) The *M. oblongata*, decussation of pyramids of.

***M. oblongata*, decussation of pyramids of, superior.** (*L. decusso*; superior, upper. *G. obere Pyramidenkreuzung*.) The *M. oblongata*, decussation of, sensory.

***M. oblongata*, decussation of, sensory.** (*L. decusso*; sentio, to feel. *F. entre-croisement sensitif du bulbe rachidien*; *G. obere or sensible Pyramidenkreuzung* of Meynert.) An interlacement of nerve fibres at the innermost part of the anterior pyramid where it approaches the central canal, above the decussation of the anterior pyramids; the fibres are derived from the posterior column of the cord and the funiculus cuneatus, they become longitudinal after crossing, but their course is obscure.

***M. oblongata*, development of.** (*I. sviluppo del midollo allungata*.) The medulla oblongata is developed from the hind vesicle of the brain, or posterior primary brain vesicle, the lateral walls of which soon thicken and diverge from one another, leaving a thin roof which, becoming vascular, ultimately forms the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle; whilst in the side walls and floor local enlargements appear, forming the olivary bodies and pyramids.

***M. oblongata*, embolism of.** (*Εμβολισμα*, that which is put in.) The arteries usually affected in this disease are the basilar and vertebral and their branches, and the occurrence of an embolism in either of these occasions, in the first instance, sudden and intense anæmia of the region supplied by the artery, followed by engorgement and effusion of blood, which commonly leads to red and afterwards to yellow and white softening. The final stage is often the formation of a cavity in the bulb with walls of soft reticular connective tissue. The symptoms are those of acute bulbar paralysis.

***M. oblongata*, fascia of, pyramidal.** (*L. fascia*, a band.) The *M. oblongata*, pyramid of, anterior.

***M. oblongata*, fissures of.** See *Fissure of medulla oblongata, anterior*, and *F. of medulla oblongata, posterior*.

***M. oblongata*, functions of.** (*F. fonctions de la moelle allongée*; *G. Funktionen des verlängerten Markes*.) The medulla oblongata is one of the most important parts of the central nervous system, for here many nerve strands meet and interchange fibres, whilst from its grey substance all the cranial nerves below the fourth arise. It is traversed by many motor and sensory fibres, and owing to its transverse and longitudinal fibres and grey nuclei it constitutes an important co-ordinating centre for them. Since it contains the nuclei of origin of the vagi nerves, its integrity is requisite for the continuance of the respiratory acts, and when these nuclei are damaged immediate death by asphyxia is the consequence. Through its intimate relations with the heart and blood-vessels it exercises a scarcely less important action on the circulation of the blood. It co-ordinates not only the general movements of locomotion, but those extremely numerous and delicate muscular actions which are required for phonation and deglutition; and it appears to exert considerable influence over various secretions.

***M. oblongata*, furrows of.** See the subheadings of *M. oblongata*, groove of.

***M. oblongata*, grey matter of.** (*F. substance grise du bulbe rachidien*; *G. graue Masse des verlängerten Markes*.) The grey matter of the medulla is situated in its interior, and is a continuation upwards of the grey matter of the spinal cord, having an anterior and posterior cornu on each side, and similarly arranged at first. At or about the decussation of the pyramids the extremity of the anterior cornu becomes separated from the base by white fibres crossing from the lateral tract to the anterior pyramid of the opposite side, the crossed pyramidal tract, and forms the anterior or accessory nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve and the motor nuclei of the pneumogastric, glossopharyngeal and spinal accessory nerves; the base of the anterior cornu forms the posterior or true nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve. The head of the posterior cornu forms the sensory nucleus of the trifacial nerve, and its base the sensory nucleus of the pneumogastric, the spinal accessory, and the glossopharyngeal nerves. In addition there are grey centres in the olivary body and the anterior pyramid, as well as the accessory olivary nuclei and the parolivary body. There are also nuclei in connection with the third, fourth and fifth cranial nerves, and with the facial nerve.

***M. oblongata*, groove of, anterior.** (*L. anterior*, in front.) The *M. oblongata*, groove of, antero-lateral.

***M. oblongata*, groove of, antero-lateral.** (*L. anterior*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The groove between the anterior pyramid and the olivary body and lateral tract, from whence the roots of the hypoglossal nerve emerge, and which is continued downwards into the antero-lateral groove of the spinal cord. Below the olivary body it is obliterated by some transverse fibres.

***M. oblongata*, groove of, posterior.** The *M. oblongata*, groove of, postero-lateral.

***M. oblongata*, groove of, postero-**

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lat'eral. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *lateralis*.) The groove which separates the lateral tract and the olivary body from the restiform body, and out of which the roots of the vagus and the glosso-pharyngeal nerves emerge; it is a continuation of the postero-lateral groove of the spinal cord, but it exists as a distinct groove only in the lower part of the medulla oblongata.

M. oblonga'ta, hæ'morrhage in'to. (*Aἰμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) Effusion of blood, even to a small extent, into the substance of the medulla oblongata almost invariably causes speedy, often instantaneous, death, after a cry and an epileptiform convulsion, from interference with the cardiac and respiratory centres. If the hæmorrhage be very slight the patient may survive a little longer, and it may be heralded by buzzing in the ears, giddiness, headache, or vomiting, followed by convulsions, coma, and death.

See also *Paralysis, bulbar*.

M. oblonga'ta, lat'eral a'rea of. (G. *seitliches Feld des verlängerten Markes*.) Flechsig's term for the part of the medulla which lies between the planes of the antero-lateral and the postero-lateral grooves.

M. oblonga'ta, lat'eral tract of. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *faisceau intermédiaire du bulbe rachidien*; G. *Seitenstrang des verlängerten Markes*.) A narrow fasciculus consisting of part of the lateral column of the spinal cord, from which it ascends to the lower border of the olivary body; here it bends backwards and ascends between the olivary body and the postero-lateral furrow, and passes beneath the pons Varolii, separated from it by the roots of the facial and the auditory nerves. The inner part of the tract lies between the anterior and posterior cornua of the grey matter of the medulla. The distribution of the fibres is unsettled, some of them, it is believed, cross over to the anterior pyramid of the opposite side, and some assist in the formation of the restiform body of the same side.

M. oblonga'ta, neck of. (F. *collet du bulbe rachidien*.) The somewhat constricted lower extremity of the medulla oblongata at its junction with the spinal cord.

M. oblonga'ta, nerves of. The nerves which take origin in the medulla oblongata are the hypoglossal, the glosso-pharyngeal, and the spinal accessory.

M. oblonga'ta, nu'clei of. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel.) See under *M. oblongata, grey matter of*.

M. oblonga'ta, nu'clei of, a'cces-sory. (L. *nucleus*; *accessus*, an approach.) Ross's term for the masses of grey matter in the medulla oblongata which do not become developed until after the ninth month of embryonic life, and which do not appear to be represented in the spinal cord; such as the nucleus of the facial and of the hypoglossal nerves.

M. oblonga'ta, olivary body of. See the subheadings of *Olivary body*.

M. oblonga'ta, poste'rior a'rea of. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *area*, an open space. G. *hinteres Feld des verlängerten Markes*.) Flechsig's term for the somewhat oval strand between the roots of the glosso-pharyngeal and pneumogastric nerves and the posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata; it corresponds to the posterior median and posterior lateral columns of the spinal cord.

M. oblonga'ta, pyr'amid of, ante'-

rior. (F. *pyramide antérieure du bulbe rachidien*, *éminence pyramidale, faisceau pyramidal*; G. *Pyramide des verlängerten Markes*.) The strand of white nerve tissue, of the form of an inverted truncated cone, lying on each side of the anterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata, and bounded externally or posteriorly by the olivary body and the lateral tract. It is composed of direct fibres from the anterior column of the spinal cord of the same side, the direct pyramidal tract, and of crossed fibres from the lateral column of the spinal cord of the opposite side by means of the decussation of the pyramids, the crossed pyramidal tract; above it enters the pons Varolii, whence the greater number of its fibres pass to the peduncle of the cerebrum, a few run to the cerebellum, and some join with fibres from the olivary body to form the olivary fasciculus.

According to Sappey, the region of the sensory decussation of the medulla oblongata is included in the area of the anterior pyramid, the part forming his second fasciculus of white matter.

M. oblonga'ta, pyr'amid of, lat'eral. The *Restiform body*.

M. oblonga'ta, pyr'amid of, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Funiculus gracilis* and its clava.

M. oblonga'ta, rap'hé of. (Ῥαφή, a seam. F. *raphé du bulbe rachidien*.) A median seam extending between the anterior and the posterior median fissures of the medulla oblongata, dividing the medulla into two lateral halves, and composed of nerve fibres which run in part dorso-ventrally, the *Fibræ rectæ*, in part obliquely, and in part longitudinally. Inter-mixed with the nerve fibres are numerous nerve cells, multipolar and spindle-shaped, the latter being chiefly in connection with the fibræ rectæ of the dorso-ventral fibres.

M. oblonga'ta, re'flex cen'tres in. (L. *reflexus*, bent back. F. *centres reflexes or speciaux du bulbe*; G. *Reflexcentra des verlängerten Markes*.) The reflex centres in the medulla oblongata, the existence of which has been established with some degree of certainty, are the centre for the closure of the eyelids or for winking, the centre for sneezing, the centre for coughing, the centre for sucking and mastication, the centre for the secretion of saliva, the centre for deglutition, the centre for vomiting, the centre for dilatation of the pupil, the centre for co-ordination of spinal centres, the double centre for respiration, one for inspiration, the other for expiration, the centre for phonation, the centre for inhibition of the heart, the centre for acceleration of the heart's action, the vaso-motor centre through excitation of which probably polyuria and diabetes are produced, the centre for general spasm, the centre for uterine contraction, and that for sweating, with perhaps also a thermic centre.

M. oblonga'ta, res'tiform body of. See *Restiform body*.

M. oblonga'ta, sep'tum of. (L. *septum*, a hedge.) Same as *M. oblongata, raphe of*.

M. oblonga'ta, thrombo'sis of. (Θρομβωσις, a becoming curdled.) The coagulation of blood in the arteries supplying the medulla oblongata. The symptoms and results are similar to those observed in embolism of the medulla oblongata.

M. oblonga'ta, tu'mours of. (F. *tumeurs du bulbe rachidien*; I. *tumore della midulla allungata*; G. *Geschwülste des verlängerten*

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Markes.) The principal tumours that have been observed in the medulla oblongata are tubercle, glioma, and gliosarcoma, myxoma, fibroma, and syphilitic neoplasms.

M. oblonga'ta, veins of. The veins of the medulla oblongata do not, as a rule, accompany the arteries, but their distribution has not yet been settled.

M. oblonga'ta, white sub'stance of. (*F. substance blanche de la bulbe rachidienne*.) The white substance of the medulla oblongata is formed by the anterior pyramids, the posterior pyramids, the restiform column, and the intermediate fasciculus or lateral tract. Besides these there are the arciform fibres, some transverse fibres connecting the grey masses in its substance, and also those connecting the olivary bodies with the restiform bodies and nuclei of the posterior columns.

According to Sappey, the white substance of the spinal cord in passing into the medulla oblongata forms five distinct tracts of fibres on each side; an *anterior fasciculus*, the superficial or motor portion of the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata derived from the lateral column of the opposite side of the spinal cord, being the continuation of the crossed pyramidal tract which forms the decussation of the anterior pyramids; a *median fasciculus*, the deep or sensory portion of the anterior pyramid derived from the posterior column of the opposite side of the spinal cord constituting the sensory decussation of the medulla oblongata; a *posterior fasciculus*, derived from the anterior column of the same side of the spinal cord, being the continuation of the direct pyramidal tract; a *lateral fasciculus*, derived from the uncrossed portion of the lateral column of the spinal cord, being the lateral tract of the medulla oblongata; and an *obliquely-ascending fasciculus*, prolonging the column of Goll to the cerebellum, being the posterior pyramid.

M. oblonga'ta, wounds of. (*F. blessures de la bulbe rachidienne*; *G. Verletzung des verlängerten Markes*.) Wounds of the medulla oblongata, notwithstanding its protected position, may result from cuts and stabs, from gunshot injuries, from fractures and dislocations of the first two vertebrae, and especially from the displacement of the odontoid process by which the medulla is compressed. This occurs in the modern method of hanging by the long drop, when as a consequence of the head being suddenly pulled forward, the transverse ligament is either ruptured or the odontoid process slips beneath it. Injury to the medulla oblongata is almost invariably fatal.

M. of hair. (*F. substance médullaire du poil, partie cellulaire, or centrale du poil*; *G. Marksubstanz des Haares*.) The central cellular part of hair. It is often absent. When present it forms about one fourth of the diameter of the hair. The cells are irregularly cubical, arranged in from three to five columns, and are nucleated. By reflected light it is white, by transmitted black; these appearances being caused by the presence of many bullæ of air between the cells.

M. of nerve fibre. The *Medullary sheath*.

M. os'sium. (*L. os*, a bone.) The *Marrow*.

M. re'nis. (*L. ren*, the kidney.) The inner portion of the parenchyma of the *Kidney*.

M. sas'safras. See *Sassafras medulla*, U.S. Ph.

M. saxo'rum. (*L. saxum*, a large, rough stone.) A synonym of *Marl*.

M. spinæ. (*L. spina*, the backbone.) The *Spinal cord*.

M. spinal'is. (*L. spina*, the back-bone, *F. moëlle épinière, m. rachidienne, m. vertébrale*; *G. Rückenmark*.) The spinal marrow or *Spinal cord*.

M. vertebra'lis. (*L. vertebra*, a spine bone.) The *Spinal cord*.

Medullæ. (*L.* nominative plural of *medulla*.) A term for the *Semen*.

Medullar. Same as *Medullary*.

Medullary. (*L. medulla*, marrow. *F. médullaire*; *L. midollare*; *S. medular*; *G. markig, markgehörig, markicht*.) Belonging to, or of the nature of, or resembling, marrow.

In Botany, belonging to, or like, pith.

M. arch. (*G. Markkügelchen*.) The *Formix*.

M. artery. (*F. artère médullaire*; *G. Ernährungsschlagader, Markschlagader*.) The artery which passes through the nutrient foramen in long bones. It is accompanied by a vein or veins; it branches again and again on the endosteum, supplying the marrow and the innermost Haversian canals, from these capillaries run towards the periphery of the bone, anastomosing with those of the compact and cancellated tissue. Some bones have more than one medullary artery. It was formerly called the nutrient or nutritious artery.

M. artery of fe'mur. (*G. Ernährungsschlagader des Oberschenkels*.) A branch of the second or third perforating artery which enters the femur by the nutrient canal, and is distributed to the endosteum.

M. artery of fib'ula. (*G. Ernährungsschlagader des Wadenbeins*.) A branch of the peroneal artery which enters the fibula by its nutrient canal.

M. artery of hu'merus. (*G. Ernährungsschlagader des Oberarmbeins*.) A branch of the brachial artery, or of one of its branches, near the middle of the arm, which enters the humerus by the nutrient canal, and is distributed in the interior of the bone.

M. artery of il'ium. (*G. Ernährungsschlagader des Darmbeins*.) A branch of the gluteal artery; it arises in the pelvis, and, passing out through the great sacro-sciatic foramen, penetrates the substance of the ilium.

M. artery of ra'dius. (*G. Ernährungsschlagader der Speiche*.) A branch of the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm which penetrates the radius and is distributed in its interior.

M. artery of tib'ia. (*Ernährungsschlagader des Schienbeins*.) A branch of the posterior tibial artery, near its commencement, which furnishes small branches to the neighbouring muscles, and then enters the nutrient canal of the tibia for distribution in the interior of the bone.

M. artery of ul'na. (*G. Ernährungsschlagader der Elle*.) A branch of the anterior interosseous artery of the forearm which is distributed in the interior of the ulna.

M. bulb. (*G. Markknopf*.) The *Medulla oblongata*.

M. canal'. (*L. canalis*, a channel. *G. Markkanal*.) The *M. tubc*.

Also, called *Neural canal*.

M. canal' of bone. (*F. canal médul-*

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laire des os; I. canal midollare del os; G. Markhöhle der Knochen, Markkanälchen der Knochen.) The central hollow portion of a long bone containing the marrow. It is produced by a process of absorption in the centre of the growing bone.

M. can'cer. (F. *carcinome encéphaloïde, c. médullaire*; I. *fungo midollare, cancro midollare*; G. Markkrebs, Medullar-Carcinom.) The same as *Cancer, encephaloid*; the term also included many cases of soft sarcoma.

M. carcino'ma. (Καρκίνωμα, a cancer.) Same as *M. cancer*.

M. cavity. (L. *cavea*, an excavated place. G. Markhöhle.) The *M. canal of bone*.

Also, in Botany, a hollow in the medulla arising from the absorption of dead cells, which also invest it, as in many Umbelliferae.

M. cells. (G. Markzellen.) The large multinucleated cells, or osteoclasts, which are found in the marrow of bones.

M. centre. The first rudiment of the central nervous system. It appears as the medullary groove in the dorsal epiblast.

M. centre of cere'brum. The white matter occupying the centre of each cerebral hemisphere.

M. centre of lam'ina of cerebellum. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate.) The white centre of each lamina of the cerebellum. It consists of nerve fibres arranged in parallel or interlacing bundles, which pass from the central white matter and appear to turn into the cortical grey substance. They are not found in the granule-layer, and are believed to be connected with the axis-cylinder processes of the *Purkinje, ganglion cells of*.

M. cone. (G. Markzapfen.) See *Conus medullaris*.

M. cord. (G. Markstränge.) The cord of adenoid substance which occupies the central region of a lymphatic gland.

Also, the same as *M. tube*.

M. crown. (G. Markkrone.) In Botany, the same as *M. sheath*.

M. cylinders. (Κύλινδρος, from κυλινδρῶ, to roll.) The cylindrical or irregularly-shaped masses of adenoid tissue which occupy the spaces between the trabeculae in the medullary portion of the lymphatic glands; they are connected with each other and with the lymph-follicles of the cortex.

M. folds. (F. *réplis médullaires*.) The two ridges of epiblast which appear at a very early period upon the dorsal surface of the embryo, in front, but embracing the front part, of the primitive streak. The medullary folds subsequently coalesce in the median line and convert the medullary groove between them into a canal, the primary cerebro-spinal, medullary, or neural canal or tube.

Also, called *Laminae dorsales*.

M. fungus. (G. Markschwamm.) See *Fungus medullaris*.

M. groove. (F. *sillon primitive*.) The groove formed by the upgrowth of the medullary folds; when the folds coalesce the groove is converted into the medullary canal.

Also, called *Neural groove*.

M. infiltration. (F. *in, into*; filtrer, to strain. G. markichte Infiltration.) A term which has been employed by Rokitsanski to designate the condition of the follicles of Peyer's patches in enteric fever when they are in an

early stage of enlargement from the infiltration of leucocytes.

M. juice. (G. Marksaft.) A synonym of *Marrow*.

M. lam'ina. (G. Markblättchen, Markleisten.) See subheadings of *Lamina medullaris*.

Also, see *Laminae medullares*, and *L. medullares cerebelli*.

M. leucæ'mia. Same as *Leucocythæmia, medullary*.

M. lymph si'nuses. See under *Lymphatic sinuses*.

M. lympho'ma. Same as *Sarcoma, lymphoid*.

M. man'tle of spinal cord. (G. Markmantel des Rückenmarkes.) The outer white substance of the spinal cord.

M. matter of brain. (G. Markstoff des Gehirns.) The white nerve-tissue of the brain.

M. matter of nerve. The *M. sheath*.

M. mem'brane. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin. F. *membrane médullaire de l'os*; I. *membrana midollare*; G. Markhaut.) The *Endosteum*.

M. membrane, inflammation of. See *Osteomyelitis*.

M. myxo'ma. See *Myxoma, medullary*.

M. neur'ine. See *Neurine, medullary*.

M. neuro'ma. See *Neuroma, medullary*.

M. nucle'us. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel. G. Markkern.) A mass of white nerve tissue situated in the midst of grey nerve tissue in the central nervous system, as the *Centrum ovale* of the cerebrum.

M. plate. (G. Markplatte.) That portion of the epiblast along its dorsal surface, in front of the primitive streak, on the floor of the *M. groove*, which becomes differentiated at an early period, and subsequently gives rise to the central nervous system.

Also, called *Neural plate*.

M. pore. Same as *Neural pore*.

M. pyramids. (G. Markpyramiden.) The *Malgpighian pyramids*.

M. rays. (F. *rayons médullaires*; G. Markrindenstrahlen, primäre Markstrahlen, Markverbindungen.) Radiating rows of parenchymatous cells uniting the medulla or pith with the cambium layer and the bark in the stems of exogenous plants. The rays are not quite continuous, as they are interrupted by the fibrovascular bundles forming the wood, but they extend throughout its entire thickness, increasing each year by development from the cambium. They are composed of muriform parenchyma originating from the primary meristem, and have for their function the transfer of elaborated sap from the bark and the cambium layer to the substance of the wood.

Also (G. Markstrahlen, Ludwig), see *Kidney, medullary rays of*.

M. rays of kid'ney. See *Kidney, medullary rays of*.

M. rays, pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) The *M. rays*.

M. rays, sec'ondary. (G. secundäre Markstrahlen.) Intermediate rays which extend from the rings of wood of each successive year to the bark; they originate from the cambium.

M. ridg'es. Same as *M. folds*.

M. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma, medullary*.

M. sector. See *Sector, medullary*.

M. seg'ments. (L. *segmentum*, a slice.) See *Medullated interannular segments*.

MEDULLATED.

M. sheath. (G. *Marksheide*.) The white matter of Schwann; being the highly refracting fatty substance which gives the white colour to medullated nerve fibres, and surrounds the cylinder axis, from which it is separated by a small amount of albuminous fluid. It gives the dark double contour to medullated nerve fibres, and is composed of *Myelin*. It is interrupted at intervals by the nodes of Ranvier. Its substance is obliquely segmented by the constrictions of Lantermann, or *M. segments*.

In Botany (F. *etui médullaire*; G. *Markkrone*, *Marksheide*), the layer of spiral vessels immediately surrounding the medulla or pith, and situated on the innermost part of the first year's growth of wood. It is interrupted for the passage of the medullary rays from the pith to the cambium layer.

M. space, primordial. (L. *primordium*, the beginning. G. *primordialer Markraum*.) Strelzoff's term for the primary medullary cavity of developing bone.

M. spaces. (G. *Markräume*, *Marklücke*.) Müller's term for the large spaces filled with embryonic marrow found in ossifying bone. They are formed by the absorption of the calcified cartilage capsules and the walls of the primary areolæ by osteoblastic tissue. Sharpey called them the *Areolæ secundary*.

Also, see *M. cavity*.

M. spots. (G. *Markflecke*, *Markwiederholungen*, Rossmässler.) Nördlinger's term for local hypertrophies in the medullary rays, such as are seen in many woods, but normally in *Alnus* and *Sorbus*, which frequently contain starch corpuscles, tannin, or brown colouring matter.

M. stria. (L. *stria*, a streak.) The peduncle of the pineal body. It extends along the upper and mesial surfaces of the optic thalamus.

M. striæ. (L. *stria*. G. *Markstreifen*.) See *Striæ medullares*.

M. substance of brain. (G. *Markstoff des Gehirns*.) The white nerve tissue, or internal substance of the brain.

M. substance of kidney. See under *Kidney*.

M. substance of Schwann. The *M. sheath*.

M. substance of suprarenal capsules. See under *Adrenals*.

M. system. A name given by Bichat to the marrow of bones and the membranes enclosing it. It is divisible into that occupying the shafts of the long bones, and that occupying the spongy tissue of the extremities of the long bones, of the short bones, and of the flat bones.

Also, in Botany, the central cells or pith.

M. tis'sue. (G. *Markgewebe*.) The tissue of the *Marrow*.

Also, the tissue constituting the medulla or pith of plants.

M. tube. (G. *Markrohr*, *Marksehlach*.) The tube formed by the closure and union of the laminae dorsales or *M. folds* in the embryo, and from which the brain and spinal cord are formed. The union takes place from behind forwards, and the tube is wider in front, where it forms the primary cerebral vesicles, than towards the caudal extremity. Its walls are entirely formed of epiblast, and become constricted during growth to form the fore-brain or prosencephalon with the inter-brain or thalamencephalon, the mid-brain or mesencephalon, the hind-brain or

epencephalon, and the after-brain or metencephalon; the canal becomes the central ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord.

Also, called *Neural tube*.

M. tumour. (G. *Markgeschwulst*.) An encephaloid cancer; also, a soft sarcoma.

M. va'so-mo'tor cen'tre. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motus*, movement; *centrum*, a centre.) A collection of ganglion cells situated in the medulla oblongata, near the cardiac and respiratory centres. Its function is to regulate the calibre of the blood-vessels, and so to control the supply of blood to various parts, or perhaps more properly to control the vaso-motor centres in the spinal cord which perform these functions.

M. ve'lum, ante'rior. (L. *velum*, a sail; *anterior*, in front.) The *M. velum, superior*.

M. ve'lum, infe'rior. (L. *velum*; *inferior*, lower. G. *unteres Marksegel*.) A prolongation from the white substance of the central part of the cerebellum which appears in front, and upon each side, of the nodule of the cerebellum; its lower and hinder border is continuous with the ependyma which closes the fourth ventricle. The velum is covered in and concealed by the amygdalæ.

M. ve'lum, poste'rior. (L. *velum*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *M. velum, inferior*.

M. ve'lum, supe'rior. (L. *velum*, a sail; *superior*, that is above. G. *vorderes Marksegel*.) The layer of white matter, marked transversely with several grey laminae, which, with the intervening sulci, form the *Ligula*, which bridges over the triangular interval between the two crura cerebelli, and forms, together with them, the posterior part of the roof of the fourth ventricle.

Also, called *Valve of Vieussens*.

Medullated. (L. *medulla*, marrow. G. *markhaltig*.) Having marrow, or pith, or a substance like to it.

M. interan'nular seg'ments. (L. *inter*, between; *annulus*, a ring; *segmentum*, a piece cut off.) Ranvier's term for the individual parts produced by the apparent breaks of continuity, called sections of Lantermann, found in the white substance of Schwann in the peripheral medullated nerve fibres, whereby the sheath appears to be divided into longer or shorter segments, each with one conical end which fits into the hollowed end of the adjacent segment. It is doubtful whether these appearances are natural or artificial. See *Medullary sheath*.

M. nerve-fi'bres. (F. *fibres à moelle*, *f. à myéline*, *f. à double contour*, *f. foncées*; G. *doppeltcontourigte*, or *dunkelrandige*, or *markhaltige Nerven-fasern*.) The kind of nerve fibres which are chiefly found in the cerebro-spinal nerves as opposed to the non-medullated fibres characteristic of the sympathetic nerves. They may be divided into three classes, according to their size, small or fine fibres with a diameter of about 1μ to 4μ , medium sized with a diameter of 4μ to 9μ , and large or coarse fibres have a diameter of from 9μ to 20μ . They consist of the cylinder axis with its sheath, surrounded by the medullary sheath, or white substance of Schwann, which is invested by a delicate membrane or neurilemma. The axis cylinder is continuous throughout the whole length of the nerve, but the medullary sheath is interrupted at intervals by the nodes of Ranvier. They are cylin-

MEDULLI—MEGACEPHALOUS.

dricial in shape, and have a dark double border produced by the medullary sheath. After death, and especially on the application of pressure, or of water, or of a saline solution, they become nodulated, and double-contoured drops of their constituent myelin escape. They form the great bulk of the substance of the cranial and spinal nerves; they constitute, having lost their neurilemma, the white matter of the nerve-centres; and they are found in small numbers in the sympathetic nerves.

M. neuro'mata. See *Neuromata*, *medul-lated*.

Medull'i-spinal. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spina*, the spine.) Relating to the spinal marrow.

M. veins. The *Spinal cord*, *veins of*.

Medull'ic. (L. *medulla*.) Relating to the marrow.

M. ac'id. $C_2H_4O_2 = C_2O.H_4 . CO_2H$. A fatty substance obtained from the bone-marrow, and existing in the fat, of the ox; it melts at $72.5^\circ C$. ($162.5^\circ F$.)

Medullin. (L. *medulla*, pith. F. *médul-line*; I. *midollina*; S. *medulina*; G. *Markstoff*.) Braconnot's term for the cellulose of the parietes of the cells of the pith of plants, particularly that of the *Helianthus*, or sun-flower.

Medullisa'tion. (L. *medulla*, marrow, pith.) The condition of bone resulting from rarefying osteitis. The bone is thinned, whilst the Haversian canals and lacunæ enlarge.

In Botany, the production and formation of the pith.

Medull'i'tis. (L. *medulla*, marrow. F. *medullite*; G. *Markenzündung*.) The same as *Myelitis*, or inflammation of the spinal marrow.

Also, Gerdy's term for inflammation of the marrow of bone and its membrane. See *Osteomyelitis*.

Medullit'ium. (L. *medulla*, pith, mar-row.) Same as *Medulla ossium*.

Medul'lo-arthritis. (L. *medulla*; Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a joint.) Greig Smith's term for the form of arthritis which commences as an inflammation of the red marrow of the cancelli of the epiphyses of the long bones; there is great tenderness, and nocturnal startings. The other form is *Synovio-arthritis*.

Medul'locells. (L. *medulla*; *cellula*, a small chamber. F. *medullocelles*, Robin.) Same as *Marrow cells*.

M.s., tumour with. A *Myeloid tumour*.

Medul'lo-encephal'ic. (L. *medulla*; Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.) Relating to the spinal cord and the brain.

Medullose. (L. *medulla*.) Same as *Medullous*.

Medul'lous. (L. *medulla*, marrow, pith. F. *médulleux*; G. *markig*.) Having, or full of, marrow or pith.

Also, applied to a stem that is filled with pith, as the young shoots of the *Sambucus ebulus*.

Medu'sa. (L. *Medusa*, daughter of Phorcus, one of the Gorgons, whose hair Minerva turned into serpents; the animal was so called from the appearance of its tentacles. F. *meduse*; G. *Qualle*, *Meduse*.) The jellyfish or sea-blubber. A stage in the development of the hydraform Polyps. In the typical forms there is a bell-shaped umbrella, or nectocalyx, fringed with tentacles, from the centre of the under surface of which a tubular manubrium hangs. The cavity of the manubrium leads up into the umbrella, and then

radiates into four or more canals, which join a circular canal running round the rim of the nectocalyx. The inferior opening of the umbrella is partially closed by a projecting shelf, named the velum, extending from its inner margin. The edge of the nectocalyx also presents marginal bodies, which may be eyespots or auditory vesicles. The nervous system consists of a double ring of nerve fibres with nerve cells, the upper ring lying in the ectoderm, and terminates in sense hairs; the lower ring contains a larger number of ganglion cells, and the two rings are connected by transverse nerve fibres, which traverse a delicate uniting membrane. The nectocalyx is rhythmically contractile. Its movements are paralysed by removal of the nervous rings. The spermaries or ovaries are generally in different individuals, and are lodged either in the walls of the manubrium or in those of the radiating canals. Medusæ are generally free, but sometimes remain attached to the parent hydroid polyp. In the latter case it may be a mere process of the parent's body-wall when it constitutes a spore sac; or it may be only partially developed, and is then termed a disguised medusa. Many species possess stinging properties, owing to the cells on their surface being nematoid, and many kinds are highly phosphorescent.

M. aur'ita. Linn. (L. *auritus*, furnished with ears.) Hab. European seas. This species is very irritant to the skin, and is used as an application to it for the relief of neuralgia.

M.'s head. The *Euphorbia caput-medusæ*. Also, the *Hydnum caput-medusæ*.

Medu'siform. (*Medusa*; L. *forma*, likeness.) Like a medusa in shape.

M. gon'ophore. See *Gonophore*, *medusoid*.

Medusip'arous. (*Medusa*; L. *pario*, to bring forth.) Producing, as an intermediate stage of development, a *Medusa*.

Medu'soid. (*Medusa*; Gr. *εἶδος*, form.) Like a medusa in shape. The detached gonophore or reproductive zooid of the Hydra.

Meenah hárma. The name in Bombay for the inferior kind of *Myrrh*.

Meerschaum. (G. *Meer*, the sea; *Schaum*, foam; because, as it was found in white lumps by the sea-shore, it was supposed to be petrified foam of the sea.) A white, light, dull, soapy-feeling substance, being hydrated silicate of magnesium, found in Greece, but chiefly in Natolia, in Asia Minor, and used for the making of tobacco pipes. The purer sorts contain 50 per cent. of silica and 25 of magnesia or more, the remainder being water.

Mees'ia. A Genus of the Order *Musci*.

M. uligino'sa. Hedw. (L. *uligo*, moisture.) Hab. Europe, in damp places. Used as a resolvent.

Megabacte'ria. (Μέγας, large; *bacterium*.) One of the stages in the development of Billroth's *Coccobacteria septica*.

Megacephal'ic. (Μέγας; κεφαλή, the head.) Having a large head.

M. skull. See *Skull*, *megacephalic*.

Megaceph'alous. (Μέγας, great; κεφαλή, the head. F. *mégacéphale*; G. *groszköpfig*.) Large-headed. Applied to plants that have large calathidia; or flowers united into large heads.

Also, applied to animals remarkable for the large size of their heads.

MEGACEROUS—MEGALOSPLANCHNOS.

Megac'erosus. (Μέγας, great; κέρας, a horn. F. *mégacère*.) Having great horns, as the *Cervus megacerus*.

Megacheil'ous. (Μέγας, great; χεῖλος, a lip.) Big-lipped.

In Entomology, having a large labrum.

Megacoc'ci. (Μέγας, large; κόκκος, a berry.) One of the stages in the development of Billroth's *Coccobacteria septica*.

Meg'acosc. (Μέγας; κόσμος, the world.) Same as *Macrocosm*.

Megad'erous. (Μέγας; δέρη, the neck. F. *mégadère*.) Having a long neck.

Meg'a-electrom'eter. (Μέγας, great; electrometer. F. *méga-électromètre*.) Applied by Deluc to electrometers capable of detecting and measuring considerable quantities of electricity.

Megafar'ad. (Μέγας; farad.) An electro-galvanic unit consisting of one million farads.

Megagnath'ous. (Μέγας; γνάθος, the jaw. F. *mégagnathe*.) Having a large jaw.

Megalanth'ous. (Μέγας, great; άνθος, a flower. F. *mégalanthe*.) Having large or ample flower-leaves.

Megalanthropogen'esis. (Μέγας, great; άνθρωπος, man; γένεσις, generation. F. *mégalanthropogénésie*; I. *megalanthropogenesis*.) A term used by Robert for a proposed plan of developing the human race in stature and intellect by selection of fit persons to intermarry.

Megalei'on. The same as *Megaleum*.

Meg'alerg. (Μέγας, great; έργον, work.) A unit of work consisting of a million ergs.

Megale'um. (*Megalus*, its inventor.) Old name (Gr. *μεγαλειον*) for a certain ointment, held to be the same as *Mendesium* by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ii, 2, but considered a distinct ointment by Dioscorides, i, 69, 72.

Megaloblast. (Μέγας; βλαστός, a sprout.) Ehrlich's term for the nucleated red blood-discs found in the blood of anæmic persons, and chiefly in those suffering from progressive anæmia.

Megalocar'dia. (Μέγας, great; καρδία, the heart.) The condition of having a large or hypertrophied heart.

Megalocar'diac. (F. *mégalocardiaque*.) Of, or belonging to, *Megalocardia*.

Megalocar'pous. (Μέγας, great; καρπός, fruit. F. *mégalocarpe*.) Having large fruit.

Megalocephalic. (Μέγας, great; κεφαλή, the head. F. *mégalocephale*.) Large headed.

Megaloceph'aly. (Μέγας; κεφαλή. F. *mégalocephalie*.) The condition of having a large head, either normally or abnormally. As a natural condition, it is generally accompanied by considerable intelligence; as a morbid condition, it has been observed in insanity and in epilepsy.

Megaloc'erus. (Μέγας; κέρας, a horn. F. *mégacère*.) A monster fœtus having large protuberances like horns on the forehead.

Megalochir'ous. (Μέγας; χείρ, the hand. F. *mégalochire*.) Having large hands, or large tentacles.

Megalocœ'lia. (Μέγας; κοιλία, the belly. F. *mégaloœlie*.) A name for the large intestine.

Also, a term for a large belly.

Megalocœ'lic. (F. *mégaloœlique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Megalocœlia*.

Megalocor'nea. (Μέγας; cornea.) A synonym of *Hydrophthalmus*.

Meg'alocyte. (Μέγας, great; κύτος, a hollow.) Very large red blood-corpuscles seen in anæmia; they measure from 8·5 μ to 14 μ in diameter.

Megalodont'ous. (Μέγας; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *megalodonte*; G. *grosszahnig*.) Large-toothed.

Megaloma'nia. (Μέγας, great; μανία, mania. F. *mégalomanie*; G. *Grössenwahn*.) The form of insanity in which the delusions are of great things; the patient believes that he is inordinately wealthy, that he is high in rank, that he is enormously strong, or that he occupies a position of great power. Foville affirms that this is the latest stage of melancholia with delirium, the delusions being those of persecution caused, as the patient ultimately supposes, by jealousy of his greatness. Many megalomaniacs are illegitimate children.

Megalom'elus. (Μέγας, great; μέλος, a limb. F. *mégalomèle*.) A monster fœtus with very large limbs.

Megalom'ely. (Μέγας; μέλος.) The condition of a *Megalomelus*.

Megalomet'rous. (Μέγας, great; μετρέω, to measure. F. *mégalomètre*.) Applied by G. Almann to plants of which the perianth is divided into four, five, seven, or a greater number of parts.

Megalo'pa. (Μέγας, large; ὤψ, the eye.) The second larval stage in the development of *Carcinus maenas*, the shore-crab. It is intermediate between the zoea and the adult form. In this stage, the posterior appendages take up their final position under the thorax, there are two pedunculated eyes, and the proper five pairs of ambulatory limbs appear.

Megalophon'ia. (Μέγας, great; φωνή, the voice. F. *mégalophonie*.) The condition of having a loud strong voice.

Megalophon'ic. (F. *mégalophonique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Megalophonía*.

Megalophon'ous. (Μέγας; φωνή, the voice.) Having a loud voice.

Megalophthal'mus. (Μέγας, large; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) The same as *Hydrophthalmus*.

Megalop'ia. See *Megalopsia*.

Megalop'odous. (Μέγας, great; πούς, a foot. F. *mégalope*; G. *grossfüssig*.) Having a long foot.

Megalop'orous. (Μέγας, great; πόρος, a pore. F. *mégalopore*.) Applied to a mushroom which has very large pores.

Megalop'sia. (Μέγας, great; ὄψις, vision. F. *mégalopsie*; G. *Vergrössersehen*.) That condition of sight in which objects are apparently enlarged.

Megalopter'ous. (Μέγας, great; πτερόν, a wing. F. *mégaloptère*; G. *grossflügelig*.) Having large wings.

Megalorh'izous. (Μέγας, large; ρίζα, a root. F. *mégalorhize*.) Having great thick roots, as the *Oxalis megalorhiza*.

Megalosper'mous. (Μέγας, great; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *mégalosperme*.) Having large fruit or seeds, as the *Galium megalospermum*.

Megalosplanch'nos. (Μέγας, great; σπλάχνον, a bowel or viscus. F. *mégalosplanchnie*; I. *megalosplanchnia*; G. *grosse Eingeweide habend*.) Having large viscera, or prominent bowels. Anciently applied to one who was pot-bellied.

MEGALOSPLANCHNUS—MEHADIA.

Also, an abdomen preternaturally enlarged from some tumour or swelling, whether scirrhus, œdema, or inflammation.

Megalosplanchnus. The same as *Megalosplanchnos*.

Megalosplénia. (Μέγας, great; σπλήν, the spleen. *F. mégalosplénie*; *I. megalosplénia*.) Enlargement or tumefaction of the spleen.

Megalo'tous. (Μέγας, great; οὖς, the ear. *F. mégalote*; *G. grossen Ohren habend*.) Having large ears, as the *Canis megalotis*.

Megan'thous. (Μέγας, great; ἄνθος, a flower. *F. méganthe*.) Having large flowers, as the *Guarea megantha*.

Megap'odous. (Μέγας; ποὺς, a foot. *F. mégapode*.) Having large feet.

Meg'arrhin. A glycosid found by Young in *Megarrhiza californica*, similar to saponin; it is a dilator of the pupil.

Megarrhiza. (Μέγας; ῥίζα, a root.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

M. californica, Torrey. A drastic purgative, producing nausea and vomiting, urinary irritation, and death.

Megarrhizein. A decomposition product of megarrhizin, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and chloroform, insoluble in cold water and in ether; it forms white, feathery crystals, and is purgative.

Megarrhizin. A brownish, resinous, bitter glucoside found by Heaney in *Megarrhiza californica*. It produces in dogs vomiting, diarrhoea, and tenesmus; and in large doses gastroenteritis, urinary irritation, and death.

Megarrhizone'tin. A substance obtained, along with sugar, by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on megarrhizin.

Megarrhizitin. A crystalline alkaloid found by Heaney, along with megarrhizin, in the root of *Megarrhiza californica*.

Meg'ascope. (Μέγας; σκοπέω, to observe.) Charles's term for a form of solar microscope used for the examination of comparatively large bodies, and for the projection of images of large opaque objects.

Meg'aseme. (Μέγας; σήμα, a sign.) A term applied by Broca to the orbital index of the cranium if above 89.

Meg'asporange. (Μέγας; spore.) Bennett's term for *Macrosporangium*.

Megasporang'ium. (Μέγας, great; sporangium. *F. megasporange*.) Same as *Macrosporangium*.

Meg'aspore. (Μέγας, great; σπόρος, a seed.) The large, female, reproductive spores of the *Lycopodiaceæ* analogous to ovules. See *Macrospore*.

Megastachyous. (Μέγας, great; στάχυς, an ear of corn. *F. mégastachyé*.) Having flowers disposed in large ears or spikes, as the *Pavia megastachya*.

Megasthen'ic. (Μέγας; σθένος, strength.) Possessing great muscular power; ability in a man to lift from 250 to 300 kilogrammes.

Megastoma, Grassi. (Μέγας; στόμα, the mouth.) A Genus of the Family *Polymastigina*, Bütschli, of flagellate Infusoria.

M. intestinal'is, Grassi. (*L. intestinum*, gut.) This species is parasitic, and has been found in the small intestines of various species of mice, in cats, and in man.

Megastomatous. (Μέγας, great;

στόμα, a mouth. *F. mégastome*.) Having a large mouth.

Also, applied by De Blainville to those univalve shells that are not symmetrical and the opening of which is very large.

Megast'omous. Same as *Megastomatous*.

Meg'atherm. (Μέγας, great; θερμή, heat.) A plant which requires a high temperature for its growth.

Meg'avolt. (Μέγας; volt.) A unit of electric difference of potential consisting of one million volts.

Megazo'osporange. (Μέγας; ζῷον, an animal; σπορά, seed; ἀγγείον, a vessel.) The theca which contains the megazospores.

Megazo'ospore. (Μέγας.) Bennett's term for *Macrozoospore*.

Meg'ethos. (Μέγεθος, greatness.) The stature of men or women.

Megistocephalus. (Μέγιστος, superl. of μέγας, long; κεφαλή, the head.) Term applied to an elongated cranium.

Megis'totherm. (Μέγιστος, superl. of μέγας; θερμή, heat.) A plant which only lives in very great heat.

Meglin, J. A. A French physician, born at Sulz in Alsace in 1756, died in Colmar in 1824, after living some time in Paris.

M.'s pills. Equal parts of extract of hyoscyamus and flowers of zinc. A two-grain pill morning and evening, gradually increased till twenty or thirty pills are taken daily. They are given in cases of neuralgia.

Meg'ohm. (Μέγας, great; ohm.) A measure of electrical resistance consisting of a million ohms.

Megrim. (Mid. E. *migrim*, *migreim*, *migrène*; from *F. migraine*; from Low L. *hemigranea*; from L. *hemigranum*; from Gr. ἡμικράνον, a pain in one side of the face. *I. emigrania*, *megrana*; *S. jauquea*, *migrana*; *G. Migräne*, *halbseitiges Kopfwch*.) See *Hemicrania*.

M., ophthal'mic. See *Migraine*, *ophthal'mic*.

Megrim's. Same as *Megrim*.

In Veterinary Medicine, a sudden attack of apparent giddiness in the horse, believed to arise from cerebral congestion; he staggers, or stands still and stupid; there is a shaking of the head from side to side or up and down, the vessels of the throat are distended, the eyes stare, the nostrils are dilated, the breathing is rapid or stertorous, the cervical and facial muscles twitch, and the skin is damp. In more severe cases the excitement is greater, the muscular tremors are more extensive, and the animal rearing or plunging forwards falls prostrate; the paroxysms rarely last long. The attacks are most frequent in hot weather and during exertion.

Mehad'ia. Hungary, on the confines of Wallachia and Servia, and one of the spurs of the Carpathian mountains, 174 metres above the sea. Thermal waters, impregnated with chloride of sodium and lime carbonate, and some with hydrogen sulphide; all contain traces of iodides and some of bromides. The springs, of which there are twenty-two, vary in temperature from 52° C. (125·6° F.) to 37° C. (98·6° F.). The waters of the Franzbrunnen are tonic and stimulating, with the ordinary properties of sulphur waters, and laxative, owing to the soda salts. They are used in gouty, rheumatic, scrofulous,

and syphilitic affections, and in chronic mucous catarrhs. The waters of the Karlsbrunnen and Herculesbrunnen are employed also in cases of nervous irritability.

Méhn, Ca'mille. A French pharmacist, born in 1835, died in 1887.

M.'s test. A test for albumin in urine. It is composed of alcohol two parts, acetic acid one part, and carbolic acid one part.

Meibom, Hein'rich. A German physician, born in Lübeck in 1638, died at Helmstädt in 1700.

Meibomian. Relating to *Meibom, Heinrich*.

M. cyst. (Κυστίς, the bladder.) A small, round, hard swelling in the eyelids, consisting of a distended Meibomian gland from blockage of its mouth. It is often known as *Tarsal tumour* or *Chalazion*.

M. follicles. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) Same as *M. glands*.

M. glands. (F. *glandes de Meibom*; I. *glandoli di Meibomio*; G. *Meibom'sche Drüsen, Tarsaldrüsen*.) A series of acinous, sebaceous glands, situated on the ocular surface of the free margin of each eyelid, numbering thirty to forty in the upper, and twenty to thirty in the lower, eyelid; they are situated beneath the palpebral mucous membrane, and are placed vertically and parallel to one another. They consist of a long, wavy, central tube or duct, lined by a membrana propria with several rows of cells; at the sides of the main duct are short, knob-like, spheroidal acini, filled with cells containing much fat. The glands extend more than half way across the lid, and open by minute orifices near the posterior border of the free margin of the lid. They secrete a sebaceous matter which prevents the lids from adhering during sleep.

Meibomius. The Latinised form of *Meibom*.

M., glands of. See *Meibomian glands*.

M., humour of. (L. *humor*, moisture.) The secretion of the *Meibomian glands*.

Meid'ling. Austria, on the railway between Vienna and Trieste. A thermal sulphur water and also a cold spring, both containing sodium sulphate, calcium and sodium sulphide, and hydrogen sulphide; the warm spring contains salts of carbonic acid in addition.

Meigs, James Ait'ken. An American physician; born in 1829, died in 1879.

M.'s mixture. A substitute for human milk, consisting of one part of cow's milk, 2 parts of cream containing about 16 per cent. of fat, and 3 parts of a solution of 17·75 drachms of sugar of milk in a pint of water.

Meilig'ma. (Μελίγμα, from μελίσσω, to soothe or soften. G. *Besänftigungsmittel, Erleichterungsmittel*.) A soothing application; that which makes pleasant and comfortable, and serves to soothe.

Also, the same as *Mel*, or honey, according to Kraus.

Me'in. A thick yellow oil, soluble in alcohol and ether, not volatile without decomposition, obtained from the root of *Meum athamanticum*.

Mein'berg. Germany. The wells are situated in Lippe Detmold, in Hanover, at an elevation of 200 metres above the sea. The Kochsalzquelle contains sodium chloride 5·078 grammes, magnesium chloride ·782, sodium sulphate 1·365, calcium sulphate 1·669, magnesium iodide ·901, calcium carbonate ·748, magnesium carbonate

·064, ferrous carbonate ·001, and much free carbonic acid. The Schwefelquelle contains sodium sulphide ·008, sodium sulphate ·724, magnesium sulphate ·214, calcium sulphate 1·033, calcium carbonate ·266, ferrous carbonate ·001, carbonic acid gas and hydrogen sulphide. They are serviceable, for drinking and as baths, in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and scrofula, and in diseases of the spinal cord; the saline waters being especially used in lymphatic conditions, and the sulphur waters in skin diseases. Mud baths are also used.

Meiocar'dia. (Μειώω, to make smaller; καρδιά, the heart.) A name given by Ceradini to the diminution which takes place in the bulk of the heart during its systole.

Meiophyll'y. (Μειώω; φύλλον, a leaf.) The suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

Meio'sis. (Μείωσις, from μειώω.) The status decrementi of a disease, or that period during which the symptoms abate.

Meioste'monous. (Μειώω; στήμων, a thread.) Having fewer stamens than sepals and petals, as the lilac.

Meioste'mony. (Μειώω; στήμων.) The suppression or non-development of one or more stamens, so that the number of the stamens does not equal the number of the divisions of the corolla.

Mei'otaxy. (Μειώω; τάξις, an arrangement.) The complete suppression of a foliar whorl, as, for example, of the corolla or stamens.

Meiss'ner, Ge'org. A German physiologist, born in Hanover in 1829; still living, and now Professor of Physiology at Göttingen.

M.'s bod'ies. The same as *Tactile corpuscles*, compound.

M.'s corpuscles. (L. dim. of *corpus*, body. F. *corpuscules de Meissner*; G. *Meissner'schen Tastkörperchen*.) The *Tactile corpuscles*.

M.'s ganglia. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin.) The ganglia of the *M., plexus of*.

M., plex'us of. (F. *plexus du Meissner*; G. *Meissner'scher plexus*.) A gangliated plexus of non-medullated nerve fibres and ganglion cells situated beneath the circular muscular coat and in the submucous layer of the small intestine. It is distinguished from Auerbach's plexus by its finer threads. The points of junction of the fibres present ganglion cells. It partly supplies the circular layer of the muscular coat, and partly the mucous coat itself and the epithelium. See *Plexus myentericus internus*.

Meiu'rous. (Μειώω, to lessen; ούρά, the tail.) Shortened; running to a point. A term applied to the pulse when it gradually diminishes in strength.

Mel, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *mel*; Gr. μέλι, honey. F. *miel*; I. *miele*; S. *miel*; G. *Honig*.) The honey, the saccharine secretion of the *Apis mellifica*, obtained from flowers, and deposited in the honeycomb.

M. aceta'tum. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.) Same as *Oxymel*.

M. ægypt'iacum. A preparation of vinegar, honey, and verdigris. It is an escharotic and detergent for foul ulcers. The old *Linimentum æruginis*.

M. ac'reum. (L. *acreus*, belonging to the air.) A synonym of *Manna*.

M. arundina'ceum. (L. *arundo*, a reed.) A synonym of *Sugar*. Sugar, because it is

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purified juice of the sugar-cane, *Saccharum officinarum*.

M. arundin'ibus. (L. *arundo*, a reed.) A name given by Theophrastus to the sugar of the sugar-cane.

M. bora'cis. B. Ph. Honey of borax. Borax 60 grains, glycerin 30 grains, clarified honey 480 grains, mixed together.

M. can'næ. (L. *canna*, a cane.) Unrefined sugar.

M. coc'tum. (L. *coctus*, cooked.) Boiled honey.

M. depura'tum. B. Ph., G. Ph. (L. *de*, from; *purus*, pure. F. *mellite simple*, *sirop de miel*; G. *gereinigter Honig*.) Honey melted in a water-bath, and strained, while hot, through flannel moistened with warm water.

M. despuma'tum. U.S. Ph. (L. *despumatus*, part. of *despumo*, to skim off. G. *abgeschäumter Honig*.) Honey heated by means of a water-bath, the scum removed, and then strained.

M. præpara'tum. (L. *præparo*, to make ready beforehand.) Same as *M. depuratum*.

M. rosa'ceum. Old term for *Rhodomeli*.

M. ro'sæ. U.S. Ph. (L. *rosa*, the rose. F. *mellite des roses*, *miel rosaté*; G. *Rosenhonig*.) Honey of rose. Red rose, in No. 40 powder, 8 parts is moistened with diluted alcohol 2 parts, and percolated with more diluted alcohol till 33 parts are obtained; the first three parts are reserved and the remainder evaporated to 5 parts, the reserve is added, and the whole mixed with clarified honey 92 parts. Used as an ingredient in mouth washes and gargles.

M. rosa'rum. Same as *M. rosaceum*.

M. rosa'tum. G. Ph. (G. *Rosenhonig*.) Red rose flowers one part, macerated for twenty-four hours in water six parts; evaporate the expressed fluid to the consistence of a syrup, treat with five times its quantity of spirit, filter, and add ten parts of purified honey, then evaporate to ten parts.

M. ros'cidum. (L. *roscidus*, full of dew.) Same as *M. æreum*.

M. scil'læ. See *Oxymel scillæ*.

M. so'dæ bora'tis. See *M. boracis*.

M. so'dii borac'ici. Same as *M. boracis*.

M. vino'sum. (L. *vinosus*, full of wine.) Honey wine prepared by fermenting honey and water.

M. vir'ginum. (L. *virgo*, a virgin.) Honey which flows spontaneously from the honeycomb.

Mela. Same as *Mèle*.

Melacon'ite. (Μέλας, black; *κονία*, dust. G. *Melakonit*.) Amorphous black copper ore, consisting chiefly of oxide of copper.

Mela'da. See *Mal de Melada*.

Melæ'na. (Μέλανα, feminine nominative singular of μέλας, black; νόσος, disease, being understood. F. *melæna*; L. *melæna*; S. *melæna*; G. *schwarze Krankheit*, s. *Ruhr*.) An old term for a supposed specific disease which was characterised by the evacuation of black or bloody matter from the bowels, and the vomiting of green, or black, or bloody fluid from the stomach. The disease was supposed to be hepatic in origin, and was said to be accompanied by yellowness or dark greenness of the skin.

In Modern Medicine, the term is used to indicate the presence of altered blood, usually tarlike or grumous, in the evacuations from the bowels, other than that produced by piles. The hæmorrhagic discharge to present the characters

of melæna must have taken place in the stomach or the upper part of the small intestine; if it be from the lower part of the small intestine or from the large intestine it presents the usual characters of blood.

Some include vomiting of blood also under this head if the blood be black in colour, reserving the term *Hæmatemesis* for the vomiting of red blood.

M. cholæ'a. (Χολή, bile.) A name for *Icterus niger*.

M. cruen'ta. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) The vomiting of grumous blood, especially when connected with disease of the liver.

M. fungo'sa carcino'des. (Καρκίνος, cancer; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Fungus hæmatodes*.

M. neonato'rum. (Νέος, new, recent; L. *natus*, part. of *nascor*, to be born.) An affection in which a few hours or days after birth discharge of blood takes place from the mouth or rectum, or from both. The infant becomes dull, the face pale, the eyes sunken, the fontanelles depressed, the skin cool, and the pulse rapid. In some instances no pathological changes can be observed in the various organs of the body, in others there may be sugillations and jaundice of the skin, ulcers of the stomach and intestines. It may also result from pyæmia and from hæmophilia; according to Klebs it is caused by some microbe. It was noticed by Störck in 1750.

M. neonato'rum spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, false.) Discharge of black material from the mouth or bowels of an infant consequent on its having swallowed some of its own or of its mother's blood.

M. neonato'rum ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) Melæna occurring in infants in consequence of pathological changes in the blood or intestinal tract.

Melæ'nagogue. (Μέλαινα; ἄγω, to carry off.) A medicine capable of removing the black bile.

Melænam'esis. See *Melænemesis*.

Melænem'esis. (Μέλαινα; ἔμεσις, a vomiting.) The vomiting of blackish-brown matter like coffee grounds; it consists of blood altered by the action of the acids of the gastric secretions.

Melæ'nic. (Μέλαινα. F. *mélanique*; G. *Melänabetreffend*.) Of, or belonging to, *Melæna*.

Melænodiarrhœ'a. (Μέλαινα; διαρροία, a flowing through. F. *mélænodiarrhée*.) Diarrhœa which is complicated with a blackish bloody or sanguinolent discharge.

Melænorrag'ia. (Μέλαινα; ῥήγνυμι, to break up.) The same as *Melæna*.

Melagal'lic. (Μέλας, black; L. *gallicus*, pertaining to gall. F. *melagallique*; G. *schwarzgallsauer*.) Of, or belonging to, black gall.

Melagast'rate. (Μέλας, black; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *mélagastre*.) Having a black belly, as the *Labrus melagaster*.

Melag'ra. (Μέλος, a limb; ἄγω, a catching. F. *mélagre*; G. *Gliederschmerz*.) Pain and aching in the limbs.

M. parturient'ium. (L. *parturio*, to be in labour. F. *mélagre des accouchées*.) Pains in the limbs of lying-in women.

Mel'ain. (Μέλας, black. F. *melaine*; I. *melaina*; G. *Melain*, *Sepiaschwarz*.) A black powder obtained, by Bizio, from the ink of the cuttle-fish. It is soluble in water, from which

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it is precipitated by the mineral acids and salts and by alcohol. It is not bleached by chlorine.

Also, the black pigment of the choroid tunic of the eye.

Melaleuca. (Μέλας, black, from the colour of the trunk; λευκός, white, from the colour of the branches and leaves. F. *mélaleuque*; G. *Kajaputbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*. There are upwards of fifty species, chiefly growing in Guinea, the Moluccas, and East India.

M. cajuputi, Roxb. (From Malay *caju-paeti*, or *Kayu puti*, signifying white wood or tree. F. *mélaleuque de Java*; G. *Cajaputbaum*, *Silberbaum*.) The *M. minor*.

M. Cunninghami, Schau. The *M. leucadendron*.

M. ericæfolia, Smith. (L. *erica*, the heath; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Australia. Supplies some oil of cajuput.

M. flaviflora. (L. *flavus*, yellow; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. islands of the Pacific Ocean. Yields an ethereal oil which is used in medicine.

M. leucadendron, Linn. (Λευκός, white; δένδρον, a tree. F. *mélaleuque des Moluques*, *m. à bois blanc*; G. *echte Cajaputbaum*.) Formerly supposed to be the source of cajuput oil; it probably furnishes some of the commercial oil.

M. linariæfolia, Smith. (*Linaria*; L. *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Queensland, New South Wales. Yields some oil of cajuput, the sp. gr. of which is 0·90, and which polarises to the right.

M. minor, Smith. (L. *minor*, less. F. *mélaleuque d'Anboine*, *m. nain*.) The official source from which cajuput oil is obtained. The *Arbor alba minor* of Rumphius. It is probably only a variety of *M. leucadendron*.

M. saligna, Gmelin. (L. *salignus*, willow-like.) The *M. leucadendron*.

M. scoparia, Wendl. The *Leptospermum scoparium*.

M. splendens, B. Br. (L. *splendens*, brilliant. G. *glänzenden Cajaputbaum*.) A species of cajuput tree having beautiful scarlet flowers. It supplies some cajuput oil.

M. trinervis, Hamilton. (L. *tres*, three; *nerva*, a sinew.) Hab. Amboyna. Supplies some cajuput oil.

M. viridiflora, Gärtner. (L. *viridis*, green; *flos*, a flower.) Niaouli. Hab. New Caledonia. Oil used externally in rheumatism. Probably the same as *M. leucadendron*.

Melaleucous. (Μέλας, black; λευκός, white. F. *mélaleuque*.) That which is white and black.

Melalgia. (Μέλος, a limb; ἄλγος, pain. F. *mélalgie*.) Pain in the limbs.

Melalmous. (Μέλας, black; λῶμα, a fringe. F. *mélalome*.) Having a black fringe.

Melalophous. (Μέλας, black; λόφος, wool or down. F. *mélalophe*.) Having black pappus, or fine, black hairs.

Melam. (The initial syllables of μέλας, black, and ammoniac.) $C_6H_9N_{11}$. A buff-coloured, insoluble, pulverulent substance precipitated from the residue remaining upon distillation of sulpho-cyanide of ammonium treated with boiling potass lye, the solution being speedily filtered from off the portion undissolved, and the filtrate made to cool quickly.

Melambo bark. See *Malambo bark*.

Melamin. $C_3N_6H_6 = C_3N_3(NH_2)_3$. A

substance crystallising in shining, rhombic octohedra, and prepared by heating melam with potash lye.

Melamphonus. (Μελάμφωνος, from μέλας, indistinct; φωνή, the voice. F. *mélamphone*.) Having a weak hoarse voice.

Melampyllum. (Μελάμυλλον, from μέλας, black; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *brancursine*; G. *Bärenklau*.) The *Acanthus mollis*, or smooth bear's breech.

Melampodium. (Μελαμπόδιον, from *Melampus*, the physician who was said to be the first who used it; or from μελάμπους, black-footed, in allusion to the colour of the root.) The *Helleborus niger* and the *H. orientalis*.

Also, a Genus of the Tribe *Senecioidæ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. humile, Swartz. (L. *humilis*, lowly.) Hab. Antilles. Seeds poisonous to poultry.

Melampous. (Μελάμπους, from μέλας, black; πούς, a foot. F. *mélampe*.) Having black feet, as the *Antelope melampus*.

Melampsoreæ. (Μέλας, black; σπόρα, seed.) A family of pyrenomycetous lichens of the Family *Ascomycetes*, which form many-celled teleutospores, united together into a firm palisade-like layer; the acidia are for the most part unknown, but the uredospores of many forms have been found. The black teleutospores of *Melampsora* grow on the willow, poplar, and linseed. Some form gold-coloured teleutospores; others white, which grow on conifers.

Melampyraeæ, Richard. (*Melampyrum*.) Same as *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Melampyrin. Same as *Melampyrit*.

Melampyrit. (Μέλας, black; πυρός, wheat.) Same as *Dulcité*.

Melampyrum. (Μελάμυρον, from μέλας, black; πυρός, wheat; because the black seeds resemble wheat. F. *blé de bœuf*, *blé noir*; I. *formento di vacca*; S. *trigo de vaca*, *hierba raja*; G. *Kuhweizen*, *Wachtelweizen*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*, Suborder *Rhinanthææ*. Cowwheat.

The μελάμυρον of the Greeks is *M. arvense*.

M. arvensë, Linn. (L. *arvum*, a field. F. *blé de vache*, *cornette*, *rougeole*; G. *Ackerwachtelweize*.) Purple cowwheat. The flour gives to bread a violet tinge, but no injurious property.

M. cristatum, Linn. (L. *cristatus*, crested. G. *kammähriger Wachtelweize*.) Crested cowwheat. Cornfields, Norfolk and other counties.

M. nemorosum, Linn. (L. *nemorosus*, full of woods. G. *blauer Wachtelweizen*.) A common plant in Germany. Furnishes the sugar *Melampyrit*.

M. pratensë, Linn. (L. *pratensis*, in meadows. G. *Wiesenwachtelweizen*.) Common yellow cowwheat, growing in groves and thickets, not in meadows. Seeds said to be aphrodisiac.

M. sylvaticum, Linn. (L. *sylvaticus*, belonging to a wood. G. *Waldwachtelweizen*.) Lesser flowered yellow cowwheat. North of England; rare.

Melanacrous. (Μέλας, black; ἄκρος, the tip or end. F. *mélanacre*.) That which is black at the point or end.

Melanæma. (Μέλας; αἷμα, blood.) A term used by Goodwyn for suffocation, or asphyxia, in which all the blood in the body appears very dark or black.

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Melanæmia. (Μέλας, black; αἷμα, blood. *F. melanémie; I. melanemia; G. Melanémie.*) A rare disease, associated with the malignant forms of malarial fever, or prolonged malarial infection, in which the blood contains granules and flakes of black, yellow, or brown pigment which, originally free, are after a time taken up by the white corpuscles. The pigment is most abundant in the blood of the portal and splenic veins; large quantities of pigment are deposited from the capillaries into the spleen and the bone-marrow, much may be found in the liver and, in severe cases, in other organs and tissues also. It is uncertain whether the pigment proceeds from the disintegration of the blood corpuscles in all parts of the system and is only arrested in the liver and spleen, or whether it is formed in these organs by destruction of the blood corpuscles there, and taken up by the blood, by which it is conveyed to other parts; it is closely allied to hæmatin.

M., palustral. (*L. paluster*, belonging to a marsh. *F. melanémie palustre.*) The form caused by marsh poisoning.

Melanæmic. Relating to, or affected with, *Melanemia*.

Melanagogue. (Μέλας, black; ἄγω, to drive out. *F. melanagogue.*) Old name applied to medicines which were believed to evacuate the black bile.

Melanantheros. (Μέλας, black; anther. *F. melananthère.*) Having black anthers, as the *Ledum melananthrum*.

Melananthous. (Μέλας, black; ἄνθος, a flower. *F. melananthè.*) Having black, or blackish purple, flowers.

Melanchlorous. (Μέλας, black; χλωρός, green. *F. melanchlore.*) Of a green and black colour.

Applied formerly to two different medicines, one a kind of troche, the other a certain plaster for wounds of the nerves, or tendons and ligaments.

In Medicine, applied to the yellowish-brown colour of the face in some liver affections.

Melancholia. (Μελαγχολία, from μέλας, black; χολή, bile; because it was supposed to proceed from an over-secretion of bile. *F. mélancolie, lypemanie; I. melancholia, maleconia, malinconia; S. melancholia; G. Schwermuth, Trübsinn.*) A functional mental disease, characterised by gloomy thoughtfulness, ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind. It may be the initial stage in the progress of some other mental disease, such as acute mania; or it may supervene on a stage of excitement, as in circular insanity; or it may be an individuality varying much in its symptoms, but always with the essential mental depression. Its approach is generally gradual, and it may have its cause in some mental shock, or in some bodily illness, or there may be nothing apparent to induce it. The patient is not at first the subject of delusions, but by-and-bye his despondent and unreasonably gloomy view of his relationship to persons and things usually results in delusions and hallucinations of the most varied kind affecting himself or his relations to others. At the same time the physical condition becomes disturbed, the expression is anxious and moody, the skin sallow, the tongue tremulous, the appetite bad, and the bowels confined; the limbs are feeble, slow to move, and sometimes cataleptic; there is

restlessness, and the physical expression of profound grief in crying, or wringing of the hands, or biting of the nails, or pulling of the hair. The senses are disturbed, and are the frequent source of hallucinations when present; sleep is generally defective. Melancholia may end in dementia, or may continue with little change till death occurs, or a gradual and slow recovery may result. Probably disturbance in the circulation, and defect of the nutrition, of the brain are the initiating factors of the disease, and it appears to be caused by organic visceral disease, but little is really known about its origin and cause; in the later stages various structural changes are found.

M. a po'tu. (*L. a*, from; *potus*, a drinking.) Same as *M., alcoholic*.

M., active. Savage's term for the form which is characterised by restless misery, picking of the fingers, and pulling of the hair, with some marked delusion of self-reproach, as that the unpardonable sin against the Holy Ghost has been committed. There may be hallucinations of the senses, or suicidal tendency, or even homicidal impulses.

M., acute. (*L. acutus*, sharp.) Same as *M., active*.

M., affective. (*L. affectio*, feeling.) The form in which the affections or emotions only are concerned.

M. ag'tans. Same as *M. agitata*.

M. agita'ta. (*L. agito*, to put in constant motion.) The form in which there is great bodily restlessness and agitation, with mental excitement, during which the fingers are bitten, or the hair pulled, or the clothes destroyed, or blind acts of fury are committed.

M., alcoholic. The form which occasionally results after long-continued alcoholic excess from the sudden stoppage of the stimulant when combined with insufficient food.

M., anxious. (*F. mélancolie anxieuse.*) The form in which the sufferers are dreadfully sad and anxious, expressing the condition by frequent sighs and groans.

M., apathetic. (Ἀπαθής, without sensation. *F. mélancolie apathique.*) The form in which there is general depression and gloom, but no delusions.

M. atton'ita. (*L. attonitus*, part. of *attono*, to stun.) A variety of melancholia in which there is profound depression of spirits, accompanied by stupefaction and a mindless state, lasting for a varying period.

M. autoch'rica. (Ἀυτοχέρει, one who kills himself.) A term for suicide.

M. can'na. (*L. caninus*, pertaining to a dog.) An old name for a form of *Lycanthropia*, in which the sufferers imitated the cries of dogs.

M., catalep'tic. (Καταληψίς, a holding.) The form in which attacks of muscular rigidity supervene.

M., chron'ic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting.) The form in which the disorder lasts many years, as many as fifteen have been recorded, and still recovery takes place.

M., climacter'ic. The melancholic form of *Climacteric insanity*.

M. complacens. (*L. complacens*, to be very pleasing.) The form in which there is self-satisfaction.

M. cum stupor'e. (Ἔκστασις, with.) Same as *M. with stupor*.

M., delir'ious. (*L. deliro*, to be crazy.

MELANCHOLIC—MELANCHOLY.

F. *mélancolie avec délire*.) Same as *M., delusional*.

M., delu'sional. (L. *deludo*, to play false with.) The form in which delusions, either concerning himself or other persons or things, are a marked symptom, as in *M., active*.

M., ero'tica. (Ἐρωτικός, relating to love.) The form which is caused by disappointment in love.

M., errabun'da. (L. *errabundus*, wandering.) Melancholia accompanied by much restlessness.

M., flatuo'sa. (L. *flatus*, inflation.) The same as *Hypochondriasis*.

M., gen'eral. (F. *mélancolie générale*.) The form in which the depression extends to all the faculties and the intellectual manifestations.

M., homici'dal. (L. *homicida*, a man-slayer.) The form of the disease in which there is a tendency to commit murder.

M., hypochondri'acal. (ὑποχονδριακός, one affected in the hypochondrium. F. *mélancolie hypochondriaque*.) The form accompanied by morbid fears as to the physical and mental health and condition.

M., hyster'ical. (Ὑστερικός, suffering in the womb.) A form of melancholia occurring in hysterical persons, not often attended with hallucinations, but with sense of depression, erotic and dipsomaniac tendencies, disposition to lie, cheat, and steal, in short the general characters of so-called moral insanity.

M., malev'olens. (L. *malevolens*, ill-disposed.) The form in which the patient is very mischievous.

M., metamor'phosis. (Μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation.) The form in which the patient conceives his person to be transformed into that of an animal, or to be changed in structure, as that he is made of glass.

M., misanthrop'ica. (Μισάνθρωπος, hating mankind.) The form in which the patient shuns the society of his fellow-creatures.

M., mora'lis. (L. *moralis*, pertaining to morals.) The form in which the delusions concern the morals only.

M., ner'vea. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The same as *Hypochondriasis*.

M., nostalg'ica. Same as *Nostalgia*.

M., of lacta'tion. See *Insanity of lactation*.

M., of pregn'ancy. See under *Insanity of pregnancy*.

M., of pub'erty. (L. *pubertas*, marriageable age.) The form which occurs during the time of puberty; the patient is dull, listless, and moody, conceives himself to be an object of dislike, and is perverse in conduct.

M., pas'sive. (L. *passivus*, suffering.) A form characterised by listlessness; a minor degree of *M. attonita*.

M., period'ica. The form of *Mania periodica* in which the delusions are of a depressing character.

M., persecutio'nis. (L. *persecutio*, a following after.) The form in which the patient supposes that he is followed by the police, or annoyed by voices, or troubled by the presence of imaginary beings.

M., pleonec'tica. (Πλεονεκτώ, to claim more than one's due.) A variety of melancholic insanity characterised by inordinate greed.

M., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) The form which occurs in women

after confinement in which, after sleeplessness and anxiety, melancholic symptoms occur.

M., recur'rent. (L. *recurro*, to come back.) The form in which the disease returns after a more or less prolonged period of mental health.

M., religio'sa. (L. *religio*, piety.) The form in which there is great despondency as to the future salvation.

M., sal'tans. (L. *saltans*, part. of *salto*, to leap.) A synonym of *Chorea*.

M., se'nile. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old age.) The form which occurs in old age from bad nutrition of the brain, the result probably of degeneration of the arteries; its common cause is a severe mental shock. The patient is agitated, restless, full of fears of ruin, or dread of being poisoned, and often indecent in act, but withal having the understanding clear.

M., sex'ual. (L. *sexualis*, belonging to sex.) A mental affection often accompanying comparatively trivial affections of the male generative organs, such as balanitis, phimosis, and varicocele; but more frequently caused by masturbation with its resulting spermatorrhœa.

M., sim'ple. (F. *mélancolie simple*, *mélancolie raisonnée*; G. *einfache Melancholie*.) The form in which there are no delusions, only more or less mental depression. There is generally much disturbance of the general health with diminished or abolished sexual desire, and disturbance of menstruation in women.

M., si'nē delir'io. (L. *sine*, without; *delirium*.) Ettmüller's term for an abortive form in which there is only depression, not delusion.

M., stu'porose. (L. *stupor*, numbness.) Same as *M. attonita*.

M., suic'idal. The form in which there is an impulse to commit suicide.

M., sympath'etic. (Συμπαθητικός, affected by like feelings.) The form which is produced by some disturbance of an organ not the brain, such as a prolapsus of the womb.

M., transito'ria. (L. *transitorius*, having a passage.) The form of *Mania transitoria* in which the character of the delusions is that of melancholy.

M., uteri'na. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The form which occurs as a result of some uterine trouble, as an ulcer or a prolapsus.

Also, a synonym of *Nymphomania*.

M., with filth dread. Same as *Myso-phobia*.

M., with stu'por. (L. *stupor*, numbness. F. *mélancolie avec stupeur*, m. *stupide*; G. *Schweremuth mit Stumpfsinn*.) Same as *M. attonita*.

M., zoanthro'pia. (Ζῷον, an animal; ἄνθρωπος, man.) Same as *Zoanthropia*.

Melanchol'ic. (F. *mélancolique*; I. *melencolico*; S. *melancolico*; G. *melancholisch*, *schwermüthig*.) Of, or belonging to, or affected with, *Melancholia*.

Also, one so affected.

M., sta'dium. See *Stadium melancholicum*.

Melancholiness. Same as *Melancholy*.

Melancholy. (Mid. E. *melancolie*; Old F. *melancholie*; from L. *melancholia*; from Gr. μελαγχολία, atrabiliousness; from μέλας, black; χολή, bile. F. *melancolie*; I. *melancolia*; S. *melancolia*; G. *Schwartzgalligkeit*.) Depression

MELANCHROUS—MELANOID.

of spirits; so called because it was believed to be caused by excess of black bile. See also *Melanchoīia*.

M., love. See *Melanchoīia erotica*.

Melan'chrous. (Μέλας, black; χρώς, colour.) Of a black colour.

Also, having the black jaundice.

Melanconie'i. (Μέλας.) An old Group of Fungi; now known to be conditions of other forms.

Melanencephalo'ma. (Μέλας; *encephaloma*. F. *mélanencéphalôme*.) A black fungus of the brain.

Melanephidro'sis. (Μέλας; *εφιδρωσις*, black perspiration. F. *mélanéhidrose*.) The *Sudor anglicus niger*.

Melanhæmia. See *Melanæmia*.

Melanhidro'sis. (Μέλας, black; ιδρώς, sweat. F. *mélanhidrose*.) Black sweat; a form of *Chromidrosis*.

Mela'nian. (Μέλας, black. F. *mélanien*.) Containing an excess of *Melanin*. Applied by L. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to those marks or eutaneous spots which result from a local excess of colouring matter, and which are of a shade intermediate between the normal colour and black.

Melan'ic. (Μέλας, black. F. *mélanique*.) Relating to blackness, or to *Melanin*.

M. acid. (F. *acide mélanique*; G. *Schwartzsäure*.) A term applied by Marcet to the substance now known as *Indican* of urine.

M. depos'it. The black deposit of *Melanosis*.

Melanic'terous. (Μέλας, black; *ικτερος*, the jaundice. F. *mélanictère*.) That which is yellow and black, as the *Motacilla melanictera*.

Melanic'terus. (Μέλας; *ικτερος*.) Same as *Melena*.

Melanidro'sis. See *Melanhidrosis*.

Melanin. (Μέλας, black. F. *mélanine*; G. *Thierschwarz*.) The black pigment, varying a little in composition, which is found in the natural coloured tissues of the body, as the choroid, the uvea, the lungs, the lymphatic glands, and the rete Malpighii; in such diseased structures as the skin in Addison's disease and in melanotic tumours, and in the blood in melanæmia, and in the urine in multiple melanotic sarcomata, and other melanotic tumours. It is soluble in ether, alcohol, water, acids, and hot potash water, and is derived from the blood pigment. It occurs either in the form of rhomboid crystals, as in the cells of the choroid, or in minute granules, which exhibit Brownian movements when suspended in water. It is very variable in composition; Dressler found the melanin of a melanotic sarcoma to consist of carbon 51.73 parts, hydrogen 5, oxygen 29.96, nitrogen 13.24, and ash containing iron 1.47; it is probably altered hæmatoidin.

Melanin occurs in the coloured part of the skin of fishes, amphibians, and reptiles, and in the ink of the cuttle-fish.

Melanism. (Μέλας, black.) Term for black jaundice, or the black sickness.

Also (F. *mélanisme*; I. *melanismo*; S. *melanismo*; G. *Schwarzsucht*), applied by St.-Hilaire to an alteration of the colour either of the skin itself or of its productions, caused by excess of black pigment.

Melanobaph'ous. (Μέλας; βαφή, dyeing. G. *schwarzgefärbt*.) Stained black.

Melanocarcino'ma. (Μέλας, black; *carcinoma*, cancer. F. *mélanocarcinôme*.) A synonym of *Cancer*, melanotic.

Also, the same as *Melanoma*.

Melanocar'pous. (Μέλας, black; καρπός, fruit. F. *mélanocarpe*.) Having fruit of a black colour.

Melanocatarac'ta. (Μέλας, black; *cataracta*. F. *cataracte noire*; G. *die schwarze Katarakt*.) Same as *Cataract*, black.

Melanocau'lous. (Μέλας, black; L. *cavilis*, a stem. F. *mélanocaule*.) Having a black stem.

Melanoseph'alous. (Μέλας, black; κεφαλή, the head. F. *mélanocéphale*; G. *schwarzköpfig*.) Having a black head.

Melanocer'cous. (Μέλας, black; κερκός, a tail. F. *mélanocerque*.) Having a black tail.

Melanoc'erosus. (Μέλας, black; κέρασ, a horn. F. *mélanocère*.) Having black horns, or black antennæ.

Melanochi'rous. (Μέλας, black; χείρ, the hand. F. *melanochire*.) Having black hands.

Melanochlo'rous. (Μέλας, black; χλωρός, yellow. F. *mélanochlore*.) Having the body variegated with black and yellow.

Melanochro'ic. (Μέλας; χροία, colour. F. *mélanochroïque*.) Of a black colour. Applied by Huxley to one of his divisions of the races of man, which includes the dark whites, being the Iberians, the black Celts, and the Berbers, which he supposes to arise from an intermixture of Australoids and Xanthochrois.

Melanoch'rōus. See *Melanichrous*.

Melanocom'ous. (Μέλας, black; κόμη, the hair.) Black haired; applied by Prichard to the variety of man having black hair and coloured skin.

Melanocyte. (Μέλας; κύτος, a containing vessel.) A lymphoid cell that has become stained by the absorption of hæmoglobin.

Melanoder'matous. (Μέλας; δέρμα, the skin.) Having a black skin.

Melanoder'mia. (Μέλας, black; δέρμα, the skin. F. *mélanodermie*.) Any condition in which the quantity of pigment in the skin is increased, so as to cause a black colour. It is an extreme form of *Chloasma*.

Melanoder'mic. (F. *mélanodermique*.) Relating to *Melanodermia*.

Melanod'erosus. (Μέλας, black; δειρή, the neck. F. *mélanodère*.) Having the neck or throat of a black colour.

Melanodiarrhœ'a. See *Melanodiarrhœa*.

Melanœde'ma. (Μέλας, black; οἰδήμα, a swelling. F. *mélanœdème*.) Melanosis of the lungs with œdema.

Melanogall'ic acid. Same as *Metagall'ic acid*.

Melanogas'ter. (Μέλας; γαστήρ, the belly.) A Genus of ascomycetous Fungi.

M. varia'gatus, Tulasne. (L. *variegatus*, made of various colours. F. *truffe noir*.) The black truffle; esculent, but rather coarse.

Melanogast'ric. (Μέλας, black; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *mélanogastre*.) Having a black belly.

Melanog'nathous. (Μέλας, black; γνάθος, the jaw. F. *mélanognathe*.) Having the mandible or the jaws black.

Melanoid. (Μέλας; εἶδος, likeness. F.

MELANOLEUCÆMIA—MELANOSARCOMA.

mélanode.) Of a black colour; having the characters of *Melanosis*.

M. can'cer. Same as *Cancer, melanotic*.

Melanoleucæ'mia. (Μέλας; λευκός, white; αἷμα, blood.) Same as *Melanæmia*, in reference to the presence of pigment granules in the white blood-corpuscles.

Melanoleu'cous. The same as *Melanoleucous*.

Melanol'ophus. The same as *Melanophous*.

Melano'ma. (Μελάνωμα, blackness. *F. mélanôme*; *G. Melanom.*) Carswell's term for a tumour consisting to a great extent of black pigment, as *Sarcoma, melanotic*.

M. pulmo'num. Same as *Anthraxis pulmonum*.

Melanom'ata. (Μέλας, black.) Black pigment spots occurring in the skin and containing peculiar clusters of cells. They are usually malignant.

Melanomy'ces. (Μέλας, black; μύκης, a fungus. *F. melanomyce*; *G. Schwarzwamm.*) Term used by Ritgen for a black fungus.

Melanono'tous. (Μέλας, black; νῶτος, the back. *F. melanonote*.) Having a black back, as the *Buteo melanonotus*. The same as *Melanotous*.

Melanopathi'a. Same as *Melanopathy*.

M. syphilit'ica. Sir Erasmus Wilson's term for a dark discolouration of the skin occurring in a syphilitic person, of the same nature as *Chloasma syphiliticum*, or *Syphiloderma, pigmentary*.

Melanop'athy. (Μέλας, black; πάθος, disease or affection. *F. melanopathie*; *G. schwarzes Übel.*) Black disease. A name given to a disease of the skin, in reference to the dark appearance which the parts affected present from excess of pigment.

Also, called *Nigrities*.

Melanophæ'nous. (Μέλας; φαίνω, to shine. *F. schwarzschemmernd.*) Of a shining black colour.

Melanophlogo'ses. (Μέλας; φλογω-σις, inflammation.) Schultz's term for inflammations with venous stasis.

Melanoph'rys. (Μέλας, black; ὄφρυς, the eyebrow. *F. melanophre.*) Having black eyebrows.

Melanophthal'mous. (Μέλας, black; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. *F. melanophthalme.*) Having black eyes, or marks like black eyes, as the *Ichneumon melanophthalmus*.

Melanophthalmus. (*F. mélanophthalme.*) A term for melanoma of the eye.

Melanophy'ceæ. (Μέλας, black; φύκος, seaweed.) An Order of the Class *Algæ*. Brown seaweeds, due to the tint of their chlorophyll granules. The thallus is sometimes very large and branches dichotomously. The cell-walls are very mucilaginous; some have large air-bladders enabling them to float. The reproductive organs are borne by certain branches of the thallus, and are developed in pits, known as conceptacles; within these are antheridia, which produce antherozoids, and oogonia, which produce oospheres. The oospheres are fertilised by the antherozoids, and at once develop into new individuals. The different species of *Fucus* and *Laminaria* are typical examples.

Also, called *Fucoidæ*.

Melanophyll. (Μέλας; φύλλον, a leaf.) The olive-green colouring matter of the brown seaweeds, such as *Fucus*.

Melanophyll'ous. (Μέλας, black; φύλλον, a leaf. *F. melanophylle.*) Having black or blackish leaves.

Melanophy'ma. (Μέλας, black; φῦμα, a growth. *F. melanophyme*; *G. Mutterkorn.*) Robert's term for the *Secale cornutum*.

Also, a melanotic growth.

M. secali'num. (*L. secale*, rye.) The ergot of rye.

Melanop'iper. (Μέλας; πέπερι, pepper.) The *Piper nigrum*, or black pepper.

Melanopneu'mon. (Μέλας, black; πνεύμων, the lungs.) The sooty deposit occurring in the lungs of persons who have been exposed to the air of towns or mines. See *Anthraxis pulmonum*.

The term is sometimes applied to melanotic sarcoma of the lungs.

Melanop'ous. (Μέλας, black; ὤψ, the eye. *F. melanope.*) Having black eyes.

Melanopter'ous. (Μέλας, black; πτέρον, a wing. *F. melanoptère.*) Having black wings, or black elytra.

Melanopy'gous. (Μέλας, black; πυγή, the rump. *F. melanopyge.*) Having the anus, or the vicinity of the anus, of a black colour.

Melanopyrr'hus. (Μέλας, black; πυρρός, red. *F. melanopyrrhe*; *G. schwarzrothig.*) Applied to animals that are black and red.

Melanorhab'dotous. (Μέλας, black; ῥάβδος, a stripe. *F. melanorhabdote.*) That which is marked with a long black line or stripe.

Melanorram'phous. (Μέλας, black; ῥάμφος, a beak. *F. melanoramphæ.*) Having a black beak.

Melanorrhag'ia. (Μέλας, black; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth. *F. melanorrhagie*; *G. schwarze Ruhr.*) A sudden discharge of black fluid. The same as *Melæna*.

Melanorrh'iza. (Μέλας, black; ῥίζα, a root. *F. hellébore noir*; *G. Christwurz, schwarze Nieswurz.*) The *Helleborus niger*, or Christmas rose.

Melanorrh'izon. The same as *Melanorrhiza*.

Melanorrhiz'um. The same as *Melanorrhiza*.

Melanorrhœ'a. (Μέλας, black; ῥοία, a flow. *F. melanorrhée.*) A black flow; a dusky or dark-coloured discharge.

M. ure'thræ. (Ουρίθρα, the pipe for the urine.) A gonorrhœa with a very dark-coloured discharge.

Melanorrhœ'a. (Μέλας; ῥοία, a flow.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anacardiaceæ*.

M. usitatis'sima. Wallr. (*L. usitatus*, familiar. *F. arbre à vernis.*) Hab. India. A terebinthinous juice which exudes from all parts of the plant is used as an anthelmintic, especially for lumbrici.

Melanorrhyn'chous. (Μέλας, black; ῥύγχος, a beak. *F. melanorhynque.*) Having a black beak.

Melanos. (Μέλας.) An animal which is the subject of *Melanism*.

Melanosarco'ma. (Μέλας, black; σάρξ, flesh. *G. Pigmentkrebs.*) Sarcoma which contains deposits of pigment. Tumours of this kind develop in tissues like the eye, pia mater, and skin which normally contain pigment granules.

MELANOSCIRRHUS—MELANOXYLOUS.

Also, see *Sarcoma, melanotic*.

Melanoscirrhus. (Μέλας, black; σκίρρος, a hardened tumour.) Scirrhus cancer containing black pigment.

Also, a hard form of *Melanoma*.

Melanose. (Μέλας.) Black in colour.

Melanosinapis. (Μέλας; σινάπι, mustard.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferae*.

M. communis, Spenner. (L. *communis*, common.) The *Sinapis nigra*.

Melanosis. (Μελάνωσις, a becoming black; from μέλας, black. F. *melanose*; I. *melanosi*; S. *melanosis*; G. *Melanose*.) The morbid deposit or abnormal development of a black or blackish pigment in some tissue; as in *Sarcoma, melanotic*.

M., false. (F. *melanose fausse, melanose charbonneuse*.) The deposit of carbon in the lungs and other organs consequent on the inhalation of air charged with coal dust. See *Anthraxis pulmonum*.

Also (F. *melanose hæmatique*), the black deposit, often very persistent, left in the tissues after extravasations of blood. It is composed of hæmatoidin. It is common in aneurysmal sacs and in old hæmorrhages into the brain, and occurs sometimes in the conjunctiva.

M., fibrous. (L. *fibra*, a thread. F. *melanose fibreuse*.) The deposit of melanin in the cells of the connective tissue.

M., fluid. Same as *M., liquidum*.

M., hæmatic. (Αἷμα, blood. F. *melanose hæmatique*.) The black colouration of the tissues due to the exudation of hæmatosin from the blood-vessels.

M. lenticularis progressiva. (L. *lenticularis*, like a lentil; *progressus*, part. of *progredior*, to go on.) Pick's term for *Xeroderma pigmentosum*. It commences with hyperæmic spots on the skin, which become pigmented, and after a time present cicatricial contractions and hypertrophy of a malignant character.

M., liquidum. (L. *liquidus*, fluid; *forma*, shape.) The form in which the black deposit has a fluid consistence.

M. of lung. (F. *melanose du poumon*.) Same as *Anthraxis pulmonum*.

M. of wheat. (F. *melanose du froment, m. du blé*.) The dark yellow spots on the haulm of wheat and grasses produced by the growth of *Dilophosphora graminis*.

M. pulmo-num. Same as *Anthraxis pulmonum*.

M., punctiform. (L. *punctum*, a prick.) The form in which the disease is distributed in minute spots.

M., simple. (F. *melanose vraie, m. simple*; I. *melanosi*; S. *melanosis*; G. *Melanose*.) A discolouration of the skin and other tissues affecting tracts of various, but often great, extent, caused by the deposition of melanin pigment granules. In some animals, as the horse, strictly circumscribed deposits of melanin of uniform dark colour occur frequently in various parts of the body, which slowly extend and undergo softening. In man, such accumulations of melanin are rare, and then degeneration is much more slow.

M., spurious. (L. *spurius*, false.) Same as *M., false*.

M., stratum. (L. *stratum*, a bed.) The form in which the deposit occurs in a thin layer.

M., true. (F. *melanose vraie*.) The existence of black pigment in a diseased tissue from the deposit or production of *Melanin*.

M., tuberiform. (L. *tuber*, a hump; *forma*, shape.) The variety in which the black deposit occurs in large lumps of various sizes.

M. universalis. (L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole.) A synonym of *Venosity*.

Melanosmegma. (Μέλας, black; σμήγμα, soap. F. *melanosmegma*; G. *schwarze Seife*.) Term for black soap.

Melanospermæ. (Μέλας, black; σπέρμα, seed.) A Group of *Algae*, represented by *Fucus* and *Sphacelaria*, and characterised by dark olivaceous spores.

Melanospermous. (Μέλας, black; σπέρμα, seed. F. *melanosperme*; G. *schwarz-samig*.) Having black seed or fruit, as the *Melilotus melanospermus*.

Melanospongosis. (Μέλας, black; σπόγγος, a sponge or fungus. F. *melanospongose*; G. die *Bildung des Melanospongus*.) Term for the growth or progress of *Melanospongus*, or *Melanomyces*.

Melanospongius. (Μέλας, black; σπόγγος, a sponge or fungus. F. *melanomyces*; G. *Schwarzschwamm*.) The same as *Melanomyces* of Ritgen.

Melanosporæ. (Μέλας; σπορά, seed.) Same as *Melanospermæ*.

Melanosporous. (Μέλας; σπορά, seed. G. *schwarzsporig*.) Having black spores.

Melanostictous. (Μέλας, black; στικτός, pricked. F. *melanosticté*; G. *schwarz-befleckt*.) Marked with black points.

Melanostomus. (Μέλας, black; στόμα, the mouth. F. *melanostome*; G. *schwarzmaülig*.) Having a black mouth.

Melanosyphilolepis. (Μέλας, black; syphilis; Gr. λεπίς, a scale. F. *melanosyphilolepis*.) A black syphilitic scaly eruption.

Melanothanatos. (Μέλας, black; θάνατος, death.) The *Pestis nigra*.

Melanothanatus. Same as *Melanothanatos*.

Melanotic. (Μέλας, black.) Of, or belonging to, *Melanosis*.

M. cancer. See *Cancer, melanotic*.

M. carcino'ma. (Καρκίωμα, a cancer.) See *Cancer, melanotic*.

M. fibroma. (L. *fibra*, a fibræ.) A more or less rounded black tumour, occasionally observed by Cornil and Trasbot in the horse, and consisting of fibrous tissue infiltrated with pigment granules; it has also occurred in the cow.

M. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma, melanotic*.

M. tumours. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) See under *Melanoma*, and *Melanosis*.

Melano'tous. (Μέλας, black; νῶτος, the back. F. *melanote*.) Having a black back, as the *Anas melanotos*.

Also (μέλας; οὖς, the ear. F. *melanote*), having black ears, as the *Antelope melanotos*.

Melanotrichous. (Μέλας, black; θρίξ, hair. F. *melanotrique*; G. *schwarzhaarig*.) Having black hair.

Melanourin. See *Melanurin*.

Melanous. (Μέλας, black.) Dark-coloured. Applied to people who have a dark skin and black hair.

Melanoxylous. (Μέλας, black; ξύλον,

MELANPSITHIUM—MELASPERMOUS.

wood. *F. melanoxyle*.) Having black wood, as the *Diospyros melanoxylon*.

Melanpsithium. (Μέλας, black; ψίθιος, a rough, harsh, red wine.) Old name of a sweet, thick, and highly nutritious wine.

Melan'sis. (Μέλανσις, a becoming black.) Same as *Melanosis*.

Melante'ria. (Μελαντηρία, a black metallic dye.) Old name for *Copperas*, because of its use in producing the black colour of leather.

Melantha'ceæ. (*Melanthium*. *G. Zeitlosengewächse*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Liliates*, or a Family of Liliifloral *Phanerogams*, with six stamens, extrorse anthers, separate three-partite styles, and a septical three-valved capsule. Their prevailing quality is acrid-narcotic.

Melanth'ceæ, Batsch. Same as *Melanthaceæ*.

Melanthelæ'um. (Μελάνθειον, the plant *melanthium*; ἔλαιον, oil.) Term for oil expressed from the seeds of the *Nigella sativa*, or *Melanthium*.

Melantherous. (Μέλας, black; anther. *F. melantère*.) Having black or blackish anthers.

Melanthe'sa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

M. rhamnoïdes, Retz. (Ῥάμνος, the *Rhamnus paliurus*; εἶδος, form.) Hab. India. Leaves used as a discutient; bark tonic.

Melanthig'enin. $C_{14}H_{23}O_2$. A resinous substance obtained, along with sugar, from the decomposition of *Melanthin* by means of dilute hydrochloric acid.

Melanthin. (*Melanthium*.) $C_{20}H_{33}O_7$. An amorphous glycoside, obtained from the seeds of *Nigella sativa*. It yields glucose and melanthigenin when heated with dilute acids.

Melan'thium. (Μελάνθειον; from μέλας, black; ἄνθος, a flower; from its black seeds. *F. nielle*; *G. Schwarzkümmel*.) The μελάνθειον of Dioscorides was probably the *Nigella sativa*, or fennel-flower, or devil in a bush.

Also, applied by Mathioli to the *Nigella damascæna* and *N. arvensis*, as well as to the *N. sativa*.

M. sylves'trë, Bauhin. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Nigella arvensis*.

Melan'thium. (Μέλι, honey; ἄνθος, flower; from the nectary at the bottom of the flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melanthaceæ*.

Also, the *M. virginicum*.

M. den'sum, Lamb. (*L. densus*, close.) The *Helonias dioica*.

M. dioi'cum, Walt. The *Helonias dioica*.

M. læ'tum, Art. (*L. lætus*, bright.) The *Helonias erythrosperma*.

M. muscætoxicum, Walt. (*L. musca*, a fly; *toxicum*, poison.) The *Helonias frigida*.

M. phalangoi'des, Lamb. (Φάλαγξ, a bone of the finger; εἶδος, form.) The *Helonias frigida*.

M. vi'rens, Thunberg. (*L. virens*, part. of *virco*, to be green.) The *Veratrum viride*, var. *viride*.

M. virgin'icum, Linn. (*Virginia*, one of the United States of America.) Root poisonous, used in decoction as a remedy for scabies.

Melan'ths. The plants of the Nat. Order *Melanthaceæ*.

Melanure'nic. Same as *Melanuric*.

M. ac'id. (*F. acide melanurique*.) $C_3N_4H_4O_2$. A white, soft powder obtained, along with cyanuric acid, when urea is heated; it is insoluble in water.

Melanure'sis. (Μέλας, black; οὖρησις, a making water. *F. melanurèse*.) The passing of black urine. See *Melanuria*.

Melanu'ria. (Μέλας, black; οὖρον, urine. *F. melanurie*.) A black and dark blue condition of urine from the presence of blood or of indican. It accompanies melanoid cancer.

Also, the dark urine of *Hæmaturia*, intermittent, and of *Hæmoglobinuria*.

Melanu'ric. (*F. melanurique*.) Relating to *Melanuria*.

Melanurin. (Μέλας, black; οὖρον, the urine. *F. melanourine*; *G. Harnschwarz, Melanourin*.) Bracconot's term for the substance now known as *Indican* of urine.

Melanu'rous. (Μέλας, black; οὐρά, a tail. *F. melanure*.) Having a black tail.

Also, having the extremity of the elytra, in insects, of a black colour.

Melap'terous. (Μέλας, black; πτερον, a wing. *F. melaptère*.) Having black fins.

Mel'as. (Μέλας, black. *F. lèpre noire*; *G. schwarzer Aussatz, Schwartzfleck*.) The same as *Lepra maculosa nigra*; so called from the appearance of the spots.

Melasic'terus. (Μέλας, black; ἱκτερος, the jaundice. *F. melasictère*; *I. melasicteria*; *S. melasicteria*; *G. schwarze Gelbsucht*.) Jaundice in which the colour of the skin is very dark, almost black.

Melas'ma. (Μέλας, black. *F. melasme*; *G. schwarze Hautfleck*.) Old term for a species of suffilation when it blackens or becomes of a dark hue.

Also, applied to a dark livid spot on the tibia of old persons which is generally followed by furfureous desquamation and may ulcerate.

Also, the same as *Addison's disease*.

Also, any excess of pigment in the skin.

Also, the same as *Melanoderma*.

M. Addis'oni. (*Addison, Thomas*.) The peculiar bronzing of the skin described by Addison.

Also, a synonym of *Addison's disease*.

M. calor'icum. Same as *Chloasma calor-icum*.

M. cu'tis. (*L. cutis*, the skin.) A dark form of *Chloasma*; the same as *Melanoderma*.

M. palpebra'rum. (*L. palpebra*, the eyelid.) Neligan's term for a rare disease in which the edges of the eyelids are stained by a black pigment; it is possibly a form of *Seborrhœa*.

M. sup'rarena'lë. (*L. supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney.) The discolouration of the skin which occurs in *Addison's disease*.

M. tinc'tum. (*L. tinctus*, a dye.) The bluish colouration of the skin resulting from the prolonged administration of silver salts.

M. uteri'num. Same as *Chloasma uterina*.

Melas'mic. Of the nature of, or like to, *Melasma*.

Melas'mus. (Μέλας, black.) Old term (*Gr. μελασμός*) for a blackness or livid colour of the skin, the effect of cold, used by Hippocrates, *Aph. v. 17*.

Melaso'matous. (Μέλας, black; σώμα, the body.) Having a black body.

Melasperm'ous. (Μέλας, black;

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σπίρμα, seed. *F. melasperme*.) Having black seeds.

Melasper'mum. (Μέλας, black; *σπίρμα*, seed. *F. nielle*; *G. Schwarzkümmel*.) The *Nigella sativa*, fennel-flower, or devil in a bush.

Melas'ses. (*G. Melasse*.) The proper spelling of *Molasses*.

M. spir'it. A synonym of *Rum*.

Melas'sic ac'id. (*Melasses*.) A black substance obtained, along with glucic acid, by heating glucose with caustic alkalis.

Melastearrhœ'a. (Μέλας; *στέαρ*, fat; *ροία*, a flow. *F. melastéarrhé*.) Gintrac's term for *Chromhidrosis*, under the erroneous supposition that the colouring matter was of a fatty nature.

Melastoma. (Μέλας, black; *στόμα*, the mouth; so called because the fruit stains the lips black.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melastomaceæ*.

M. Ackerman'nii. Leaves used as an antineuralgic.

M., hair'y. The *M. hirta*.

M. hir'ta. Willd. (*L. hirtus*, shaggy.) Hab. Jamaica. Powdered leaves and juice of berries applied to ulcers, and the latter used in sore throat, diarrhœa, and fevers as a refrigerant.

M. malabath'ricum, Linn. (Μαλάβαθρον, the aromatic leaf of an Indian plant, sold in rolls or balls; also called *φύλλον Ἰνδικόν*. *G. malabarischer Eräberstrauch*.) An East Indian plant. The fruit is agreeable and wholesome. A dye is obtained from the plant. The leaves are employed as an astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery, and the bark is used for astringent lotions.

M. polyanth'um. (Πολύς, many; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) Hab. Moluccas. Root used in epilepsy.

M. septemner'va. (*L. septem*, seven; *nervus*, a nerve.) Hab. Cochín-China. Used as an astringent in diarrhœa; root an abortifacient; fruit esculent.

Melastomaceæ. (After the Genus *Melastoma*. *G. Schwarzmundgewächse*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Myrtales*, or a Family of the Order *Myrtifloræ*, having opposite, dotless leaves; imbricate calyx, more or less adherent to the ovary; contorted æstivation of petal; long, two-celled, beaked anthers; many-celled ovary; axile placenta; and numerous, small, exalbuminous seeds.

Melastomads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Melastomaceæ*.

Melastomæ, Jussieu. Same as *Melastomaceæ*.

Melastomous. (Μέλας, black; *στόμα*, the mouth. *F. melastome*.) Applied to a mushroom, of which the pileus is black within. Also, to an animal which has a black mouth.

Melatroph'ia. (Μέλος, a limb; *ἀτροφία*, wasting. *F. mélatrophie*.) Atrophy or wasting of the limbs.

Melaxanthous. (Μέλας, black; *ξανθός*, yellow. *F. melaxanthæ*.) That which is black and yellow.

Mel'ca. (Μέλκα, a late word probably formed from *G. Melk*, milk.) Ancient name for a kind of food, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, i, 88, Adams's Transl. vol. i, p. 155, composed of milk coagulated by having boiling vinegar poured into it

Meldom'eter. (Μέλδω, to melt.) An instrument for determining the melting point of metals.

Mel'dot. The *Melilot*.

Me'lë. (Μήλη.) A probe.

Melea. (Μηλέα.) The apple tree, *Pyrus malus*.

Meleag'ra. (Μέλος, a limb; *ἄγρα*, a seizure. *F. méleagre*; *G. Gliederschmerz*.) Term for pain in the limbs.

M. parturient'ium. (*L. parturio*, to be in labour.) Pain in the limbs occurring during parturition.

Melea'gris. (*Meleager*, whose sisters, *Meleagrides*, were said to have been turned into guinea-fowls.) The guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris*.

M. gal'lo-pa'vo. (*L. gallus*, a cock; *pavo*, a peacock. *F. dindon*, *coc d'Inde*; *I. pollino*, *pollo d'India*; *S. pavo*; *G. Truthahn*.) The turkey; used as food.

Meleag'rius ign'is. (*Meleager*, son of the Calydonian king Oeneus and Althæa; when he was a week old the Fates declared that he would die as soon as the piece of wood at that time burning on the hearth should be consumed; upon hearing this, his mother quenched the fire and concealed the log in a chest, but afterwards, to revenge the death of her brothers, whom Meleager had slain, she burnt the wood and he died; *L. ignis*, fire.) Stahl's term for a supposed destroying principle of life, the Siva of the Hindoos.

Melech. (Arab.) Term for *Sal*.

Mele'cha. Island of Candia. Here is a bitter and saline spring; the water of which when taken internally produces such free evacuation of the bowels as to have obtained and to merit the name of *Aqua dissolvente*.

Mel'edë. (Μελεδαίνω, to care for, or to be anxious. *F. curation*; *G. Sorge*, *Besorgung*.) Term for care or anxiety, but particularly applied to the medical care for, or healing of, the sick.

Melegeta. The same as *Malaguetta*.

Melequetta. See *Malaguetta*.

Mele'ios. See *Melios*.

Mele'na. See *Melæna*.

Mel'ene. (*G. Melen*.) $C_{30}H_{60}$. One of the olefines or derivations of the higher diatomic alcohols obtained in the distillation of wax. It forms colourless crystals, melting at 62° C. (143·6° F.), and soluble in boiling alcohol.

Meles. (*L. meles*, a badger.) A Genus of the Group *Arctoidea*, Order *Carnivora*.

M. tax'us, Schb. (*Mod. L. taxus*, the Latinised form of the German *Dachs*, a badger. *F. blaireau*; *I. tasso*; *S. tejón*; *G. Dachs*.) The badger; the flesh is said to be good eating.

Mel'etë. (Μελέτη.) The same as *Melede*.

Meletin. A substance obtained, along with glucose, by the action of dilute acids on *Melin*. It is the same as *Quercetin*.

Melet'ta. A Genus of the Suborder *Abdominalia*, Order *Telcostei*. They are tropical fishes.

M. thris'sa, Block. Flesh poisonous.

M. veneno'sa, Cuvier. Flesh poisonous.

Melezitose. (*F. mëlze*, the larch. *G. Lärchenzucker*, *Lärchezucker*.) $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot H_2O$. A peculiar sugar found in Briançon manna, and in the manna of *Alhagi maurorum*. It is isomeric with cane-sugar, is dextro-rotatory, and forms hard, small, bright, efflorescent crystals;

MELI—MELILOTUS.

they dissolve easily in water, with difficulty in alcohol, not at all in ether.

Meli. (Μέλι, honey.) See *Mel.*

Meli. Same as *Mançona* bark.

Melia. (Μελία, the ash; so called on account of the resemblance of the leaves.) A Genus of the Group, or Division, or Tribe *Melicæ*, of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ*.

Also, the *Fraxinus ornus*.

M. azadirach'ta, Linn. The *Azadirachta indica*.

L. azedarach, Linn. (*Azedarach*, the Arabic name. *F. margousier*, *faux sycomore*, *arbre sain*, *lilas des Indes*, *lilas de la Chine*, *arbre à chapelet*, *laurier Grec*, *pate nôtre*; *G. glatter Zedrach*, *syrischer Paternosterbaum*.) An Asiatic shrub naturalised in Europe and in North America as the Persian lilac. All parts are used as an anthelmintic. The seeds supply a good oil for illumination. The fruit and leaves are said to be poisonous; a decoction of the leaves is used as a stomachic and astringent, and as a local application in pustular skin diseases. The bark is official in the U.S. Ph. as *Azedarach*.

M. guarea, Jacq. The *Guarea trichilioides*.

M. indica, Brandis. (L. *Indicus*, belonging to India.) The *M. azadirachta*.

M. parviflora, Morn. (L. *parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) The *M. azadirachta*.

M. sempervirens, Sw. (L. *semper*, always; *virce*, to be green.) The *M. azedarach*.

Melia terra. (*Melos*, an island in the Ægean Sea, whence it is brought; L. *terra*, earth.) Chalk.

Meliaceæ. (*Melia*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Geraniales*, or a Family of the Order *Terebinthinae*. Shrubs or trees, with alternate and pinnate leaves; calyx 3-, 4-, or 5-partite; petals hypogynous; stamens twice as many as the petals, monodelphous; fruit many-celled, or one-celled by abortion; seeds wingless; albumen fleshy or absent.

Meliads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ*.

Meliæ, Jussieu. Same as *Meliaceæ*.

Melanthææ, Endlicher. The same as *Zygophyllaceæ*.

Melanth'us. (Μέλι, honey; άνθος, a blossom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zygophyllaceæ*.

M. major, Linn. (L. *major*, greater.) The flowers contain a large amount of saccharine material, which is used for food by the natives of the Cape of Good Hope, where the plant abounds. A decoction of the leaves is used as a gargle in sore throat, and applied to foul ulcers.

Meliasmus. Same as *Mabasmus*.

Melica, Linn. (Μέλι, honey. *G. Perlgras*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*. Melic grass, which forms good fodder for cattle.

Melice'ra. (Μελικηρίς; from μέλι, honey; κηρός, wax. *F. melicère*.) Honeycomb.

Also, the same as *Meliceris*.

Melice'ria. (Μέλι, honey; κηρός, wax.) Same as *Meliceris*.

Melice'ric. (*F. melicérique*.) Relating to *Meliceris*.

Meliceris. (Μελικηρίς, a honeycomb.) The honeycomb.

Also (*F. melicérís*; *I. melicéríde*; *G. Melikeris*, *Honiggeschwulst*), an encysted tumour, the contents of which are of the consistence and appearance of honey.

Also, the fluid contents of a distended joint when yellow and honey-like.

Also, a synonym of *Favus* and of *Kerion Celsi*.

Meliceroma. (Μέλι, honey; κηρός, wax.) Same as *Meliceris*.

Melice'ron. (Μελικηρον, a honeycomb.) The same as *Melicera*.

Melice'rous. (*F. melicère*.) Of, or belonging to, the diseased growth termed *Meliceris*.

M. cyst. (Κύστις, the bladder.) A variety of sebaceous cyst filled with fluid of a honey-like consistency.

Melicerum. The same as *Melicera*.

Melichei'on. (Μέλι, honey; χέω, to pour out. *F. melicheion*.) The honey-like discharge from an abscess or ulcer.

Meliche'um. The same as *Melicheion*.

Melichro'in. (Μέλι, honey; χροιά, the colour of a thing. *F. melichroïne*.) Callrud's term for the yellow colouring matter of honey which gives to it its aroma; it is derived from the pollen of flowers, and is easily decolourised by the air.

Melich'rous. (Μελίχροος, honeyed.) Of, or belonging to, honey; of the smell or flavour of honey; an old epithet of wine, and of sweet apples, and also of beans.

Melicoc'ca. (Μέλι, honey; κόκκος, a grain.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

M. bijuga, Linn. (L. *bijugus*, yoked two together.) Hab. West Indies. Fruit subacid, pleasant to eat; seeds oily, esculent.

M. trijuga, Juss. (L. *trijugus*, yoked three together.) Hab. India. Astringent bark mixed with oil used for scabies. Fruit esculent.

Melica'ron. (Μελικρατον; from μέλι, honey; κεράννυμι, to mix.) The original meaning of the Greek word was a mixture of honey and milk offered as a libation to the powers of the nether world; later it came to mean a mixture of honey and water; and in this sense the word was formerly employed in medicine.

Melica'rum. The same as *Melica'ron*.

Meliæ. (*Melia*.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ* having an embryo with albumen.

Melifa'vium. (L. *mel*, honey; *favus*, a honeycomb.) The same as *Meliceris*.

Meligei'on. A misspelling of *Melicheion*.

Melilot. (Old *F. melilot*; from L. *melilotos*; from Gr. μελιλωτος, a kind of clover, so called from the honey it contained; from μέλι, honey; λωτός, the lotus. *I. meliloto*; *S. meliloto*; *G. Steinklee*.) The species of *Melilotus*.

M., blue. The *Melilotus caryulea*.

M., Italian. The *Melilotus italica*.

M., oil of. (*F. huile de melilot*; *G. Melilotenöl*.) C₉H₈O₂. An ethereal oil obtained from the distillation of *Melilotus officinalis*. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether. Probably the same as *Coumarin*.

M. tre'foil. The *Medicago lupulina*.

M., yellow. The *Melilotus officinalis*.

Melilotic acid. (*G. Melilotsäure*.) Same as *Hydrocoumaric acid*.

Melilo'tin. A term for *Coumarin*, as found in the melilot.

Melilo'tol. Same as *Melilot*, oil of.

Melilotus, Tourn. (Μελιλωτος, from μέλι, honey; λωτός, the lotus. *F. melilot*; *I. meliloto*; *G. Steinklee*, *Honigklee*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

M. al'ba, Lamk. (L. *albus*, white. *F.*

MELIMELUM—MELISSA.

mélilot blanc.) White melilot. Used as *M. officinalis*.

M. altissimus, Thuilliers. (*L. altissimus*, very high.) Used as *M. officinalis*.

M. arvensis, Walloth. (*L. arvensis*, belonging to a field. *F. mélilot ordinaire*, *m. des champs*.) Used as *M. officinalis*.

M. cœrulea, Lam. (*L. cœruleus*, sky-blue. *F. mélilot bleu*, *raumier*, *lotier odorant*, *trèfle musqué*; *G. blauer Steinklee*, *Egypten-kraut*.) Blue melilot. Flowers aromatic; used as tea. Plant used as *M. officinalis*.

M. camphor. The coumarin obtained from *M. officinalis*.

M. diffusa, Koch. (*L. diffusus*, spread abroad.) The *M. arvensis*, Walloth.

M. indica, Lam. Hab. India. Used as a diuretic.

M. italica, Lam. (*L. italicus*, belonging to Italy.) The same as *M. messanensis*.

M. leucantha, Koch. (*Λευκός*, white; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) The *M. alba*.

M. macrorrhizus, Persoon. (*Μακρός*, large; *ρίζα*, a root.) The *M. altissimus*.

M. messanensis. (*Messana*, a town of Sicily. *G. Sicilischer Honigklee*.) The lotus plant of Pliny. A pleasant smelling herb anciently dedicated to Apollo, and used for garlands as symbolising beauty.

M. officinalis, Desrousseaux. The *M. arvensis*, Walloth.

M. officinalis, Linn. (*L. officina*, a workshop. *F. mélilot*, *trèfle de cheval*; *I. mélilot*; *S. mélilot*; *G. Honigklee*, *Steinklee*.) The yellow melilot. Cultivated as fodder for cattle. It contains coumarin, melilotic acid, and melilotol. Pectoral, carminative, and discutient; decoction emollient. Flowers and seeds used to flavour *Schabzieger*, a hard whey-cheese used for grating; dried plant used to keep away insects and to scent linen. A distilled water of melilot is official in the French Codex.

Also called *Trifolium melilotus*.

M. officinalis, Willdenow. The *M. altissimus*.

M. vera. (*L. verus*, true.) The *M. italica*.

M. vulgaris, Willd. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *M. alba*.

Melime'lum. (*Μέλι*, honey; *μήλον*, an apple.) Old name for a liquor made with apples, or with quinces, and honey.

Melin. (*Μήλιος*, of a quince-yellow.) Stein's term for *Rutic acid*.

Meline. The paraffin of wax, obtained by the dry distillation of *Melissin*.

Melinéphidros'is. (*Μέλι*, honey; *ἐφιδρώσας*, sweating. *F. melinéphidrose*.) Profuse yellow sweating, such as occurs sometimes in yellow fever.

Melini. Genitive singular of *Melinum*.

M. sulphas. Sulphate of cadmium.

Melinous. (*Μήλον*, an apple. *F. meliné*.) Having the colour of an apple or quince. Also (*L. mel*, honey), of the colour and appearance of honey.

Melinum. (*Μήλον*, of a quince-yellow.) An old name for a yellow-coloured plaster.

Also, a synonym of *Cadmium*.

M. sulphuricum. Same as *Cadmii sulphas*.

Mellos. (*Melos*, an island in the Ægean Sea, whence it was brought. *F. alion*; *G. Alaum*.) Old epithet of alum.

Melios'meæ, Endlicher. (*Μέλι*, honey; *ὄσμι*, a smell.) Same as *Sapindaceæ*.

Also, a Tribe of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*, having alternate leaves, very irregular flowers, five stamens, two of which only are fertile, two suspended ovules in each cell, folded up embryo, and the fruit a drupe.

Meliphyllum. (*Μέλι*, honey; *φύλλον*, a leaf; from the smell of its leaf, or because bees collect honey from it. *F. mélisse cultivée*; *G. Garten-Melisse*, *Citronen-Melisse*.) A name for the *Melissa officinalis*.

Melip'ona. (*Μέλι*, honey; *πόνος*, work.) A Genus of the Group *Mellifera*, Order *Hymenoptera*, the species of which furnish honey and wax; they inhabit Mexico and Brazil.

Melis'sa. (*Μέλισσα*, a bee; because bees gather honey from it. *F. melisse*; *G. melisse*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

Also, U.S. Ph. (*F. herbe au citron*, *melisse*; *I. melissa*; *S. toronjil*; *G. Melissenblätter*, *Citronenkraut*), the leaves and tops of *M. officinalis*, which contain an eighth to a fourth per cent. of a reddish yellow essential oil, tannin, bitter extractive, and gum. It is chiefly used as a flavouring ingredient, and is supposed to lead to the production of sweating. At one time it had a reputation as an abortifacient, but probably without justification.

M. ac'inos, Benth. The *Calamintha acinos*.

M. calamin'tha, Linn. The *Calamintha officinalis*.

M. canarien'sis. (*F. melisse de Canaries*.) The *Dracocephalum canariense*.

M. citra'ta. (*L. citrus*, the citron tree.) The *M. officinalis*.

M. citrina. (*L. citrus*, the citron tree.) The pharmaceutical name of *M. officinalis*.

M. clinopod'ium, Benth. The *Clinopodium vulgare*.

M. cordifo'lia, Persoon. (*L. cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as *M. officinalis*, of which it is probably a variety.

M. Fuch'sii. The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

M. grandifo'ra. (*L. grandis*, large; *flos*, a flower. *G. grossblütl'ger Basilienkraut*, *Quendel*.) The mountain calamint. Used as stomachic. The *Calamintha grandiflora*.

M. hirsu'ta. (*L. hirsutus*, hairy.) The *M. officinalis*.

M. horten'sis. (*L. hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The *M. officinalis*.

M. hu'milis. (*L. humilis*, low.) The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

M. nep'e'ta, Linn. (*Nepetæ*, now *Nepi*, a city of Etruria.) The spotted or field calamint; formerly used as aromatic. The *Calamintha nepeta*.

M. officina'lis, Linn. (*L. officina*, a workshop. *F. mélisse cultivée*, *citronelle*, *herbe au citron*, *poncivade*, *piment des ruches*, *thé de France*; *I. cedronella*, *erba cedrata*; *S. toronjil*; *G. Citron*-, or *Garten-Melisse*, *Riegenkraut*.) The herb balm, formerly esteemed in nervous, melancholic and hypochondriacal affections, but now used only in the form of tea as a diluent drink. It was one of the chief ingredients of the *Aqua carmelitarum*, or carmelite water, formerly in great repute as a remedy in colic and paralysis, and the plant is still official in the U.S. Ph. See chief heading.

M., oil of. A colourless or yellowish

MELISSAPHYLLUM—MELLEOLICA.

volatile oil, obtained from *M. officinalis* by distillation with water; it has a sp. gr. of .85 to .92.

M. pulegioides, Linn. The *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

M. repens. (L. *repo*, to creep.) Used as a condiment.

M. roma'na. (L. *romanus*, Roman.) The *M. officinalis*.

M. sylvestris. (L. *sylicestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

M. tra'gi. (L. *tragus*, a goat.) The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

M. tur'cica. (L. *turcicus*, Turkish. F. *melisse de Turquie*.) The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*.

M. wa'ter. See *Aqua melissæ*.

Melissaphyllum. (*Melissa*; Gr. φύλλον, a leaf; from its leaves being like those of balm.) The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

Meliss'ic. Relating to the *Melissa*.

M. ac'id. (F. *acide melissique*.) $C_{30}H_{60}O_2 = C_{29}H_{59}.CO_2H$. A fatty acid, obtained by heating melissic alcohol with an alkaline solution. It crystallises in small, silky needles.

Meliss'in. A synonym of *Myricic alcohol*.

Melissin'ææ. (*Melissa*.) A Tribe of the Order *Labiata*, having four stamens with a narrow connective, and divergent.

Melissobot'anum. (*Melissa*; Gr. *βοτάνη*, a herb.) The *Melissa officinalis*.

Melissobotos. (Μελισσόβοτος, fed on by bees.) The *Melissa officinalis*.

Melissophyllum. See *Melittis melissophyllum*.

Also, the *Melissa officinalis*.

Melissyl al'cohol. Same as *Myricyl alcohol*.

Melissylene. Same as *Melene*.

Melita. The Abyssinian name of the *Brueca antidysenterica*.

Melita'mia. (Μέλι, honey; αἷμα, blood. F. *melithémie*; I. *melitemia*; G. *Melithämie*.) The presence of sugar in the blood. It occurs in diabetes mellitus, after the inhalation of chloroform and amyl nitrite, and after the use of chloral, nitrobenzole, and curare. Same as *Glycohæmia*.

Melitag'ra. (Μέλος, a limb; ἄγρα, a seizure.) A term for pain of the limbs.

Also (Gr. μέλι, honey; ἄγρα), a synonym of *Favus*.

M. flaves'cens, Alibert. (L. *flavescio*, to become yellow.) Eczema of the face terminating in the formation of yellow scabs.

M. nigricans, Alibert. (L. *nigricans*, blackish.) Eczema of the face terminating in the formation of dark-coloured scabs.

M. parturient'um. (L. *parturio*, to be in labour.) The pain in the limbs of women in labour.

Melitag'rous. (Μέλι, honey; ἄγρα, a catching.) A term applied to the honey-like secretion from the skin which occurs in such diseases as favus and is produced by some irritating ointments.

Melite'ia. (Μελίτεια.) The *Melissa officinalis*.

Melite'ra. Old name of a certain dry medicine described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 13; Adams's Transl. vol. iii, p. 537.

Melithæ'mia. See *Melitemia*.

Melithyperuria. (Μέλι, honey; ὑπέρ, above;

above; οὔρον, urine. F. *mélithyperurie*; G. *Honigharnruhr*.) Term for *Diabetes mellitus*, especially when the amount of urine passed is very large.

Melitis. (Μῆλα, the cheeks. G. *Wangenentzündung*, *Wangenrose*.) Inflammation or erysipelas of the cheek.

Melitis'ma. (Μέλι, honey.) Old term for a linctus of honey, used for coughs and colds in children.

Melitis'mus. (Μέλι, honey. G. *Honig-eur*.) Old term for the cure of disease by the use of honey.

Melitis'tes. (Μελιτίτης οἶνος.) Old name for a drink made from honey and wine.

Also, a stone having a sweet taste like honey.

Meliton'ic. (Μέλι, honey; οἶνος, wine. F. *mélitonique*.) Composed of honey and wine.

Melitoptyalis'mus. (Μέλι, honey; πτυαλισμός, expectoration. F. *mélitoptyalisme*; G. *Honigspeichelfluss*.) The excessive secretion of saliva containing sugar.

Melitopty'alon. (Μέλι, honey; πτύαλον, the saliva.) A vitiated condition of the saliva, in which it is sweet-tasted.

Melitopty'alum. The same as *Melitoptyalon*.

Melitose. (Μελίτωσις, a sweetening with honey. F. *mélitose*; I. *melitosa*.) The sugar, being a carbohydrate with the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 3H_2O$, which constitutes the chief part of Australian or eucalyptus manna. It crystallises in thin, interlacing needles, soluble in water and in boiling alcohol. It does not reduce an alkaline copper solution, and is not altered by boiling with dilute alkalies or baryta water. According to Ritthausen it occurs also in cotton seeds, and it is said to be present in the turnip.

Melittis. (Μελίττα, Attic for μέλισσα, a bee.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

M. melissophyllum, Linn. (*Melissa*; Gr. φύλλον, a leaf. F. *melitte*, *melisse puante*, m. *bâtard*; G. *Bienenblatt*, *Immenblatt*.) The mountain balm or nettle; said to be useful in uterine obstructions and calculous diseases.

M. sylvestris. The same as *M. melissophyllum*.

Melitu'ria. (Μέλι, honey; οὔρον, the urine.) The same as *Glycosuria*.

Melizo'mum. (Μέλι, honey; ζωμός, sauce to eat with meat.) Old term for a drink prepared with honey.

Melks'ham. Gloucestershire, near Bath. The waters contain lime, magnesia, soda, and iron salts.

Mella'go. (L. *mel*, honey.) Old term applied to a medicine having the consistence and taste of honey, but which was not prepared with it; it was made not only from vegetables, but also from metals and minerals. The same as *Extract, liquid*.

M. gram'inis. (L. *gramen*, grass.) The *Extractum tritici fluidum*.

M. tarax'aci. The *Extractum taraxaci liquidum*.

Mell'an. Same as *Mellone*.

Mellate. A salt of *Mellitic acid*.

Melleo'la. (Μέλι, honey. F. *melleolé*.) Béal's term for combinations of honey with powders.

Melleolica. (Μέλι, F. *melléolique*.) Béal's term for combinations of honey in general.

MELLEOUS—MELOCARPUS.

Melleous. (L. *mel*, honey. F. *mielleux*; G. *honigartig*.) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, honey; containing honey.

Mellie. (L. *mel*, honey.) Relating to honey.

M. acid. Same as *Mellitic acid*.

Melliceris. See *Meliceris*.

Mellifavium. (L. *mel*, honey; *favus*, a honeycomb. F. *rayon de miel*; G. *Honigwabe*.) A honeycomb.

Also, the same as *Meliceris*.

Mellifera. (L. *mel*; *fero*, to bear. F. *mellifères*.) A Group of the Order *Hymenoptera*, being the bees; females and neuters armed with a sting; neuters winged; basal joint of posterior tarsi dilated for the carrying of pollen.

Melliferous. (L. *mel*, honey; *fero*, to bear. F. *mellifère*; G. *honigreich*.) Producing honey, as the *Protea mellifera*, of which the involucres are formed of imbricated scales, between which is a saccharine liquor.

Mellific. (L. *mel*, honey; *facio*, to make. F. *mellifique*.) Making, or producing, honey.

Mellification. (L. *mel*; *facio*.) The making, or the production, of honey.

Melliform. (L. *mel*; *forma*, shape.) Resembling honey.

Melligenous. (Μέλι, honey; γεννάω, to produce. F. *melligène*.) Producing honey.

Melligetia. Same as *Malaguetta*.

Melligo. (L. *melligo*, bee-glue.) A term for *Honeydew*.

Also, a term for a medicine having the consistence and sweetness of honey.

Mellilite. Same as the mineral *Mellite*.

Mellilotus. See *Mellilotus*.

Mellina. (L. *mel*, honey.) A sweet drink prepared from honey.

Mellisdium. An old term for *Phum-bum ustum*.

Mellisu'gous. (L. *mel*, honey; *sugo*, to suck. F. *mellisuge*.) Sucking honey or the nectar of flowers.

Mellit'a. (L. *mel*.) The generic name for the honeys of the Pharmacopœia.

Mellitæmia. (Μέλι, honey; αἷμα, blood.) See *Mellitæmia*.

Also, a term for *Diabetes mellitus*.

Mellitæte. A salt of *Mellitic acid*.

Mellite. (L. *mel*, honey. F. *mellite*; I. *mellito*; S. *melito*; G. *Honigsaft*.) A medicinal syrup in which honey replaces sugar. See *Mellitum*.

Also, a rare mineral, aluminium mellitate, $C_{12}O_{12}Al_2 + 18H_2O$, occurring in brown coal seams in transparent quadrate pyramids of a honey-yellow colour, and a fatty lustre; it generally contains a small amount of iron. It also occurs as a black earth. Also called *Honey-stone*.

M. of borax. The *Mel boracis*.

Mellitene. $C_6(CH_3)_6$. Hexmethylbenzene; a substance first obtained by Hofmann by heating trimethylphenyl ammonium iodide to 330° C. (626° F.); it may also be produced by heating wood-spirit or acetone with zinc chloride. It crystallises in flat prisms or in rhombic plates, and is soluble in hot alcohol.

Mellit'es. Same as the mineral *Mellite*.

Mellitic. Pertaining to *Mellite*.

M. acid. (F. *acide mellitique*; I. *acido mellitico*; G. *Mellithsäure*.) $C_{12}H_6O_{12} = C_6(CO_2H)_6$. An acid contained as an aluminium salt in mellite, or honey-stone, which occurs in large octohedral

crystals found in the brown coal formation. Mellitic acid is soluble in water and alcohol, and crystallises in colourless needles.

Mellitum. (L. *mel*, honey. F. *mellite*; I. *mellito*; S. *melito*; G. *Honigsaft*.) Syrup prepared with honey.

M. mercurial'e. (F. *mellite de mercuriale*, Fr. Codex, *miel de mercuriale*.) The dried plant of *Mercurialis annua* 125 grammes is infused in water 1000 grammes for twelve hours, expressed, decanted, and mixed with white honey 1000 grammes, so as to have a density of 1.27.

M. rosarum. (L. *rosa*, a rose. F. *mellite de roses rouges*, Fr. Codex, *miel rosat*.) Red rose leaves recently dried and powdered 1000 grammes, put into a displacement apparatus and treated with sufficient alcohol to obtain three litres of tincture, evaporate to 1500 grammes, add white honey 6000 grammes, boil, seum, and filter.

M. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple. F. *mellite simple*, Fr. Codex, *sirap de miel*.) Syrup of honey. White honey 4000 grammes is dissolved in cold distilled water 1000 grammes, boiled, skimmed, and strained. It is used as a demulcent.

Mellituria. (L. *mel*; *urina*, urine.) Same as *Mellituria*.

M. inosita. Vohl's term for the condition in which an excessive amount of muscle sugar, or *Inosite*, is occasionally found in the blood and urine.

Mellivorous. (L. *mel*, honey; *voro*, to devour. F. *mellivore*.) Living or feeding upon honey.

Mello'ca. The same as *Melluco*.

Mellone. C_6N_{12} . Liebig's term for a yellow insoluble substance, obtained in the decomposition of melam at a low red heat; it varies in composition according to the duration of the heating.

Melloni, Macedonio. An Italian physicist, born 1798, died 1854.

M.'s thermomultiplier. See *Thermomultiplier*, *Melloni's*.

Mello'si. Old term for *Lumbrici terræ*, or earthworms.

Melluco. (The name applied to the plant by the inhabitants of Quito.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Portulacacæ*.

M. peruvia'na. Moq. The *M. tuberosa*.

M. tubero'sa. (L. *tuberosus*, full of humps. G. *knollige Ganzefuss*.) A plant with tuberous roots. Used by the natives of Peru and Bolivia as a substitute for potatoes. It was introduced into England, but was not liked. Also called *Ullucus tuberosus*.

Melo. The melon, *Cucumis melo*.

Meloæ'mia. (Μέλας, black; αἷμα, blood.) A state of blood characterised by its loss of coagulatory power and black colour.

Melocactus. (Μήλον, an apple; *cactus*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cactacæ*.

M. communis. Link. (L. *communis*, common.) Succulent stem, when bruised, employed as a discutient and vulnerary.

Melocarp'yle. (Μέλος, a member; καρπύλη, a crooked staff. F. *mélocampyle*.) A bending or curvature of a limb.

Melocar'pus. (Μήλον, an apple; καρπός, fruit.) A name for the fruit of the *Aristolochia longa* or *A. rotunda*, from its likeness to the apple.

MELOCHIA—MELOPEPO

Meloch'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ*.

M. corchorifo'lia, Linn. (*Corchorus*; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Used as an emollient and alexipharmic.

Melochi'tis. Same as *Malachite*.

Meloder'mia. Same as *Melanoder'mia*.

Melodid'y'mus. (Μέλος, a member; διδύμος, double. F. *melodidyme*.) Twins united by their limbs.

Melodiu'sus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

M. monog'y'nus, Roxb. (Μόνος, single; γυνή, a female.) The *M. suaveolens*.

M. sua'veolens, Champ. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet-smelling.) The bright-red spherical berries are used in glandular swellings of the neck and in coughs.

Mel'oe. (F. *mélœ*; S. *melœ*; G. *Maiwurm*, *Ölkäfer*.) A Genus of the Section *Heteromera*, Order *Coleoptera*. The species are all rubefacient or vesicant, by reason of the cantharidin they contain. The living insects are squeezed and the viscous oil which exudes is mixed with fatty matter for a blistering agent.

M. alger'icus, Linn. (F. *cantharide noir*.) Hab. Sardinia. A vesicant.

M. autumna'lis, Oliv. Hab. France. A vesicant.

M. cicho'rii. The *Mylabris cichorii*.

M. maja'lis, Linn. (L. *majalis*, belonging to May. F. *ver de Mai*, *mélœ de Mai*; G. *echter Maiwurm*.) Hab. Spain. A vesicant.

M. n'iger. (L. *niger*, black.) A blistering fly, native in the United States. Probably the *Cantharis atrata*.

M. pennsylv'a'nicus. (Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America.) The same as *M. niger*.

M. proscarabæ'us, Linn. (F. *mélœ proscarabée*, *cantarelle*; G. *Ölkäfer*, *Maiwurm*, *käfer*.) An insect which, on being touched, exudes from each joint of its legs an acrid fluid of an oily consistence and deep yellow colour; this has been used in embrocations for rheumatism, also internally in dropsy, and as a specific in hydrophobia. The insects are a strong poison, causing vomiting, suffocation, and death.

M. puncta'tus, Oliv. (L. *punctatus*, pricked in.) Hab. South Europe. A vesicant.

M. rugo'sus, Linn. (L. *rugosus*, wrinkled. F. *mélœ rugueux*.) Hab. France. A vesicant.

M. trianthemæ. Hab. India. Found on *Trianthema decandra*. Used as a vesicant.

M. tridenta'ta. (L. *tridens*, having three teeth.) Contains cantharidin, and is a vesicant.

M. variab'ilis. (L. *variabilis*, changeable.) A species said to possess the same acrid properties as the *M. proscarabæus*.

M. variega'tus, Donovan. (L. *variegatus*, made of various colours. F. *mélœ varié*.) Hab. France. A vesicant.

M. vesicato'rius, Linn. The *Cantharis vesicatoria*.

Melolon'tha. (Μηολόνθη, the cockchafer.) A Genus of the Subsection *Lamellicornia*, Section *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*.

M. vitis. (L. *vitis*, the vine.) The name of an insect resembling the cantharis, or blister fly, but having no vesicating power, which was often found mixed with it in commerce. Probably an *Euchlora*.

M. vulga'ris, Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *hanneton*; I. *scarafaggio*; G. *Mai-käfer*.) The cockchafer. It is probably the host of the larval form of *Echinorrhynchus gigas*.

Melolon'thin. C₅H₁₂N₂SO₃. A substance, obtained by Schreiner from the soft tissues of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; it crystallises in white, rhombic needles, slightly soluble in alcohol and cold water, more soluble in boiling water, and freely soluble in acids and alkalies.

Melom'eles. (Μέλος, a limb.) A monstrosity with two supernumerary limbs attached to the base of the principal limbs.

Melomeli. Same as *Melometum*.

Melomeli'a. (F. *melomelie*.) The condition of a *Melomeles*.

Melon. (F. *mélon*; from L. *melo*, an apple-shaped melon; from Gr. μήλον, an apple. I. *mellone*; S. *melon*; G. *Melone*.) The fruit of the *Cucumis melo*, or musk melon plant.

Also, a minor degree of *Exophthalmus*.

M.-hood. The *Hygrophorus pratensis*.

M. plant. (F. *concombre mélo*.) The *Cucumis melo*.

M. pump'kin. The *Cucurbita maxima*.

M. seed. See *Semen melonium*.

M. seed bod'ies. Small, white, or brownish-looking bodies resembling melon seeds in shape. They are found in the sheaths of tendons which have been inflamed and in adventitious and other burse; more rarely they occur in joints. They consist of dense fibrous tissue, and may be hypertrophied or tubercular synovial fringes which have become detached, or they may have originated from a blood-clot.

M. thistle. The *Melocactus communis*.

M. tree. (G. *Melonenbaum*.) The *Carica papaya*.

M., wa'ter. (F. *melon d'eau*, *pastèque*; I. *cocomero*; S. *zandia*, *patillas*; G. *Wassermelone*.) The fruit of the *Cucurbita citrullus*, or Sicilian citrul plant. Used for food.

Melon'cus. (Μήλα, the cheeks; ὄγκος, mass. F. *mélouque*; G. *Wangengeschwulst*.) A tumour of the cheek.

Melonem'etin. A brownish, bitter substance obtained by Heberger and Jorosiiewicz from the root of *Cucumis melo*; soluble in alcohol, and having a glistening fracture. It is emetic in doses of 9 gramme.

Melongen'a. See *Solanum melongena*.

Melonida. See *Melonide*.

Melonide. (Μήλον, an apple; εἶδος, form. F. *mélouide*.) Richard's term for the *Pome*, the fleshy fruit of the *Pomaceæ*, formed by the union of many fleshy ovaries with the tube of the calyx, which itself is often thick and fleshy.

M. with nu'cles. (F. *mélouide à nuclées*.) The form in which the endocarp which lines each cell is osseous, as in the medlar.

M. with pipp'ins. (F. *mélouide à pépins*.) The form in which the endocarp which lines each cell is cartilaginous, as in the apple.

Melonid'ium. See *Melonide*.

Meloniform. (Melon; L. *forma*, shape. F. *mélouiforme*.) Having the form of a *Melon*.

Melopep'o. (Μηλοπέπων, an apple-shaped melon. G. *Türkenbund*.) The *Cucurbita melopepo*.

MELOPHAGUS—MEMBRANA.

Meloph'agus. (Μηλοφάγος, eating sheep; from *μήλον*, a sheep; *φαγείν*, to eat. F. *mélophage*.) A Genus of the Order *Diptera*.

M. ovi'nus, Linn. (L. *ovis*, a sheep. F. *mélophage des moutons*; G. *Schafzecke*.) The sheep tick. A wingless insect, parasitic on sheep.

Meloplacun'tion. The same as *Meloplacuntium*.

Meloplacun'tium. (Μήλον, an apple; *πλακούντιον*, a little cake.) Old term for a confection made from apples or quinces.

Meloplacus. (Μήλον; *πλακοῦς*, a flat cake.) A confection of quince, honey, pepper, wine, and other substances, boiled together.

Meloplasty. (Μήλα, the cheeks; *πλάσσω*, to mould. F. *méloplastie*; I. *melo-plastie*; G. *Meloplastik*, *Wangenbildung*.) The surgical operation of fashioning new cheeks by grafting flaps to take the place of parts which have been destroyed.

Melos. Same as *Milo*.

Melos. (Μέλος.) A limb; a member.

Melosalgia. (Μέλος, a limb; *ἄλγος*, pain.) A pain felt on pressure in the popliteal region, or on the sides of the thigh a little above the knee, said to be the more reliable one amongst the earlier signs of phthisis, and a constant accompaniment of the malady in its progress. (Fowler, quoted from Beau.)

Meloschisis. (Μήλα, the cheeks; *σχίσις*, division. G. *schräge Gesichtsspalte*.) A congenital fissure of the face, commencing on one side of the upper lip and stretching upwards and outwards towards the eye.

Melos'is. (Μήλωσις, from *μήλη*, a probe.) Exploration by means of a probe.

Melothria, L. A Genus of Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

M. pen'dula, Linn. (L. *pendulus*, hanging.) Hab. Brazil. Fruit a drastic purgative.

Melothrum. (Μήλωθρον.) White bryony, *Bryonia alba*.

Melot'is. (Μηλωτίς, from *μήλη*, a probe; *οἶς*, the ear.) A probe or instrument for clearing out an obstructed external auditory meatus.

Melotrid'y-mus. (Μέλος, a limb; *τρίδυμος*, threefold.) Gurtl's term for a monstrosity with three sets of limbs.

Melotris. (Μηλωτρίς.) Same as *Melotis*.

Melrose springs. United States of America, Tennessee, Blount County. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters.

Melt. (Mid. E. *melten*; Sax. *meltan*. F. *fondre*; I. *fondere*; S. *derretir*, *fundir*; G. *schmelzen*.) To cause to become liquid.

Melt. A misspelling of *Milt*.

Melting. (F. *fondant*; I. *che fonde*; S. *fundente*; G. *schmelzend*.) Becoming liquid.

M. point. (F. *point de fusion*; G. *Schmelzpunkt*.) The temperature at which a solid assumes the liquid form.

Meltingen. Switzerland, Canton Solothurn. A cold, earthy, saline water, containing traces of iron.

Melum. (Μήλον, an apple.) An apple. Also, the cheek.

Also, the female breast when firm and round.

M. armen'i-acum. The apricot.

M. cydónium. The quince.

Melu'si. (Arab. F. *hydargyre*; G. *Quecksilber*.) Old term for mercury.

Melustum. (L. *mel*, honey; *ustus*, burnt.) Treacle; molasses.

Mem'ber. (Mid. E. *membre*; F. *membre*; from L. *membrum*, a limb. I. *membro*; S. *miembro*; G. *Glied*.) A part of a plant or animal, such as a root, stem, leaf, or hair in a plant, or an arm or leg in an animal; a segment which can be studied in a purely morphological point of view, apart from its physiological function.

In most Vertebrates the members are the chief organs of locomotion. They are absent in snakes.

M.s, abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly. F. *membres abdominaux*; I. *membri addominali*.)

The members which are attached in mammals, birds, and reptiles to the pelvis. They are composed of the femur or thigh with its muscles, the tibia and fibula or leg with their muscles, the tarsus, metatarsus, and digits, or foot.

In fishes the ventral fins are the homologues of the hind limb, but vary much in position, so that, as in the case of the red mullet, they may be attached to the trunk in front of the thoracic fins.

M.s, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The same as *M.s, addominal*.

M.s, pel'vic. (Pelvis. F. *membres pelviens*.) Same as *M.s, abdominal*.

M.s, super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The same as *M.s, thoracic*.

M.s, thorac'ic. (L. *thorax*, the breast. F. *membres thoraciques*.) The members which are attached to the upper part of the trunk. In Mammals they are generally formed of the scapula and humerus with their muscles, or shoulder and upper arm; the radius and ulna, or forearm; the wrist; and the hand, paw, or hoof. In birds the wings constitute the thoracic members; in reptiles the fore legs; and in fishes the pectoral fins.

M. viri'lē. (L. *virilis*, male.) The penis.

Mem'bra. Nominative plural of *Membrum*.

M. puden'da. (L. *pu'denda*, the private parts.) The genital organs.

M. vil'ia. (L. *vilis*, base.) The male genital organs.

Membrana. See *Membrane*.

M. abdom'inis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The peritonæum.

M. adaman'tinæ. (L. *adamantinus*, as hard as steel. G. *Schmelzhaut*.) Raschkow's term for the *Enamel membrane*.

M. adipo'sa. (L. *adeps*, soft fat.) The panniculus adiposus, or fat-containing membrane lying immediately beneath the skin in nearly all parts of the body.

M. adventit'ia. (L. *adventitiuus*, foreign.) The decidua reflexa of the pregnant uterus.

Also, see *Membrane, adventitious*.

M. agni'na. (L. *agninus*, pertaining to a lamb.) The amnion.

M. albugin'ea profun'da. (L. *albugo*, whiteness; *profundus*, deep.) A name given by Gauthier to the deeper elastic lamina of the rete mucosum of the skin.

M. albugin'ea superf'icia'lis. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) Gauthier's term for the more superficial fibres of the elastic membrane of the Malpighian layer of the skin.

M. amphiblestro'i'des. (Ἀμφιβληστροειδής, net-like; from *ἀμφιβληστρον*, a casting net; *εἶδος*, form.) A term applied to the retina on account of its reticular structure.

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M. aponeurotica. An *Aponeurosis*.
M. arachnoidea. (Ἀράχνη, a spider's web; εἶδος, likeness.) The *Arachnoid membrane*.

M. arachnoidea oculi. (Ἀράχνη; εἶδος; *L. oculus*, the eye.) The *M. supra-choroidea*.

Also, applied to the *Hyaloid membrane*.

M. aryepiglottica. The *Aryteno-epiglottidean fold*.

M. atlanto-occipitalis. See *Ligamentum atlanto-occipitale*.

M. basilaris. (*L. basis*, a foot or base. *F. membrane basilaire*; *G. häutiges Spiralblatt*.) Claudius's name for the membranous outer portion of the spiral lamina of the cochlea of the ear, extending from the labium tympanicum of the sulcus spiralis of the osseous lamina spiralis to the outer wall of the cochlea, where it is continuous with the ligamentum spirale cochleæ. It consists of three distinctly marked layers; the greater part of the central layer or tunica propria is apparently almost structureless, but has on its tympanic side some delicate connective tissue with spindle-shaped cells, and on its upper side numerous close-lying, stiffish, straight transverse fibrils; this tunic possesses on the side of the scala media a hyaline basement membrane, supporting the cells of the organ of Corti, and on the side of the scala tympani a second hyaline basement membrane, with a layer of flattened, irregular, granular, epithelial cells. It is divided into three zones: the innermost, the *Zona perforata*, near to the osseous lamina spiralis; the middle, or *Zona tecta*, supporting the organ of Corti; and the outermost, or *Zona pectinata*, near to the ligamentum spirale.

Von Helmholtz has suggested that the membrane may be most tense radially, and that different parts of it may have different degrees of tension, so that they vibrate to a particular note and communicate the vibrations to the hair-cells.

M. blastodermica. (*F. membrane blastodermique*.) The *Blastoderm*.

M. Bruchii. See *Membrane, Bruch's*.

M. caduca. (*L. caducus*, inclined to fall.) The *Decidua*.

M. caduca reflexa. The *Decidua reflexa*.

M. capsularis. (*L. capsula*, a small box. *F. membrane capsulaire*.) The hinder part of the *M. capsulo-pupillaris*, being that part supplied by the hyaloid branch of the arteria centralis retinae; it is the membrane which covers the posterior surface of the lens.

M. capsularis testis. (*L. capsula*, a small chest; *testis*, the testicle.) The tunica albuginea, or fibrous investing coat of the testis.

M. capsulo-pupillaris. (*L. capsula*; *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye. *F. membrane capsulo-pupillaire*; *I. membrana capsulo-pupillare*.) Müller's and Henle's term for the mesoblastic vascular membrane which surrounds the lens in the mammalian fetal eye. Its anterior part is the *M. pupillaris*, the vessels of which proceed from the inner margin of the iris and communicate near the equator of the lens with the branches of the hyaloid artery, which supply its hinder part, the *M. capsularis*.

Also called *Capsule of lens, vascular*.

M. carnosae. (*L. carnosus*, fleshy.) A term for the *Platysma myoides*.

Also, a term for the *Dartos*.

M. cellula'ris secunda'ria. (*L. cellula*, a small room; *secundus*, that which follows. *F. membrane cellulaire secondaire*.) Name given by Hartig to the most internal layer of cellulose in vegetable cells, which swells up to the greatest extent by the action of sulphuric acid. In some of the cells of the yew it is lined by ptychode.

M. cellulosa. (*L. cellula*, a small room.) The same as *M. adiposa*.

Also, the decidua of the pregnant uterus.

M. cerebri mollis. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain; *mollis*, soft.) The pia mater of the brain.

M. cerebri propria. (*L. cerebrum*; *proprius*, peculiar.) The pia mater.

M. cerebri tenuis. (*L. cerebrum*; *tenuis*, thin.) The pia mater.

M. chalazifera. See *Chalaziferous membrane*.

M. cho'rii. The *Chorion*.

M. cho'rio-capilla'ris. (*Choroid*; *L. capillaris*, pertaining to the hair. *F. membrane chorio-capillaire*; *G. innere Schicht der Gefässhaut*.) The inner vascular layer of the choroid coat of the eye, often called *Tunica Ruyschiana*, and lined with the *Lamina vitrea*. It consists of a close network of wide capillaries in a fine connective tissue, with branched and unbranched cells, some of which contain pigment. According to some it contains no formed elements.

M. choroidea. (*I. membrana corioide*.) The *Choroid tunic*.

M. circumossalis. (*L. circum*, around; *os*, bone.) The periosteum.

M. communis. (*L. communis*, common.) The *Decidua*.

M. conjunctiva. See *Conjunctiva* and its subheadings.

M. cor circumplexa. (*L. cor*, the heart; *circumplexus*, part. of *circumplicare*, to fold around.) The pericardium.

M. coroneae cilia'ris. (*L. corona*, a crown; *cilium*, an eyelash.) The ciliary zone, or zone of Zinn. It is the posterior suspensory ligament of the lens.

M. corticallis. (*L. cortex*, rind.) The *Zona pellucida*.

M. Cortii. See *Corti, membrane of*.

M. costalis. (*L. costa*, a rib.) The *pleura*.

M. costas succingens. (*L. costa*, a rib; *succingens*, part. of *succingere*, to gird about.) The *pleura*.

M. crassa. (*L. crassus*, thick.) The *decidua reflexa* of the pregnant uterus.

M. cribriformis. The *Fascia, cribriform*.

M. cribrosa. (*L. cribrum*, a sieve.) The *Decidua vera*.

Also, the *Septum crurale*.

M. cumuli. (*L. cumulus*, a heap.) The *M. granulosa*.

M. cuticularis. (*L. cutis*, the skin.) The *dura mater*.

M. decidua. (*L. deciduus*, falling off.) See *Decidua* and its subheadings.

M. decidua menstrua'lis. See *Decidua menstrualis*.

M. decidua reflexa. See *Decidua reflexa*.

M. decidua serotina. See *Decidua serotina*.

M. decidua vera. See *Decidua vera*.

M. Demours'i. (*Demours*.) Same as *Descemet's membrane*.

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M. Demoursia'na. (*Demours.*) Same as *Descemet's membrane*.

M. denta'ta. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) The *Ligamentum denticulatum*.

M. dermat'o'des. (*Δέρμα*, the skin; *εἶδος*, form.) The dura mater.

M. Desceme'til. (*F. membrane basale postérieure*; *G. innere elastische Basalhaut*.) See *Descemet's membrane*.

M. diaphrag'm. (*Διαφράγμα*, to barricade.) The *Mediastinum*.

M. Duddellia'na. (*Benedictus Duddell*, an English ophthalmic surgeon, who lived in London in the early part of the eighteenth century.) The same as *Descemet's membrane*.

M. du'ra cer'ebrum am'biens. (*L. durus*, hard; *cerebrum*, the brain; *ambiens*, part of *ambio*, to go round about a thing.) The *Dura mater*.

M. eb'oris. (*L. ebur*, ivory. *I. membrana del' avorio*; *G. Elfenbeinhaut*.) The layer of columnar cells, known as odontoblasts, which cover the outer layer of the pulp in a developing tooth. From these cells the dentine is formed.

M. elas'tica. See *Membrane, elastic*.

M. elas'tica anterior. (*Elastic*; *L. anterior*, that is in front. *F. membrana basale antérieure*; *G. vordere Grenzmembran, äussere Basalhaut*.) The thin layer of elastic tissue which bounds the cornea in front, and is subjacent to the epithelium. Its thickness is 0.008 mm. In section, it appears finely dented in front and passes into the tissue of the cornea behind, without strongly-marked line of demarcation. It presents a delicate striation, and appears to be the continuation of the conjunctiva bulbi. It is distinct in man, very thick in plagiostomatous fishes, but scarcely recognisable in the rabbit and guinea-pig.

M. elas'tica exter'na. (*Elastic*; *L. externus*, outward.) An elastic membrane lying around the sheath of the notochord in *Cyclostomi*, *Ganoidei*, *Elasmobranchii*, and *Teleostei*.

M. elas'tica laryn'gis. See *M. laryngis elastica*.

M. epicra'nia. (*Ἐπικράνιον*, a skull cap.) The aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

M. exter'na dent'ium. (*L. externus*, external; *dens*, a tooth.) The periodontal membrane which lines the sockets of the teeth in the upper and lower jaws.

M. ex'tra-choro'i'dea. (*L. extra*, on the outside.) The *Lamina suprachoroidea*.

M. farcim'inalis. (*L. farcimen*, a sausage.) The allantois of the mammalian embryo.

M. fenes'træ rotun'dæ. (*L. fenestra*, a window; *rotundus*, round.) The *M. tympani secundaria*.

M. fenestra'lis. Same as *M. fenestrata*.

M. fenestra'ta. (*L. fenestra*, a window. *F. membrane fenestrée*; *I. membrana fenestrata*; *S. membrana ventanada*; *G. gefensterte Haut*.) A delicate elastic membrane, perforated at intervals, which occurs in various tissues, such as the arteries and the retina.

M. fenestra'ta retin'æ. (*L. fenestra*; *retina*. *F. plexus basale*; *G. Zwischen-Körnerschicht, äussere granulirte Schicht*.) Krause's term for the outer molecular layer of the *Retina*.

M. fibro'sa tym'pani. (*L. fibra*, a fibre.) The middle stratum of the *M. tympani*.

M. fibro'sæ. See *Fibrous membranes*.

M. filamento'sa. (*L. filum*, a thread.) The decidua reflexa of the pregnant uterus.

M. flac'cida. (*L. flaccidus*, loose.) A lax portion of the upper part of the *membrana tympani*, where it stretches across the notch of *Rivinus*. It consists of loose connective tissue with vessels and nerves, and is covered by skin and mucous membrane, but the *lamina propria* is altogether wanting.

M. flocculen'ta. (*L. floccus*, a lock of wool.) The decidua of the pregnant uterus.

M. fo'e'tum involvens. (*L. foetus*, offspring; *involvere*, to roll upon.) The *Decidua*.

M. follic'uli. The *Theca folliculi*.

M. fus'ca. (*I. membrana fosca*.) Same as *Lamina fusca*.

M. germinati'va. (*L. germino*, to bud.) A synonym of the *Blastoderm*.

M. granulo'sa. (*L. granulum*, a small grain. *F. membrana granulose*; *G. Zellenhülle, Körnermembran*.) The layer of epithelial cells which lines the inside of the *membrana propria* of the Graafian follicle in the ovary. At the point where the ovum lies the cells are heaped together into the *cumulus* or *Discus proligerus*, and the layer of cells surrounding it is the *Tunica granulosa*. The cells are generally polyhedral or short-columnar in form, with distinct outline and somewhat granular contents, and are surrounded by fine intercommunicating, intercellular spaces; they arise from repeated division of the parietal cells of the primary follicle.

M. humo'ris aquei. (*L. humor*, a liquid; *aqueus*, watery. *I. membrana della camera acqua*.) Same as *Descemet's membrane*.

M. hyalo'i'dea. (*Υαλος*, glass; *εἶδος*, form. *F. membrana hyaloïde*; *I. membrana ialoïde*.) The delicate transparent capsule which surrounds the vitreous humour of the eye. See *Hyaloid membrane*.

Also, the same as *Glassy membrane*.

M. hyo-e'piglot'tica. The *Hyo-epiglottic ligament*.

M. hy'o-thyreoi'dea. The *Thyreohyoid membrane*.

M. interme'dia. (*L. inter*, between; *medius*, in the middle. *F. membrane intermédiaire, magma réticulé* of *Velpeau*.) The gelatinous tissue lying between the amnion and the chorion in the placenta, and in preparations kept in spirit forming, by coagulation, a coherent layer; it contains neither cells nor fibres, and is the remains of the fluid which existed at an earlier stage between the amnion and the chorion. In some cases it appears to be of the nature of a soft mucous tissue.

Also, *Reichert's term* for the *mesoblast*. See *Stratum intermedium*.

M. intermuscula'ria bra'chii. See subheadings of *Ligamentum intermusculare brachii*.

M. interos'sea antibra'chii. (*Mod. I. antibrachium*, the forearm.) The *Interosseous ligament of forearm*.

M. interos'sea cru'ris. (*L. crus*, the leg.) The *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

M. interspina'lis. (*L. inter*, between; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) The *Interspinal ligaments*.

M. intestina'lis. (*L. intestinum*, a gut.) The *Allantois*.

M. intrachoro'i'dea. (*L. intra*, within; *choroid tunic*.) *Luschka's term* for the combined membranes of *Ruysch* and of *Bruch*.

M. iridis anterior. The *Lamina iridis anterior*.

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M. iris posterior. The *Lamina iridis posterior*.

M. Jacobi. See *Jacob's membrane*.

M. lacuno'sa. (L. *lacuna*, a space.) See *Stratum lacunosum retinæ*.

M. lamino'sa. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate.) The name given by Joulin to the membrane covering the fetal surface of the placenta when the amnion is removed. It consists of interlacing connective tissue fibres enclosing fusiform and stellate cells in their areolæ, and is the atrophied allantois.

M. laryngis elastica. (Λάρυγξ, the upper part of the wind-pipe; *elastic*.) The band of tissue, the inner border or edge of which constitutes the true vocal cord.

M. ligamento'sa. (L. *ligamentum*, a band.) The *Ligament, occipito-axial*.

M. limitans dermæ. (Mod. L. *limitans*; from *limis*, a boundary; Gr. δέρμα, the skin.) The basement membrane lying between the epidermis and the corium.

M. limitans externa. See *M. limitans retinæ externa*.

M. limitans hyaloïdea. (Mod. L. *limitans*; Gr. ὕαλος, glass; εἶδος, form.) The *M. limitans retinæ interna*.

M. limitans interna. See *M. limitans retinæ interna*.

M. limitans interna primitiva. (Mod. L. *limitans*; L. *internus*, within; *primitivus*, first of its kind. G. *innere Begrenzungshaut*.) Kölliker's term for a thin cuticular membrane separating the vitreous humour from the retina in the embryo, but belonging essentially to the retina. It becomes the *M. limitans retinæ interna*.

M. limitans olfactoria. (Mod. L. *limitans*; *olfacto*, to smell at.) A delicate membrane, described by v. Brunn as covering the free surface of both kinds of cells, found in the olfactory region of the nose in Mammals. Opposite the olfactory cells it presents pores through which odorous emanations can reach the nerves.

M. limitans Pacini. (Mod. L. *limitans*; Filippo Pacini, an Italian anatomist.) A membrane described by Pacini as covering the pigment cells on the posterior surface of the iris; it is, according to Kölliker, the combined walls of the cells themselves; or, according to Henle, the cement substance which connects the pigment cells.

M. limitans peritonæi. (Mod. L. *limitans*; Gr. περιτόναιον, the membrane which contains the lower viscera.) Bizzozero's term for a delicate basement membrane, with fine fibres and minute nuclei, which lies immediately beneath the epithelium of the peritoneum.

M. limitans retinæ externa. (Mod. L. *limitans*; *retina*; L. *externus*, outward. F. *membrane limitante externe*; G. *äussere Grenzmembran*.) A delicate, well-defined membrane, marking off the internal limit of the rod and cone layer of the retina; it is perforated for the passage of the prolongations of the layer of rods and cones.

M. limitans retinæ interna. (Mod. L. *limitans*; *retina*; L. *internus*, within. F. *membrane limitante interne*; G. *innere Grenzmembran*.) The innermost layer of the retina in contact with, but not attached to, the vitreous body; it consists of the more or less polygonal ends of the Müller, fibres of.

M. linguae. (L. *lingua*, a tongue.) The mucous membrane of the tongue.

M. macilentior. (L. *macilentus*, lean.) The lesser omentum.

M. media. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) The *Endochorion*.

M. media vaginæ. (L. *medius*, middle; *vagina*, a sheath.) The middle, reddish, muscular tunic of the vagina.

M. medullaris. (L. *medulla*, pith. G. *innere Beinhaut*.) The endosteum of bones.

M. mesenterii propria. (L. *proprius*, one's own.) The connective tissue of the *Mesentery*.

M. mucosa. See *Membrane, mucous*.

M. mucosa nasi. (L. *mucus*, slime; *nasus*, the nose.) Same as *Schneiderian membrane*.

M. mucosa pneumo-enterica. (L. *mucus*; Gr. πνευμὼν, the lung; ἐντέρον, an intestine.) Same as *Membrane, mucous, gastropulmonary*.

M. muscularis mucosæ. (L. *musculus*, a muscle; *mucosus*.) The submucous muscular layer of the intestines.

M. nervorum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The *Epineurium*.

M. neurium. (Νεύρον, a nerve.) The *Epineurium*.

M. nictitans. (L. *nicto*, to wink. F. *membrane nictitante*, m. *clignotante*; I. *membrana nittitante*; G. *Nickhaut*.) A kind of third eyelid existing in most quadrupeds, and in birds, reptiles, and amphibia; it is situated at the inner corner of the eye, varying in size and shape in different animals; also called *Palpebra interna* or *P. tertia*.

It first makes its appearance in Amphibia. In the serpents and in the Genus *Gecko* there are no eyelids, but in the remaining reptiles, in birds, and in many mammals, the membrane is present. In birds, where it is seen in its most developed condition, it forms a thin, firm, whitish membrane, which is moved forward over the eye by a muscle named the *musculus pyramidalis*. This muscle arises from the sclerotic below the optic nerve entrance, and has a long tendon, which passes above the optic nerve and is enclosed in a loop of a second broader muscle, named the *musculus quadratus*, and on the upper and back part of the sclerotic; on leaving this canal the tendon proceeds over the eyeball forward and downward to be inserted into the margin of the third eyelid. In some animals, as the horse, the membrane is strengthened by a cylindrical cartilaginous rod. A special gland, named the *Harderian gland*, is connected with it, and serves to lubricate the surface of the cornea; the duct opens behind the membrane.

M. obturatoria anterior. (L. *obturo*, to stop up; *anterior*, that is in front.) Same as *Ligamentum atlantico-occipitale anticum profundum*.

M. obturatoria atlantis. (L. *obturo*, to stop up.) The *Ligament, occipito-atlantal*.

M. obturatoria fenestree rotundæ. (L. *obturo*, to stop up; *fenestra*, a window; *rotundus*, round. G. *Nebentrommelfell*.) Same as *M. tympani secundaria*.

M. obturatoria foraminis lacerti. (L. *obturo*; *foramen*, a hole; *lacer*, to pieces.) The connective tissue and cartilage closing the *Foramen lacerum anterius*.

M. obturatoria laryngis. (L. *obturo*; Gr. λάρυγξ, the upper part of the wind-pipe.) The *Ligamentum thyreo-hyoidæ medium*.

M. obturatoria pelvis. (L. *obturo*.)

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The membrane which occupies the obturator foramen of the innominate bone, with the exception of its upper and outer part, where the obturator vessels traverse the foramen.

M. obturato'ria stap'edis. (L. *obturo*; *stapes*, a stirrup. G. *Verschlussband des Steigbügels*.) A ligament which occupies the space between the base and the crura of the stapes. The *Ligamentum obturatorium stapedis*.

M. obturato'ria ventric'uli quar'ti. (L. *obturo*; *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *quartus*, fourth. F. *membrane obturatoire du quatrième ventricule*.) The lamina which closes the fourth ventricle in the embryo; it is interposed between medulla oblongata and the cerebellum. It forms the obex, the ala pontis, the ligula, and the gyrus choroides anterior and posterior.

M. olfacto'ria. (L. *olfacio*, to smell.) The Schneiderian mucous membrane.

M. orbita'lis. (L. *orbita*, an orbit.) The membrane bridging over the speno-maxillary fissure. In some animals, as the rabbit, it forms a horizontal layer of elastic and unstriated muscular tissue, constituting the floor of the orbit.

M. os'sis. (L. *os*, bone.) The periosteum.

M. os'sium sterni antérior. (L. *os*, a bone; *sternum*, the breast-bone; *anterior*, that is in front.) The periosteum covering the anterior surface of the sternum.

M. os'sium sterni poste'rior. (L. *sternum*; *posterior*, hinder.) The periosteum covering the posterior surface of the sternum.

M. ovar'ica. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *membrane ovarique*.) The layer of polyhedral or short columnar cells which covers the outer surface of the albuginea of the ovary.

Also, the delicate layer of tissue which forms the membrana propria of the Graafian follicles.

M. o'vi materna. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *maternus*, belonging to a mother.) The *Decidua*.

M. o'vuli cortica'lis. (*Ovulus*, from L. *ovum*, an egg; *cortex*, bark.) The membrane lining the egg-shell.

M. pala'ti. (L. *palatum*, the palate.) That part of the oral mucous membrane which covers the hard palate.

M. pellu'cida. (L. *pellucidus*, transparent.) The *Ambion*.

M. perfora'ta. (L. *perforatus*, pierced through.) Term applied by W. Krause in 1863 to the layer of large polyhedral, granular, anastomosing cells, having large transparent nuclei with single nucleoli, which lie to the outer side of the internal granule layer in fishes. The radial supporting-rods of connective-tissue of the retina traverse the interspaces. In 1874 Schwalbe described this layer as the middle cell-layer of the external molecular layer.

M. periodonto'i'dea. (*ἰερόν*, around; *ὀδούς*, a tooth; *εἶδος*, form. G. *Zahnperiost*.) The periosteal covering the cement of the teeth.

M. pharyn'gis elas'tica. The *Fascia pharyngis elastica*.

M. pharyn'go-basila'ris. (*Basilar* process.) The pharyngeal aponeurosis.

M. pigmen'ti. Bruch. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) The innermost layer of the choroid coat of the eye. It is 0.0006 to 0.0008 mm. in thickness. The surface directed towards the retina is smooth, the external surface is fibrillated, the fibres for the most part running parallel to the surface, which has led some to admit an inner homogeneous and an outer fibrous layer. In front of the ora serrata the internal surface pre-

sents a reticulated aspect, the meshes of which contain pigment.

By many it is considered to be the outer layer of the retina, and the same as *Tapetum nigrum*.

M. pinguedino'sa. (L. *pinguis*, fat.) Same as *M. adiposa*.

M. pin'guis intestino'rum. (L. *pin'guis*, fat; *intestinum*, a gut.) The mesentery.

M. pituita'ria na'rium. (L. *pituita*, slime; *naris*, a nostril.) The *Schneiderian membrane*.

M. pituito'sa. (L. *pituita*.) Same as *Membrane, mucous*.

M. pleur'itica. (*Πλευρά*, a rib.) The pleura.

M. poste'rior elas'tica. (L. *posterior*, that is behind.) The same as *Descemet's membrane*.

M. præ-exis'tens. (L. *præ*, before; *existo*, to appear.) The decidua of the pregnant uterus.

M. præformati'va. (L. *præ*, before; *formo*, to fashion. F. *membrane préformative*.) A structureless membrane of a developing tooth, the position of which has been variously described as between the dentine and the enamel, between the enamel and the enamel organ, and between the dentine and the pulp. Its existence is much doubted.

M. prolige'ra. (L. *prolis*, offspring; *gero*, to bear. F. *membrane prolifère*.) The *Discus proligerus*.

M. prop'ria. (L. *proprius*, peculiar. F. *membrane propre*.) An extremely thin, transparent and homogeneous membranous layer on which the cells lining the alveoli of glands and those covering mucous and serous membranes rest, usually separating them from the blood-vessels. It is now considered to consist of one or more layers of flattened, horizontally disposed connective-tissue cells, which are in some cases, as in the salivary glands, reticulated. Also called *Basement membrane*.

Also, Grauville's term for that part of the decidua reflexa which, after becoming non-vascular, separates the villous chorion from the maternal structures of the placenta.

M. prop'ria dermæ. (L. *proprius*.) Same as *M. limitans dermæ*.

M. prop'ria hep'atis. (L. *proprius*; *hepar*, the liver.) The inner fibrous coat of the capsule of the liver.

M. prop'ria Graa'fian follicle. (L. *proprius*.) The outermost delicate membrane forming the boundary of each Graafian follicle, having on its inner surface the cells of the *M. granulosa*.

M. prop'ria sterni. (L. *proprius*, special; *sternum*, the breast.) The *M. sterni antica* and *M. sterni postica*.

M. prop'ria tubæ. (L. *proprius*; *tuba*, a trumpet.) The dense, pliable, fibrous membrane lining the Eustachian tube and filling up the interval between the edges of its cartilaginous portion.

M. prop'ria tym'pani. (L. *proprius*.) The middle layer of the *M. tympani*.

M. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The pulmonary pleura.

M. pupilla'ris. (L. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye. F. *membrane pupillaire*; I. *membrana pupillare*; G. *Pupillarmembran*.) A delicate but vascular membrane which closes the pupil of the eye in the fœtus, appearing about the third month

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and disappearing about the seventh month; it is the anterior part of the *Tunica vasculosa lentis*, and was first described by Wachendorf.

M. pupilla'ris perseve'rans. (L. *persevero*, to persist.) A capsule occasionally found in front of the iris. It is usually pierced with holes, and may represent the remains of the fetal *M. pupilla'ris*.

M. puta'minis. (L. *putamen*, peel.) The thick white membrane, composed of decussating fibres, which lines the shell of an egg.

M. quadrangula'ris. (L. *quatuor*, four; *angulus*, an angle.) That part of the elastic membrane of the larynx which is covered by the plica ary-epiglottica.

M. Reissne'ri. See *Membrane, Reissner's*.

M. reticula'ris. (L. *reticulum*, a net. F. *membrane réticulaire*, m. *reticulée*; G. *netz-förmiges Häutchen*.) The *Parenchyma* of a plant. Also, the skin under the nail.

M. reticula'ris coch'leæ. (L. *reticulum*; *cochlea*.) The *Lamina reticularis*.

M. reticula'ris olfacto'ria. (L. *reticulum*, a net; *olfacto*, to smell at.) The free surface of the neuro-epithelium of the nasal mucous membrane. It is attached in a plexiform manner to the external borders of the columnar cells, and is traversed by the cilia of the rod-cells or olfactory hairs.

M. reticula'ris retinæ. (L. *reticulum*; *retina*.) The external or pigmentary layer of the retina.

M. retifor'mis cho'rii. (L. *rete*, a net; *forma*, likeness; *chorion*.) The decidua reflexa.

M. reu'niens inf'ior. (L. *re*, again; *unio*, a uniting; *inferior*, lower. F. *membrane unissante inférieure*; G. *untere Vereinigungshaut*, Rathke.) The membrane enclosing the notochord of the early embryo on its ventral aspect, and formed by the junction of the two lower sides of the protovertebræ. It represents the bodies of the vertebræ.

M. reu'niens sup'e'rior. (L. *re*; *unio*; *superior*, upper. F. *membrane unissante supérieure*; G. *obere Verbindungshaut*, Rathke.) The membrane enclosing the notochord of the early embryo on its dorsal aspect, and formed by the junction of the two upper sides of the protovertebræ. It represents the laminae of the vertebræ and their intervertebral ligaments.

M. Ruyschia'na. See *Ruysch*, *membrane of*.

M. saccifor'mis. (L. *saccus*, a sac; *forma*, likeness.) The synovial membrane covering the inferior radio ulnar articulation. It is continued upwards between the radius and ulna, and inwards over the adjoining surfaces of the triangular fibro-cartilage and the ulna. The membrane forms a loose cul-de-sac, where it is reflected from the ulna on to the radius. Also called *Ligamentum capsulare sacciforme*.

M. Schneideria'na. See *Schneiderian membrane*.

M. secunda'ria. The *M. tympani secunda'ria*.

M. semiluna'ris. (L. *semilunaris*, crescent-shaped. F. *membrane semilunaire*.) The upper border of the *M. tympaniformis interna* which projects into the syrinx of birds as a crescent-shaped septum between the openings of the two bronchi.

Also, the *Plica semilunaris*.

M. sero'sa. See *Membranes, serous*.

M. sero'tina. (L. *serus*, late. F. *mem-*

brane dernière.) That portion of the decidua vera or modified mucous membrane of the uterus to which the ovum is attached. It is a little thinner than the rest of the decidua vera. It is composed at first of large decidua-cells, with numerous blood-vessels and a few glands, subsequently giant multinucleated cells are found in it, and especially in the deeper layers, which appear to wander into the blood-vessels and play an important part in the thrombosis that occur about the eighth month. See *Decidua*.

M. Shrapnel'i. See *Membrane, Shrapnell's*.

M. sinuo'sa. (L. *sinuo*, to wind or bend.) The decidua of the pregnant uterus.

M. sterni anti'ca. (L. *sternum*, the breast-bone; *anticus*, in front. G. *vordere Brustbeinhaut*.) The dense fibrous membrane formed on the sternum by the union of the periosteum with the stellate ligaments in front of the costo-sternal articulations.

M. sterni post'i'ca. (L. *sternum*; *posticus*, hinder. G. *hintere Brustbeinhaut*.) The dense fibrous membrane formed by the union of the periosteum with the stellate ligaments on the posterior surface of the costo-sternal articulations.

M. subcosta'lis. (L. *sub*, beneath; *costa*, a rib.) The pleura.

M. succin'gens. (L. *succingo*, to gird below.) The diaphragm; and also the pleura.

M. superchoro'i'dea. (L. *super*, above.) Same as *M. suprachoroidea*.

M. suprachoro'i'dea. (L. *supra*, above; *choroid*. F. *lame superchoroïdienne*.) The layer of loose connective tissue with pigment cells which, when the sclerotic coat of the eye is separated from the choroid, remains adherent to the choroid; that which remains attached to the sclerotic is the *membrana fusca*. Between the two is a lymph space. The *membrana suprachoroidea* is composed of several laminae, separated from each other by layers of endothelial cells, and containing stellate pigment cells. Also called *Lamina suprachoroidea*.

M. synovia'lis. See *Synovial membrane*.

M. tecto'ria. (L. *tectorius*, belonging to a cover. G. *Deckplatte*.) The same as *Corti membrane of*.

Also, the posterior part of the roof of the fourth ventricle.

M. tecto'ria of Clau'dius. (L. *tectorius*. I. *membrana tectoria di Claudius*.) The same as *Corti membrane of*.

M. ter'tia. (L. *tertius*, third.) The *M. nictitans*.

M. testa'cea. Same as *M. testæ*.

M. testæ. (L. *testa*, a shell. G. *Schalenhaut*.) See *Membrane of egg-shell*.

M. thora'ceum interse'piens. (L. *thorax*, the breast; *intersepio*, to fence between.) The mediastinum of the thoracic cavity.

M. thy'eo-hyo'i'dea. The *Thyreohyoid membrane*.

M. trachea'lis. (*Trachea*.) The fibrous membrane, completing the tube, stretched between the ends of the cartilaginous rings of the trachea behind.

M. transver'sa. (L. *transversus*, drawn across.) Same as *M. trachealis*.

M. tym'pani. (L. *tympanum*, a drum. F. *membrane du tympan*, m. *du tambour*; I. *membrana del timpano*; G. *Trommelfell*, *Pauckenfell*, *Trommelhäutchen*, *Pauckenhäutchen*.) The

MEMBRANA.

greyish, semitransparent, elastic, unyielding membrane of the drum of the ear; it separates the meatus auditorius externus from the cavity of the tympanum, the outer from the middle ear. It is of ellipsoidal form, having the long axis directed from behind and above, downwards and forwards; the periphery is attached to a groove in the meatus, and inclines towards its floor at an angle of 55°, sloping from above downwards and inwards; the long diameter of the membrane is about 9.5 mm., the short about 8 mm.; it is about 0.1 mm. in thickness; externally it is more or less concave, the centre of the membrane, umbo, or umbilicus, to which the tip of the handle of the malleus is attached, projecting a little just above the centre of depression; there is a slight bulging at the upper part of the membrane, produced by the short process of the malleus. It consists of three layers: an external layer, which is a delicate prolongation of the skin; an internal layer, consisting of polyhedral, squamous epithelial cells, continuous with the mucous membrane of the tympanum; and a middle layer, or membrana propria, composed of fibrous connective tissue, with some elastic tissue, the fibres of which are arranged both radially from the manubrium of the malleus, and concentrically, especially towards the circumference; the radial fibres are on the outer aspect, the concentric fibres on the inner face; or, according to some, the radial fibres lie between two layers of circular fibres. The upper part of the membrane occupies the notch of Rivini, and, having an outward bulging pouch, is named the *M. faccida*. The upper half of the membrane is called suprumbilical, the lower half subumbilical; on the latter is seen a triangular bright reflection, the luminous triangle, produced by the reflection of light-rays from the subumbilical depression. The handle of the malleus descends between its internal and middle layers to a point a little below and in front of the centre. The membrane is supplied with blood by twigs from the deep auricular branch of the internal maxillary artery, from the stylo-mastoid-tympanic branch of the temporal or of the inferior dental arteries, and from the middle meningeal artery. The membrane transmits the aerial undulations of sound to the chain of bones in the tympanum, but has no fundamental note of its own.

The membrana tympani of birds is convex externally.

M. tympani, artificial. (L. *tympanum*, a drum; *artificialis*, belonging to art.) A substitute for the natural membrane used in cases of large perforation of the drum of the ear. Toynbee's consists of a thin disc of vulcanised rubber, projecting from the centre of which is a fine silver wire, by which it is introduced and removed. Instruments carrying a roll of wadding are not infrequently employed.

M. tympani, atrophy of. (L. *tympanum*; Gr. *ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment.) Wasting of the membrana tympani, which is considered to be due in one class of cases to continued atmospheric pressure on the outer surface without an equally great atmospheric counter-pressure on the inner side; the membrane is then pressed inwards and appears dark, but may be rendered convex by inflation with Politzer's bag. This form is commonly associated with enlarged tonsils and naso-pharyngeal catarrh. In another class of cases the membrane is rendered thin and almost transparent by simple

atrophy, so that the promontory can be seen through it. The radial fibres do not appear to participate in the wasting.

M. tympani, calcification of. (L. *calx*, lime; *fio*, to become.) Chalky deposit in the membrane may be the product of calcareous degeneration of inflammatory infiltration following catarrh of the middle ear, or it may be of gouty origin; the cicatrix of a healed perforation may become calcareous.

M. tympani, collapse of. (L. *collapsus*, part. of *collabor*, to fall in.) Thinning of the membrane may occur from over-distension by mucus in the tympanum, or by the injudicious use of Politzer's bag, or other mode of forcing air into the tympanum, and when the pressure is removed collapse or retrocession of the membrane results.

M. tympani, inflammation of, acute. See *Myringitis acuta*.

M. tympani, inflammation of, chronic. See *Myringitis chronica*.

M. tympani, paracentesis of. (L. *tympanum*; Gr. *παράκέντησις*, a tapping.) The puncture of the drum of the ear which is usually performed by means of a spear-pointed two-edged blade, named a myringotome, avoiding the upper half of the posterior superior quadrant of the membrane. It is performed in cases when there is an accumulation of secretion in the middle ear.

M. tympani, perforation of. (L. *perforo*, to bore through.) Perforation of the membrane may occur as a result of inflammation of the middle ear, from rupture, or by the aid of the surgeon's knife. It may heal speedily or may be permanent.

M. tympani, rupture of, traumatic. (L. *tympanum*; *rumpo*, to tear; Gr. *τραυματικός*, relating to wounds.) Tearing of the membrane of the tympanum, which may result from a blow on the side of the head, or from a violent concussion of the air, in the immediate vicinity of the ear, as when a gun is fired, or by direct penetration by means of a foreign body, or from extension of a fracture of a cranial bone.

M. tympani secundaria. (L. *tympanum*, a drum; *secundarius*, belonging to the second class. F. *membrane du tympan secondaire*; G. *Nebentrommelfell*.) The secondary membrane of the tympanum closes the fenestra rotunda, thus shutting off the tympanum from the cochlea. It is concave towards the tympanic cavity.

M. tympaniformis externa. (L. *tympanum*; *forma*, shape; *externus*, outer.) A membrane of the syrinx of birds, capable of vibration, which stretches between the second and third cartilaginous rings of each bronchus, which are shield-shaped.

M. tympaniformis interna. (L. *tympanum*; *forma*; *internus*, within.) A membrane of the syrinx of birds, capable of vibration, which stretches between the two bronchia for a short distance immediately below the syrinx, and projects by its upper border into its lumen, forming the *M. semilunaris*.

M. urinaria. (L. *urina*, urine.) The allantois of the embryo.

M. uteri interna evoluta. (L. *uterus*, the womb; *internus*, internal; *evolvere*, to unroll.) The decidua of the pregnant uterus.

M. uvea. See *Uvea*.

MEMBRANACEOUS—MEMBRANE.

M. vasculo'sa cer'ebrī. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The pia mater.

M. vaso'rum com'munis. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *communis*, common.) The internal or endothelial coating of the blood-vessels.

M. velamento'sa. (L. *velum*, a veil.) The delicate layer formed by the meeting of the rods of Corti in the internal ear.

M. verricula'ris. (L. *verriculum*, a drag net.) The retina.

M. versic'olor. (L. *versicolor*, that changes its colour.) The *M. pigmenti*.

M. vestibula'ris. (L. *vestibulum*, a fore-court.) The Membrane, *Reissner's*.

M. villo'sa. (L. *villosus*, shaggy.) The mucous membrane of the small intestine; so called from the presence of villi.

M. vitelli'na. See Membrane, *vitelline*.

M. vit'rea. (L. *vitreus*, of glass.) The hyaloid membrane of the eye.

Also, the same as *Glassy membrane*.

M. voca'lis. (L. *vocalis*, relating to the voice. G. *Stimmmembran*.) That part of the mucous membrane of the larynx which covers the vocal cords.

M. Wachendorfa'na. Same as *M. pupillaris*.

M. Zin'nii. (Johann Gottfried Zinn, a German physician.) The *Lamina iridis anterior*.

Membrana'ceous. (L. *membrana*, a membrane. F. *membranacé*; G. *häutig*.) Of the nature, or quality, of membrane; membrane-like.

Membrana'ne. Nominative plural of *Membrana*.

M. atlan'to-occipita'les. The ligaments between the atlas and the occipital bone. See the subheadings of *Ligament, occipito-atlant.*

M. fibro'sæ. See Membranes, *fibrous*.

M. muco'sæ. See Membrane, *mucous*.

M. reunien'tes. See Membrana *reuniens inferior* and *M. reuniens superior*.

M. sero'sæ. See Membrane, *serous*.

Mem'brane. (F. *membrane*; L. *membrana*, a thin skin; from *membrum*, a member of the body. I. *membrana*; S. *membrana*; G. *Haut, Membran*.) A thin, supple, extended sheet or layer of connective tissue covered with epithelium, and containing in its substance vessels, nerves, and sometimes glands. It constitutes an investment, as well as an organ of secretion and of special sense in the case of the skin. The mucous membranes act as protective and absorbent organs; the serous membranes facilitate the movements of adjoining parts; whilst fibrous membranes connect and invest bones and muscles.

Also (G. *Hautschicht*), the thin testa of a seed. Also, the word membranes is commonly used to denote the *M.s, fetal*.

M., acciden'tal. (L. *accidens*, a non-essential quality of a thing. F. *membrane accidentelle*.) The same as *M., false*.

M., adventiti'ous. (L. *adventitius*, coming from abroad. F. *membrane adventice*.) The layer of areolar tissue which encloses a structure, and which is in vascular connection with the surrounding parts.

Also, a membrane which connects parts not naturally adherent.

Also, the same as *M., false*.

Also, see *Membrana adventitia*.

M.s, albugin'eous. (L. *albugo*, whiteness. F. *membranes albugineux*, Chaussier.) The *M.s, fibrous*.

M., amphibles'troid. See *Amphibles-troid membrane*.

M., anhis'tous. (A, neg.; ιστός, a web. F. *membrane anhiste*.) A membrane destitute of structure, having neither vessels, cells, nor fibres.

The term was applied formerly to the decidua, because it was erroneously believed to be destitute of vessels.

M., arach'noid. See *Arachnoid*.

M., Asch'er'son's. The membrane of *Ascherson's vesicles*.

M.s, bag of. The bladder-like protrusion of the fetal membranes through the dilating os uteri in labour.

M., ba'sal. (L. *basis*, a base. F. *lame vitreuse*; G. *Basalmembran*.) Term applied by Henle to the innermost layer of the choroid coat of the eye. The *Membrana pigmenti*.

M., base'ment. (L. *bassamento*, a basement.) See *Basement membrane*.

M., bas'ilar. The *Membrana basilaris*.

M., blastoder'mic. (Βλαστός, the germ; δέρμα, the skin.) The tissue formed by segmentation beneath the vitelline membrane in the impregnated egg. See *Blastoderm*.

M. bones. Bones which ossify directly from fibrous tissue in contradistinction to cartilage bones which are preceded by a model of the bone in cartilage. The membrane bones of the skull in the lower Vertebrata are divisible into two classes: those derived from dermal osseous plates which are primitively formed by the coalescence of the osseous plates of scales, and those formed by the coalescence of the osseous plates of teeth lining the oral cavity. In the higher Vertebrata the membrane bones of the skull are the parietal, frontals, nasals, lacrymals, the præmaxilla, maxilla, jugal, quadrato-jugal, vomer, palatine, pterygoids, the parasphenoid, and the bones grafted on the outside of Meckel's cartilage forming a large part of the inferior maxilla. See also *Bones, membranous*.

M., Bow'man's. (Sir William Bowman, an English surgeon. F. *membrane de Bowman*; G. *Bowman'sche Membran*.) The same as *Membrana elastica anterior*.

M., Bruch's. (Karl Wilhelm Bruch, a German anatomist.) A thin transparent membrane forming the innermost layer of the choroid. See also *Bruch, membrane of*.

M.s, cadu'cous. See *Caduea membrana Hunteri*.

M., cap'sular. The *Membrana capsularis*.

M., cap'sulo-pu'pillary. See *Membrana capsulo-pupillaris*.

M., cell-. (F. *membrane cellulaire*; G. *Zellhaut*.) The investment of a mass of protoplasm. By Mohl it was named the primordial utricle. It is usually homogeneous and transparent. See also *Cell-wall*.

M., cell, sec'ondary. (L. *secundus*, next. F. *membrane cellulaire secondaire*.) Term applied by Hartig to the internal layer of cellulose of vegetable cells. In some cells of yew it is lined internally by ptychode.

M.s, cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *membranes cerebrales*.) The dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater of the brain.

M., chor'oid. The *Choroid tunic*.

M.s, compound. (F. *membranes composées*.) One of Bichat's two divisions of mem-

MEMBRANE.

branes including as orders *M.s.*, *fibro-mucous*, *M.s.*, *sero-fibrous*, and *M.s.*, *sero-mucous*.

M., Corti's. See *Corti*, membrane of.

M., cost'o-cor'acoid. See *Costo-coraoid membrane*.

M., cric'o-thyr'oid. (*L. membrana crico-tiroidea*.) See *Crico-thyroid membrane*.

M., Débove's. (George Maurice Débove, a French physician, born in Paris in 1849.) A layer of squamous epithelial cells lying upon the basement membrane and beneath the ciliated epithelial cells of the mucous membrane of the trachea and bronchi.

M., Demours's. (Pierre Demours, a French surgeon.) The same as *Descemet's membrane*.

M., Des'cemet's. See *Descemet's membrane*.

M., difu'sion. (*L. diffusus*, spread out.) Schumacher's term for *Osmosis*.

M., diphtherit'ic. See *Diphtheritic membrane*.

M., dysmenorrhœ'al. (*Dysmenorrhœa*.) The membranous substance which is expelled in certain cases of painful menstruation. See *Dysmenorrhœa membranous*.

M., elas'tic. (*Elastic*.) The elastic coat of varying thickness which is found in several tissues of the body.

M., ely'troid. (*Ελυτρον*, a sheath; *εἶδος*, likeness. *F. membrana elytrioide*; *I. membrana elitroide*.) The *Tunica vaginalis* of the testicle.

M., em'bryonal. (*Εμβρυον*, the fruit of the womb before birth. *F. membrana embryonnaire*.) The layer of large cells, situated below the tegmen, which encloses the albumen of the seeds of graminaceous plants.

M., enam'el. (*F. membrane de l'émail*.) The *Enamel membrane*.

M., envel'oping. (*F. envelopper*, to wrap up. *F. membrane d'enveloppe*; *G. Umhüllungshaut*, Reichert.) A transitory epithelial envelope observed by Reichert around the vitellus of the developing ovum of the frog after segmentation.

M., epider'moid. (*Επί*, upon; *δέρμα*, the skin; *εἶδος*, form. *F. membrana epidermoïdale*.) Term applied by Chatin to the innermost of the two layers of cells investing the roots of epiphytic orchids, and named endoderm by Oudemans. The cells are for the most part rectangular, elongated, and laminated, but intermingled with round or oval cells with a large nucleus. This layer is destitute of stomata.

M., epithe'lial. A membrane covered with *Epithelium*.

M., false. (*F. fausse membrane*; *I. pseudo-membran*; *S. pseudo-membrana*; *G. Aftermembran*, *Afterhaut*.) The rapidly coagulating exudations of fibrin found upon the surfaces of the mucous membranes in various inflammatory diseases; in diphtheria they appear to contain the contagious elements. Mixed with the exudation, spores and mycelia of various fungi are often found.

M., fenestrated. (*L. fenestra*, a window. *F. membrana fenêtrée*.) See *Membrana fenestrata* and *Henle's fenestrated membrane*.

M., fertile. (*L. fertilis*, fruitful. *F. membrana fertile*.) Term applied by Robin to the membrane lining the *membrana propria* of an acephalocyst. It is thin, transparent, and homogeneous. Its internal surface produces

either a single scolex, named *cysticercus*; or a large number of scolices which remain attached to the membrane, and which are termed *cœnuri*; or, one or more scolices which become detached and float in the fluid of the cavity, and which are named *echinocœci*.

M.s, fib'ro-mu'cous. See *Fibro-mucous membrane*.

M.s, fib'ro-se'rous. (*L. fibra*, a fibre; *serous*.) See *Fibro-serous membrane*.

M., fib'rous. (*L. fibra*, a fibre. *F. membrane fibreuse*; *I. membrana fibrosa*; *G. Faserhaut*.) See *Fibrous membranes*.

M., fib'rous, of eye. (*L. membrana fibrosa dell'occhio*.) The *Sclerotic*.

M.s, fo'e'tal. (*L. fœtus*, offspring.) The amnion and allantois are so called because they surround the embryo in the uterus.

M.s, fo'e'tal, myxo'ma of. (*Μύξα*, mucus.) A soft, gelatinous thickening of the amnion, described by Breslau and Eberth, and consisting of delicate fibres, and stellate or spindle-shaped cells embedded in a homogeneous mucous matrix.

A myxomatous deposit may also occur in connection with the chorion in the placenta.

M.s, fo'e'tal, pro'lapse of. (*L. fœtus*; *prolapsus*, part. of *prolabor*, to fall forwards.) The protrusion of the unbroken bag of membranes outside the vulva during labour.

M.s, fo'e'tal, rup'ture of, forc'ed. (*L. fœtus*; *rumpo*, to break.) The artificially induced bursting of the foetal membranes during labour. It may be accomplished by scratching with the finger nail, or by the use of some bluntpointed instrument, and is put into practice when labour is delayed by the retention of the liquor amni within the bag of membranes.

Puncture of the membranes is also employed to induce premature labour or abortion.

M.s, fo'e'tal, separa'tion of. (*L. fœtus*.) The detachment of the foetal membranes from the uterine walls by means of a bougie or other instrument for the purpose of bringing on a premature labour or an abortion.

M., follic'ular. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag. *F. membrana folliculeuse*, Chaussier.) A synonym of *M., mucous*, in reference to its mucous glands or follicles.

M., ger'minal. (*L. germino*, to sprout forth. *F. membrana germinale*.) A name for the *Blastoderm*.

M., gran'ular. See *Membrana granulosa*.

M., haptog'enous. See *Haptogenous membrane*.

M., Hux'ley's. See *Huxley's layer*.

M., hy'aline. (*Υάλινος*, of glass.) Same as *Glassy membrane*.

M., hy'aloid. See *Hyaloid membrane*.

M., hy'datoid. See *Hydatoid membrane*.

M., hyoglos'sal. See *Hyoglossal membrane*.

M., intercos'tal. See *Intercostal fascia* and subhaddings.

M., interdig'ital. See *Interdigital membrane*.

M., interme'diary. (*L. inter*, between; *medius*, in the middle. *F. membrana intermediaire*.) The *Basement membrane*.

See also *Membrana intermedia*.

M., interos'seous, of fore'arm. The *Interosseous ligament of forearm*.

M., interos'seous, of leg. The *Interosseous ligament of leg*.

MEMBRANE.

M., interster'nal. (L. *inter* ; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) A broad, tough, uncalcified fibrous membrane connecting the adjacent sterna of the Arthropoda.

M., interuteroplacen'tal. (L. *inter*, between; *uterus*, the womb; *placenta*. F. *membrane interutéroplacentaire*.) The non-decidual part of the uterine mucous membrane lying between the placenta and the muscular tissue of the womb.

M., investing. The first layer of cells on the cicatrícula of the germinating ovum, being the serous layer of the *Blastodermic vesicle*.

M., Ja'cob's. See *Jacob's membrane*.

M., keratog'enous. (Κέρας, horn; γεννάω, to produce. I. *membrana cheratogena*.) See *Keratogenous membrane*.

M., Kraus's. See *Krause's membrane*.

M., lam'inar. The *Membrana laminosa*.

M., ligneous, exter'nal. (L. *lignum*, wood; *externus*, outward. F. *membrane ligneuse externe*.) Mulder's term for the outermost part of the walls of a vegetable cell; being Hartig's *Eustathe*.

M., lim'itary. (Mod. L. *limitans*; from L. *limes*, a boundary.) Same as *Basement membrane*.

M., lim'iting, exter'nal. See *Membrana limitans retina externa*.

M., lim'iting, inter'nal. See *Membrana limitans retina interna*.

M., medullary. The *Endosteum*.

M., mu'cus. (L. *mucus*, the secretion from the nose. G. *Schleimhaut*.) A soft, rosy or whitish tissue, composed of connective tissue covered with epithelium, which is usually stratified, the more superficial cells being scales and partially converted into horn. The connective tissue contains many elastic fibres, blood-vessels and nerves, and towards the free surface presents papillæ. The superficial part of the membrane is called the mucosa or corium, the deeper and looser tissue, in which the glands are embedded, the submucosa. The principal mucous membranes are those of the alimentary canal, the respiratory passages, the genito-urinary system, and of certain regions of the eye and ear.

M., mu'cus, gastro-pul'monary. (L. *mucus*; *gaster*, the belly; *pulmo*, a lung.) The most extensive of all the mucous membranes. It lines the alimentary canal from the mouth to the anus, extending into the nasal cavities with the accessory passages of the nasal duct and sac, the Eustachian tube, tympanic cavity, and mastoid cells, the biliary ducts and gall bladder, and the pancreatic duct; whilst anteriorly it enters the larynx, and lines the trachea and bronchi with their subdivisions.

M., mu'cus, gen'ito-u'rinary. (L. *mucus*; *genitus*, part. of *gigno*, to beget; *urina*, urine.) This extensive mucous membrane commences at the orifice of the urethra in the male, and of the vagina in the female. It lines the urethra, bladder, ureters, and the calyces of the kidneys in both sexes; in man it also lines the ejaculatory ducts, the vesiculæ seminales, and the excretory ducts of Cowper's glands, and of the prostate; and in woman the vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and the ducts of Cowper's glands.

M., mu'cus, larynge'al. (L. *mucus*; Gr. λάρυγξ, the larynx. G. *Kehlkopfschleimhaut*.) This membrane commences at the root of the tongue, and passes to the anterior surface of the epiglottis, forming the frænum epiglottidis,

and on each side the plica glosso-epiglottica, then covering the posterior surface of the epiglottis it forms the ary-epiglottidean folds, and descending lines the larynx with its ventricles.

M., mu'cus, of tongue. (L. *mucus*; *lingua*, the tongue. G. *Schleimhaut der Zunge*.) A red, soft, rather thick membrane, intimately connected with the extremities of the muscular fibres of the tongue. It presents on the upper surface numerous papillæ of different form, named respectively filiform, fungiform, and circumvallate papillæ. Near the base and at the side of the tongue is a remarkable area presenting elevations known as the papillæ foliatae. It connects the under surface of the tongue with the floor of the mouth by the frænum linguae, and the upper surface of the tongue with the epiglottis by the frenulum epiglottidis and the plicæ glosso-epiglotticæ laterales.

M., Nas'myth's. The layer of transparent scales which covers the enamel of the newly-developed deciduous tooth when not coated with a thick layer of cement. It is very resistant to the action of chemical agents. It is believed by Tomes to be young and incomplete cement. In old teeth it is worn away. Also called *Enamel cuticle*.

M., nic'titating. See *Membrana nictitans*.

M., nu'clear. See *Nuclear membrane*.

M., ob'turator. See *Membrana obturatoria*.

M. of a'queous hu'mour. Same as *Descemet's membrane*.

M.s of brain. (G. *Hirnhäute*.) The *Dura mater of brain*, *Arachnoid membrane*, and *Pia mater*.

M. of den'tine. (F. *membrane de la dentine*.) The *Membrana præformativa*.

M. of egg-shell. (F. *membrane de coque*; G. *Schalenhaut*.) The simple, fibrous, reticulated structure immediately surrounding the white of the egg and lining the shell. It consists of two layers closely connected with each other, except at the blunt end of the egg, where they are separated and enclose an air-filled space, the air-chamber.

M. of enam'el. (I. *membrana dello smalto*.) See *Membrane*, *Nasmyth's*, and *Enamel membrane*.

M. of heart, exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) The *Pericardium*.

M. of heart, inter'nal. (L. *internus*, within.) The *Endocardium*.

M. of i'vory. (F. *membrane de l'ivoire*.) The *Membrana præformativa*.

M. of joints. The *M., synovial*.

M.s of spi'nal cord. The *Dura mater of spinal cord*, the *Arachnoid membrane*, and the *Pia mater*.

M., olfac'tory. (L. *olfacio*, to smell. F. *membrane olfactive*.) The *Schneiderian membrane*.

M. o'vular. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *membrane ovulaire*.) The *Vitelline membrane*.

M., perforated. (L. *perforo*, to bore through.) Same as *Henle's fenestrated membrane*.

M., peri-odon'tal. (Περί, around; ὀδούς, a tooth.) The dense fibrous tissue which surrounds the tooth-fang and acts as a periosteum for it.

M., pharynge'al. (Θάρυγξ, the throat. F. *membrane pharyngienne*; G. *Schlundkopfschleimhaut*,

MEMBRANE.

Remak.) The membrane closing the bottom of the buccal sinus in the early days of the embryo, consisting of the ectoderm of the buccal cavity and the endoderm of the pharynx, which soon becomes opened by a vertical slit, so that the two cavities become one canal.

M., pituitary. (L. *pituita*, slime. F. *membrane pituitaire*.) The *Schneiderian* membrane.

M., præformative. See *Membrana præformativa*.

M.s, precipita'tion. (L. *præcipito*, to throw down headlong. F. *membranes de précipitation*.) Traube's term for the membrane produced by the action of the solutions of two different colloids on each other, as gelatin and tannin, in the production of artificial cells.

M., primary. (L. *primus*, first. F. *membrane primaire*.) The first delicate transparent homogeneous membrane that limits a mass of animal or vegetable protoplasm. See also *M., basement*.

M., prolif'erous. See *Membrana proliferæ*.

M., protec'tive. (L. *protectus*, covered. F. *membrane protectrice*; G. *Schutzscheide*.) The internal cortical layer of the root of a plant.

M., pseu'do-. (Ψεύδης, false.) See *M., false*.

M., pu'pillary. See *Membrana pupillaris*.

M., pyogen'ic. See *Pyogenic membrane*.

M., Reich'ert's. (Reichert, a German anatomist.) The same as *M., Bowman's*.

M., Reiss'ner's. (Reissner. G. *Reissner'sche Haut*.) The delicate membrane, covered with epithelial cells on both sides, passing from the spiral lamina of the cochlea of the ear to the periosteum covering the outer wall of the scala vestibuli. By cutting off a portion of the scala vestibuli it forms the scala media.

M., retic'ular. (L. *reticulum*, a net. F. *membrane reticulaire*.) The corium of the skin under the nails.

Also, see *Membrana reticularis*.

M., rhizog'enous. (Ρίζα, a root; γένναι, to beget. F. *membrane rhizogène*.) The first layer of differentiated cells that forms the investment of the root of a plant. It is the pericambium of Nägeli.

M., Ruysch's. See *Ruysch, membrane of*.

M., Schnei'der's. See *Schneiderian membrane*.

M., Schnei'derian. See *Schneiderian membrane*.

M.s, se'ro-fi'brous. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing; *fibra*, a fibre. F. *membranes fibre-séreuses*.) One of Bichat's three divisions of compound membranes having the characteristics of both serous and fibrous membranes, as the dura mater.

M.s, se'ro-mu'cous. (L. *serum*; *mucus*. F. *membranes séro-muqueuses*.) One of Bichat's three divisions of compound membranes having the characteristics of both serous and mucous membranes, as the fundus of the gall-bladder.

M.s, se'rous. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing. F. *membranes séreuses*; I. *membrani sierosi*; G. *seröse Membrane*.) Closed sacs of varying degrees of complexity investing many of the organs of the body and lining the cavities in which they are contained; the two surfaces are in contact, and are called the visceral and the parietal layers; the outer surface being at-

tached to the surrounding tissue, and the inner surface being smooth and moistened by a lubricating fluid. They consist of a single internal layer of scaly endothelium, of a basement membrane, at least, in man, and of a framework of connective tissue containing both white and elastic fibres. The endothelium of serous membranes consists of flattened cells, having a network of fibrillæ, with a round or oval nucleus, one or two nucleoli, and often an intranuclear reticular structure; they are generally irregular or jagged in outline, and are connected by means of a semifluid albuminous interstitial substance, in which are minute openings or stomata which lead into lymphatic vessels; these cells proliferate, giving origin to small lymphoid cells which, when taken up by the lymphatics, become white blood-corpuscles. The blood-vessels end in a wide-meshed capillary network, and the lymphatics are very numerous and arranged in a superficial and deep plexus, communicating by means of the stomata of the interstitial cement substance with the interior of the serous cavity, which is essentially a lymph-space. There is a wide-meshed plexus of nerve-fibrils, from which fine filaments arise to form a finer plexus near the surface of the membrane. Serous membranes contain many small nodules of lymphoid tissue and also some adipose tissue.

M., shell. (F. *membrane de la coquille*.) See *Membrana testæ*.

M., Shrap'nell's. (Shrapnell, an English anatomist.) The *Membrana flaccida*.

M.s, simple. (F. *membranes simples*.) One of Bichat's two divisions of membranes including as orders *M.s, mucous*, *M.s, fibrous*, and *M.s, serous*.

M.s, struc'tureless. (G. *structurlos Membran*.) Membranes which, like basement membranes, present no histological characters. They are, however, believed to consist of flattened cells arranged in apposition by their edges.

M., subra'dular. (L. *sub*, under; *radula*, a scraper.) The membrane on the floor of the mouth of Mollusca which bears the *Radula*; it consists of firm connective tissue covered with epithelium, and is movable upon the central part of the odontophore.

M., subzo'nal. (L. *sub*; *zona*, a girdle. F. *enveloppe séreuse*; G. *seröse Hülle*, Von Baer.) Turner's term for the continuous layer of epiblast which lines the zona pellucida of the developing ovum. It is also called the serous envelope or membrane.

M., syno'vial. (Synovia. F. *membrane synoviale*; I. *membrana sinoviale*; G. *Synovial-haut*.) The thin delicate membrane, usually presenting the form of a short, but wide tubular sac, which connects the articular extremities of movable bones, and is primarily reflected over thin opposed surfaces, whilst it lines the various connecting ligaments. No trace can be discovered of it in the cartilages of the adult. It resembles the serous membranes in structure, but differs in secreting a thick, viscid and glairy substance like white of egg, called synovia. The synovial membranes of the body are either articular, bursal, or vaginal.

M., tar'sal. See *Tarsal membrane*.

M., tegument'ary, exter'nal. (L. *tegumentum*, a covering; *externus*, outward.) The *Skin*.

M., tegument'ary, inter'nal. (L. *tegumentum*; *internus*, within.) The *M., mucous*.

MEMBRANEOUS—MEMBRANULET.

M., Ténon's. (*Ténon*.) The fibrous layer which bounds the large lymph-sac immediately outside the sclerotic coat of the eye.

M., testa'ceous. See *Membrana testæ*.

M., thyreo-hy'oid. (*I. membrana tiroidea*.) See *Thyreo-hyoid membrane*.

M., tympanic. See *Membrana tympani*.

M., u'tero-epicho'rial. (*L. uterus*, the womb; *Gr. ἐπι*, upon; *chorion*. *F. membrane utero-épichoriale*.) The *Decidua*.

M., vas'cular, of eye. The choroid coat of the eye.

M., ventric'ular. (*Ventricle*. *F. membrane des ventricules*; *I. membrana dei ventricoli*.) The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain. Also called *Ependyma*.

M.s., villous. (*L. villosus*, shaggy. *F. membranes veloutées, m. vilieuses*.) The mucous membrane of the alimentary tract from its structure.

M.s., vil'ous, complicated. (*L. villosus*; *sus*; *complicatus*, folded together. *F. membranes vilieuses compliquées*, *Chaussier*.) The *M.s., mucous*.

M.s., vil'ous, simple. (*L. villosus*; *simplex*, one-fold. *F. membranes vilieuses simples*, *Chaussier*.) The *M.s., serous*.

M., vir'ginal. (*L. virgo*, a virgin.) The hymen.

M., vitel'line. (*L. vitellus*, the yolk of an egg. *F. membrane vitelline*; *I. membrana vitellina*.) The limiting membrane of the mammalian ovum, or of the yolk of a bird's egg. After impregnation it becomes thicker. See *Zona pellucida*.

M., vitreous. (*L. vitreus*, of glass. *F. membrane vitreuse*.) The same as *Descemet's membrane*.

M., Wach'endorf's. (*Wachendorf*.) The *Membrana pupillaris*.

M., Zinn's. (*Zinn*.) The *Lamina iridis anterior*.

Membra'neous. (*L. membrana*, thin skin.) Same as *Membranaceous*.

Membranif'erous. (*L. membrana*; *fero*, to bear.) Having, or possessing, a membrane.

Membranifolious. (*L. membrana*, thin skin; *folium*, a leaf. *F. membranifolié*; *G. hautblättrig*.) Having leaves or foliaceous membranous expansions.

Mem'braniform. (*L. membrana*; *forma*, likeness. *F. membraniforme*; *I. membraniforme*; *G. hautförmig*.) Having the form of a membrane.

M. mus'cles. Muscles which are broad and very thin, such as the *platysma myoides*.

Mem'branine. (*L. membrana*, a membrane. *F. membranin*; *G. häutig*.) Belonging to, or of the nature of, membrane.

Membrano-calca'reous. (*L. membrana*; *calx*, lime. *F. membrano-calcaire*.) Applied to polypi which form expansions resembling membranes and encrusted with calcareous salts.

Membranocra'nium. (*L. membrana*; *Gr. κρανίον*, the skull.) Same as *Membranous cranium*.

Membranogen'ic. (*L. membrana*; *Gr. γεννάω*, to generate.) Capable of forming a membrane.

M. sub'stances. Term applied to substances contained in solution which, when such solutions are brought into contact, give rise to

precipitation membranes along the line of contact.

Membranoid. (*L. membrana*; *Gr. εἶδος*, form. *F. membranoidé*; *G. hautähnlich*.) Resembling membrane.

Membranology. (*L. membrana*; *Gr. λόγος*, a discourse. *F. membranologie*.) The doctrine, or the consideration, of the membranes, their nature, quality, and purpose.

Membrano'sus. (*L. membrana*.) The *Tensor vaginæ femoris*.

Membranous. (*L. membrana*, a membrane. *F. membraneux*; *I. membranoso*; *S. membranoso*; *G. häutig*.) Consisting of, or like to, membrane, being thin and pliable; having membranes.

In Botany, applied to the wool or down of the *Compositæ* when it is formed by an entire membrane, as the *Tanacetum*, or variously incised, as the *Cichorium*.

In Biology, applied to the wings of insects when they are thin, flexible, transparent and opaque, and resembling a membrane.

Also, applied to the web of the feet of birds when the skin is soft and fine.

M. cataract. (*F. cataracte membraneuse*.) Cataract formed by the capsule of the lens. Same as *Cataract, capsular*.

M. coch'lea. The *Scala media* of the cochlea.

M. cra'nium. (*Κρανίον*, the skull.) The layer of mesoblast which originally surrounds the brain; the notochord extends along its floor as far as the infundibulum.

M. croup. The disease described as *Croup*.

M. dysmenorrhœ'a. See *Dysmenorrhœa, membranous*.

M. labyrinth. (*F. labyrinthe membraneux*; *I. labirinto membranoso*; *G. häutiges Labyrinth*.) See *Labyrinth, membranous*.

M. layer. A term employed in the terminology of fungi to designate a mycelium in which the hyphæ form a compact layer.

M. pharyng'itis. See *Pharyngitis, membranous*.

M. placen'ta. See *Placenta membranacea*.

M. semicir'cular canals. (*G. häutige Bogengänge*.) See under *Canals, semicircular*.

M. ure'thra. See *Urethra, membranous*.

M. vertebral arch. (*L. vertebra*, a spine bone. *F. arc vertebrale membraneux*; *G. häutigen Wirbelbogen*.) Kölliker's term for the *Membrana reuniens superior*.

Membrana'cula. (*L. membranula*, dim. of *membrana*, thin skin. *F. membranule*; *G. Häutchen*.) A small or thin membrane. See *Membranule*.

M. coro'næ cilia'ris. (*L. corona*, a crown; *cilium*, an eyelash.) The ciliary zone.

M. luna'tæ vaginæ. (*L. lunatus*, crescent-shaped; *vagina*.) The hymen.

M. nervo'rum. (*L. nervus*, a nerve.) The epineurium.

M. semiluna'ris conjunctivæ. (*L. semi*, half; *lunaris*, moon-like; *conjunctiva*.) The *Plica semilunaris*.

Membranule. (*L. membranula*.) A little or very thin membrane.

Also (*F. membranule*; *G. Häutchen*), a term applied by Necker to the indusium of ferns, and to the internal membrane of the urn of mosses.

Membran'ulet. Same as *Membranule*.

MEMBRANULUM—MENIERE.

Membranulum. Same as *Membrana*.

Membro'sior. Same as *Membrosus*.

Membro'sus. (L. *membrum*, the penis. F. *membru*.) One whose penis is very large.

Membrum. (L. *membrum*, a limb.) A limb; a member of the body. See *Member*.

Also, the male organ.

M. genitalē viro'rum. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to generation; *vir*, a man.) The penis.

M. mulie'brē. (L. *muliebris*, pertaining to a woman.) The clitoris.

M. semina'lē. (L. *semen*, seed.) The penis.

M. virilē. (L. *virilis*, belonging to a man. F. *verge*; G. männliches Glied, *Ruthe*.) A name for the male organ of generation.

Mamecy'lon. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melastomaceæ*.

M. edulē, Roxb. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) Hab. Coromandel, Malabar. Leaves used for dye, affording a delicate yellow-lake colour; ripe berries somewhat astringent, but esculent. A decoction of the root is used in menorrhagia, and an eye-lotion is made from the leaves.

M. tinctor'eum, Kön. (L. *tinctor*, a dyer.) The *M. edule*.

Memorable. (Old F. *memorable*; from L. *memorabilis*, fit to be mentioned; from *memoro*, to call to remembrance. F. *mémorable*; I. *memorable*; S. *memorable*; G. *denkwürdig*.) Deserving of being remembered.

M. loop of Wris'berg. (*Wrisberg*. F. *anse mémorable de Wrisberg*.) The loop formed by the entry of the right great splanchnic nerve into the upper and outer angle of the semilunar ganglion and the connection of the right pneumogastric nerve with its upper and inner angle.

Memora'tion. (F. *memoration*; from *memoria*, memory.) De Blainville's term for the result of every act of memory.

Also, the accomplishment of the act of memory.

Memory. (Mid. E. *memorie*; from Old F. *memoire*; from L. *memoria*, from *memor*, mindful. F. *mémoire*; I. *memoria*; S. *memoria*; G. *Gedächtniss*.) The power of reviving those ideas to the mind which have disappeared after been laid aside for a time.

Also, that act by which the intellectual faculties when excited by an exercise of the will, recall the ideas which they had previously formed.

M., art of. (G. *Gedächtnisskunst*.) The memory is capable of improvement by exercise. The best method of improving it is to learn to concentrate the attention on the object or subject before the mind, and to think over what has been presented to the mind. Artificial methods consist in either fixing upon certain localities and conceiving symbols to be ranged in their places, as recommended by Cicero and Quintilian, or by associating in some way different ideas by discovering some verbal relation between them.

M., loss of. (F. *perte de mémoire*; G. *Gedächtnissmangel*.) Same as *Amnesia*.

Memphites lapis. (*Memphis*, a city of Middle Egypt; L. *lapis*, a stone.) A kind of precious stone, with reputed narcotic virtues, found near Memphis.

Menagogue. (Μηνιαία, the menses; ἄγω, to bring on. I. *menagogo*.) Same as *Emmenagogue*.

Menan'dra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatae*.

M. fistulo'sa, Linn. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) Hab. America. Used in intermittent fevers.

Menda'cia. Nominative plural of *Mendacium*.

M. un'guum. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) The white spots on the finger nails resulting from structural defects.

Menda'cium. (L. *mendacium*, from *mendax*, false; from *mentior*, to invent, to speak falsely. F. *mensonge*; G. *Lüge*.) A lie; fiction; or false statement.

Mendan'ha. The *Strychnos pseudoquina*.

Men'delejeff. A Russian chemist, now living.

M.'s period'ic law of elements. See *Periodic law of elements*.

Mende'sium. (*Mendes*, a city of Egypt, the native place of its inventor.) Old name, Gr. *μενδεσιον*, used by Galen, de C. M. sec. Loc. ii, 1, for a certain ointment, by some said to be the same as *Megaleion*.

Mendo'sæ. Nominative plural of *Mendosus*.

M. cos'tæ. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The false ribs.

M. sutu'ræ. (L. *sutura*, a suture.) The squamous suture, and others like it, because they do not present dentations as the true sutures do.

Mendo'sus. (L. *mendosus*, false; from *mendum*, an error. F. *faux*; G. *falsch*.) The same as spurious, or illegitimate.

Menecratis accipiter. (*Menecras*, its inventor.) The bandage called *Accipiter*.

Menelco'sis. (Μηνιαία, the menses; ἔλκωσις, ulceration. F. *ménelcose*; G. *Menstrualverschwürung*.) The metastasis of the menstrual flow to an ulcer.

Also, the development of an ulcer during the menstrual period.

Menellip'sis. (Μηνιαία, the menses; ἔλλειψις, a defect. F. *menellipse*.) The decreasing or failing of the catamenia.

Menencephali'tis. (Μηνιαία; encephalitis, inflammation of the brain. F. *ménencéphalite*.) Inflammation of the brain produced by menstrual defect.

Me'nes. (Μῆν, a month.) Same as *Menses*.

Menetobran'chia. See *Menobranchia*.

Men'frigē. Old term for the resin mastiche, or mastich. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Menha'den oil. An oil obtained from the *Aloysia menhaden*.

Menhidro'sis. (Μηνιαία, the menses; ὑδρωσις, a sweating. F. *ménidrose*; I. *menidrosi*; G. *Menstrualschweiss*.) Menstrual perspiration, or metastasis of the menstrual discharge to the external skin in the form of sweat.

Menianthes. See *Menyanthes*.

Menides. See *Mænides*.

Menidro'sis. See *Menhidrosis*.

Menière, Pros'per. A French physician, born at Angers in 1799, died in Paris in 1862.

M.'s disease'. (G. *Meniere'sche Krankheit*.) A disease characterised by a peculiar form of sudden vertigo, produced by some affection of the semicircular canals. After premonitory symptoms of deafness or pain in the ear, or without any warning, the patient is suddenly attacked with a buzzing, or humming, or whistling in the ears, or in one of them, and giddiness accompanied by a feeling of faintness and nausea, or perhaps vomiting; after a few seconds the giddiness ceases and leaves the

MENINGARTHROCAE—MENINGEAL.

patient pale and perspiring, with a feeble and rapid pulse; there is no accompanying contraction of muscle, nor perversion of sensation, nor loss of consciousness. The attacks of giddiness follow at gradually decreasing intervals until there is permanent vertigo, and in the same way the noises become continuous until absolute deafness occurs, when often the giddiness ceases. Similar attacks of vertigo may accompany temporary affections of the middle ear, it is supposed by exerting pressure on the contents of the semicircular canals transmitted through the fenestra ovalis, injuries to which cause disturbances of equilibrium. This explanation of the cause of the affection has been much doubted, and Wilks has suggested that similar symptoms may be caused by changes in the nerve-centres independently of aural disease.

Meningarthrocacé. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, evil. *F. meningarthrocacé*; *G. Entzündung der Gelenkhäute*.) Inflammation of the synovial membrane of a joint.

Meningarthrocacis. (*F. méningarthrocacique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Meningarthrocacé*.

Meningeal. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane. *F. méningé*; *L. meningeo*.) Of, or belonging to, the membranes of the brain.

M. apoplexy. (Ἀποπληξία, apoplexy. *F. apoplexie méningée*.) That form of intracranial hæmorrhage in which the blood is extravasated into the arachnoidal space. See *M. hæmorrhage, cerebral*.

M. apoplexy, spinal. (Ἀποπληξία; *L. spina*, the spine.) Same as *M. hæmorrhage, spinal*.

M. artery, accessory. (*L. accessus*, part. of *accedo*, to be added.) The *M.*, artery, small.

M. artery, anterior. (*L. anterior*, in front. *F. artère méningée antérieure*.) A small branch given off from the cavernous portion of the internal carotid artery. It anastomoses with the middle meningeal artery.

Also, a small branch or branches of the anterior ethmoidal artery, which supplies the dura mater of the anterior fossa of the cranium.

M. artery, great. Same as *M. artery, middle*.

M. artery, mid'dle. (*F. artère méningée moyenne, artère sphéno-épineuse*; *G. mittlere Hirnhautschlagader*.) A branch of the internal maxillary artery in the first part of its course. It ascends beneath the external pterygoid muscle, between the two roots of the auriculo-temporal nerve, and enters the skull by the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid bone. It lies in the groove on the inner surface of the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone, and after dividing into two main anterior and posterior branches supplies the dura mater, the parietal, and part of the frontal and occipital bones. It also supplies the Gasserian ganglion and the sella turcica, and gives off a small petrosal branch which enters the hiatus Fallopii, and anastomoses with the stylo-mastoid artery. It also anastomoses with the branches of the ophthalmic artery in the sphenoidal fissure.

M. artery of ascending pharyngeal. A small artery which ascends behind the internal carotid, gives off twigs to the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic, to the vagus, accessory, glosso-pharyngeal, and hypoglossal

nerves, enters the cranium through the foramen lacerum posterius, and ramifies in the lower part of the fossa cranii posterior. Additional branches may pass through the foramen lacerum anterius, and sometimes through the anterior condyloid foramen. They supply the dura mater.

M. artery of lac'rim'al. A small twig passing through the sphenoid fissure from the lacrimal artery to join the middle meningeal artery. There are often several.

M. artery of occip'ital. The *M. artery, posterior, external*.

M. artery, poste'rior, exter'n'al. (*L. posterior, hinder*; *externus*, outward. *F. artère méningée postérieure externe*; *G. äussere hintere Hirnhautschlagader*.) A branch of the occipital artery, about 0·3 mm. in diameter, which passes through the mastoid foramen, or through the jugular foramen, and is distributed to the dura mater behind the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

M. artery, poste'rior, inter'n'al. (*L. posterior*; *internus*, inward. *G. innere hintere Hirnhautschlagader*.) A branch of the vertebral artery which enters the skull through the foramen magnum, and is distributed to the dura mater lining the inferior occipital fossæ.

M. artery, small. (*F. artère petite méningée*; *G. kleine Hirnhautschlagader*.) An inconstant branch of the internal maxillary artery, sometimes given off from the middle meningeal artery. It passes between the pterygoid muscle and divides into two branches, one of which passes through the foramen ovale to supply the dura mater of the middle fossa, giving twigs to the Gasserian ganglion, whilst the other terminates in the velum palati and the nasal fossæ.

M. blood-tu'mour. A synonym of *Pachymeningitis interna hæmorrhagica*.

M. drop'sy. The presence of excess of fluid in the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

M. drop'sy ex vacuo. (*L. ex*, from; *vacuus*, empty.) The presence of intracranial fluid in the subarachnoid space occupying the place of nerve tissue which has shrunk or has not developed.

M. extravasa'tion. (*L. extra*, on the outside; *vas*, a vessel.) See *M. hæmorrhage*.

M. fur'rows. (*F. sillons méningés*; *G. Hirnhautfurchen*.) The furrows on the inner surface of the bones of the skull for the meningeal arteries.

M. grooves. Same as *M. furrows*.

M. hæmato'ma. Same as *Pachymeningitis interna hæmorrhagica*.

M. hæ'morrhage, cer'ebral. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding; *L. cerebrum*, the brain.) Effusion of blood between the dura mater and the bone, into the arachnoid cavity, or into the subarachnoid spaces. Hæmorrhage outside the dura mater is most frequently the result of injury, especially to the middle meningeal artery, or sometimes to a sinus. It may cause death, or the blood may be slowly absorbed. Hæmorrhage into the cavity of the arachnoid, otherwise the subdural space, may be also caused by external mechanical violence, or it may proceed from the subarachnoid tissue, or from patches of inflammation of the dura mater; death may ensue, or the blood may be absorbed, or it may result in a thin-walled cyst with serous contents. Hæmorrhage into the subarachnoid spaces may also be

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mechanical, or it may be due to the rupture of an aneurysm at the base of the brain, or it may be an extension of bleeding into the cerebral tissue, or it may be an extension of spinal hæmorrhage; when aneurysmal in origin it is generally extensive and often rapidly fatal.

M. hæmorrhage, spinal. (Αἱμορραγία; *L. spina*, the spine. *F. apoplexie méningée spinale*.) Effusion of blood outside the dura mater of the spine, or inside the arachnoid sac or subdural space, or in the subarachnoid space and pia mater; it may result from violence from without, intense muscular exertion, as in the lifting of heavy weights, or in spasmodic cough, or in epilepsy, or in tetanus. In the first two situations the hæmorrhage may be very extensive, in the last it usually forms numerous small clots. The symptoms are various and uncertain; there is usually local pain, sometimes extending in the course of the nerves, and occasionally accompanied by muscular startings or spasms; along with these there is some sensation of numbness or tingling, and some loss of power in the limbs; complete paralysis is uncommon.

M. lymphatics. Small lymphatic vessels which accompany the blood-vessels of the cerebral membranes and, escaping from the skull through the foramina at the base, join the deep cervical lymphatic glands. Lymph-spaces are seen in the dura mater, but no distinct lymphatic vessels; the vessels of the pia mater are enclosed in a perivascular lymphatic sheath, and the subdural and subarachnoid spaces are continuous with the lymphatics of the peripheral nerves.

M. nerve of vagus. The *Recurrent nerve of vagus*.

M. nerves of fifth. Two small branches of the ophthalmic nerve before its division which lie in the sheath of the fourth nerve and pass to the tentorium cerebelli.

M. plexus, median. (*L. plexus*, a plaiting; *medius*, in the middle.) A plexus of sympathetic nerves on the middle meningeal artery; it sends branches to the otic ganglion, and, perhaps, to the geniculate ganglion.

M. veins, middle. (*F. veines meningées moyennes*.) These, the *venæ comites* of the middle meningeal artery, are two in number. They receive branches from the dura mater corresponding to those of the middle meningeal artery, some anterior and inferior cerebral veins, which join them near the foramen spinosum, and veins from the bones of the cranium; they communicate with the superior longitudinal sinus and the pterygoid plexus of veins.

M. vessels. (*F. vaisseaux meningéales*.) The vessels supplying the membranes of the vein.

Meninges. (Μήνινγες, a membrane. *F. méninges*; *I. meningi*; *G. Meningen*, *Gehirnhäute*, *Rückenmarkshäute*.) The membranous coverings of the brain and spinal cord, being the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater.

M., cerebral, hæmatoma of. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain; *Gr. αἷμα*, blood.) A synonym of *Pachymeningitis interna hæmorrhagica*.

M., cerebral, parasites of. (*L. cerebrum*; *Gr. παρὰ τὸν*, one who lives at the expense of another.) Two forms of parasites are found in the cerebral membranes, the larval forms of *Tænia echinococcus* and of *T. solium*. See *Cysticercus* and *Hydatid*.

M., cer'ebral, tu'mours of. Malignant tumours usually sarcoma, psammoma, pearly epithelioma, melanoma, and fibroma, are among the growths found to arise from the cerebral membranes.

M., hæ'morrhage of. See *Meningeal hæmorrhage*, *cerebral*, and *M. hæmorrhage, spinal*.

M., inflamma'tion of. See the several subheadings of *Leptomeningitis* and *Pachymeningitis*.

Meninghæmato'ma. (Μήνινγες; αἷμα, blood.) Same as *Hæmatoma of dura mater*.

Mening'ia. Same as *Meningitis*.

Meningi'i'tis. See *Meningitis*.

Mening'ina. Same as *Meningine*.

M., in'ner lam'ina of. (*L. lamina*, a thin plate.) The *Pia mater*.

Méningine. (Μήνινγες, a membrane. *F. méningine*; *G. Méningine*.) Term used by Chaussier for the pia mater in conjunction with the visceral arachnoid, and as distinguished from his employment of the term *Meninginx* for the dura mater and the cortical arachnoid.

Meningini'tis. (*Meningina*. *F. ménin-ginite*.) Inflammation of the meningia, or arachnoid and pia mater.

Mening'ion. (Μηνίγγιον, dim. of μήνινγες, a membrane.) The *Arachnoid membrane*.

Mening'is cus'tos. (Μήνινγες; *L. custos*, a guardian.) See *Meningophylax*.

Meningit'ic. (Μήνινγες. *F. meningitique*; *I. meningitico*.) Relating to *Meningitis*.

M. str'ia. Same as *M. stria*.

M. str'ia. (*L. stria*, a furrow. *F. raie* or *tache meningitique*.) The line or wheal which sometimes, in nervous diseases, remains when the finger nail is drawn over the skin. Same as *Cerebral macula*.

Meningit'iform. (Μήνινγες; *L. forma*, shape. *F. meningitiforme*.) Membrane-like.

Meningitis. (Μήνινγες, a membrane. *F. méningite*; *I. meningitide*; *S. meningitis*; *G. Hirnhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, divisible into *Leptomeningitis* and *Pachymeningitis*, the former usually signified when the term meningitis is used simply.

M. arthrit'ica. (Ῥαρθρίτις, gout.) Gout in the head.

M., basa'lis. One of Huguenin's divisions of simple meningitis, in which there is considerable effusion into the ventricles, as well as effusion into the membranes at the base of the brain. Also, see *M., basilar*.

M., bas'ilar. (Βάσις, a base.) A synonym of *M., tubercular*, in reference to the prevalence of the tubercles at the base of the brain.

M., cer'ebral. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain. *F. méningite cérébrale*; *G. Gehirnhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain. See the subheadings of *Leptomeningitis* and *Pachymeningitis*.

M., cerebral, acute. (*L. cerebrum*; *acutus*, sharp. *F. méningite cérébral aiguë*, *fièvre cérébrale*.) Acute inflammation of the membranous coverings and surface of the brain. It is characterised by redness and thickening of the pia mater, and effusion of lymph and pus along the vessels. The earlier symptoms are severe headache, sleeplessness, redness of the conjunctivæ, strabismus, heat of head, rigors, delirium, vomiting and constipation, and some-

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times convulsions. To this state succeeds one of depression, which is associated with somnolence, anesthesia, paralysis of the ocular and other muscles, slowness of the pulse, difficulty of deglutition, and finally coma and death. See *Leptomeningitis cerebialis acuta*.

M., cer'ebral, chron'ic. (L. *cerebrum*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) It occurs in old persons, and results from injury to the skull, prolonged mental labour, chronic alcoholism and syphilis. Pachymeningitis is one form of the disease. See also *Leptomeningitis cerebialis chronica*.

M., cer'ebro-sp'inal, epidem'ic. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *spina*, the spine; Gr. *ἐπιδημιος*, among the people. F. *méningite cérébro-spinale*.) Same as *Cerebro-spinal fever*.

M., chron'ic alcohol'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting; *alcohol*.) The *Leptomeningitis* which is one of the forms of chronic alcoholism; it occurs on the convexity of the hemispheres, and produces headache, wandering of mind, and some optic neuritis.

M., chron'ic bas'ilar. (L. *chronicus*; Gr. *βάσις*, a base.) Same as *M., chronic infantile*.

M., chron'ic infantile. (L. *chronicus*; *infans*, a child.) A form of basal leptomeningitis sometimes connected with syphilis, and characterised by a retraction of the head; it may occur suddenly with fever and convulsions, or its onset may be gradual; the contraction of the posterior cervical muscles may be accompanied by rigidity of the limbs. The duration of the disease varies from one to twenty months; when death results there is found, from lymph in the posterior cranial fossa, binding together of the medulla oblongata and the cerebellum, and effusion into the ventricles with closure of their apertures.

M., chron'ic vertica'lar. (L. *chronicus*; *vertex*, the top of the head.) Hammond's term for chronic inflammation of the membranes of the convexity of the brain. It may follow acute cerebral leptomeningitis of the vertex, or may be caused by a blow, or by exposure to great heat, or may result from drunkenness, or from mental emotion. The headache is frontal, or vertical, very persistent, and accompanied by giddiness and drowsiness; tremors, spasms, paralysis of the sphincters and of the limbs, and convulsions may occur; the mental powers gradually fail, coma comes on, and death may result in four to twelve months or more. The meninges and the cerebral convolutions are adherent to each other, and there is effusion of opaque, gelatinous, or purulent, or bloody serum.

M., consecuti'va. (L. *consecutus*, part. of *consequor*, to follow.) Huguénin's term for meningitis resulting from the extension of supuration from a neighbouring part.

M., convex'a. (L. *convexus*, rounded.) Huguénin's term for simple meningitis occurring on the upper surface of the brain.

M., diffuse', acute'. (L. *diffusus*, spread out; *acutus*, sharp.) Acute cerebral leptomeningitis affecting the whole surface of the meninges.

M., diffuse', chronic. (L. *diffusus*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) The form of *Leptomeningitis cerebialis chronica* which chiefly occurs in drunkards; it is usually found in the convexity of the brain.

M., epidem'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, the people.) Same as *Cerebro-spinal fever*.

M., epidem'ica cer'ebro-spina'lis. Same as *Cerebro-spinal fever*.

M. ful'minans. (L. *fulminans*, part. of *fulmino*, to lighten. F. *méningite foudroyante*.) Cerebro-spinal meningitis, or cerebro-spinal fever, running a very rapid course, and fatal in a few hours.

M., gout'y. The various cerebral symptoms occurring in gouty patients.

M., gran'ular. (L. *granulum*, a small grain. F. *méningite granuleuse*.) Same as *M., tubercular*.

M. gummo'sa. (*Gumma*.) A synonym of *M., syphilitic*, in reference to its frequent origin in gummatous nodules.

M. hæmorrhag'ica. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) Inflammation of the cerebral membranes, accompanied by an escape of blood from the vessels.

M. hydrocephal'ica. (Ὑδωρ, water; κεφαλή, the head.) Same as *M., tubercular*.

M. infan'tum. (L. *infans*, a child.) Same as *M., tubercular*.

M. membrano'sa. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) Same as *M., spinal*.

M., mesencephal'ic. (Μέσος, middle; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Inflammation of the membranes of the medulla and pons Varolii. The term is also applied to inflammation of the velum interpositum.

M., metastat'ica. (Μεταστάσις, a being put into a different place. F. *méningite métastatique*.) Huguénin's term for the form of acute meningitis which is secondary to some other acute disease, such as pneumonia, ulcerative endocarditis, or an eruptive fever.

M. of cer'ebral convexity. See *M., chronic verticalar*.

M. parietal'is. (L. *parietalis*, belonging to walls. F. *méningite pariétale*.) Inflammation of the dura mater and of the parietal layer of the arachnoid by which it is lined. Otherwise *Pachymeningitis*.

M. peripher'ica. Spinal meningitis.

M. phantasmatoph'ora. (Φάντασμα, an unreality; φορέω, to bear.) A term for delirium tremens.

M. potato'rum. (L. *potator*, a drinker, a bibber.) A synonym of *Delirium tremens*.

M. propri'e sic dict'a. (L. *proprie*, peculiarly; *sic*, so; *dictus*, called.) A synonym of *Leptomeningitis cerebialis acuta*.

M., pu'rulent. (L. *purulentus*, festering.) The form of *Leptomeningitis cerebialis acuta* in which there is purulent effusion into the subarachnoid space; it is often the result of septicæmia, or it may be caused by extension of disease of the petrous or other cranial bones.

M., rachid'ian. (Ράχis, the spine.) Inflammation of the spinal membranes.

M., rheumatic. (F. *méningite rhumatismale*.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain occurring in acute rheumatism. It is characterised by severe cerebral disturbance, lasting for months or more, taking the form of insanity without fever and great depression.

M., sclero'tic. Same as *Sclerosis*.

M., scrof'ulous. Same as *M., tubercular*.

M., se'nile. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people.) The form of leptomeningitis which occurs in old people; it is generally obscure and slow in development, with little pain, or fever, or nausea; there is impairment of articulation, subsultus tendinum, weakened intellect, bad memory, low muttering delirium, and more or

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less coma; death generally occurs from congestion of the lungs.

M. simplex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) A synonym of *Leptomeningitis cerebri acuta*.

M., spinal. (L. *spina*, the spine. F. *méningite spinale*, m. *rachidienne*.) Inflammation of the membranous coverings and surface of the spinal cord, which may proceed from cold or from injury. It is accompanied by severe pain in the back, extending along the limbs, increased by movement and by pressure on the spines of the vertebræ. The skin is hyperæsthetic, and there are muscular spasms. These symptoms are followed by loss of sensibility and by paralysis. See *Leptomeningitis spinalis*, and *Pachymeningitis spinalis*.

M., spurious. (L. *spurius*, false.) Same as *Hydrocephaloid disease*.

M., suppurative. (L. *suppuro*, to gather matter.) Same as *M. simplex*.

M., syphilitic. (*Syphilis*.) A local leptomeningitis usually occurring in the neighbourhood of a gumma. Its symptoms vary with its seat; it is usually a chronic form of inflammation. A few cases have been recorded of acute inflammation of the cerebral membranes in connection with syphilis.

M., traumatic. (Τραυματικός, of wounds.) Meningitis produced by external violence; it may be a leptomeningitis or a pachymeningitis.

M., tubercular. (F. *méningite tuberculeuse*, m. *granuleuse*; L. *meningite tuberculare*; G. *tuberculöse Hirnhautentzündung*, akuter *Wasserkopf*.) Acute hydrocephalus. A variety of meningitis which is directly due to presence of grey, miliary tubercles in the pia mater, especially at the base of the brain. They are deposited in connection with the small arterioles of the pia mater and seldom involve the adjacent arachnoid. Similar deposits are often found in the lungs, kidney, and serous membranes, and very frequently in the choroid tunic of the eye. In addition to the tubercles there is generally considerable effusion of turbid gelatinous lymph at the base of the brain and commonly effusion into the ventricles. The bacillus of tubercle is present in the tissues. It usually occurs in children, but may happen in the younger adults. The first stage is characterised by a period of premonitory symptoms, when the child is weak, emaciated, and listless, suffering from headache with vertigo, and an evening increase of temperature and other evidence of nervous irritation; there is a quick pulse, nausea and vomiting, disturbed and distressing sleep, irritability of disposition and extreme sensitiveness of eyes, ears, and skin, contracted pupils and frequently squinting. In the second stage, the temperature falls, the pulse becomes slower and, perhaps, irregular; the irritability gives place to apathy; the *Cerebral macula*, the *Cheyne-Stokes' respiration*, and the *Cry*, *hydrocephalic*, are present; ptosis, dilatation, and inequality of the pupils may occur, with other partial paralyses. In the third stage, convulsive movements, which may have occurred before, increase to severe fits, more or less general and special anæsthesia is universal, the trophic nerves are affected, causing, among other things, destruction of corneal tissue, the abdomen gets very hot, the extremities are cold and sweating, and death occurs by coma or convulsion. These stages are not always well-marked; indeed, the progress of the disease

is very variable in character as well as in duration.

M. tuberculo'sa. Same as *M., tubercular*.

M. tuberculo'sa basilaris. Same as *M., tubercular*.

M. viscera'lis. (L. *viscera*, the bowels.) Inflammation of the inner layer of the arachnoid and pia mater.

Meningitophob'ia. (*Meningitis*; Gr. φόβος, fear.) A condition resembling cerebro-spinal fever produced by fear of the disease.

Meningium. Same as *Meningion*.

Meningo-. (Μήνινξ, a membrane.) A prefix used in compound terms, denoting relation to, or connection with, the meninges, or membranes of the brain.

Meningo'cele. (Μήνινξ; κήλη, a rupture. F. *méningocèle*; G. *Hirnhautbruch*.) A congenital tumour of the skull, consisting of fluid contained in a protrusion of the membranes of the brain through an aperture in the cranial wall. The most common seat is the occipital region, through a fontanelle in the squamous portion of the occipital bone immediately above the foramen magnum, but it may occur in the anterior, or posterior, or sphenoidal, or mastoid fontanelles, or it may protrude through the floor of the sella turcica and appear in the nasal or pharyngeal cavities. In most cases, the membranes concerned are the covering membranes of the brain, but in some instances the ependyma or lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles is in direct connection with that of the tumour. When brain substance, as well as fluid, is contained in the sac the protrusion is called *Meningo-encephalocele*.

M., cerebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A congenital hernia of the membranes of the brain. The protruded sac contains fluid, but no brain substance.

M., sac'ral. (*Sacrum*.) A form of spinal meningocele in which the protrusion occurs through defect of the posterior wall of the sacral canal.

M., sac'ral, anterior. (*Sacrum*; L. *anterior*, in front.) A very rare condition, in which the sacrum is defective in front and cystic protrusion into the pelvis results.

M., spinal. A protrusion or hernia of the membranes of the spinal cord, owing to a deficiency in the bony walls of the spinal column.

Meningo-cephalitis. (Μήνινξ; κεφαλή, the head. F. *méningocéphalite*; G. *Hirnentzündung*.) Inflammation of the brain and its membranes. See *Meningo-encephalitis*.

Meningo-cerebritis. (Μήνινξ; L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Inflammation of the membranes covering the cerebral hemispheres, and involving the cerebral surface also.

Meningococcus. (Μήνινξ, a membrane; κόκκος, a grain.) The micrococcus which is supposed to be the cause of cerebro-spinal fever.

Meningo-encephalitis. (Μήνινξ; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. F. *méningo-encephalite*; L. *meningo-encephalite*.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and of the adjoining cerebral tissue.

M., acute. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Acute inflammation of both the membranes and substance of the brain. It may result from the propagation of erysipelas or from diffused inflammation of the scalp, from otitis, from diffused cellulitis of the orbit, from the entrance of a foreign body into

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the cavity of the cranium, from fracture of the bones, and from osteitis. It may also result from hæmorrhages and intracranial effusion of serous fluid. The symptoms are pain and heaviness of the head, disturbed sleep, rigors and febrile symptoms, vomiting, cries, hyperæsthesia, spasms and convulsions, dilatation of the pupil. After lasting some time these symptoms are followed by diminution of all the symptoms, paralysis, and coma. The symptoms of excitement and depression may alternate. Post-mortem examination shows the membrane highly congested, with effusion of lymph or suppuration; the substance of the brain rosy and presenting red spots, due to dilated vessels, on section. It is commonly fatal.

M., atroph'ic. (Α, neg.; τροφή, nourishment.) The form of *M.*, chronic, in which the cerebral structure becomes greatly diminished in size.

Meningo-ependymit'is, chron'ic. (Μήνιγξ; ependyma; L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Hydrocephalus of adults. A disease characterised by the presence of a large quantity of fluid in the ventricles of the brain, and thickening and roughening of the ependyma or ventricular lining membrane.

Meningo-gastral'gia. (Μήνιγξ; γαστήρ, the stomach; ἄλγος, pain. F. *méningo-gastralgie*.) Pain seated in the lining membrane of the stomach; neuralgia of the stomach.

Meningo-gastric. (Μήνιγξ; γαστήρ. F. *méningo-gastrique*; I. *méningo-gastrico*; S. *méningo-gastrico*; G. *méningo-gastrisch*.) Relating to the membranes of the stomach.

M. fe'ver. See *Fever, meningo-gastric*.

Meningo-gastrit'ic. (F. *méningo-gastrique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Méningo-gastritis*.

Meningo-gastri'tis. (Μήνιγξ; γαστήρ. F. *méningo-gastrite*; G. *Entzündung der Hirnhäute und des Darmkanal*.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and of the stomach occurring in connection with each other.

Meningo-malacia. (Μήνιγξ; μαλακία, a softness. F. *méningo-malacie*.) Senile or morbid softening of the membranes of the brain.

Meningom'yces. (Μήνιγξ; μύκης, a fungus. F. *méninomyce*; G. *Hirnhaut-schwamm*.) Fungus growth of the membranes of the brain.

Meningomyeli'tis. (Μήνιγξ; μυελός, marrow. F. *méninomyélite*.) Inflammation of them embranes of the spinal cord and its adjoining nerve-substance also.

Also, a synonym of *Meningitis, spinal*.

Meningo-my'elocle. (Μήνιγξ; κελός; κήλη, a rupture.) The ordinary form of spina bifida which consists of a hernial tumour of the spinal cord, composed of the spinal membranes with a portion of the cord and its accompanying nerves, which are adherent to some part of the sac. This latter is filled with cerebro-spinal fluid. The protrusion takes place between vertebral arches which are defective in development.

Meningoph'ylix. (Μηνιγοφύλαξ, from μηνιγξ, a membrane; φύλαξ, from φυλάσσω, to keep watch. F. *méninophylax*; G. *Hirnschirmer*.) Old term of an instrument, described by Celsus, viii, 3, to protect the membranes of the brain, when the bone was raised in wounds of the head, after operating with the trepan, so that in rasping the edges no injury might be

sustained; it was a thin plate of brass or copper, firm, a little bent upward, and smooth on its edge or border.

Meningorrachid'ian. (Μήνιγξ; ράχis, the spine.) Relating to the membranes of the spinal cord.

M. veins. The posterior longitudinal spinal veins.

Meningorrhag'ia. (Μήνιγξ; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *méninorrhagie*; I. *méninorrhagia*.) Same as *Meningeal hæmorrhage*.

Meningorrhœ'a. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane; ῥοία, a flow. F. *méninorrhée*; S. *méninorrhœa*; G. *Méninorrhœe*.) Extravasation of blood upon or between the membranes of the brain.

Meningorrhœ'ic. (F. *méninorrhœique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Méninorrhœa*.

Meningo'sis. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane. F. *méninogose*; I. *méninogosi*.) A variety of syndesmosis, consisting in the union of bones by the intervention of a fibrous membrane, as in the cranial bones of the fœtus.

Meningo-sp'inal. (Μήνιγξ; L. *spina*, the spine. F. *méningo-spinal*.) Relating to the membranes of the spinal cord.

Meningo-symphysis. (Μήνιγξ; σύμφυσις, a growing together. F. *méninog-symphysie*; G. *Verwachsung der Hirnhäute*.) Adhesion of the membranes of the brain to each other or to the cranium.

Meningo-symphyt'ic. (F. *méninog-symphytique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Méninog-symphysis*.

Meningosyzy'gia. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane; συζυγία, a coupling. F. *méninog-syzygie*; G. *Méninog-syzygie*.) Adhesion of the membranes of the brain to each other.

Meningozeux'is. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane; ζεύξις, a joining.) The same as *Méninog-syzygia*.

Meningozeuxi'tis. (Μήνιγξ; ζεύξις. F. *méninogzeuxite*.) Inflammation of the already coherent membranes of the brain.

Meningu'ria. (Μήνιγξ; ῥία, a membrane; ὄδρον, the urine. F. *méninurie*; G. *Häutchen-harnen*.) The passing of urine containing membranous shreds.

Meningu'ric. (F. *méninurique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Méninuria*.

Meninx. (Μήνιγξ. F. *méninge*; G. *Hirnhaut*.) A membrane; a membrane of the brain; used by Chaussier specially for the dura mater. See *Méninges*.

M. choroï'des. (Χόριοιον, the membrane that encloses the fœtus in the womb; εἶδος, form.) The pia mater.

M. cras'sa. (L. *crassus*, thick.) The dura mater.

M. du'ra. (L. *durus*, hard.) The dura mater.

M., exte'rior. (L. *exterior*, on the outside.) The dura mater.

M. fibro'sa. (L. *fibra*, a thread.) The dura mater.

M., inte'rior. (L. *interior*, on the inside.) The pia mater.

M. me'dia. (L. *medius*, middle.) The arachnoid.

M. pache'i'ia. (Παχύς, coarse.) The dura mater.

M. scle'ra. (Σκληρός, hard.) The dura mater.

M. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, whey.) The arachnoid.

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M. vasculo'sa. (L. *vas*, a vessel. I. *meninge vascolare*.) The pia mater.

Menis'cate. (Μηνίσκος, a crescent.) A term in Botany applied to a cylinder bent into a semicircle.

Menis'chesis. See *Menoschesis*.

Menischet'ic. See *Menoschetie*.

Menis'ci. Nominative plural of *Meniscus*.

Menis'coid. (Μηνίσκος, a crescent; dim. of *μήνη*, the moon. F. *méniscoïde*; G. *meniskus-ähnlich*.) Resembling a crescent, or *Meniscus*.

In Botany, applied by Gärtner to concavo-convex parts.

Menis'cus. (Μηνίσκος, a crescent. F. *ménisque*; I. *menisco*; G. *Meniskus*, *Mondglas*.) A form of lens which is concave on one surface and convex on the other, and in which the two surfaces are not parallel with each other, but meet or tend to meet, or diverge or tend to diverge.

In Anatomy (F. *ménisque interarticulaire*; I. *menisco interarticulare*), a ring of fibro-cartilage placed between the outer edges of the bones of a joint where it is thick and attached to the capsular ligament, and projecting more or less into the interior of the joint, where it ends in a thin free margin.

M., conver'gent. (Low L. *convergo*; from L. *con*, for *cum*, together, *vergo*, to turn towards. F. *ménisque convergent*; G. *convergißendes Mondglas*.) A meniscus in which the two surfaces meet or tend to meet.

M., diver'gent. (L. *di*, for *dis*, apart; *vergo*, to bend towards. F. *ménisque divergent*; G. *abweichendes Mondglas*.) A meniscus in which the radius of curvature of the convex surface is greater than that of the concave surface, the two surfaces diverging.

M. of barom'eter. The curved upper surface of the mercury in the tube of a cistern barometer with a projecting centre, caused by peripheral depression of the mercury due to capillarity.

M., sim'ple. A term erroneously applied to a so-called concavo-convex lens where the two surfaces are parallel; it has no lens action.

Menisperma'ceæ. De Cand. (Μήνη, the moon; σπέρμα, seed. F. *menispermacées*; G. *Mondsamengewächse*.) An Order of the Cohort *Ranales* or of the Alliance *Menispermatales*, distinguished from the rest of that group by the albumen of the seeds being sparing and solid, seeds amphitropal, and embryo large.

Menisper'mads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ*.

Menisperma'les. (Μήνη, the moon; σπέρμα, seed.) An Alliance of diclinous Exogens with monodichlamydeous flowers, superior disunited carpel, and an embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. It includes *Monimiaceæ*, *Atherospermaceæ*, *Myristicaceæ*, *Lardizabalaceæ*, *Schizandraceæ*, and *Menispermaceæ*.

Menisper'mate. (F. *ménispermate*; G. *menispermischer Salz*.) A salt of menispermic acid.

Menisper'meæ. Jussieu's term for *Menispermaceæ*.

Menisper'mia. Same as *Menispermia*.

Menisper'mic. (F. *ménispermique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Menispermum*.

M. acid. (F. *acide menispermique*.) A doubtful substance obtained by Bouillay from the seeds of *Anamirta cocculus*.

Menisper'min. (F. *menispermine*; G.

Menispermia.) $C_{18}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A crystallisable, tasteless, non-poisonous alkaloid obtained from the pericarp of *Anamirta cocculus*.

Also, the pale brown, powdered extractive of the rhizome of *Menispermum canadense* and *M. fenestratum*; it is said to be an alterative tonic, laxative, diuretic, and resolvent, and is used in disorders of digestion. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.

Menisper'mum. (Μήνη, the moon; σπέρμα, a seed; from the crescentic form of the seed. F. *menisperme*; I. *menispermum*; G. *Mondkorn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ*.

Also, U.S. Ph., the rhizome of *M. canadense*; it contains an alkaloid, *Menispine*, and a little *Berberin*; it is said to be tonic, alterative, and diuretic, and is used in scrofulous affections as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

M. abu'ta. The *Abuta rufescens*.

M. acumina'tum, Lamb. The *Cocculus acuminatus*.

M. angula'tum. (L. *angulatus*, angular.) The *M. canadense*.

M. calum'ba, Roxb. (Either from *Calumbo*, a town in Ceylon; or from *Kalumb*, its Cingalese name.) The *Jateorrhiza calumba*.

M. canaden'se, Linn. (*Canada*. G. *Canadisches Mondkorn*.) The Canadian moon seed, or yellow parilla. The root is used in various parts of America as a substitute for, and an adjuvant to, sarsaparilla, and is known as Texas sarsaparilla. It supplies the *Menispermum*, U.S. Ph.

M. coc'culus. The *Anamirta cocculus*.

M. cordifo'lium, Roxb. (L. *cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) The root and stems are official in the Indian Pharmacopœia, and are known under the name of *Gulancha*; they possess well-marked tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic properties. The *Tinospora cordifolia*.

M. cris'pum, Linn. The *Tinospora crispa*.

M. edu'le, Vahl. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) The *Cocculus cebatha*.

M. fenestra'tum, Gärtner. (L. *fenestra*, a window.) The *Coccinium fenestratum*.

M. glau'cum. (Γλαυκός, greenish-grey.) The *Anamirta cocculus*.

M. heteroc'litum, Roxb. (Ἑτερόκλιτος, irregularly infected.) The *Anamirta cocculus*.

M. hirsu'tum, Linn. (L. *hirsutus*, shaggy.) The *Cocculus villosus*.

M. lacuno'sum, Lamk. (L. *lacuna*, a pit.) The *Anamirta cocculus*.

M. monadel'phum, Roxb. (Μόνος, single; ἀδελφός, a brother.) The *Anamirta cocculus*.

M. palma'tum, Lamb. (L. *palmus*, to mark with the palm.) The *Jateorrhiza palmata*.

M. polycar'pum, Roxb. (Πολύς, many; καρπός, fruit.) The *Cocculus acuminatus*.

M. rimo'sum. (L. *rimosus*, full of cracks.) Hab. Philippine Islands. A decoction of the leaves is used as an antiperiodic.

M. tubercula'tum. (L. *tuber*, a swelling.) A Chinese plant; the extract from the root possesses the same properties as the *M. cordifolium*.

M. verruco'sum. (L. *verruca*, an excrescence.) Same as *M. tuberculatum*.

M. villo'sum, Lam. (L. *villosus*, shaggy.) The *Cocculus villosus*.

Menispine. A name proposed by Stillé and Maisch for the chief alkaloid of the rhizome of *Menispermum canadense*; it is white in colour,

MENOBANCHIA—MENOSTASIS.

and bitter in taste; soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform and water, insoluble in benzol and alkaline liquids.

Menobanchia. (Μένω, to abide or remain; βράγχια, the gills of a fish. F. *ménobanchies*.) Amphibia which have a persistent gill apparatus.

Menocelis. (Μήν, a month; κήλη, a tumour. F. *ménocèle*.) Metastasis of the menstrual flow to a hernia.

Also, see *Menokelis*.

Menocryphia. (Μήν, a month; κρύπτω, to hide. F. *ménocryphie*.) The retention, suppression, or cessation of the catamenia.

Menokelis. (Μήν; κηλῖς, a stain.) The brownish, dark spots which occur on the skin when the menstrual flow is arrested.

Menolipsis. (Μήν, a month; λείψις, a retention. F. *ménolipse*.) Retention or absence of the catamenia.

Menomene. The *Zizania aquatica*, the Canada or swamp rice.

Menometastasis. (Μήν; μετάστασις, a being put into a different place.) Same as *Menstruation, vicarious*.

Menopause. (Μήν, a month; παύσις, a stopping naturally. F. *ménopause, âge critique*; I. *menopausa*; S. *menopausis*; G. *Menstruationsende, Wechseljahr*.) The period at which the menstrual discharge ceases in women. It occurs, as Veit has ascertained by adding the results of several inquirers, in 12 per cent. of cases between thirty-six and forty; in 26 per cent. between forty-one and forty-five; in 41 per cent. between forty-six and fifty; in 15 per cent. between fifty-one and fifty-five; and before thirty-five and after fifty-five in 7 per cent.; the average age according to most observers is a little over forty-six years. With the cessation of the menstrual discharge the capacity for conception usually ceases, and there is frequently some general disturbance of the health, such as headache, flushings, faintness, diarrhœa, and pain in the abdomen and loins.

In a large number of instances the cessation takes place gradually, but irregularly, both as to quantity and interval. At, or soon after, this period the breasts decrease, the ovaries atrophy, and the external genitals shrivel.

Menopausic. Relating to the *Menopause*.

Menopausis. See *Menopause*.

Menopha'nia. (Μήν, a month; φαίνω, to appear.) The first appearance of the menstrual discharge in girls.

Menoplania. (Μήν; πλάνη, a straying. F. *ménoplamie*.) A discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the womb; being an aberration of the menstrual flow.

Menopomatia. (Μένω, to remain; παμάτιον, a lid, or cover. F. *ménopomatie*.) Amphibia which retain in the adult state the larval operculum or lid of the respiratory apparatus.

Meno'pon. (Μήνη, the moon; ὠν, the face. G. *Mondkopf*.) A Genus of the Family *Mallophaga*, Suborder *Aptera*, Order *Rhynchota*.

M. fusco-maculatum, Denny. (L. *fuscus*, swarthy; *maculatus*, spotted.) Lives on partridges and pheasants.

M. giganteum, Denny. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) Lives on pigeons.

M. numidæ, Gb. (L. *numida*, a Numidian.) Lives on the guinea-fowl.

M. pallescens, Nitzsch. (L. *pallesco*, to grow pale.) Lives on pheasants and partridges.

M. pallidum, Denny. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) Lives on the domestic fowl.

M. phacostomum, Gb. (Φακός, a lentil; στόμα, the mouth.) Lives on peacocks.

M. quinqueguttatum, Rud. (L. *quinque*, five; *gutta*, a drop.) Lives on pigeons.

M. stramineum, Gb. (L. *stramineus*, made of straw.) Lives on turkeys.

Menorrhagia. (Μήν, a month; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *ménorrhagie*; I. *menorrhagia*; G. *Mutterblutfluss, Menstrualblutung*.) The immoderate flow of the catamenia, or menses, the periods recurring with more or less regularity. Excessive menstruation occurs most frequently at the beginning and at the end of menstrual life; it may be induced by constitutional disturbances, such as Bright's disease, mental disturbances, cardiac and hepatic diseases, and general plethora; but there is commonly some local cause, such as uterine fibromyomata, malignant disease of the womb, subinvolution of the uterus, retained products of conception, or ovarian disturbances.

M. abortus. (L. *abortus*, a miscarriage.) The discharge of blood attendant on abortion.

M. alba. (L. *albus*, white.) Same as *Leucorrhœa*.

M. difficilis. (L. *difficilis*, difficult.) Same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M. erro'nea. (L. *erro*, to wander.) Same as *Menstruation, vicarious*.

M. lochia'lis. (Λόχια, the discharge after childbirth.) An excessive flow of the red lochia.

M. Nabothi. See *Nabothi's menorrhagia*.

M. rubra. (L. *ruber*, red.) Menorrhagia in women who are neither pregnant nor in childbed.

M. stillati'ia. (L. *stilla*, a drop.) Same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M. vitio'rum. (L. *vitium*, a fault.) Menorrhagia from some local disease, as cancer or ulceration.

Menorrhagic. (F. *ménorrhagique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Menorrhagia*.

M. fever. See *Fever, menorrhagic*.

Menorrhœ'a. (Μήν, a month; ῥοία, a flow. F. *menorrhée*; I. *menorrea*.) The ordinary flow of the menses.

Also, long continued, though moderate, flow of the catamenia.

Also, too frequent a return of the menses.

Menorrhœic. (F. *ménorrhœique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Menorrhœa*.

Menoschesis. (Μήν; σχῆσις, a checking. F. *ménoschèse*; G. *Verhaltung der Menstruation*.) Retention or arresting of the catamenia.

Menoschetic. (F. *ménoschétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Menoschesis*.

Menosepsis. (Μήν, a month; σήπω, to make rotten.) Term proposed by Barnes to indicate the condition resulting from the absorption of menstrual fluid from the uterus, as in cases of oocclusion or occult menstruation, with complete occlusion of the vagina. It is characterised by turbidity of the complexion, and the exhalation of a peculiarly fetid odour from the skin and lungs.

Menostas'ia. Same as *Menostasis*.

Menostasis. (Μήν, a month; στάσις, a standing. F. *ménostase*; I. *menostasia*; S. *menostasia*; G. *Monatsfussesunterdrückung*,

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Menostasic. A stagnation or suppression of the catamenia.

Also, the severe pain sometimes occurring before the appearance of each menstrual discharge, supposed by some to be caused by stasis of blood in the uterine vessels.

Menostatic. Of, or belonging to, *Menostasis*.

Menotyphlo'sis. (Μήνη, the moon; τυφλωσις, a making blind. F. *menotyphlose*.) The formation of *Menotyphlotes*.

Menotyphlo'tes. (Μήνη, the moon; τυφλότης, blindness. F. *lunatisme, la fluxion périodique*; G. *Mondblindheit, Mondblindsucht*.) Moon-blindness, a species of periodical or intermittent inflammation of the eye, induced, as is supposed, by the influence of the moon, and especially affecting the horse.

Menoxen'ia. Same as *Menoxenosis*.

Menoxenó'sis. (Μήνες, the menses; ξένωσις, a strange proceeding. F. *ménoxénose*; I. *menossenia*.) A strange unusual condition of the menses; vicarious menstruation.

Mens. (L. *mens*, the mind; from Aryan root *man*, to think.) The mind.

Mens'a. (L. *mensa*, from Aryan root *ma*, to measure. F. *table*; G. *Tisch*.) A table.

Also, anciently used by some as a term for the second lobe of the liver.

Also, the superior level part of the molar teeth, according to Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib.* i, 16, p. 504.

M. Jo'vis. The *Verbena officinalis*.

M. præco'ces. (L. *præcox*, ripe before its time.) See *Menstruation, precocious*.

Menses. (L. *mensis*, a month. F. *menses, règles*; I. *mestruí, regole*; S. *menstruo*; G. *Monatsfluss*.) The periodical monthly discharge of blood from the uterus of the human female. A similar discharge occurs in apes, and in other animals, such as the bitch and the females of Carnivora generally at the period of heat; in most animals this period is accompanied by a discharge from the genitals, which may be bloody.

M. albi. (L. *albus*, white.) Same as *Leucorrhœa*.

M. anom'ali. (Ἀνώμαλος, irregular.) Disordered menstruation.

M. deficien'tes. (L. *deficio*, to cease or fail.) Same as *Amenorrhœa*.

Also, hæmorrhoids in man.

M. de'vii. (L. *devius*, out of the way.) Vicarious menstruation.

M. dolorif'ici. (L. *dolor*, pain; *facio*, to make.) Same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M., immod'erate flow of the. See *Menorrhagia*.

M. immod'icæ. (L. *immodicus*, unrestrained.) Same as *Menorrhagia*.

M., obstruction of. See *Amenorrhœa*.

M., retention of. (L. *retentio*, a keeping back.) The retaining of the menstrual secretion in the uterus by reason of atresia of the vagina or an imperforate hymen. The uterus may become greatly distended, and many of the symptoms of pregnancy may arise.

M., suppres'sion of. See *Amenorrhœa*.

Mens'is philosoph'icus. (L. *mensis*; *philosophus*, a philosopher. F. *mois philosophique*; G. *philosophischer Monat*.) A philosophical or chemical month, by some reckoned as three days and nights, by others, ten, and by certain, thirty or forty days.

Mens'ium reten'tio. (L. *mensis*.) See *Menses, retention of*.

Men'strua. (L. *menstruus*, monthly.) The menses.

Also, nominative plural of *Menstruum*.

M. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) Same as *Leucorrhœa*.

M. difficil'ia. (L. *difficilis*, difficult.) Same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M. doloro'sa. (L. *dolorosus*, painful.) Same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M. exig'ua. (L. *exiguus*, scanty.) That condition in which the menstrual discharge is less than usual.

M. immod'ica. (L. *immodicus*, excessive.) Same as *Menorrhagia*.

M. super'flua. (L. *superfluous*, overflowing.) Same as *Menorrhagia*.

M. vica'ria. (L. *vicarius*, substituted.) See *Menstruation, vicarious*.

Men'strual. (L. *menstrualis*, monthly. F. *menstruel*; I. *mestruale*; S. *menstrual*; G. *monatlich*.) Monthly.

Also, of, or belonging to, the *Menses*.

Also, of, or belonging to, a *Menstruum*.

M. blood. See under *Menstruation*.

M. climacter'ic. See *Climacteric, menstrual*.

M. col'ic. The abdominal suffering attendant on painful and difficult menstruation.

M. decid'ua. See *Decidua menstrualis*.

M. discharge. The *Menses*.

M. eruptions. (F. *exanthèmes menstruels*; I. *esantemi mestruali*; G. *Menstrual-Ausschlag*.) Term applied to various affections of the skin standing in more or less immediate relation with the menstrual discharge. Thus, previous to the establishment of the catamenia, seborrhœa, acne, and comedones are of common occurrence on the face; and erythema, herpes, ecchymoses, and erysipelatous inflammations have been repeatedly observed to occur on different parts of the body shortly before, during, or shortly after, menstruation, or as accompaniments of disorder of that function.

M. excre'tion. (L. *excretus*, part. of *excerno*, to separate.) The *Menses*.

M. flow. The discharge in menstruation.

M. flux. (L. *fluxus*, a flowing.) The menses.

M. hæ'matocele. Same as *Hæmatocele, catamenial*.

M. ma'nia. See *Insanity, menstrual*.

M. mol'im'en. (L. *molimen*, a great exertion.) The effort to menstruate as indicated by the symptoms preceding its accomplishment for the first time. These are usually a dragging weight and fullness in the pelvic region, aching in the loins with pains striking into the groins and thighs, irritability of the bladder, loss of appetite, and perhaps diarrhœa, irritability of temper, and more or less emotional excitement with headache.

M. organ. Johnstone's term for the lining membrane of the uterus.

M. period. (G. *Monatszeit*.) The monthly period at which menstruation regularly takes place and is continued.

M. ul'cer. See *Ulcer, menstrual*.

M. wave. A term which has been employed to denote the wave of exaltation of temperature at each menstruation in healthy females, having its highest point just before the occurrence of the discharge.

Men'struant. (L. *menstruus*, monthly.) One who is capable of a menstrual discharge.

Men'strate. (L. *menstruus*. G.

MENSTRUATED—MENSTRUATION.

menstruiren.) To accomplish the act or process of menstruation.

Men'struated. (L. *menstruus*, monthly. F. *menstrué*.) Applied to women in whom the menstrual flow is established.

Menstrua'tio. See *Menstruation*.

M. anoma'la. (Ανωμαλος, irregular.) Vicarious menstruation.

M. diffic'ilis. (L. *difficilis*, difficult.) Same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M. dolorif'ica. (L. *dolor*, pain; *facio*, to make.) Same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M. impedi'ta. (L. *impedio*, to hinder.) Same as *Amenorrhœa*.

M. per insolitas vi'as. (L. *per*, by; *insolitus*, unusual; *via*, a way.) Vicarious menstruation.

M. præ'cox. (L. *præcox*, ripe before its time.) See *Menstruation, precocious*.

M. recidi'va. (L. *recidivus*, recurring.) Menstruation which recurs after the usual period of the menopause.

M. reten'ta. (L. *retentus*, part. of *retineo*, to retain.) See *Menses, retention of*.

M. sero'tina. (L. *serotinus*, backward.) Menstruation occurring for the first time after the usual period of puberty.

M. suppres'sa. See *Menses, suppression of*.

Menstrua'tion. (L. *menstrualis*, monthly. F. *menstruation, règles*; I. *mestruazione, mesi*; S. *menstruacion*; G. *Monatsfluss, Perioden, Regeln, monatliche Reinigung*.) A process, recurring at regular intervals standing in some relation with ovulation, the external indication of which is a hæmorrhage from the vagina, which is named the menstrual discharge. That it is connected with the sexually active period of life in women is shown by the fact that pregnancy only occurs when these hæmorrhages occur, whilst it most commonly ceases during pregnancy and lactation, at which times a new conception rarely takes place. The period at which it commences is in the great majority of cases between the fifteenth and sixteenth years, but it differs slightly in different races, and considerably in different individuals. Voit gives the following results of inquiries made into 20572 cases by Krieger in Berlin, Schlichting in Bavaria, and Heinrichus in Finland, and excluding those years in which less than 10 per cent. of all cases commenced to menstruate. Krieger, in 6550 cases, found menstruation commence between the ages of fourteen and seventeen in 64 per cent., Schlichting in 63·5 per cent., and Heinrichus in 74·6 per cent.; whilst between the fourteenth and eighteenth years 73·3, 75·3, and 84·5 per cent. were found by the three observers. The extremes lay between eleven and twenty-six. In Southern Asia it occurs at the age of eleven or twelve in 38·9 per cent. The period elapsing from the cessation of one hæmorrhage to the commencement of the next is usually twenty-eight days. It may vary two or three days. Its usual duration is from three to seven days. The quantity of blood varies much, and has been variously estimated at from 90 to 600 grammes, but on the average it is from 120 to 200 grammes. Menstruation ceases, as a rule, about the forty-fifth to fiftieth year, extending therefore over about thirty years of life. See *Menopause*. There are sensations of weight and heat in the pelvic region, fullness of the external organs, more or less severe abdominal pains, distention and tenderness of

the breasts, sometimes irritability of the bladder, and generally a feeling of lassitude and more or less emotional and reflex excitability. Microscopical examination of the menstrual discharge shows the presence of normal or variously modified red and white blood corpuscles, columnar epithelial cells and mucus cells, fibrin flakes and amorphous detritus. The hæmorrhage proceeds from the ruptured blood-vessels of the mucous membrane, lining the uterus, the endometrium, which becomes swollen and congested at the menstrual period, the glands discharging bloody mucus from their opened orifices, whilst portions of it may, as Williams believes, undergo fatty degeneration and exfoliation. The uterus itself is enlarged and congested, and the tension of blood in the neighbouring organs is increased.

M., ab'sence of. See *Amenorrhœa*.

M., arrested. (Old F. *arresté*; F. *arrêté*; from L. *ad*, to; *resto*, to stay.) Same as *M., suppressed*.

M., cessa'tion of. See *Menopause*.

M., conceal'ed. Same as *M., occult*.

M., dif'ficult. See *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M., ectop'ic. (Εκτόμιος, foreign.) Same as *M., vicarious*.

M., exces'sive. See *Menorrhagia*.

M., imper'fect. (L. *imperfectus*, unfinished.) Menstruation which occurred at first only in very small quantity, and has seldom or never reappeared.

M., irregu'lar. Menstruation occurring at irregular intervals; it is often rather a hæmorrhage from uterine disease than a menstrual discharge.

M., labo'rious. Same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M., oc'cult. (L. *occultus*, hidden.) The condition occurring in retention of the menses from an imperforated hymen and such like causes.

M., pain'ful. Same as *Dysmenorrhœa*.

M., preco'cious. (L. *præcox*, ripe before its time. F. *puberté precoce*; G. *vorzeitiger Menstruation*.) The establishment of menstruation in a child much before the natural time; cases have been reported of menstruation commencing at three and five years of age, and Bouchut gives an instance in which menstruation occurred in an infant of twenty-two months, and recurred regularly at the month's end; one has been reported by Allbut at eighteen months, and Martin Wall has observed one at nine months, combined with the other signs of puberty; this very early occurrence of menstruation is usually followed, on its second or third recurrence, with exhaustion and death.

M., præ'mature. (L. *præ*, before; *maturus*, ripe.) Same as *M., precocious*.

The term is by some limited to menstruation occurring for the first time between the ages of nine and twelve years, and the term *precocious menstruation* is reserved for those cases in which the discharge first occurs at a still earlier time.

M., profus'e. Same as *Menorrhagia*.

M., protra'cted. (L. *protractus*, part. of *protraho*, to lengthen out.) The continuance of menstruation beyond the usual time of the menopause. A case has been reported of the occurrence of regular menstruation up to the age of ninety-nine.

M., scan'ty. A condition in which the menstrual flow at each period is habitually much less than the normal quantity.

M., supplemen'tary. (L. *supplementum*, a filling up.) See *M., vicarious*.

M., suppres'sed. (L. *suppressus*, part.

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of *supprimo*, to hold back.) The arrest of menstruation from some physiological cause, as pregnancy and suckling, or from some morbid condition, as exposure to cold and wet, or intense emotion during the menstrual flow, or from some disease, as an acute fever or uterine or ovarian disease.

M., suspen'ded. (L. *suspendo*, to hang up.) The temporary arrest of menstruation from pregnancy or suckling.

M., tar'dy. See *Menstruatio serotina*.

M., vica'rious. (L. *vicarius*, substituted.) A term applied to cases in which there is a periodical discharge of blood from some organ other than the uterus, and supposed to replace the normal loss from the uterine mucous membrane. Such a discharge has been recorded as taking place from the stomach, nose, and lungs, as well as from the cutaneous surface and the nipples.

Men'struous. (L. *menstruus*, monthly.) Having the menses at the time.

Men'struum. (Low L. *menstruum*; probably from L. *mensis*, a month; because it was the habit to continue the action of the solvent for a philosophical month, or forty days, with the aid of a gentle heat. F. *dissolvent*; G. *Auflösungsmittel*.) A name given by the ancient chemists to a liquid used to dissolve or extract the virtues of ingredients, by infusion, decoction, or otherwise.

At the present time the word signifies a solvent, a dissolvent, a liquid excipient.

M. au'ri. (L. *aurum*, gold.) Nitrohydrochloric acid, because it dissolves gold.

M. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly.) The gastric juice.

Mensura. (L. *mensura*, from *metior*, to measure.) A measure.

M. medica. (L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing.) A measure of 48 ounces.

Mensuration. (L. *mensuratio*, a measuring; from *mensuro*, to measure. F. *mensuration*; I. *misuramento*; S. *mensuration*; G. *Messung*.) The act or process of measuring, as the two sides of the thorax, or abdomen, to ascertain their comparative size.

M. of cra'nium. See *Craniometry*.

M. of pel'vis. See *Pelvimetry*.

Mensuratur. (L. *mensura*, a measure. F. *mensurateur*.) An apparatus for measuring.

Menta. Same as *Mentha*.

Also, an old name for the penis.

Mentag'ra. (L. *mentum*, the chin; Gr. *ἄγρα*, a seizure. F. *mentagre*; I. *mentagra*; S. *mentagra*; G. *Kinnflechte*, *Bartflechte*, *Kinnkrankheit*.) Inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard, usually pustular, and occurring upon the chin, though not necessarily limited to it. It may be due to the growth of a fungus. A synonym of *Sycosis*.

M. infan'tum. (L. *infans*, a child.) A synonym of *Favus*.

M. parasit'ica. (Παράσιτος, one who lives at the expense of another.) A synonym of *Sycosis*.

Mentag'raphyte. (*Mentagra*; Gr. *φύτον*, a plant.) Gruby's term for the vegetable parasite of mentagra, the *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

Mental. (F. *mental*; from Low L. *mentalis*; from L. *mens*, the mind. I. *mentale*; S. *mental*; G. *psychisch*.) Relating to the mind.

M. aberrat'ion. (L. *aberro*, to wander away.) The same as *Insanity*.

M. alienat'ion. (L. *alieno*, to alter the nature of.) Same as *Insanity*.

M. reflexes. See *Reflexes, mental*.

M. stup'or. (L. *stupor*, numbness.) See *Stupor, mental*.

Mental. (L. *mentum*, the chin. F. *mentonnier*; I. *mentoniero*.) Of, or belonging to, the chin.

M. artery. (F. *artère mentonnière*.) One of the terminal branches of the inferior dental artery. It passes through the mental foramen and anastomoses with the submental artery.

M. crest, exter'nal. The *M. prominens*.

M. dist'ance. (G. *Mentalbreite*.) The distance between the two mental foramina.

M. for'a-men. See *Foramen, mental*.

M. fos'sa. See *Fossa, mental*.

M. fur'row. The transverse furrow of the skin between the lower lip and the chin.

M. nerve. (F. *nerf mentonnier*; I. *nervo mentoniero*; G. *Kinnnerv*.) One of the branches of the inferior dental division of the fifth nerve. It divides beneath the depressor anguli oris into branches for the skin, muscles, and mucous membrane of the lower lip.

M. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a weaving. F. *plexus mentonnier*.) The communications between the mental nerve and the supramaxillary branch of the facial nerve.

M. point. (F. *point mentonnier*.) The median point of the anterior part of the inferior border of the inferior maxillary bone.

M. pro'cess. The *M. prominence*.

M. prom'inence. (L. *promineo*, to put forwards. F. *éminence mentonnière*, *é. du menton*; I. *apofisi mentoniera*.) The prominent triangular process at the lower part of the symphysis menti in the inferior maxillary bone which forms the chin; it generally possesses a median notch.

M. protu'berance. (L. *protubero*, to swell out.) The *M. process*.

M. re'gion. The region of the chin.

M. spines. (F. *apophyses geniens*; I. *eminenzæ del mento*.) Two pairs of projecting tubercles, placed close together, on the inner surface of the symphysis of the lower jaw; the upper pair give attachment to the geniohyoglossal and the lower pair to the geniohyoid muscles.

M. tu'bercle. (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump.) A small elevation of each side of the median notch of the *M. process*; a faint line proceeds upwards and inwards from its upper surface, which meets its fellow of the opposite side, just below the alveolar border of the jaw.

M. vein. One of the chief venous branches from the neighbourhood of the chin which unites with others to form the anterior jugular vein.

Mentalis. (L. *mentum*, the chin.) The *Levator labii inferioris*.

Menta'tion. (L. *mens*, mind.) The exercise of the intellectual faculties.

Men'tha. (L. *mentha*, for *Minthe*, a daughter of Coeytus, whom Proserpine changed into the herb mint, because she was loved by Pluto. F. *menthe*; I. *menta*; S. *menta*; G. *Minze*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatae*.

M. aquat'ica. Linn. (L. *aquaticus*, growing in water. F. *menthe aquatique*, *m. rouge*.) Water mint. Used similarly with the *M. viridis*, to which, however, it is inferior.

MENTHASTRUM—MENTHOL.

M. arven'sis, Linn. (*L. arvensis*, a field. *F. menthe des champs*.) Corn mint. An aromatic like *M. piperita*.

M. arven'sis, var. **glabra'ta**. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) The species said by Holmes to supply the menthol obtained from China.

M. arven'sis, var. **japon'ica**. The species said by Flückiger to supply the menthol of commerce.

M. arven'sis, var. **piperas'cens**. (*L. piper*, pepper.) The species said by Holmes to supply the menthol obtained from Japan.

M. austriaca. (*Austria*.) A variety of mint from which it is thought that the Chinese oil of peppermint may be derived.

M. balsam'ea. (*L. balsameus*, balsamic.) The *M. piperita*.

M. canadensis. (*Canada*.) Canadian mint. The species of mint from which Holmes supposes the Chinese oil of peppermint is derived.

M. capen'sis. (*Cape of Good Hope*.) A species of mint growing at the Cape of Good Hope. Like its congeners, it is aromatic, stimulant, and carminative.

M. cataria. The *Nepeta cataria*.

M. cervi'na, Linn. (*L. cervinus*, pertaining to a deer. *F. menthe cervine*.) Hart's pennyroyal, substituted by the country people for the *M. pulegium*, the virtues of which it in a great degree possesses, but is very unpleasant. The *Preslia cervina*, Fresen.

M. citra'ta, Ehr. (*L. citratus*, steeped in citrus oil.) Bergamot mint. A variety of *M. hirsuta*. Furnishes a fragrant oil smelling of bergamot.

M. cris'pa, Linn. (*L. crispus*, curled. *F. menthe crépue*; *I. menta crispa*; *G. Krause-minze*.) Curled-leaved mint. A variety of *M. piperita*, *M. aquatica*, or *M. sylvestris*. Used in flatulence, in hypochondriacal and hysterical affections.

M. fel'i'na. (*L. felinus*, belonging to a cat.) The *Nepeta cataria*.

M. gentilis, Linn. (*L. gentilis*, of the same stock. *F. menthe baume, baume des jardins, herbe du cœur*.) A subspecies of *M. sativa*.

M. glabra'ta, Vahl. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) A variety of *M. piperita*.

M. hercyn'ica. (*L. Hercynia sylvia*, the Hartz forest in Germany.) Same as *M. crispa*.

M. hirci'na, Hull. (*L. hircinus*, of a goat.) The *M. piperita*.

M. hirsu'ta, Linn. (*L. hirsutus*, shaggy. *F. menthe velue*.) A subspecies of *M. aquatica*, and having like properties. Perhaps the origin of *M. piperita*.

M. hirt'a, Linn. (*L. hirtus*, rough.) Hab. Europe. An aromatic. Probably the origin of *M. piperita*.

M. hortensis. (*L. hortensis*, of a garden.) The *M. rotundifolia*, var. *glabra*, and the *M. viridis*.

M. javan'ica. Probably a cultivated species of *M. arvensis*.

M. læviga'ta. (*L. levigo*, to make smooth.) Same as *M. viridis*.

M. officina'lis, Hull. (*L. officina*, a shop.) A variety of, or the, *M. piperita*.

M. piperis'sapores. The *M. piperita*. (Gray.)

M. piperi'ta, Hudson. (*L. piper*, pepper. *F. menthe poivrée*; *I. menta piperita*; *G. Pfefferminze*.) Peppermint; mint. Used as

an antispasmodic, carminative, and stomachic in flatulent colic, and hysterical affections; as well as in bronchial catarrhs; and as a neurosthenic in anæmic spasms, syncope, and dysmenorrhœa; it has also been thought to be anaphrodisiac. Externally it is employed to relieve neuralgic pain, toothache, and pruritus vulvæ, and as a parasiticide.

It has been supposed to be a variety of *M. hirta*, or of *M. hirsuta*.

M. piperi'tis. The *M. piperita*.

M. pule'gium, Linn. (*L. pulegium*, for *pulecium*, flea-bane; from *pulex*, a flea. *F. menthe pouliot, pouliot vulgaire, chasse-puce*; *I. pulegio*; *G. Poliemünze*.) The plant pennyroyal. Used as a carminative, emmenagogue, and stomachic in hysterical disorders; as an anti-catarrhal and antispasmodic in laryngo-bronchial catarrhs; it has been thought to be an emmenagogue, and has been used as an abortifacient. It was probably the γλῆκων of Hippocrates and Dioscorides.

M. roma'na. The *Balsamita suaveolens*.

M. rotundifo'lia, Linn. (*L. rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf. *F. menthe à feuilles rondes, menthastré*.) Hab. Europe. An aromatic.

M. rotundifo'lia, var. **glab'ra**, Bro. (*L. rotundus*; *folium*; *glaber*, smooth.) A cultivated variety in America.

M. rotundifo'lia palus'tris. (*L. rotundus*; *folium*; *palustris*, belonging to a marsh.) The *M. aquatica*, or water mint.

M. saracen'ica. The *Balsamita suaveolens*.

M. sati'va, Linn. (*L. sativus*, that is sown. *F. menthe cultivée*.) Probably a variety of *M. arvensis*, or of *M. aquatica*. The μινθα of Hippocrates and Theophrastus.

M. spica'ta, Cr. (*L. spicatus*, having spikes or ears.) The *M. viridis*.

M. sua'vis, Guss. (*L. suavis*, sweet.) Probably a form of *M. viridis*.

M. sylves'tris, Linn. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to woods. *F. menthe sauvage*.) It is stomachic, diuretic, and emmenagogue. The σισύμβριον of Theophrastus and Dioscorides.

M. sylves'tris, var. **glab'ra**, Koch. (*L. glaber*, smooth.) The *M. viridis*.

M. villo'sa. (*L. villosus*, shaggy.) The *Dysophylla auricularia*.

M. viridis, Linn. (*L. viridis*, green. *F. menthe des jardins, m. verte, m. Romaine, m. de Notre-Dame*; *G. Frauenmünze*.) The spearmint. Its qualities are similar to those of the *M. piperita*, and though not so pleasant, are believed to be more efficacious. It is thought to be a cultivated variety of *M. sylvestris*.

M. vulga'ris. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) Same as *M. viridis*.

M. vulga'ris, Sole. A variety of *M. piperita* having similar properties.

Menthastrum. (*L. menthastrum*, akin to *mentha*.) The *Mentha rotundifolia*.

Menthene. (*F. menthène*; *I. mentene*.) $C_{10}H_{18}$. A hydrocarbon yielding camphor when oxidised. It boils at $167^{\circ} C.$ ($332.6^{\circ} F.$), and rotates polarised light to the right. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether, alcohol, and turpentine.

Menthol, B. Ph. (*F. menthol, camphre de menthe*; *I. mentolo*; *G. Menthol, Mentha-kampher*.) $C_{10}H_{20}O = C_{10}H_{18} \cdot H_2O$. Camphor of mint. A stearopten obtained by cooling the

MENTHOLEATE—MENTZELIA.

oil distilled from *Mentha arvensis*, var. *piperascens* and *glabrata*, and *M. piperita*. It occurs in colourless hexagonal crystals, obtained by cooling oil of peppermint to 4° C. It melts at 42° C. (107.6° F.), and boils at 212° C. (413.6° F.) It has the taste and smell of the crude oil, is levorotatory, very slightly soluble in water, but easily in alcohol, ether, carbon bisulphide, and in fat and ethereal oils. Menthol is used as a local anæsthetic in neuralgia, and in pruritus; it is said to arrest boils, carbuncle, and subcutaneous abscess when painted on the skin in 10 to 50 per cent. ethereal solution. Internally it depresses the motor, sensory, and reflex centres of the brain and spinal cord. Dose, .5 to 2 grains.

Mentholeate. (L. *mentha*, mint; *oleate*.) A solution made by heating menthol 200 grains with oleic acid 4 drachms; used in pruriginous affections of the skin.

Menthone. C₁₀H₁₈O. A mobile liquid formed by heating menthol with sulphuric acid and potassium bichromate; it boils at 206° C. (402.8° F.), and has an odour of peppermint.

Menthyl. A radical not yet isolated.

M. alcohol. Same as *Menthol*.

Mentigo. (L. *mentum*, the chin.) Same as *Mentagra*.

Also, a pustular eruption on the mouth and lips of sheep.

Mentism. (L. *mens*, the mind. F. *mentisme*, Baumes.) Disturbance of mental action produced by passion or an excited imagination.

Mento-bicornæus. (L. *mentum*, the chin; *bicornis*, two horned. F. *mentobicorne*.) The *Genio-hyoid*.

Mento-bregmatic. (L. *mentum*; Gr. *βρεγμα*, the front of the top of the head.) Relating to the chin and the top of the head.

Mento-condylial. (L. *mentum*; *condyle*.) Relating to the chin and the condyles.

M. triangle. (G. *Kinn-Condylealdreieck*.) Von Török's term for a triangle formed by lines joining the mental point to the condyles of the inferior maxilla and them with each other.

Mento-coronial. (L. *mentum*; *corona*, a crown.) Relating to chin and the coronia.

M. diameter. (G. *Kinn-Korondreieck*.) Von Török's term for a triangle formed by lines joining the mental point with each extremity of a line joining the two coronia.

Mento-gonial. (L. *mentum*; Gr. *γωνία*, an angle.) Relating to the chin and the angles of the jaw.

M. triangle. (G. *Kinn-Gonaldreieck*.) Von Török's term for the triangle formed by lines joining the mental point with the extremities of a line stretching between the angles of the inferior maxilla at their greatest distance from each other.

Mento-hyoidæus. (L. *mentum*; *hyoid* bone.) An occasional median slip of muscle, sometimes consisting of two parallel bands, found by Macalister, passing from the body of the hyoid bone to the chin; it may be a portion of the platysma myoides.

Mento-labial. (L. *mentum*, the chin; *labialis*, belonging to the lips. F. *mento-labial*.) Relating to the chin and the lips.

Chaussier's term for the combined *Levator labii inferioris* and the *Depressor labii inferioris*.

M. furrow. (G. *Kinnlippentlinie*.) A

transverse depression situated between the lower lip and the chin, which is remarkable for the perpendicular direction of the hairs growing upon it.

Mento-mastoid. (L. *mentum*, the chin; *mastoid* process.) Relating to the chin and the mastoid process.

M. triangle. Von Török's term for the triangle formed by lines joining the mental point with the extremities of a line stretching between the apices of the mastoid processes of the temporal bone.

Mento-Meckelian bone. A small bone occurring in the frog and in man, formed by the separate ossification of the symphyseal end of Meckel's cartilage and the remains of the lower labial cartilage. It coalesces with the delicate dentary in the frog.

Mento-Meckelian element. (L. *mentum*; *Meckel*; L. *elementum*, the first principles of things.) The same as *Mento-Meckelian bone*.

Menton. See *Mentone*.

Mento-né. France, in the Riviera. A health resort pleasantly situated; protected from the north and east by three successive ranges of hills. The mean winter temperature is 11° C. (52° F.) The number of fine days far exceed those on which rain falls, being 80 in the year, or from November to March inclusive 45. The east bay is said to be mild and sedative, the west bay more bracing. It is recommended for patients in the early stages of phthisis, and for those with chronic pulmonary and laryngeal catarrh, or who are suffering from scrophulosis and chlorosis. The season is from October to April.

Mentula. (L. *mentula*, probably from *metior*, to measure.) The penis.

Also, formerly applied to the clitoris.

M. muliebris. (L. *muliebris*, pertaining to a woman.) The clitoris.

M. parva. (L. *parvus*, small.) An unnaturally small penis.

Mentulagra. (L. *mentula*, the penis; Gr. *ἀγρα*, a seizure. F. *mentulagre*.) A convulsive erection of the penis in eunuchs produced by spasm of the ischio-cavernosi.

Also, a synonym of *Priapism*.

Also, formerly applied to venereal disease.

Also, spasmodic and painful erections of the clitoris.

Mentulate. (L. *mentula*.) Having a very large penis.

Mentulomania. (L. *mentula*, the penis; *mania*.) A synonym of *Masturbation*.

Mentum. (L. *mentum*; probably cognate with *emineo*, to stand out. F. *menton*; I. *mento*; G. *Kinn*.) The chin, being the anterior part of the lower border of the mandible of mammals.

In Entomology, the anterior median plate of the labium formed by the fused basal joints of the maxillæ.

In Botany, the anterior extension of the foot of the column in the flowers of some orchids.

M. prominulum. (L. *prominulus*, projecting a little.) A rather projecting chin.

Mentzel, Christiausus. A German botanist, circa 1682.

Mentzelia. (*Mentzel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loasaceæ*, which inhabit the Antilles. Many of the species are purgative.

M. aspera. Linn. (L. *asper*, rough.) Hab. Mexico. Root said to be purgative and also antisiphilitic.

MENYANTHÆ—MERCURIAL.

Menyanthesæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*, having an induplicate corolla.

Menyanthes. (*Μεννανθής*, a misspelling in early editions of Nicander for *μυνανθής*, short blooming; from *μυνός*, little in size, little in time; *άνθος*, a bloom. *F. minyanthe*; *G. Bochsbohne*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*.

M. nymphaeoides, Linn. The *Limnanthemum nymphaeoides*.

M. trifoliata, Linn. (*L. tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf. *F. trêfle d'eau*; *G. Zottenblume, Bitterklee, Fiebertklee*.) The bog-bean, or buck-bean. An anthelmintic, diuretic, cathartic, and emetic; used in dropsical, scrofulous, and rheumatic affections, in ague, and in some skin diseases of a herpetic character; it has also been employed as an antiscorbutic. It is an official article of the Fr. Codex.

M. ver'na. (*L. vernus*, belonging to spring.) American buck-bean. Similar in properties to the *M. trifoliata*.

Menyanthin. (*Menyanthes*. *F. minyanthin*; *I. miniantina*; *G. Menyanthin*.) $C_{20}H_{40}O_{14}$, Kromayer. A bitter amorphous substance found in the *Menyanthes trifoliata*. It is yellowish, neutral in its action, soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It is a glycoside, and decomposes under the influence of dilute sulphuric acid into sugar and menyanthol.

Menyanthol. (*F. minyanthol*, *minyanthol*; *I. meniantolo*; *G. Menyanthol*.) C_6H_8O . A colourless oily liquid obtained, along with grape sugar, by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on menyanthin when heated. It is probably identical with orthohomosalicyl-aldehyde.

Meo'sis. Same as *Meiosis*.

Mephitis. (*L. mephitis*, a poisonous exhalation. *F. méphitique*; *I. mefitico*; *S. mefitico*; *G. mephitisch*.) Having a foul, heavy, poisonous smell.

Also, applied to those gases which are injurious to the living body.

M. acid. A synonym of *Carbon dioxide*.

M. air. Rutherford's name for *Nitrogen*.

The term has also been applied to carbonic acid gas.

M. gan'grene. A synonym of *Gangrene*, moist.

Mephitis. (*L. mephitis*, a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground. *F. méphite*; *I. mefito*; *S. mefitos*.) A foul, noxious, irrespirable, or poisonous exhalation.

In the Olden Chemistry the term was applied to sulphurous acid, and also to carbonates with an excess of base.

M. hepatica. (*L. hepaticus*, belonging to the liver.) Hydrogen disulphide.

M. inflammabilis. (*L. inflammatio*, inflammation.) Hydrogen gas.

M. urino'sa. (*L. urina*, urine.) Ammonia.

Mephitism. (*L. mephitis*, a noxious emanation. *F. méphitisme*; *I. mefitismo*; *S. mefitismo*; *G. Mephitismus*.) An unwholesome exhalation; vitiation of the air from any cause rendering it noxious or irrespirable.

Mephitis mus. Same as *Mephitism*.

Meramaurosis. (*Μέρος*, a part; *amaurosis*. *F. méramaurose*.) Imperfect or incomplete *Amaurosis*.

Meramaurotic. Relating to *Meramaurosis*.

Mer'an. Austria, a health resort in

Southern Tyrol, near Botzen, where the grape, koumiss, and skim-milk cures are carried out. It is protected on the north, east, and west by mountains about 5000 to 10,000 feet high, but is open to the south. Meran is about 324 m. (1000 feet) above the sea-level. It has fifty-two rainy days in the year, of which thirteen occur in the winter, and an average winter temperature of 5.5° C. (41.9° F.) Residence in Meran is recommended, for its dry and still air and its abundance of sunshine, in chronic pulmonary catarrh, in bronchiectasies with abundant secretion, in pleuritic effusion, emphysema, bronchitic and nervous asthma, in phthisis, general debility, rachitis and scrofula, chronic inflammation of the kidneys, and hysteria, as well as in cardiac and intestinal affections, in which the whey cure is useful. In the summer the neighbouring village of Obermais, 200 feet higher, is much frequented.

Meranæsthesia. (*Μέρος*, a part; *ἀναισθησία*, want of feeling. *F. méranesthésie*.) Term for partial anæsthesia.

Meranæsthetic. (*F. méranesthétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Meranæsthesia*.

Merapostema. (*Μέρος*, a part; *ἀπόστημα*, an abscess. *F. mérapostème*; *G. Theilabscess*.) Senftleben's term for a partial abscess, or for an abscess of a limb.

Meratrophia. (*Μέρος*, a part; *ἀτροφία*, a wasting. *F. mératrophie*.) Atrophy or wasting of part only of a structure or organ.

Also (*Gr. μέρος*, the thigh; *ἀτροφία*. *F. mératrophie*), atrophy of the lower limb.

Mercanta'le. Italy, near Castelfranco, in the valley of the Arno. A mineral water, having a temperature of 15° C (59° F.), containing sodium carbonate 1.599 grain, calcium carbonate 1.865, and ferrous carbonate .266 grain, in 16 ounces, with free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Mercaptan. (*L. mercurius*, mercury; *captans*, part. of *capto*, to catch. *I. mercaptano*; *G. Merkaptan*.) $C_2H_5S = C_2H_5.SH$. A sulphur alcohol, discovered by Zeise, and so called from its great affinity for mercury. It is obtained by acting upon potassium hydrosulphide with ethyl chloride, or by distilling calcium ethyl sulphate with a solution of barium hydrosulphide. It is colourless, smells like garlic, and has a disagreeable taste. It forms an insoluble compound with mercury. Even in minute doses it gives rise to extreme mental depression.

Also, called *Ethyl hydrosulphide*.

M., ethylic. Same as *Mercaptan*.

Mercaptides. Bodies formed by the substitution of a metal for hydrogen in a *Mercaptan*.

Mercap'to-acetic acid. Same as *Thioglycollic acid*.

Mer'cier, Lou'is Au'guste. A French surgeon, born in 1811, died in 1882.

M's cath'eter. Same as *Catheter*, elbowed.

Mercurammonium. A hypothetical base in which mercury partially replaces the hydrogen of the ammonia.

M. chlor'ide. The *Mercuric-ammonium chloride*.

Mercur'ethyl chlor'ide. The *Hydrargyrum æthylochloratum*.

Mercu'rial. (*F. mercuriel*; *I. mercuriale*; *S. mercurial*; *G. merkurialisch*, queck-

MERCURIALIA—MERCURIALIS.

silberhaltig.) Of, or belonging to, quicksilver, or *Mercury*.

Also (*F. mercurial*), relating to the *Mercurialis perennis* and *M. annua*.

M. balsam. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*.

M. bath. See *Bath, mercurial*.

M. belt. (*F. ceinture de vif argent*.) A woollen girdle impregnated with mercurial ointment. It was worn next the skin in cases of syphilis and cutaneous disease.

M. cachexia. (*L. cachexia*, a wasting. *F. cachexie mercurielle*.) The condition which appears in persons who are exposed for long periods to the fumes of mercury. It is characterised by loss of appetite, the gums bleeding and becoming livid, fætor of breath, and diarrhœa. There is also much emaciation, the complexion becoming earthy.

See also *Cachexia mercurialis*.

M. candle. See *Candela mercurialis*.

M. cigarettes. See *Cigaretæ mercuriales*.

M. disease. (*F. maladie mercurielle*.) The symptoms which affect workmen exposed to mercurial vapours. Same as *M. cachexia*.

M. eczema. See *Eczema mercuriale*.

M. ethism. See *Erethismus, mercurial*.

M. fumigation. See *Fumigation, mercurial*.

M. gas-pump of Lud'wig. (*Ludwig, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. F. pompe à mercure de Ludwig; G. Quecksilberluftpumpe*.) An apparatus for extracting gases from fluids, especially the blood. It is based upon Sprengel's air-pump. It consists of two glass globes connected by india-rubber tubes. Of these globes one is connected with the receiver containing the fluid. The two globes being at the same height, the one connected with the receiver is filled with mercury. The other globe is then lowered until the mercury passes away from the first and fills the second. A vacuum is thus produced in the first, the communication with the receiver is then opened and the gas flows into the first globe.

M. glossitis. See *Glossitis, mercurial*.

M. glycerite. See *Glycerite, mercurial*.

M. humour. One of the humours from which the older physicians supposed that the morbi melancholici or morbi mercuriales arose.

M. inunction. (*L. inunctio*, an anointing.) The rubbing into the skin of mercurial ointment for the purpose of producing the specific action of the drug.

M. lotion, black. The *Lotio hydrargyri nigra*.

M. lotion, yellow. The *Lotio hydrargyri flava*.

M. manometer. See under *Manometer*.

M. ointment. The *Unguentum hydrargyri*.

M. palsy. Same as *M. paralysis*.

M. paralysis. (*Παράλυσις*, palsy. *F. paralysie mercurielle*.) An affection of the neuromuscular apparatus which generally occurs in the later stages of mercurial poisoning. It is generally confined to the muscles of the upper extremities. See also *Mercurialism*.

M. pill. The *Pilula hydrargyri*.

M. plaster. The *Emplastrum hydrargyri*.

M. poisoning, acute. (*F. intoxication mercurielle; G. Quecksilbervergiftung*.) The

symptoms produced by the administration of a salt of mercury in a large dose happen immediately; there is a burning sensation in the throat on swallowing, with epigastric pain spreading over the abdomen, which becomes very tender and distended; there is vomiting, tenesmus, and diarrhœa, the evacuations being frequently blood-stained; there is great dryness of, and a metallic taste in, the mouth, which often has its mucous membrane whitened by the poison, and salivation and fætor may occur; there are signs of collapse, an anxious countenance, a cold, clammy skin, and a small, rapid pulse, and the collapse may be fatal. After death the gastric mucous membrane is found inflamed, perhaps slaty in colour, and presenting hæmorrhagic spots; this condition may extend throughout the whole intestinal canal, but is especially notable in the rectum.

M. poisoning, chronic. Same as *Mercurialism*.

M. preparations. Same as *Mercurials*.

M. ptyalism. (*Πτύσιν*, spittle.) Same as *Salivation, mercurial*.

M. rash. A variety of eczema arising from the irritation produced by mercury. See *Eczema mercuriale*.

M. salivation. See *Salivation, mercurial*.

M. stomatitis. See *Stomatitis, mercurial*.

M. suppositories. See *Suppositoria hydrargyri*.

M. teeth. See *Teeth, mercurial*.

M. thermom'eter. See *Thermometer, mercurial*.

M. tremor. (*L. tremor*, a shaking.) A disorder affecting those who are employed in trades or occupations which expose them to mercurial vapours, and consisting in convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles, which is most violent whenever these are called into exercise, but ceasing while they are at rest; it is popularly termed the *Trembles*. The muscles of the tongue may also be affected and the speech become unintelligible. See also *Mercurialism*.

M. ulcer. See *Ulcer, mercurial*.

Mercurialia. Same as *Mercuriatin*.

Mercurialin. CH₃N. A volatile base extracted from the herbs and seeds of *Mercurialis annua* and *M. perennis*. It is a colourless, oily, highly alkaline liquid, boiling at 140° C. (284° F.); it is an impure methylamine. It provokes lachrymation, and appears to be highly narcotic. It was formerly employed as a purgative and emmenagogue.

Mercurialis. (*L. mercurialis herba*, a plant which derived its name from its supposed discovery by Mercury. *F. mercuriale; I. mercorella; S. mercurial; G. Bingelkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

M. annua. Linn. (*L. annuus*, of a year's duration. *F. mercuriale annuelle, foirrolle, leu-sotte, ramberge, vignette, ortie bâtarde; I. mercorella*.) The French mercury. It is said to be hypnotic, and gently aperient, and is used in clysters. It is an official article of the Fr. Codex.

M. femin'ea. (*L. femineus*, female.) The female plant of *M. annua*.

M. mas. (*L. mas*, male.) The male plant of *M. annua*.

M. monta'na sylves'tris. (*L. mon-*
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MERCURIALISATION—MERCURIC.

tanus, belonging to a mountain; *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *M. perennis*.

M. perennis, Linn. (*L. perennis*, that lasts the year through. *F. mercuriale vivace*, *m. des bois*, *m. des montagnes*, *clou de chien*.) The dog's mercury. It is poisonous, causing vomiting and purging, deep sleep, and often death. It has been employed as a hypnotic, as a diuretic in dropsy, and as a purgative to arrest the secretion of milk; locally it has been used as a poultice to the abdomen to encourage menstruation, and to the head to cure favus.

M. sylvestris. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to woods.) The *M. perennis*.

M. tomentosum, Willd. (*L. tomentum*, a stuffing for cushions.) Children's mercury. Hab. shores of Mediterranean Sea. Used in hydrophobia. Women eat the male plant that they may produce boys, and the female plant that they may produce girls.

Mercurialisation. (*Mercury*.) The state of being affected by mercury.

Mercurialism. (*Mercury*. *F. mercurialisme*; *I. mercurialisismo*; *G. Merkurialisismus*.) The general toxic effects on the body produced by long-continued use, or exposure to the vapour or dust, of mercury and its salts.

The symptoms produced by large doses are described under *Mercurial poisoning, acute*.

When introduced into the body in small and long-continued doses, as in certain trades and occupations, the making of mirrors or the working in quicksilver mines, for instance, the first symptom usually observed is trembling of the hands and arms, numbness and tingling of the hands and feet, and some pain, especially in the smaller joints. By degrees the trembling becomes more severe, assumes a convulsive character, and affects other parts of the body, extending even to the muscles of respiration, so as to produce difficulty of breathing; the convulsive movements generally at first occur only on exertion, but at a late period they occur when the patient is recumbent, and assume the character of a long and painful contraction. During the course of these morbid symptoms, or at times preceding them, fetor of the breath, unpleasant taste in the mouth, ulceration of the gums and salivation occur, sometimes accompanied by gangrene of the cheeks. Subsequently the general health fails, *Mercurial coxhexia* is marked, and disturbances of the central nervous system are noticed, such as giddiness, loss of memory, and headache, and then may occur epilepsy, paralysis, or coma, and death, unless the patient is withdrawn from the poisonous air or occupation. Hysterical symptoms are also said to result.

Mercurialist. (*Mercury*. *F. mercuriste*, *mercurialiste*.) One who prescribes mercury freely; one who depends upon the administration of mercury for the cure of syphilis.

Mercurials. (*Mercury*. *F. mercuriaux*; *I. mercuriali*; *S. mercuriales*; *G. Merkurialmittel*.) Medicaments of which mercury or some other of its salts is the active principle.

Mercuric. (*Mercury*. *F. mercurique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mercury*.

Applied to salts of the highest degree of oxidation of mercury.

M. acetate. (*F. acétate mercurique*.) $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Hg$. A substance which crystallises in transparent four-sided plates. See *Hydrargyri acetat*.

M. alaninate. A crystalline, easily

soluble, salt, prepared by dissolving mercuric oxide in a boiling aqueous solution of alanine or lactamidic acid. Used by De Luca hypodermically in syphilis.

M. ammonium chloride. NH_4HgCl . Infusible white precipitate, formed when a solution of mercuric chloride is precipitated by ammonia; it is a white powder with an earthy taste. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M. benzoate. $(C_7H_5O_2)_2Hg + H_2O$. A crystalline substance, obtained by the action of benzoic acid on a soluble carbonate.

M. bromide. (*F. bromure mercurique*.) $HgBr_2$. A substance crystallising from an aqueous solution in glistening scales, and from an alcoholic solution in rhombic needles or prisms. The *Hydrargyrum bibromatum*.

M. carbolate. (*F. phénate de mercure*; *I. fenato di mercurio*; *G. Quecksilbercarbolat*.) A whitish powder obtained by precipitating an alcoholic solution of mercuric chloride with an alcoholic solution of carbolic acid and caustic potash. Used in syphilis. Dose, .33 to .5 grain.

M. chlorate. $Hg(ClO_3)_2 + H_2O$. A salt formed when mercuric oxide is dissolved in warm chloric acid. It crystallises in small rhombic pyramids.

M. chloride. (*F. chlorure mercurique*, *bichlorure de mercure*; *I. sublimato corrosivo*; *G. ätzendes Quecksilberchlorid*.) $HgCl_2$. The same as *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M. chloride, solution of. The *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*.

M. chloride, test-solution of, U.S. Ph. One part of mercuric chloride dissolved in 20 parts of distilled water.

M. chromate. $HgCrO_4$. Formed by boiling chromium trioxide with mercuric oxide. It crystallises in garnet-red prisms.

M. cyanide. (*F. cyanure de mercure*, *c. mercurique*; *I. cianuro di mercurio*; *G. Quecksilbercyanid*.) See *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

M. diammonium chloride. $(NH_4)_2HgCl_2$. Fusible white precipitate, first obtained by Raymond Tully by precipitating mercuric nitrate with sal ammoniac and salt of tartar; now obtained by adding a solution of corrosive sublimate to a boiling aqueous solution of sal ammoniac and ammonia as long as the precipitate which is formed dissolves. Small, regular dodecahedrons are deposited on cooling. It is the commercial variety of ammoniated mercury.

M. ethide. $Hg(C_2H_5)_2$. A transparent colourless liquid formed by acting on zinc ethide with mercuric chloride; it boils at $159^\circ C$. ($318.2^\circ F$), has a sp. gr. of 2.44, and burns with a smoky flame.

M. ethyl chloride. The *Hydrargyrum æthylchloratum*.

M. fluo'ride. $(HgF_2 + 2H_2O)$. Obtained by the action of hydrofluoric acid upon mercuric oxide. It forms dark yellow crystals.

M. formate. $(CHO_2)_2Hg$. A white, granular, crystalline substance formed by dissolving mercuric oxide in dilute formic acid.

M. fulminate. $C_2(NO_2)NHg$. White or greyish, prismatic, anhydrous crystals, obtained by the action on alcohol of mercury dissolved in nitric acid. It is insoluble in cold water, and explodes violently on percussion.

M. iodide. (*F. iodure mercurique*; *I. ioduro di mercurio rosso*; *G. Quecksilberiodid*.) HgI_2 . See *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

M. methide. $Hg(CH_3)_2$. A colourless

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extremely heavy liquid, having a sp. gr. of 3.069, and boiling at 95° C. (203° F.) It was first made by Frankland by exposing methyl iodide in the presence of mercury to the action of light and then treating the resulting mercury-methyl iodide with zinc-methyl. It is now made by the action of sodium amalgam on a mixture of ten volumes of methyl iodide and one of methyl acetate. It has a mawkish ethereal taste and, when diffused in the air, a very nauseous smell. Inhalation of the vapour has twice proved fatal. In both cases there were well-marked cerebral symptoms. In one, death occurred at the end of three months, preceded by delirium and coma, lasting ten days. In the other, the patient passed into a condition of complete dementia, and died at the end of a year.

M. nitrate. (*F. azotate mercurique.*) $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. It is formed by the action of excess of nitric acid upon mercury or mercuric oxide. It crystallises in long prisms. It is very deliquescent. Employed as a local application to obstinate ulcers.

M. nitrate, solution of. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

M. oleate. See *Oleatum hydrargyri*.

M. oxalate. $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\text{Hg}$. A highly explosive salt when struck, obtained by adding mercuric nitrate to a large excess of solution of oxalic acid.

M. oxide. (*F. oxyde mercurique.*) HgO . A red crystalline powder, obtained by heating mercuric nitrate or by heating mercury in the air to a temperature of 300° F. (148.88° C.) It can also be formed by precipitating it from a solution of mercuric nitrate by caustic potash. In the latter case it is an amorphous yellow powder. See *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum* and *flavum*.

M. oxide, red. (*F. oxyde mercurique rouge*; *I. ossido di mercurio rosso*; *G. rothes Quecksilberoxyd.*) The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M. oxide, yellow. (*F. oxyde mercurique jaune*; *I. ossido di mercurio giallo*; *G. gelbes Quecksilberoxyd.*) The *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

M. peptone. Martineau's term for a solution for hypodermic injection, made by combining one gramme of mercuric chloride with one gramme of pure peptone, and dissolved in such an amount of water as may be needed to administer the selected dose.

M. phosphate. See *Hydrargyrum phosphoricum oxydatum*.

M. phosphide. A black powder, obtained by heating mercuric oxide and phosphorus in water.

M. potassic iodide. See *M. potassium iodide*.

M. potassium iodide. ($2\text{KI} \cdot \text{HgI}_2$) $3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Yellow crystals, obtained by adding mercuric chloride to an excess of potassium iodide. A solution, made by adding 13.546 grammes of mercuric chloride to 49.8 grammes of potassium iodide in a litre of water, is used as a test for the alkaloids.

M. salts, tests for. A solution of potash, soda, or lime yields a bright yellow precipitate of mercuric oxide; ammonium sulphide and hydrogen sulphide yield a whitish precipitate, changing to red and then to black; iodide of potassium gives a bright-red precipitate.

M. sulphate. (*F. sulfate mercurique*;

I. solfato di mercurio; *G. Quecksilbersulfat.*) The *Hydrargyri persulphas*.

M. sulphate, basic. (*F. sulfate sous-mercurique*; *I. solfato basico di mercurio*; *G. Quecksilberoxydsulfat.*) The *Hydrargyri sub-sulphas flavus*.

M. sulphide. (*F. sulfure mercurique*; *I. solfito di mercurio*; *G. Quecksilbersulfid.*) HgS . Cinnabar or vermilion. It occurs native, but may be prepared artificially by heating a mixture of sulphur and mercury. See *Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum*.

M. sulphide, red. The *Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum*.

M. thiocyanide. (*Θείον*, brimstone.) A white crystalline precipitate formed when a solution of ammonium thiocyanate is treated with excess of a solution of mercuric chloride. It was used in the manufacture of Pharaoh's serpents, cones which when they burn form bulky coils like those of a serpent. It is poisonous, producing nausea, burning pain in the epigastrium, and collapse.

Mercurico- (*Mercurius*, mercury.) A prefix in certain compound terms, denoting relation to, or combination with, mercury or quicksilver.

Mercurico-ammoniac. (*F. mercurico-ammonique.*) Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of an ammoniac with a mercuric salt.

Mercurico-argentic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of an argentic with a mercuric salt.

Mercurico-barytic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercuric with a barytic salt.

Mercurico-calcic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercuric with a calcic salt.

Mercurico-ceric. Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercuric with a ceric salt.

Mercurico-cobaltic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of a mercuric with a cobaltic salt.

Mercurico-cupric. Applied by Berzelius to double salts formed by the combination of a mercuric with a cupric salt.

Mercurico-ferrous. Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a mercuric with a ferrous salt.

Mercurico-glucic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts formed by a combination of a mercuric with a glucic salt.

Mercurico-lithic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of a mercuric with a lithic salt.

Mercurico-manganic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of a mercuric with a manganic salt.

Mercurico-manganous. Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from a combination of a mercuric with a manganous salt.

Mercurico-potassic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a mercuric with a potassic salt.

Mercurico-sodic. (*F. mercurico-sodique.*) Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercuric with a sodic salt.

Mercurico-strontic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a mercuric with a strontic salt.

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Mercurico-ytt'ric. Applied by Berzelius to double salts formed by a combination of a mercuric with an ytt'ric salt.

Mercurico-zin'cic. Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of a mercuric with a zincic salt.

Mercurifica'tion. (*Mercury*; *L. facio*, to make.) The process of obtaining mercury from its mixture with other metals, as by heat.

Also, the mixing or the impregnation of a substance with mercury.

Mercurii. Genitive singular of *Mercurius*.

M. calx vitriola'ta. (*L. calx*, lime; *vitriol.*) The *Hydrargyri sulphas flavus*.

M. deutiodure'tum. (*Δεύτερος*, second.) The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

M. protiodure'tum. (*Πρώτος*, first.) The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

M. sper'ma. (*Σπέρμα*, the seed.) The *Hydrargyri acetas*.

M. terra folia'ta. (*L. terra*, land; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Hydrargyri acetas*.

Mercurio-syphilitic. (*Mercury*; *syphilis*.) A term applied to diseased conditions which are supposed to be caused partly by syphilis and partly by mercury which has been used for its cure.

Mercurius. Same as *Mercury*.

Also, anciently used with various significations. It was termed a body of three principles, in which the property or nature of things was contained.

M. aceta'tus. The *Hydrargyrum aceticum oxydulatum*.

M. alkali'za'tus. (*Alkali*, *F. mercure* *alkalisé*.) A name for the *Hydrargyrum cum creta*.

M. boru's'sicus. The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

M. calcina'tus. Calcined mercury. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum* when obtained in a crystalline form by heating metallic mercury in a flask to a temperature near its boiling point.

M. causticus fla'vus. (*L. causticus*, corrosive; *flavus*, yellow.) The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*.

M. cham'bar. Old name for magnesia, a fluid body, and water.

M. chemic'o'rum. A former epithet of *Hydrargyrum*, quicksilver, or mercury.

M. ciner'eus. (*L. cinereus*, ash-coloured.) Same as *Mercurous oxide*.

M. ciner'eus Black'ii. (*L. cinereus*.) A mixture of mercurous carbonate with Hahnemann's soluble mercury, obtained by precipitating mercurous nitrate with ammonium carbonate.

M. ciner'eus Saunderi. (*L. cinereus*.) Mercurous ammonium chloride.

M. cinnabari'nus. (*Cinnabar*.) The *Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum*, or red sulphuret of mercury.

M. coralli'nus. (*Κοράλλιον*, red coral.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M. corrosi'vus al'bus. (*L. corrodo*, to gnaw in pieces; *albus*, white.) The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M. corrosi'vus præcipita'tus. (*L. corrodo*; *præcipito*, to throw down.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M. corrosi'vus ru'ber. (*L. ruber*, red.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M. corrosi'vus sublima'tus. (*L. corrodo*, to gnaw in pieces; *sublimo*, to raise.) The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M. cosmetic'us. (*Κοσμητικός*, skilled in decorating.) The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M. cru'dus. (*L. crudus*, raw.) Crude mercury. An old term for mercury not yet separated from the material in which it is contained.

M. cum cre'ta. See *Hydrargyrum cum creta*.

M. cum sulphurë. (*L. cum*, with; *sulphur*, *F. sulfure de mercure noir*.) The *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*.

M. cyana'tus. The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

M. dul'cis. (*L. dulcis*, sweet. *F. mercure doux*; *I. mercurio dolce*.) The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

M. dul'cis præcipita'tus. (*L. dulcis*; *præcipito*, to throw down.) The *Hydrargyrum chloratum mite præcipitatione paratum*.

M. dul'cis sublima'tus. (*L. dulcis*; *sublimo*, to raise.) The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*, as prepared by sublimation.

M. emetic'us fla'vus. (*L. emeticus*, causing to vomit; *flavus*, yellow.) The *Hydrargyri sulphas flavus*.

M. extinc'tus. (*L. extinctus*, part. of *extinguo*, to put out, to quench. *F. mercure éteint*.) Mercury which has lost its brightness by extreme division and mixture with some substance like chalk or sugar.

M. gummo'sus Plenck'ii. (*L. gummosus*, gummy; *J. J. von Plenck*, an Austrian physician. *F. sirop de mercure*.) A syrup made by rubbing up one part of mercury with two parts of gum acacia and one part of water. It acts like blue pill. Dose, 2 to 8 grains.

M. ioda'tus fla'vus. (*L. flavus*, yellow.) The *M. iodatus viridis*.

M. ioda'tus ru'ber. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

M. ioda'tus vir'idis. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

M. lax'us. (*L. laxus*, loose.) The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*.

M. lu'teus. (*L. luteus*, yellow.) The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*.

M. metallo'rum. (*L. metallum*, a metal.) Old epithet applied to a quintessence, and permanent water, a spirit, female semen; also the precipitated mercurius of a body, when metals were reduced to their first materials.

M. minera'tium. Old epithet applied to an oiliness or unctuousity drawn from the minerals of gold and silver.

M. mor'tis. (*L. mors*, death.) Term for the *Algaroth*, powder of.

M. niger Mosca'ti. (*L. niger*, black.) Same as *Mercurous oxide*.

M. nitro'sus. The *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

M. nitro'sus cal'idë para'tus. (*L. calidus*, hot; *paratus*, part. of *paro*, to prepare.) The *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

M. nitro'sus frigo'rë para'tus. (*L. frigus*, cold; *paratus*, prepared.) Same as *Mercurous nitrate*.

M. oxydula'tus hydriod'icus. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

M. philosoph'icus. (*Φιλόσοφος*, a lover of wisdom.) Old term, not very intelligible, applied to some hypothetical conditions of mercury.

M. philosoph'o'rum. (*Φιλόσοφος*.) Same as *M. philosophicus*.

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M. phosphoratus Fuch'sii. The *Hydrargyrum phosphoricum oxydulatum*.

M. phosphoratus Schäferi. The *Hydrargyrum phosphoricum oxydulatum*.

M. precipitatus albus. (L. *precipito*, to throw down; *albus*, white.) The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M. precipitatus corrosivus. (L. *precipito*; *corrodo*, to gnaw to pieces.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M. precipitatus flavus. (L. *precipito*; *flavus*, yellow.) The *Hydrargyri sub-sulphas*.

Also, the *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

M. precipitatus niger. (L. *precipito*, to throw down; *niger*, black.) The same as *Mercurous oxide*.

M. precipitatus per se. (L. *precipito*; *per*, by; *se*, itself.) The crystalline form of *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

Also called *M. calcinatus*.

M. precipitatus ruber. (L. *precipito*; *ruber*, red.) Raymond Sully's term for the *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum* when prepared by evaporating to dryness a solution of mercury in aqua fortis.

M. saccharatus. The *Hydrargyrum saccharatum*.

M. solubilis Hahnemannii. See *Hahnemann's soluble mercury*.

M. sublimatus corrosivus. (L. *sublimo*, to raise; *corrodo*, to gnaw to pieces.) The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M. sublimatus dulcis. (L. *sublimo*, to raise; *dulcis*, sweet.) The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

M. terrestris. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) The *Polygonum hydropiper*.

M. vegetabilis. See *Mercury, vegetable*.

M. vitæ. (L. *vita*, life.) The same as *Algaroth, powder of*.

M. vitriolatus. (*Vitriol*.) The *Hydrargyri sulphas*.

M. vivus. (L. *vivus*, living.) Pure mercury in its bright, shining state.

M. zoticus Hartmanni. Precipitated calomel.

Mercurioso-mercuric. Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercurous with a mercuric salt.

Mercurous. (F. *mercureux*.) Containing *Mercury*. Applied to the salts of the lower oxidation of mercury.

M. acetate. (F. *acétate mercureux*.) ($C_2H_3O_2$)₂Hg₂. A substance obtained by adding a soluble acetate to a solution of mercurous nitrate; the precipitate consists of delicate micaeous plates which blacken on exposure. See also *Hydrargyrum aceticum oxydulatum*.

M. ammonium chloride. (NH₃)₂Hg₂Cl₂. A black powder formed when precipitated calomel is exposed to dry ammonia, which it absorbs.

M. ammonium nitrate. The chief constituent of *Hahnemann's soluble mercury*.

M. bromide. Hg₂Br₂. A white precipitate obtained by adding potassium bromide to solution of mercurous nitrate. It may also be obtained in the form of glittering needles by subliming a mixture of mercuric bromide and mercury. The *Hydrargyrum bromatum*.

M. carbonate. Hg₂CO₃. A yellow powder, which decomposes at 130° C. (266° F.),

obtained by precipitating mercurous nitrate with hydrogen potassium carbonate.

M. chloride. Hg₂(ClO₃)₂. A substance crystallising in fine rhombic prisms obtained by dissolving freshly precipitated mercurous oxide in chloric acid. The crystals decompose at 250° C. (482° F.), and deflagrate violently when heated with organic matter.

Also, see *Hydrargyrum chloratum*.

M. chloride. (F. *chlorure mercureux*; I. *calomelano*; G. *Quecksilberchlorur*.) HgCl or Hg₂Cl₂. The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

M. chromate. HgCrO₄. A substance crystallising in garnet-red rhombic prisms, obtained by boiling chromium trioxide and mercuric oxide with water.

M. iodide. (F. *iodure mercureux*; I. *ioduro di mercurio giallo*; G. *Quecksilberiodur*.) Hg₂I₂. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

M. nitrate. (F. *azotate mercureux* *crystallisé*, Fr. *Codex*, *azotate mercureux*; G. *salpetersaures Quecksilberoxydul*.) Hg₂N₃O₆. 2H₂O = Hg₂(NO₃)₂.2H₂O. It is prepared by acting with cold dilute nitric acid upon an excess of mercury. It crystallises in monoclinic tables or prisms, containing two molecules of water of crystallisation and soluble in water. Its solution in nitric acid colours the skin first purple, then black. Used as an ointment in parasitic skin diseases.

M. nitrate, basic. (F. *sous-azotate mercureux*, Fr. *Codex*.) (Hg₂(NO₃)₂.Hg₂O.H₂O). A pale, greenish-yellow powder obtained by treating one part of finely-powdered mercurous nitrate with 10 parts of boiling distilled water, allowing it to deposit, decanting the liquid, washing with cold water and drying.

M. oxide. (F. *mercure oxydulé*, *oxyde mercureux*.) Hg₂O. A brown-black powder without taste or smell, obtained by treating mercurous nitrate with excess of caustic potash. Sp. gr. 8.95 to 10.6. It is very unstable, being slowly resolved by exposure to daylight, or by trituration, into mercuric oxide and metallic mercury.

M. perchlorate. Hg₂(ClO₄)₂+6H₂O. A substance crystallising in deliquescent needles, obtained by dissolving mercurous oxide in aqueous perchloric acid and evaporating the solution.

M. phosphate. See *Hydrargyrum phosphoricum oxydulatum*.

M. salts, tests for. Solutions of potash, soda, or lime give a black precipitate of mercurous oxide; ammonium and hydrogen sulphides give a black precipitate; solutions of the chlorides give a white precipitate of mercurous chloride; potassium iodide gives a green precipitate.

M. sulphate. Hg₂SO₄. A white crystalline powder obtained when sulphuric acid is added to a solution of mercurous nitrate.

M. sulphide. Hg₂S. A black precipitate obtained by passing hydrogen sulphide through a solution of mercurous nitrate.

M. tannate. See *Mercury, tannate of*.

Mercury. (Mid. E. *mercure*; from Norman F. *mercure*; F. *mercure*; from L. *Mercurius*, Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods. F. *mercure*, *argent vif*; I. *mercurio*, *argento vivo*; S. *mercurio*; G. *Mercur*, *Quecksilber*.) Quicksilver. Symbol Hg, from *Hydrargyrum*. Atomic weight 199.8; vapour density 99.9; sp. gr. in vacuo at 4° C. 13.594.

MERCURY.

A heavy, fluid, silver-white, lustrous metal, transparent in thin films, when it transmits violet blue light, found native, but generally in the form of sulphide or cinnabar. It boils at 357·25° C. (675·05° F.), when it gives off a colourless vapour which has a sp. gr. of 6·7 or 6; its freezing point is -39·4°. In freezing it contracts and forms a ductile, malleable mass, crystallising in octahedra, capable of being cut with a knife; and having a sp. gr. of 14·931. Its alloys are called amalgams. It oxidises and tarnishes at about 300° C. (572° F.) It is insoluble in water. It is attacked at ordinary temperatures by nitric acid and when heated by sulphuric acid. It forms two series of compounds: the mercuric, in which it is bivalent; and the mercurous, in which it is univalent. See also *Hydrargyrum*.

Also, the plants of the Genus *Mercurialis*.

M., acetate of. The *Mercurous acetate*.

M., acid nitrate of. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

M., action of. The various salts of mercury and the metal itself when introduced into the body in a state of fine division and mixture with some other substance, as chalk, act in like manner but with different intensity, producing, according to the dose and manner of administration, the symptoms described under *Mercurial poisoning*, *acute*, and *Mercurialism*.

The primary action of mercury appears to be exerted on the intestinal canal and its glands, producing purgation, and causing the liver to empty itself of its bile, if not exciting the secretion itself. It favourably influences the course of many simple inflammations, notably those of the serous membranes. It is very generally believed to be the essential remedy for primary and secondary syphilis, and is often of great value in the tertiary stage also.

M., alkalisied. The *Hydrargyrum cum creta*.

M., amido-chloride. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M., ammoniacal oxychloruret of. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M., ammoniated. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M., ammoniated submuriate of. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M., ammonio-chloride of. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M. and ammonium chloride. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M. and arsenic, iodide of. The *Liquor arsenii et hydrargyri iodidi*.

M. and chalk. See *Hydrargyrum cum creta*.

M. and potas'sium, iodide of. The *Hydrargyri et potassii iodidum*.

M. and potas'sium, iodide of, test-solution of. U.S. Ph. One hundred parts of test solution of mercuric chloride mixed with three hundred and sixty-seven parts of test solution of iodide of potassium.

M. and quinine, protochloride of. See *Hydrargyri et quinæ chloridum*.

M. and sodium, chloride of, solution of. Mercuric chloride 25 gramme, sodium chloride 2·5 grammes, dissolved in 50 grammes of distilled water; used by Stern for a hypodermic injection.

M. and zinc cyanide. A white powder, probably a mixture of the cyanides of mercury

and zinc, recommended by Sir Joseph Lister as an antiseptic application in the form of ointment or to impregnate gauze. It is prepared by adding zinc sulphate to a solution of the cyanides of mercury and potassium, and collecting and drying the precipitate.

M., annual. The *Mercurialis annua*.

M., bichloride of. The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M., bicyanide of. The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

M., biniodide of. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

M., binoxide of. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M., bisulphuret of. The *Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum*.

M., borate of. A drug used for the cure of syphilis.

M., bromides of. See *Hydrargyrum bibromatum* and *H. bromatum*.

M., carbolate of. See *Mercuric carbolate*.

M., cerate of, compound. See *Ceratum hydrargyri compositum*.

M., children's. The *Mercurialis tomentosa*.

M., chloramide of. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M., chloride of, corrosive. The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M., chloride of, mild. The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

M., chlorides of. See *Mercuric chloride* and *Mercurous chloride*.

M., chloro-albuminate of. A solution proposed by Staub for hypodermic use, and prepared by dissolving mercuric chloride 19·25 grammes, ammonium chloride 1·25, and sodium chloride 4·15, in distilled water 125 grammes, and filtered; the white of one egg is made up to 125 grammes with distilled water and filtered; the two solutions are mixed and filtered. One cubic centigramme or more is administered daily.

M., coagulated. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M., cosmetic. (Κοσμητικός, from κοσμέω, to adorn.) The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M., cyanide of. The same as *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

M., cyanuret of. The same as *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

M., deutiodide of. (Δεύτερος, second.) The same as *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

M., dog's. The *Mercurialis perennis*.

M., English. The *Chenopodium bonus-Henricus*.

M., ethide. $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. A colourless liquid obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on a mixture of one part of ethyl acetate and ten parts of ethyl iodide. It has a sp. gr. of 2·444, and boils at 159° C. (318·2° F.) It is inflammable, and very poisonous.

M., ethyl. $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. A radical not yet isolated, which forms many salts.

M., ethyl chloride. The *Hydrargyrum æthylchloratum*.

M., ethyl cyanide. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{HgCN}$. A substance formed by saturating mercury-ethyl hydroxide with alcoholic hydrocyanic acid. It forms large volatile crystals, of very offensive smell, which are extremely irritating to the respiratory mucous membrane; it is extremely poisonous.

MERCURY.

M.-ethyl hydrox'ide. C_2H_5HgOH . An oily, colourless liquid obtained by mixing freshly precipitated silver oxide with an alcoholic solution of mercury-ethyl chloride. It has an alkaline reaction, a caustic taste, and blisters the skin.

M.-form'amide. See *Hydrargyrum formamidatum solutum*.

M., French. The *Mercurialis annua*.

M., ful'minate of. See *Mercurie fulminate*.

M. goose-foot. The *Chenopodium bonus-Henricus*.

M., Hahn'emann's black oxide of. The *Hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum*.

M., Hahn'emann's soluble. The *Hydrargyrum oxydulatum nigrum*.

M. herb. The *Mercurialis annua*.

M., im'ido-suc'cinate of. See *M., succinimide of*.

M., iodhydrarg'yrate of chlor'ide of. The *Hydrargyri iodo-chloridum*.

M., iodhydrarg'yrate of perchlo'ride of. The *Hydrargyri iodo-bichloridum*.

M., i'odide of bichlo'ride of. The *Hydrargyri iodo-bichloridum*.

M., i'odide of chlo'ride of. The *Hydrargyri iodo-chloridum*.

M., i'odide of, green. The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

M., i'odide of, red. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

M., i'odide of, red, oint'ment of. The *Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri*.

M. i'odo-ar'senite of. The *Liquor hydrargyri et arsenici iodidi*.

M., i'odo-bichlo'ride of. The *Hydrargyri iodo-bichloridum*.

M. i'odo-chlo'ride of. The *Hydrargyri iodo-chloridum*.

M., i'odo-tan'enate of. A soluble compound formed by mixing mercury, iodine, krameria-tannic acid, and glycerine. It is used for hypodermic injection, and speedily produces specific effects.

M., lin'im'ent of. See *Linimentum hydrargyri*.

M., lo'tion of, black. See *Lotio nigra*.

M., mass of. See *Massa hydrargyri*.

M.-meth'yl. $Hg(CH_3)_2$. A transparent heavy liquid obtained by Frankland from the action of light on methyl iodide in the presence of mercury; it is also obtained by the action of sodium amalgam or methyl iodide in the presence of methyl acetate. It has a sweetish, unpleasant odour, a sp. gr. of 3.069, and boils at 95° C. (203° F.) It is highly poisonous, arresting the respiratory movements. When breathed in a diluted form for several weeks it has produced death after salivation, offensive breath, loss of hearing, taste, and smell, defective speech, imbecility, anaesthesia, partial loss of muscular power, and semi-coma. After death the only change noted has been some little redness of the grey matter of the brain, with congestion of the liver and the kidneys.

M., monoxide of. Same as *Mercuric oxide*.

M., mu'riate of, corro'sive. The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M., mu'riate of, mild. The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

M. naph'thol-ac'etate. An amorphous,

inodorous, white powder; used, when diluted, as an antiseptic application to wounds.

M.-necro'sis. See *Necrosis, mercurial*.

M., ni'trate of. See *Mercuric nitrate* and *Mercurous nitrate*.

M., ni'trate of, ac'id. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

M., ni'trate of, oint'ment of. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*.

M., ni'trate of, oint'ment of, diluted. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis dilutum*.

M., ni'trate of, solu'tion of. The *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

M., ni'trate of, solu'tion of, ac'id. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

M., ni'tric oxide of. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M., nitro'so-ni'trate of. The mixture of mercuric and mercurous nitrates in solution, forming *Millon's reagent*.

M. of life. See *Mercurius vitæ*.

M., oint'ment of ammo'niated. See *Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati*.

M., oint'ment of, com'pound. The *Unguentum hydrargyri compositum*.

M., oint'ment of ni'trate of. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*.

M., oint'ment of red oxide of. See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidii rubri*.

M., oint'ment of yellow oxide of. See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidii flavi*.

M., ole'ate of. See *Oleatum hydrargyri*.

M., olea'to-pal'mitate of. An opaque, yellowish, soapy substance formed by the action of mercuric chloride on Castile soap. Used externally.

M., ox'ide of, black. The *Mercurous oxide*.

M., ox'ide of, grey. The *Mercurous oxide*.

M., ox'ide of, precip'itated. (L. *præcipito*, to thrown down.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

M., ox'ide of, red. The *Mercuric oxide* or *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M., ox'ide of, red, oint'ment of. The *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidii rubri*.

M., ox'ide of, yellow. The *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

M., oxygy'anide of. Used as an antiseptic.

M., oxymu'riate of. The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M., pep'tonate of. The *Hydrargyrum bichloratum peptonatum solutum*.

M., perchlo'ride of. The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M., perchlo'ride of, solu'tion of. The *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*.

M., peren'ial. See *Mercurialis perennis*.

M., peri'odide of. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

M., perox'ide of. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

M., persul'phate of. The *Hydrargyri persulphas*.

M., phé'nyl. $Hg(C_6H_5)_2$. A substance obtained by boiling a mixture of bromo-benzene with its own volume of coal-tar naphtha, one-tenth of its weight of acetic ether, and an excess of sodium amalgam. It forms small brilliant needles, or long white prisms, which melt at 120° C. (248° F.), inodorous, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, soluble in benzene,

MERDA—MERGENTHEIM.

carbon disulphide, and chloroform. It is very irritant to the eyes.

M., phosphate of. The *Hydrargyrum phosphoricum oxydatum*.

M., phosphuretted. The *Hydrargyrum phosphoricum oxydulatum*.

M., plaster of. The *Emplastrum hydrargyri*.

M., poisoning by. See *Mercurial poisoning*.

M., precipitate of. (L. *præcipito*, to throw down.) The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M., protiodide. (Πρώτος, first.) The *Hydrargyri iodidum viride*.

M., protochloride. (Πρώτος.) The *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

M., prussiate of. The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

M.-pump. See *Mercurial gas-pump of Ludwig*.

M.-rheotome. See *Rheotome, mercury*.

M. salicylate. A salt said to be energetic in action, but not to produce stomatitis. Dose, .25 grain.

M., salts of. See *Mercuric salts* and *Mercurous salts*.

M., subchloride of. See *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

M., subchloride of, ointment of. The *Unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi*.

M., subchloride of, pill of, compound. The *Pilula hydrargyri subchloridi composita*.

M., submuriate of. The same as *Hydrargyri subchloridum*.

M., suboxide of. Same as *Mercurous oxide*.

M., subsulphate of. The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*.

M., subsulphate of, yellow. The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*.

M., succinimide of. A silky white powder which has been used for hypodermic injection in syphilis. It does not precipitate albumen.

M., sulphate of. The *Hydrargyri persulphas*.

See also *Mercuric sulphate* and *Mercurous sulphate*.

M., sulphate of, yellow. The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*.

M., sulphide of, red. The *Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum*.

M., sulphides of. The *Mercuric sulphide*, and the *Mercurous sulphide*.

M., sulphocyanide of. The same as *Mercuric thiocyanide*.

M., sulphuret of, black. The *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*.

M., sulphuret of, red. The *Hydrargyri sulphidum rubrum*.

M., sulphuret of, with sulphur. The *Hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure*.

M., sulphuric oxide of. See *Hydrargyri oxydum sulphuricum*.

M., supernitrate of, solution of. The same as *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

M., syrup of. See *Mercurius gummosus Plenkii*.

M., tannate of. A substance prepared by precipitating a solution of mercurous nitrate by a solution of potassium tannate, and washing the precipitate. It is a green powder, without smell or taste. It has been recommended by

Lustgarten as an antisyphilitic. Dose, 1.5 grain two or three times a day.

M., tartrate of. The *Hydrargyri tartras*.

M., three-seed'ed. The *Acalypha virginica*.

M., thymol-acetate of. A white, minutely crystalline powder, soluble in dilute alcohol, but insoluble in water. Used as an intramuscular injection in syphilis.

M.-ure'a. $HgCl_2 + CH_4.N_2O$. A combination of urea and mercuric chloride, soluble in water and not precipitating albumen, which has been recommended as a non-irritating form of administering mercury by hypodermic injection.

M., vegetable. The *Calotropis gigantea*.

M. vine. The *Rhus toxicodendron*.

M. weed. The *Acalypha virginica*.

M., white precipitated. The *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

M. with chalk. See *Hydrargyrum cum creta*.

M. with magnesia. The *Hydrargyrum cum magnesia*.

Merda. (F. *excrement*; G. *Auswurf*.) Old name for the fæces, or excrements from the bowels.

M. diab'oli. (Διάβολος, the devil. I. *merda del diavolo*.) Assafetida.

Merdasengi. (Arab.) Old term for a powder of burnt lead. (Ruland and Johnson.) Dr. Greenhill in the index to his 'Translation of Rhazes,' p. 196, gives this term as *Mardisanj*.

Merdiculous. (L. *merda*, excrement; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *merdicole*.) Living in excrement.

Merdivomous. (L. *merda*, excrement from the bowels; *vomo*, to vomit.) Old term applied to one troubled with stercoraceous vomiting.

Merdivorous. (L. *merda*, excrement; *voro*, to devour. F. *merdivore*.) That which lives upon excrements, as the *Scatophaga merdivora*.

Mer'dus. The same as *Merda*.

Mereche'ma. (Μηρός, the thigh; *ήχημα*, a sound. F. *méréchème*; G. *Oberschenkellaut*.) Term for a stethoscopic sound heard in the hypogastric region when in the gravid womb one or both thighs of the child are thrust forwards or lie in front of each other.

Meremphractic. (F. *mèremphracte*.) Of, or belonging to, *Meremphraxia*.

Meremphraxis. (Μέρος, a part; *ἐμφραξις*, a stoppage. F. *meremphraxis*.) Partial stoppage or overfilling, as of the bowels.

Merenchyma. (Μέρος, a part; *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion. F. *merenchyme*, *parenchyme arrondie*.) Term applied by Meyen to the parenchymatous tissue of succulent plants, which is composed of soft, rounded, or polyhedral cells.

Merendera. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Colchicaceæ*.

M. bulbocodium. Ramon. A plant indigenous to the Pyrenees, and having the characters of colchicum.

Merens. France, département de l'Arriège. Thermal sulphur waters containing soda.

Mergentheim - Karlsbad. Germany, in Würtemberg. The water is cold, containing calcium carbonate 1.4328 gramme, calcium sulphate .838, magnesium sulphate 2.4838, sodium sulphate 3.706, sodium chloride 13.377, potassium chloride .286, lithium chloride

MERI—MERISTEMATIC.

·012, sodium bromide ·0161, and imponderable quantities of iodine and boric acid. In small doses it increases the appetite and acts as a tonic to the digestive tract; in larger doses it is laxative. It is used in scrofula, lymphatic troubles, abdominal plethora, and enlargements of the liver and spleen.

Meri. (Arab. *mary*, the gullet.) An old French term for the œsophagus.

Merian'dra. (Mēpis, a part; ἀνρίρ, a male.) A Genus of the Nat. Order Labiatae.

M. bengalen'sis, Benth. Hab. Bengal. Leaves have a camphorous odour, and, under the name of Káfúr ka pattá, camphor leaves, are employed by the natives in infusion in ulcerated throat and aphthæ of the mouth; they are said to be useful in arresting the secretion of milk.

M. strobilif'era, Benth. (*Strobile*; L. *fero*, to bear.) Used as *M. bengalensis*.

Mer'ic. (Mēpos, a part. F. *mérique*.) Of, or belonging to, a part; partial.

Mer'icarp. (Mēpis, a portion; καρπός, fruit. F. *méricarpe*; G. *Theilfrucht*.) Each segment of a multilocular ovary which has undergone a transformation into two or more apparently simple fruits, each consisting of a carpel containing a seed.

By some, the term is restricted to those fruits which divide into two segments only, as in the Umbelliferae.

Mer'idian. (Old F. *meridien*; from L. *meridianus*; from *meridies*, mid-day; for *medidies*, from *medius*, the middle; *dies*, a day. F. *méridien*; G. *Mittagslinie*.) Mid-day; the highest point.

In Geography, an imaginary circle on any part of the surface of the earth which passes through that part and through the north and south poles so as to divide it into two hemispheres; it is noon at all the places on any meridian at the same time. Longitude is reckoned in this country from the meridian of Greenwich.

Also, a similar imaginary circle in the heavens passing through the zenith of any part and the poles of the heavens.

Also, a similar line in any more or less round body, as the eye.

Also, of, or belonging to, the middle of the day, or the meridian.

M. asym'metry. (A, neg.; συμμετρία, due proportion.) A synonym of *Astigmatism*, regular.

M. horop'ter. (Ὅρος, a boundary; ὀπτήρ, one who sees. G. *Meridianhoropter*.) This represents, according to Hering, a plane characterised by the circumstance that every straight line drawn in it falls on corresponding meridians of each retina. With symmetrical convergence of the visual lines it forms a conical surface (G. *Kegelfläche*, *Doppelkegelmantel*), the middle point or apex of which lies in the fixation point.

M. line. The part of the meridian of a place extending between it and the horizon to the north and the south.

M., magnetic. See *Magnetic meridian*.

M. of eye, horizon'tal. (F. *meridien horizontal de l'œil*; G. *horizontale Meridianebene*.) A line drawn through the centre of the cornea parallel with the horizon. It is in general less sharply curved than the vertical.

M. of eye, vertical. (F. *meridien vertical de l'œil*; G. *verticale Meridianebene*.) A line drawn vertically through the centre of the

sclerotic and cornea, parallel to the median plane. The vertical meridian of the cornea usually presents a sharper curve than the horizontal.

M. plane. (L. *planus*, level. F. *plan méridien*; G. *Meridianebene*.) An imaginary surface obtained by extending the imaginary circle, called a meridian, through the globe which it encircles.

M. planes of field of regard'. See *Regard*, field of, meridian planes of.

M. planes of field of vision. See *Vision*, field of, meridian planes of.

Mer'idional. (L. *meridianals*, pertaining to mid-day, southern. F. *méridional*; G. *südlich*.) Pertaining to the *Meridian*; southern.

In Botany, applied to flowers which open towards noon, as the *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*.

Meridro'sis. (Mēpis, a part; ἰδρώς, sweat. F. *méridrose*.) Term for perspiration occurring in a particular part; partial or topical sweating.

Meridrot'ic. (F. *méridrotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Meridrosis*.

Merim'na. (Μέριμνα, care. F. *mérimne*; G. *Sorge*.) Care or solicitude.

Meris'ma. (Μέρισμα, a part. F. *mérisme*; G. *Antheil*, *Theil*.) Term for a part or portion.

Merismatic. (Μερισμός, a dividing. F. *mérismatique*.) Taking place by division; dividing into similar parts; applied to the fissiparous form of cell-division.

M. reproduction. See *Reproduction*, merismatic.

Merismopæ'dia, Meyen. (Μερισμός; παῖς, a child. G. *Theilteufelchen*.) Plate cocci. Schizometous Fungi, composed of spherical or elliptical cells, dividing and growing in two directions at right angles to each other, so as to form families of flat tables, one layer thick, arranged in groups of four, the cell membranes swelling to form a homogeneous jelly, of green or violet colour, and forming a mucous covering to mud in ponds, or free swimming in fresh or salt water. The genus includes *Sarcina*.

M. gonorrhœæ. The *Micrococcus gonorrhœæ*.

M. Goodsir'ii. (Goodsir, John; born 1814, died 1867.) The *Sarcina ventriculi*.

M. ventric'uli, Robin. (F. *mérismpédie stomacale*.) The *Sarcina ventriculi*.

Mer'ispore. (Μερίζω, to divide; σπορά, a seed.) A segment of a sporiderm.

Meris'ta. (Μεριστός, divided.) Same as *Merismopædia*.

Meristem. (Μεριστός, divided. G. *Theilungsgeube*.) A name given to that variety of the parenchymatous tissue in plants whose cells are capable of multiplying by division.

M., prim'ary. (L. *primus*, first. F. *méristème primitif*; G. *Urmeristem*.) Term applied by Nägeli to the soft tissue of cells composing the growing ends of the shoots and roots of plants at an early period of their development, because such cells grow by division. They are rich in protoplasm, have thin, smooth walls, and contain no large granules.

M., second'ary. (L. *secundus*, following in time. F. *méristème subéquent*; G. *Folge-meristem*.) The cell tissue forming the stem of plants in the fully-developed condition.

Also, actively dividing cell tissue.

Meristem'atic. (F. *meristematique*.) Consisting of *Meristem*.

MERISTOGENETIC—MERODIALYSIS.

Meristogenetic. (Μεριστός, divided; γένεσις, origin.) Produced by meristem.

Meristotropia. See *Merizotropia*.

Merithallium. (Μερίς, a part; θάλλος, a young shoot. F. *merithalle*, Dupetit Thouars, *entrenœud*; G. *Zweigtheile*.) The portion of stem included between the first two nodes of a growing plant. The same as *Internode*.

Merithallus. Same as *Merithallium*.

Merizotropia. (Μερίζω, to divide; τροπή, a conversion or change.) Term by Ritgen for a change of certain parts; it is shortened in the word *Merotropia*.

Merkel, Friedrich Siegmund. A German microscopist, born in Nürnberg in 1845; still living.

M.'s solution. (L. *solutio*, a loosening.) A hardening agent for microscopical preparations. It consists of equal volumes of 1 in 400 solution of chromic acid and 1 in 400 solution of platinum chloride.

Merkel, Karl Ludwig. A German anatomist, born in Leipzig in 1812, died in 1876.

M.'s cells. A term for *Tactile corpuscles*.

M.'s ganglia. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin.) The small subepidermic groups of ganglion cells in connection with the nerves of the skin, called *Tactile corpuscles*, *terminal*.

M.'s muscle. The *Kerato-cricoid muscle*.

M.'s touch corpuscles. The *Tactile corpuscles*, *simple*.

Merlangus. (F. *merlan*, the whiting.) A Genus of the Suborder *Anacanthini*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

M. carbonarius. Cuvier. The *Gadus carbonarius*.

M. pollachius. Cuvier. The *Gadus pollachius*.

M. vulgaris. Cuv. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *merlan*; I. *merluzzo*; S. *albur, cadocce*; G. *Weissling*.) The whiting, *Gadus merlangus*, Linn.

Merlucius. (F. *merluche*, the hake; from L. *mare*, the sea; *lucius*, the pike.) A Genus of the Suborder *Anacanthini*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

M. communis. Cuvier. (L. *communis*, common.) The *Gadus merluccius*.

M. vulgaris. Flem. (L. *vulgaris*, common. G. *Meerhecht*.) The hake, *Gadus merluccius*, Linn.

Merluccius. Same as *Merluccius*.

Mer'nis. (Μέρνις, a thread.) A sexually mature form of nematoid worm chiefly found in the bodies of insects belonging to the Groups *Coleoptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Lepidoptera*, but also occasionally in the *Arachnida* and in *Ophidia*. When mature they emerge from the animal and live in damp earth, where they reproduce the species.

M. acidaliæ. Creplin. Found in the larva of *Larentia dilutata*.

M. albicans. Siebold. (L. *albus*, white.) Found in the abdomen of *Gomphocercus*.

M. barbistidis autumnalis. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Barbistites autumnalis*.

M. blat'æ orientalis. Diesing. Found in *Periplaneta orientalis*.

M. chiron'omi. Siebold. Found in the larva of a species of *Chironomus*.

M. coccinellæ septempunctatæ. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Coccinella septempunctata*, Labr.

M. dec'ici brevipen'nis. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Decticus brevipennis*.

M. galerucæ al'ni. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Galeruca alni*.

M. gastrop'achæ rubi. Creplin. Found in the larva of *Gastropacha rubi*.

M. gomphocer'ci elegan'tis. Sieb. Found in the abdomen of *Gomphocercus elegans*, Charpentier.

M. gomphocer'ci virid'uli. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Gomphocercus viridulus*, Charpentier.

M. mant'idis religio'sæ. Siebold. Found in the abdomen of *Mantis religiosa*.

M. micryphan'tidis bicuspidat'i. Siebold. Found in *Micryphantes bicuspidatus*, Koch.

M. nigres'cens. Dujardin. (L. *nigrescens*, blackish.) Found in the abdomen of *Gomphocercus morio*, Charpentier.

M. notodon'tæ dromeda'rii. Siebold. Found in the larva of *Notodonta dromedarius*, L.

M. ptiloph'oræ plumig'eræ. Diesing. Found in the larva of *Ptilophora plumigera*.

M. robust'a. Leidy. (L. *robustus*, hard.) Found in the abdomen of *Lycosa*.

M. simu'liæ reptan'tis. Siebold. Found in the larva of *Simulia reptans*, L.

M. spira'lis. Baird. (L. *spira*, a coil.) Found in the abdomen of a Brazilian species of *Locusta*.

M. trache'æ piniper'dæ. Diesing. Found in the larva of *Trachea piniperda*, Esp.

M. truncat'ula. Rudolphi. (L. *trunco*, to maim.) Found in the abdomen of *Phalangium opileo*, L.

Mermith'idæ. (Μέρμις, a string.) A Family of Nematodes. It contains only one Genus, *Mermis*, with about fifteen imperfectly known species.

Merobalane'um. (Μέρος, a part; βαλανείον, a bath.) The same as *Merobalneum*.

Merobal'neum. (Μέρος, a part; L. *balneum*, a bath.) A partial bath, as a hip-bath, a foot-bath.

Meroblas'tic. (Μέρος, a part; βλαστός, the germ. F. *méroblastique*; G. *meroblastische*.) Budding out or dividing or segmenting only in part.

M. ovum. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *œuf méroblastique*.) An ovum in which only a part of the yolk segments to form the blastoderm, the remainder serving for nutrition; as in Aves, Amphibia, the upper Crustacea, Insecta, and Cephalopoda. The term is used in contradistinction to the holoblastic mammalian ovum, the whole ovum undergoing segmentation.

Mer'ocele. (Μέρως, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour. F. *mérocèle*; I. *merocèle*; S. *merocèle*; G. *Schenkelbruch*.) A term for *Hernia femoral*.

Merocelic. (F. *mérocélique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Merocèle*.

Meroc'erite. (Μέρως, the thigh; κέρας, a horn.) The joint of the antennæ of a Crustacean which corresponds to the *Meropodite*.

Merocoxal'gia. (Μέρως, the thigh; coxalgia. F. *mérocœxalgie*; G. *mérocœxalgie*.) Pain in the thigh and hip.

Mer'ocyte. (Μέρος, a part; κύτος, a hollow.) The segmenting part of a *Meroblastic ovum*.

Merodial'ysis. (Μέρος, a part; διάλυσις, a separating. F. *mérodialyse*; G. *theilweise Zersetzung*.) A partial or incomplete

MEROISTIC—MESACONIC.

decomposition of a mass consisting of two or more substances which react on each other, but only imperfectly.

Meroistic. (Μέρος, a part; ᾠόν, an egg.) Developing vitelligenous cells or imperfect ova, as well as fully developed ova, as the ovaries of some *Insecta*.

Merology. (Μέρος, a part; λόγος, a discourse.) General anatomy, or that portion which treats of the elementary tissues and fluids of the body.

Meromyaria. (Μέρος; αῦς, a muscle.) A Section of the *Nematoda*, being those in which the number of muscle-cells seen in cross-section is small.

Merongena. Same as *Melongena*.

Meropia. (Μέρος, a part; ᾠψ, vision. *F. meropie*.) Partial dulness or obscurity of sight.

Meropic. (*F. méropique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Meropia*.

Meropodite. (Μηρός, the thigh; πούς, a foot.) The fourth basal joint of the walking leg of a decapod Crustacean, as a lobster.

Meropterous. (Μέρος, a part; πτερόν, a wing.) Having partial or rudimentary wings.

Merorganised. (Μέρος, a part; οργανισέ. *F. méroorganisé*.) Applied to substances that are slightly or partially organised, as starch and sugar.

Merorrhuma. (Μέρος, a part; rheumatism. *F. mérorrhume*.) Partial rheumatism.

Merorhexis. (Μηρός, the thigh; ῥήξις, a rupture. *F. mérorrhexis*; *G. Schenkelbruch*.) A synonym of *Hernia, femoral*.

Meros. The same as *Merus*, the thigh.

Mer'os. Same as *Merus*, a part.

Merosome. (Μέρος, a part; σῶμα, the body.) A segment of the body of a segmented animal.

Merostomata. (Μηρός, the thigh; στόμα, a mouth.) An Order of Crustacea in which the appendages placed round the mouth and modified to serve as jaws have their digital extremities developed into walking or grasping organs; the head is not distinct from the thorax, and the abdomen is terminated by a styliform process or tail. Same as *Xiphura*.

Merotopia. (Μηρός, the thigh; τόπος, a place. *F. mérotopie*.) The reduction of a dislocated or fractured thigh.

Also (μέρος, a part; τόπος, a place. *F. mérotopie*), the insertion of parts into their proper places.

Merotropia. (Μέρος, a part; τροπή, a change. *F. mérotropie*; *G. Theilungswandel*.) The change of condition of the atoms of a molecule whereby they become separated from one another in order to form new combinations.

Also (μηρός, the femur or thigh; τροπή, a change or turning. *F. mérotropie*; *G. Schenkel-drehung*), a returning of a dislocated thigh-bone into its socket.

Merotropic. (*F. mérotropique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Merotropia*.

Meroxidic. (Μέρος, a part; oxide.) One of a series of terms devised by Rose, of Berlin, to describe the condition of the mineral constituents of organic substances, and signifying oxidised in part. See also, *Anoxidic* and *Teleoxidic*.

Merries. (*F. merise*, the wild cherry.) A name for black cherries, being the fruit of cultivated varieties of the *Prunus avium*.

Merrythought. The *Furculum*.

Mers-el-ke'bir. (Algeria, Province of Oran.) A mineral water, containing sodium chloride 5·956 grammes, magnesium chloride 4·317, and calcium carbonate 1·078 gramme in 1000, with free carbonic acid. Used for dyspeptic troubles and the results of intermittent fever, and as baths in rheumatic conditions.

Mertens, Franz Karl. A German botanist, and Director of the Handelschule of Bremen; born 1764 at Bielefeld, died 1831 at Bremen.

Merten'sia. (*Mertens*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

M. maritima. (*L. maritimus*, belonging to the sea.) The oyster plant, from the taste of its leaves.

M. virginica. De Cand. (*Virginia*, an American State.) The Virginian lungwort, cowslip. Hab. North America. The plant is used as a demulcent.

Merula. The blackbird, *Turdus merula*.

Merulius. Hall. (*Etymon* unknown. *G. Aderschwamm, Faltenschwamm*.) The ancient name of the *Morchella esculenta*, Morel.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Fungi*.

M. aurantiacus. Persoon. The *Cantharellus aurantiacus*.

M. auricula. The *Peziza auricula*.

M. cantharellus. Scop. The *Cantharellus cibarius*.

M. destruens. Pers. (*L. destruo*, to destroy.) The same as *M. lacrimans*.

M. lacrimans. Fr. (*L. lacrimans*, weeping. *G. Thränenschwamm, Hausschwamm*.) The dry-rot fungus, the mycelium of which destroys wood-work. Its growth is fostered by damp. Injurious results have been recorded from the breathing of the spores.

M. vastator. (*L. vastator*, a ravager.) The same as *M. lacrimans*.

Merus. (Μέρος, a part. *G. Anthcil, Theil, Glied*.) A part or portion.

Merus. (Μηρός, the thigh. *F. fémur*; *G. Schenkel*.) The femur, or thigh.

Mer'vine, male. The *Cypripedium pubescens*.

Me'ry, Jean. A French surgeon, born at Vatan, in Berry, in 1645, died in Paris in 1722.

M's glands. A synonym of *Couper's glands*.

Merycic. (*F. merycique*.) Relating to *Merycism*.

Merycism. (Μηρυκισμός, a chewing the cud. *F. merycisme*; *I. merycismo*; *S. mericismo*; *G. Wiederkauung*.) The rumination, or chewing the cud.

Also, a rare disorder of the stomach in which the food, after remaining some time in it, is returned into the mouth and resubjected to mastication and insalivation.

Merycologia. (Μηρυκίζω, to ruminate; λόγος, a discourse. *F. merycologie*; *G. Merykologie*.) A treatise or dissertation on rumination.

Merypertrophia. (Μέρος, a part; ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment. *F. merypertrophie*; *G. theilweise Uebernahrung*.) Partial hypertrophy.

Mes'a. (Μέσος, the middle.) The genital organs.

Mesaconate. (*F. mesaconate*.) A salt of mesaconic acid.

Mesaconic acid. (*F. acide mesa-*

MESAMEBOID—MESENCEPHALON.

conique, acide citratartarique.) $C_6H_6O_4$. An acid, obtained by boiling a solution of citraconic acid with dilute nitric acid. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It crystallises in fine needles from water, and in transparent prisms from alcohol, and it melts at $200^{\circ} C.$ ($392^{\circ} F.$)

Mesamœboid cells. Same as *Mesamœboids*.

Mesamœboids. (*Μεσος; ἀμοιβη*, transformation; *εἶδος*, like.) Minot's term for the wandering, amœba-like or stellate cells, which are budded off during the blastula stage, either from the epiblast or from the hypoblast, in the embryo of many animals, and go to form the *Mesoblast*. Same as *Mesenchyme*.

Mesaraïc. Same as *Mesaraicæ*.

Mesaraëum. (*Μεσάραιον*; from *μέσος*, the middle; *ἀραιόν*, the belly. *F. mesentère*; *G. Gekröse*.) Old term used by Bartholin for the mesentery, from its situation.

Mesaraic. (*Μεσάραιον*, the mesentery. *F. mesaraïque*; *I. mesaraico*; *S. mesaraico*.) Or, or belonging to, the *Mesaraëum*, or mesentery.

M. phthisis. (*Φθίσις*, a wasting. *G. Gekrösschwindsucht*.) Same as *Tabes mesenterica*.

M. vein, large. (*F. veine grande mesaraïque*.) The *Mesenteric vein, superior*.

M. vein, small. (*F. veine petite mesaraïque*.) The *Mesenteric vein, inferior*.

Mesaraion. The same as *Mesaraëum*.

Mesarteritic. Relating to *Mesarteritis*.

M. induration. (*L. induro*, to make hard. *G. mesarterische Schwiële*.) A form of granulation, or cicatricial, tissue found in the coats of an artery affected with chronic endarteritis.

Mesarteritis. (*Μέσος*, the middle; *ἀρτηρία*, an artery.) A chronic inflammation of the middle coat of an artery which leads to the deposit of a fibrous substance, the normal constituents of the middle coat at the same time disappearing.

Mesaticephalic. (*Μεσάτος*, for *μέσος*, an old irregular superlative of *μέσος*, Epic for *μέσος*, middle; *κεφαλή*, head. *F. mesaticephale*.) Term applied to the skull by Broca when the cephalic index is between 75 and 80. The exact numbers of the index are variously given by different writers.

Mesaticephalus. (*Μεσάτος; κεφαλή*, the head. *F. mesaticephale*.) A skull to which is applied the term *Mesaticephalic*.

Mesatipelvic. (*Μεσάτος*.) Turner's term for a pelvis when the pelvic index is between 90 and 95.

Mesauchœnous. (*Μέσος*, middle; *αὐχὴν*, the neck.) Lissauer's term for skulls in which the angle at the inion, formed by the line connecting the inion and the basion, and that connecting the inion with the hormonion, or the point on the median line at the posterior border of the vomero-sphenoid suture, measures between 33° and 26° .

Mes'cal. An alcoholic liquor, used in Mexico, having a flavour of bitter almonds, distilled from *Pulque*.

Mes'el. (Mid. *E. mesel*, a leper; from Old *F. mesel*; from *L. misellus*, wretched; dim. of *miser*, poor.) A leper.

Also (*F. étain*; *G. Zinn*), an old name for *Stannum*, or tin.

Mes'elry. (*Mesel*.) Leprosy.

Mese'mar. The same as *Mismar*.

Mesembrianthemum. See *Mesembryanthemum*.

Mesembrya'ceæ. Same as *Mesembryanthaceæ*.

Mesembryantha'ceæ. (*Mesembryanthemum*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Ficoidales*, Series *Calycifloræ*. Succulent herbs or shrubs with simple exstipulate leaves; 3- to 8-partite calyx; perigynous or epigynous, distinct stamens; axile placentæ; and curved or spiral embryo, on the outside of mealy albumen.

Mesembryanthemææ, Endlicher. The same as *Mesembryanthaceæ*.

Mesembryanthemum. (*Μεσημβρία*, mid-day; *ἄνθεμον*, a flower; from its flowers expanding at mid-day. *F. mesembryanthème*; *I. mesembriantemo*; *G. Mittagsblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Mesembryanthaceæ*.

M. acinaciforme, Linn. (*L. acinaces*, a short sabre; *forma*, likeness.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. The juice acts as an astringent in dysentery, and as a mild diuretic. It has also been used as an antiseptic gargle and lotion.

M. æquilateralē. (*L. æquus*, equal; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Pig faces, or canagong. The fruit is eaten in Australia.

M. copticum, Linn. (*L. Coptos*, a town on the Nile.) One of the plants from the products of whose incineration soda is prepared.

M. crystallinum, Linn. (*Κρυστάλλινος*, made of crystal.) Hab. Cape Colony. Ice plant. The juice is said to remove spasm of the neck of the bladder; it has also been used in dropsy and in diseases of the respiratory and urinary mucous membranes. Yields soda on incineration.

M. edulē. Linn. (*L. edulis*, eatable.) The Hottentot fig. Its leaves, which contain sugar, are eaten in South Africa.

M. emar'cidum, Humb. (*L. emarcesco*, to wither quite away.) Hab. South Africa. When bruised and fermented it is chewed for its narcotic properties, by the Hottentots, like tobacco.

M. fico'des. (*L. ficus*, a fig; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) The same as *M. crystallinum*.

M. geniculiflorum, Linn. (*L. geniculum*, a joint on a plant; *flos*, a flower.) It is used as a pot-herb in Africa. Its seeds are edible.

M. nodiflorum, Linn. (*L. nodus*, a knot; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Egypt. Its ashes contain soda salts. Used in the preparation of morocco leather.

M. tortuosum, Linn. (*L. tortuosus*, twisted.) A South African plant, said to be possessed of narcotic properties.

Mesembryanthum. (*Μέσος*, the middle; *ἐμβρόνιον*, a fœtus; *ἄνθος*, a flower. *F. mesembryanthē*.) The germinating spore of the mosses, according to Dillenius.

Mesencephalic. (*F. mésencéphalique*.) Situated in the middle of the brain. Relating to, or derived from, the *Mesencephalon*.

M. arch. The neural arch of the parietal cranial vertebra.

Mesencephalon. (*Μέσος*, the middle; *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. *F. cerveau moyen*, *mesencephale*; *G. Mittelhirn*.) The middle cerebral vesicle of the embryo, or mid-brain. Its upper part develops into the corpora quadrigemina, the floor gives rise to the crura cerebri, and the internal hollow space, much narrowed, remains as the aqueductus Sylvii; it also forms the internal geniculate bodies.

The term mesencephalon has also been applied

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to that portion of the encephalic mass which consists of the medulla oblongata, the pons Varolii, and the corpora quadrigemina.

Mesencephalum. (Μέσος; ἐγκέφαλος. *F. mésencéphale*.) The middle of the brain. Same as *Mesencephalon*.

Mesencephalus. (Μέσος; ἐγκέφαλος.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the angle at the hornion, or the point on the median line at the posterior border of the vomerosphenoid suture, formed by lines extending from it to the basion and the inion respectively, measures from 142·5° to 156·5°.

Mesen'chyma. Same as *Mesenchyme*.

Mesenchyme. (Μέσος, middle; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) Hertwig's term for cells, either amebiform or stellate, arising from the hypoblast or from the epiblast, which in some of the lower forms of animal life, as, for example, in Sponges, constitute the mesoblast. The presence of mesenchyme in any of the higher Metazoa is doubtful.

M. cells, primitive. (*L. primitivus*, first of its kind.) Hertwig's term for *Mesamæboids*.

M. germs. The same as *Mesamæboids*.

Mesen'cranium. (Μέσος; ἐγκράνιον, the cerebellum.) Lissauer's term for a skull with a median cerebellar sector of from 15° to 20°.

Mesen'na. Same as *Misenna*.

Mesenteremphractic. (*F. mésentéremphracticue*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mesenteremphraxis*.

Mesenteremphraxis. (Μεσεντήριον, the mesentery; ἔμπαξις, a stoppage. *F. mésentéremphraxie*; *L. mesenteremfrassi*.) Fullness and obstruction of the mesentery.

Mesenteric. (*F. mésentérique*; *I. mesenterico*; *S. mesenterico*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Mesentery*.

M. artery, inferior. (*L. inferior*, that is below. *F. artère mésentérique inférieure*; *G. untere Gekröschlagader*.) This artery is derived from the front of the abdominal aorta an inch or two above its bifurcation. It descends in front of the psoas muscle towards the left iliac fossa, and then passes to the right, under the name of the superior hæmorrhoidal artery. It gives off the colica sinistra and the colica sigmoidea, and ends in the superior hæmorrhoidal artery, thus supplying the descending colon, the sigmoid flexure of the colon, and the greater part of the rectum.

M. artery, middle. An occasional branch of the common iliac artery, described by Hyrtl, which supplies the transverse and descending colon.

M. artery, superior. (*L. superior*, that is above. *F. artère mésentérique supérieure*; *G. obere Gekröschlagader*.) A branch of the abdominal aorta coming off below the celiac axis and behind the splenic vein and pancreas. It passes forwards between the pancreas and the transverse portion of the duodenum, and curves downwards between the layers of the mesentery to the right iliac fossa, where it inosculates with its own ileo-colic branch. It gives off the pancreatico-duodenalis, the vasa intestini tenuis, the ileo-colic, the colica dextra, and the colica media, thus supplying the whole of the small intestine except the first part of the duodenum, the cæcum, and the ascending and transverse colon.

M. atrophy. (Α, neg.; τροφή, nourish-

ment. *F. atrophie mésentérique*.) A synonym of *Tabes mesenterica*.

M. disease'. The same as *Tabes mesenterica*.

M. fe'ver. See *Fever, mesenteric*.

M. filaments. (*L. filamentum*, a fine thread. *G. Mesenterialfaden*, *Gekrösfaden*.) The coiled and twisted threads at the edge of the mesenteries of the Actinozoa.

M. folds. (*G. Mesenterialfalten*, *Gekrösfalten*.) See *Mesenteries*.

M. ganglia. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin. *F. ganglions mésentériques*.) The *M. glands*.

Also, the ganglia of the *M. plexus*.

M. ganglion, inferior. (Γάγγλιον; *L. inferior*, lower.) An irregular elongated nerve-ganglion situated in the inferior mesenteric plexus.

M. glands. (*F. glandes mésentériques*; *I. glandoli mesenterici*; *G. Gekrösdrüsen*.) The masses of lymphoid tissue through which the freshly absorbed chyle passes before it reaches the thoracic duct. They number about one hundred and fifty, and lie around the trunk of the superior mesenteric artery and in the loops of its branches; the greater number are in the jejunal part of the mesentery; similar glands appear in small numbers in the mesenteries of the large intestine. During its passage through these glands a considerable portion of the fat is absorbed, and a large number of lymph-corpuscles are added to the fluid.

M. glands, inflammation of. A condition which may occur in enteric fever, when the glands become enlarged and reddish, with their lymphoid tissue increased in quantity; they may soften and, disintegrating, may burst into the peritonæum; they may atrophy; or they may resume their healthy state. It is probably a part of the disease.

The mesenteric glands not infrequently become red and softened in dysentery or other inflammatory affection of the bowel, and sometimes permanently enlarged.

M. glands, tuberculo'sis of. See *Lymphadenoma, tubercular*.

M. her'nia. See *Hernia, mesenteric*.

M. plexus, inferior. (*L. plexus*, a weaving; *inferior*, lower. *F. plexus mésentérique inférieure*; *G. unteres Gekrösgeflecht*.) A nerve-plexus derived chiefly from the left side of the aortic plexus. It accompanies the trunk and branches of the inferior mesenteric artery, giving off the left colic, sigmoid, and superior hæmorrhoidal plexuses.

M. plexus, superior. (*L. plexus*; *superior*, upper. *F. plexus mésentérique supérieure*; *G. oberes Gekrösgeflecht*.) A continuation of the lower part of the solar and right pneumogastric plexuses. It descends into the mesentery, presenting numerous ganglia at its upper part. It gives off plexuses corresponding to the branches of the artery, and clings to the small intestine.

M. septa. (*L. septum*, a fence.) The thin partitions which imperfectly divide the body-cavity of the Vermes into spaces corresponding with the segments of the animal.

M. vein. The trunk which is formed by the junction of the intestinal veins of the early embryo, and which opens into the vitelline vein at its junction with the allantoic vein, to form the portal vein.

MESENTERICA—MESIT.

Also, see *M. vein, inferior*, and *M. vein, superior*.

M. vein, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *veine mésentérique inférieure*; I. *vena mesenterica inferiore*; G. *untere Gekrösblutader*.) A vein which arises from the area of distribution of the inferior mesenteric artery. Its superior hæmorrhoidal branch anastomoses with the middle and inferior hæmorrhoidal branches of the internal iliac and pudic, thus establishing a communication between the portal and systemic veins. The inferior mesenteric vein ascends beneath the peritoneum and behind the transverse portion of the duodenum and pancreas to open into the angle of junction of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins, or into one or other of these veins.

M. vein, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *veine mésentérique supérieure*; I. *vena mesenterica superiore*; G. *obere Gekrösblutader*.) A vein which arises from the area of distribution of the corresponding artery. Its trunk lies to the right and a little in front of the artery in the greater part of its course. At the upper border of the head of the pancreas it joins with the splenic vein to form the *vena portæ*.

Mesenterica mag'na ve'na. (Μεσεντέριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached. L. *magnus*, great; *vena*, a vein.) The superior mesenteric vein.

M. mi'nor ve'na. (L. *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little; *vena*.) The inferior mesenteric vein.

M. par'va ve'na. (L. *parvus*, small; *vena*.) The inferior mesenteric vein.

Mesenterico-mesocolic. Relating to the *Mesentery* and the *Mesocolon*.

M. fold. The *Ligamentum mesenterico-mesocolicum*.

Mesenteries. (Μεσεντέριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached. I. *mesenteri*.) The vertical plates which divide the body cavity of an actinozoön.

Also see *Mesentery*.

Mesenteritis. Same as *Mesenteritis*.

Mesenterine. (Μεσεντέριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached. F. *mesentérin*.) Applied to that which presents irregular undulations or inequalities on its surface, resembling those of the mesentery, as the *Spongia mesenterina*.

Mesenteriolum proces'sus vermiformis. (L. dim. of *mesenterium*.) The process of mesentery, the two laminae of which, separating from each other, enclose the vermiform process.

Mesenteriophthisis. (Μεσεντέριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached; φθίσις, a wasting. F. *mésentérophthisie*; G. *Gekrösdrüsenchwindsucht*.) Same as *Tuberculosis mesenterica*.

Mesenteritic. (Μεσεντέριον. F. *mésentérique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mesenteritis*.

Mesenteritis. (Μεσεντέριον. F. *mésenterite*; I. *mesenterite*; S. *mesenteritis*; G. *Gekrösentzündung*.) Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesenterium. (Μεσεντέριον.) Same as *Mesentery*.

M. cras'sum. (L. *crassus*, thick.) The *Mesocolon*.

Mesenteroid. (Μεσεντέριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached;

εἶδος, likeness. F. *mésenteroïde*.) Resembling the *Mesentery*.

M. folds. (F. *replis mesenteroïdes*.) Same as *Mesenteries*.

Mesenteron. (Μέσος, middle; έντερον, the intestine.) The digestive portion of the primitive alimentary canal or archenteron.

Also, the same as *Mesenterium*.

Mesentery. (Μεσεντέριον; from μέσος, the middle; έντερον, the intestine. F. *mésentère*; I. *mesenterio*; S. *mesenterio*; G. *Gekröse*.) A fold of peritonæum which attaches some part of the intestinal canal to the posterior wall of the abdomen. It is an extension and proliferation of the mesoblastic structures connecting the primary intestinal canal and the notochord, rendered necessary by the lengthening and looping of the canal as it develops.

The term is especially applied to the fold which attaches the jejunum and ileum; the other folds being called by the organ they retain, as *mesocolon*, *mesorectum*.

M., ab'scess of. Suppuration in the substance of the mesentery, either isolated or connected with a general suppurative peritonitis.

M., cæ'cal. See *Mesocæcum*.

M., car'diac. See *Mesocardium*.

M., col'ic. See *Mesocolon*.

M., cysts of. (Κύστις, the bladder.) Cysts are occasionally found in the mesentery, either simple, or multilocular, or cysto-sarcomatous; they may be of inflammatory origin. Hydatid cysts have occasionally been observed.

M., gas'tric. See *Mesogastrium*.

M., rec'tal. See *Mesorectum*.

M., rup'ture of. (L. *ruptura*, a breaking.) The tearing of the mesentery from injury; it is generally accompanied by considerable extravasation of blood.

M., uterine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) See *Mesometrium*.

Mese'ra. The oxide of zinc which attaches itself to the chimneys of zinc-smelting furnaces. It is prepared by levigation for making an eye salve.

Mesera'ic. A misspelling of *Mesaraic*.

Mese'rian. See *Mezereon*.

Meseth'moid. (Μέσος, the middle; ethmoid bone.) A median bone in the skull, situated immediately above the vomer, and constituting the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone; it is attached to the ethmo-turbinal bones by the cribriform plate.

Mesh. (Mid. E. *maske*; Sax. *max*, a net. F. *maille*; I. *maglia*; S. *malla*; G. *Masche*.) The interspace between the strings of a net; also, anything similar to it.

Me'sial. (Μέσος, the middle. F. *médian*; G. *mittel*.) Synonymous with *Median*.

M. aspect. The side of a part which faces towards the mesial plane.

M. line. Same as *Median line*.

M. plane. The same as *Median plane*.

M. plate. A synonym of *Protovertebral plate*.

Mesia'num. Old name for the plaster called *Aniceton*.

Me'sire. Old term, mentioned by Avicenna, for a disorder of the liver accompanied with a sense of heaviness, the signs of which are swelling, inflammation, stinging pain and blackness of the tongue.

Me'sial. C₆H₁₂O₂. One of the substances found in impure pyroligneous acid. It is an

MESITA —MESOBLASTIC.

oily liquid, boiling at 70° C. (158° F.), and having a burning taste.

Mesita. (Μέσος, the middle.) Term given by Reichenbach to acetic ether because it holds a middle place between alcohol and ether.

Mesites. The same as *Mesita*.

Mesitic acid. Fittig's term for a substance obtained by him from among the oxidation products of mesitylene; it is identical with *Uvic acid*.

M. al'cohol. (I. *alcool mesítico*.) C_3H_5O . Kane's term for *Acetone*.

Mesitum. The same as *Mesita*.

Mesityl. C_6H_5 . The hypothetical radical of *Acetone*.

M. ox'ide. $C_6H_{10}O$. A mobile liquid with an odour of peppermint, obtained by Kane in 1838 by acting on acetone with hydrochloric acid. It boils at 132° C. (269.6° F.)

Mesitylene. $C_9H_{12} = C_6H_5(CH_3)_3$. A strongly refractile, colourless liquid obtained by Kane in 1838; it is formed by heating acetone with sulphuric acid; it has a characteristic fragrant odour, and boils at 163° C. (325.4° F.) It is a constituent of coal-tar.

M., bihyd'rate of. Same as *Acetone*.

Meskoutin. A bathing place in Algeria, 300 metres above the sea. It has a thermal bath; temperature 46° C. to 95° C. (120.8° F. to 203° F.) The waters contain 15.2 solids in 10,000; the salts are sodium chloride, lime sulphate, sodium sulphate, and lime carbonate. The gases contain some hydrogen sulphide.

Mesmer, Friedrich An'ton. An Austrian physician, born at Isnang, on the Lake of Constance, in 1734, died at Meersburg in 1815.

Mesmeric. Relating to *Mesmerism*.

M. clairvoyance. See *Clairvoyance*.

M. co'ma. (Κόμα, deep sleep.) Same as *M. sleep*.

M. sleep. See *Hypnotism*.

M. state. The mesmeric state is a condition in which an operator, making certain passes or movements of the hand in front of a person, induces more or less complete insensibility to external objects, so that the patient may be cut or burnt without giving any sign of sensation. The operator can, however, by an exertion of his will, or by a command, greatly exalt or curiously modify the sensations. There is clearly a basis of truth and fact in the phenomena exhibited, for they can be demonstrated in part on the lower Vertebrates, and even in the Invertebrata; but credibility must be refused to statements of opaque screens being seen through, as in clairvoyance, and to the perception of objects contained in boxes quite impervious to the ordinary eye and ear.

Mesmerisa'tion. (I. *mesmerizzazione*.) The production of the state of *Mesmerism*.

Mesmerise. To produce the state or condition called *Mesmerism*.

Mesmerised. Under the influence of *Mesmerism*.

Mesmeriser. One who practises *Mesmerism*.

Mesmerism. (After F. A. Mesmer. F. *mesmérisme*; I. *mesmerismo*; G. *Mesmerismus*.) The process by which hypnotism or the mesmeric sleep is produced.

Also, the supposed force by which mesmeric phenomena are effected.

Mesmerist. One who practises *Mesmerism*.

Mes'mero-phrenol'ogy. A compound term applied to a pretended discovery by which the manipulations practised in mesmerism, being directed to any phrenological development of the brain, the particular faculty, sentiment, or propensity, it is said, is called into exercise. It is also called *Phreno-magnetism*, and *Phreno-mesmerism*.

Mesoarium. (Μέσος, middle; ὠάριον, a little egg. I. *mesoario*.) The small fold of peritonæum which in the embryo suspends the ovary from the primitive kidney on the dorsal wall of the abdomen. It is analogous to the *Mesorchium*.

Also, the part of the broad ligament of the womb which suspends the ovary.

Mesobacteria. The intermediate stages in the development of Billroth's *Coccobacteria septica*.

Mes'oblast. (Μέσος, middle; βλαστός, the germ. F. *mesoblast*.) The middle layer of the cells of the embryonic area of the blastoderm, or the blastodermic vesicle, lying between the epiblast and the hypoblast, arising coincidentally with the formation of the primitive groove, and consisting chiefly of cells derived from the lower surface of the epiblast along the whole length of the groove, the *Mesenchyme*, but partly from cells derived from the upper surface of the hypoblast at the front end of the groove, the *Mesothelium*, and from nuclei in the adjacent germinal wall of the yolk. In the course of its development it divides into two layers, an outer one, the *M., parietal*, and an inner one, the *M., visceral*, having between them the general pleuro-peritonæal space or body-cavity. It gives origin to the muscles, bones, connective tissues, blood and lymph vessels, with their epithelium wherever situated. In most of the Invertebrata the mesoblast mainly arises from cells which grow inwardly from the lip of the blastopore.

Also called *Vascular layer*.

Also, the same as *Mesoplast*.

M., dermal. (Δέρμα, the skin.) The part of the mesoblast which goes to the formation of the integument.

M., indif'erent. The substance of the general parenchyma of the body of the lowest Metazoa.

M., par'ietal. (L. *paries*, a partition wall.) The upper plate of the lateral part of the mesoblast from which, in conjunction with the epiblast, the bones, muscles, fibrous tissues, and integumental structures arise. Also called *Somatopleure*.

M., periph'eral. (Περιφέρεια, the outer surface.) Same as *M., dermal*.

M., somat'ic. (Σώμα, the body.) The *M., parietal*.

M., vis'ceral. (L. *viscus*, an internal organ of the body.) The lower plate of the lateral part of the mesoblast which, in conjunction with the hypoblast, forms the fibrous and muscular wall of the alimentary canal, the lymph and blood-vascular system, and the genito-urinary organs. Also called *Splanchnopleure*.

Mesoblastic. (Μέσος; βλαστός. F. *mesoblastique*.) Relating to the *Mesoblast*.

M. bands. The lateral bands of mesoblast which become separated from the epiblast in the embryo of Vermes. They become split up into *M. somites*.

M. ne'oplasms. (Νέος, new; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Same as *M. tumours*.

MESOBRACHYCEPHALIC—MESOCOLON.

M. so'mites. (*Somite.*) The dark, cubical masses, separated by clear, linear intervals, which lie along each side of the medullary folds in the protovertebral columns of the mesoblast. The somites ultimately form the voluntary muscles of the trunk and the bodies of the vertebrae.

M. tu'mours. Tumours composed of mesoblastic elements, also called connective-tissue tumours. They are fibroma, myxoma, lipoma, glioma, enchondroma, osteoma, odontoma, angioma, myoma, neuroma, lymphoma, lympho-sarcoma, sarcoma, osteo-chondroma, and osteo-sarcoma.

Mesobrachycephalic. (*Μέσος; βραχύς*, small; *κεφαλή*, the head.) A cranio-logical term having the same meaning as *Mescephalic*.

Mesobran'chia. (*Μέσος; βράγχια*, the gills. *F. mésobranche.*) Applied by Latreille to an Order of the *Annulata*, comprehending those of which the branchiae occupy the middle of the body, or extend from this point almost to the posterior extremity.

Mesobran'chial. Relating to the *Mesobranchia*.
Also, having the branchia in the middle of the body.

M. a'rea. (*L. area*, an open space.) The anterior region of the ventral space of the embryo.

Mesobreg'mate. (*Μέσος*, middle; *βρίγμα*, the front part of the head.) Prichard's term for the Caucasian type of skull, because its breadth is intermediate between the Ethiopian and Mongolian.

Mesobreg'mus. (*Μέσος; βρίγμα.*) Lissauer's term for a skull having the angle at the hornion, the point on the median line at the posterior border of the vomero-sphenoidal suture, formed by lines stretching from it to the bregma and theinion respectively, measuring from 68° to 82°.

Mesobronchi'tis. (*Μέσος; βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes.) Inflammation of the middle coat of a bronchial tube.

Mesobronch'ium. (*Μέσος; βρόγχια*, the bronchial tubes.) The chief bronchus of the lung of a bird, being one of the two primary divisions of the trachea; it runs on the ventral surface of the lung, enveloped in lung tissue, to its lower end, where it usually opens into the abdominal air-sac. It gives off one large lateral bronchus, which generally opens into the posterior intermediate air-sac, and several other lateral bronchi or ento-bronchi.

Mesocæ'cum. (*Μέσος; cæcum intestinum*, the blind-gut. *F. mesocæcum*; *I. mesocæcio*; *S. mesociego.*) An occasional fold or duplicature of peritonæum which suspends the cæcum; when it is present, it completely surrounds the cæcum and attaches it to the adjacent abdominal wall.

Mesocard'ia. (*Μέσος; καρδιά*, the heart.) Alvarenga's term for a displacement of the heart, in which the organ lies in the middle of the chest in the same line as the sternum.

Mesocard'ium. (*Μέσος; καρδιά*, the heart. *G. Herzgekröse.*) The provisional mesentery which in the embryo attaches the heart to the ventral wall of the throat.

M., ante'rior. (*L. anterior*, in front.) The *M., inferior*.

M., infe'rior. (*L. inferior*, lower. *F. mésentère cardiaque inférieur.*) The fold of

serous membrane which, in the early embryo of the fowl, attaches the lower part of the heart in the median line to the anterior wall of the pericardiac cavity.

M., late'ral. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side. *F. mesocardec lateral*; *G. seitliches Herzgekröse.*) Kölliker's term for a fold of tissue which connects, in the embryo of some mammals, each side of the heart with the lateral body-wall.

M., supe'rior. (*L. superior*, upper. *F. mésentère cardiaque supérieur.*) The structure described under the chief heading.

Mesocarp. (*Μέσος; καρπός*, fruit. *F. mesocarpe.*) The middle layer of the *Pericarp* of a fruit in which the calyx is adherent; when fleshy or succulent it is called *Sarcocarp*.

Mesocarp'ium. See *Mesocarp*.

Mescephalic. (*Μέσος*, middle; *κεφαλή*, the head. *F. mésocéphalique*; *I. mesocephalico*; *S. mesocephalico*; *G. mesocephalisch.*) Relating to the *Mescephalon*.

M. flex'ure. (*L. flexura*, a bending.) The curve which takes place in the anterior extremity of the embryonic axis, about a point situated beneath the middle or hinder part of the middle cerebral vesicle.

M. skull. See *Skull, mesocephalic*.

Mesceph'alon. (*Μέσος*, the middle; *κεφαλή*, the head. *F. mésocéphale*; *I. mesocephalo*; *S. mesocephalo*; *G. Mittelhirn.*) The *Mesencephalon*.

Also, the *Medulla oblongata*.

Also, Chaussier's term for the *Pons Varolii*.

Mesceph'alus. (*Μέσος; κεφαλή.*) A skull having a capacity of from 1450 c.c. to 1650 c.c., according to Topinard.

Also, the same as *Mesaticephalus*.

Mesoch'ilium. (*Μέσος; χείλος*, the lip. *F. mesochilium.*) The middle portion of the labellum of the flower of an orchid.

Mesochon'driac. (*Μέσος; χόνδρος*, a cartilage. *F. mésochondriaque*; *I. mesochondriaco*; *S. mesochondriaco.*) Applied by Boerhaave to the fasciculi of muscular fibres which connect the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

Mesochon'drium. (*Μέσος; χόνδρος.* *F. mésochondre.*) The hyaline matrix of cartilage.

Mesococ'ci. (*Μέσος; κόκκος*, a berry.) The intermediate stage in the development of the *Coccobacteria septica*.

Mesocæ'cum. A misspelling of *Mesocæcum*.

Mesocæ'lē. (*Μέσος*, middle; *κοίλη*, hollow.) The ventricle of the mid-brain in the lower Vertebrata; and the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Mesocæ'lia. Same as *Mesocæle*.

Mesocol'ic. (*F. mesocolique.*) Relating to the *Mesocolon*.

M. hern'ia. See *Hernia, mesocolic*.

Mesocol'on. (*Μέσος*, middle; *κόλον*, the colon intestine. *F. mésocolon*; *I. mesocolon*; *S. mesocolon*; *G. Grimmdarmgekröse.*) The fold of peritonæum which suspends the colon throughout its extent.

M., il'iac. (*Ilivm.* *F. mésocolon iliaque.*) The part which is attached to the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

M., lum'bar, left. (*L. lumbaris*, belonging to the loin. *F. mésocolon lombaire gauche.*) The part which is attached to the descending colon.

M., lum'bar, right. (*L. lumbaris.* *F.*

MESOCRANIUM--MESOLOBE.

mésocolon lombaire droit.) The part which is attached to the ascending colon.

M., sig'moid. (Σ, the Greek letter *sigma*; εἶδος, form.) The part which is attached to the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

M., trans'verse. (L. *transversus*, drawn across. F. *mésocolon transverse*.) The fold of peritonæum which attaches the transverse colon to the posterior abdominal wall.

Mesocra'nium. (Μέσος; κρανίον, the cranium or skull. F. *mésocrane*; I. *mesocranio*, vertex; S. *mesocraneo*; G. *Scheitel*.) The vertex, or crown of the head.

Mesocra'nion. Same as *Mesocranium*.

Mesocuneiform. (Μέσος, middle.) The middle cuneiform bone of the tarsus.

Mesocyn'ium. (Μεσοκύνιον. F. *mésocynion*; G. *Fessel*.) The *Pastern*.

Mesocyst. (Μέσος, middle; κύστις, the bladder.) The double layer of peritonæum attaching the gall-bladder to the liver when the former is completely surrounded by serous membrane.

Mesodæ'um. (Μέσος.) The *Mesenteron*.

Mesoderm. (Μέσος, middle; δέρμα, the skin. F. *mésoderme*; G. *Mittelschicht*.) Kölliker's term for the *Mesoblast*.

The term is by some restricted to the mesoblast of the Coelenterata.

Also, a term for the *Rete Malpighii*.

In Botany, the middle layer of the bark.

Also, the middle layer of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

Also, the *Mesosperm* of De Candolle.

Mesoderm'ic. (Μέσος; δέρμα. F. *mésodermique*.) Relating to the *Mesoderm*.

Mesoderm'mum. Same as *Mesoderm*.

Mesodis'cal. (Μέσος, middle; δίσκος, a disc. F. *mésodiscal*.) Applied to the insertion of stamens when they are placed upon the surface of the disc.

Mesod'më. (Μεσόδμη, something built between; as if μεσόδμη; from μέσος, middle; δέμω, to build.) Term for the *Mediastinum*.

Mesodmit'is. (F. *mésodmite*.) Inflammation of the *Mesodeme*.

Mes'odont. (Μέσος, middle; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A term applied to those skulls in which the product of the division of the length of the crowns of the molar and bicuspid teeth multiplied by 100, by the basinal length, lies between 42 and 44.

Mes'o-epidid'y'mis. (Μέσος, middle; ἐπιδιδύμης, the epididymis. F. *méso-épididyme*; I. *meso-epididymo*.) The fold of the tunica vaginalis which connects the body of the epididymis with the testis.

Mesogast'or. (Μέσος, middle; γαστήρ, the belly. G. *Bauchmitte*.) The middle of the belly where the girdle is worn.

Mesogast'ric. (Μέσος, middle; γαστήρ, the stomach or belly. F. *mésogastrique*.) Of, or belonging to, the middle of the belly, or *Mesogastrium*.

M. region. (F. *zone mésogastrique*; G. *Mittelbauchgegend*.) The umbilical region.

M. sac. (L. *sacculus*, a bag.) The bag in the primitive mesogastrium formed by the turning of the stomach to the right in the embryo; it is the commencement of the omentum, and its orifice forms the foramen of Winslow.

M. zone. (Ζώνη, a belt. F. *zone mésogastrique*.) Velpéau's term for the umbilical region.

Mesogas'trium. (Μέσος, middle; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *mésogastre*; G. *Bauchmitte*.) The umbilical region, or middle portion of the abdomen.

Also (F. *mésogastrique*, *mésogastre*; I. *mesogastrico*), the fold of peritonæum which, in the embryo, extends between the posterior part of the œsophagus and the left extremity of the stomach to the dorsal vertebrae. From it is developed the *Omentum*.

Also, the mesentery of the stomach, or *Omentum, gastro-hepatic*.

M. Müller'i. The part of the gastro-hepatic omentum which attaches the lesser curvature of the stomach to the diaphragm.

Mesogas'trula. (Μέσος; gastrula.) A gastrula with a nutritive yolk, which is produced by incomplete division of a mesoblastic ovum.

Mesoglo'e'a. (Μέσος; γλοια, glue. G. *Stützlamelle*, *Zwischensubstanz*, *Gallertschicht*, *Gallertlage*.) The gelatinous supporting-tissue of the body of *Coelenterata*. It probably represents only a part of the mesoderm or mesoblast of *Coelomata*.

Mesoglos'sal. (Μέσος; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Relating to the middle of the tongue.

Mesoglos'sus. (Μέσος, middle; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *mésoglosse*; I. *mesoglossos*.) The *Genio-hyoglossus*.

Mesoglot'tus. The same as *Mesoglossus*.

Mesognath'ic. Same as *Mesognathous*.

Mesognath'ion. (Μέσος, middle; γνάθος, the jaw.) The outer division of the premaxillary bone carrying the lateral incisor tooth.

Mesog'nathism. (Μέσος; γνάθος, the jaw. G. *Mesognathic*.) The state or condition of being *Mesognathous*.

Mesog'nathous. (Μέσος, middle; γνάθος, a jaw.) A term applied to a skull in which the gnathic index ranges from 98 to 103. See under *Index, gnathic*.

Mesogon'ation. See *Mesogonion*.

Mesogonid'ium. (Μέσος, the middle; gonidium. F. *mésogonidie*.) A stage in the development of Lichens. (Wallroth.)

Mesogonim'ic. (*Mesogonidium*. F. *mésogonimique*.) Applied by Wallroth to the change resulting from the development of the reproductive corpuscles of lichens, and of their transition to the state of mesogonidia.

Mesogon'ion. (Μέσος, middle; γόνυ, the knee. F. *mésogonion*.) A morbid substance found in the knee-joint.

Also, the same as *Phalanx*.

Also, the same as *Internode*.

Mesogon'ious. (Μέσος; γόνυ. F. *mésogonié*.) Occurring in the knee-joint; applied to morbid substances which form in the knee-joint.

Mesogon'ium. Same as *Mesogonion*.

Mesoh'e'par. (Μέσος, middle; ήπαρ, the liver.) A fold of peritonæum attached to the free edge of the right lobe of the liver in many animals.

Mesolo'bar. (Μέσος; λοβός, the lobe of the ear. F. *mesolobaire*; I. *mesolobarico*.) Situated between lobes; relating to the *Mesolobe*.

Same as *Mesolobic*.

Mes'olobe. (Μέσος; λοβός. F. *mésolobe*; I. *mesolobo*; S. *mesolobo*; G. *mittlerer Lappen*.)

MESOLOBIC—MESOPLEURI.

A term used by Chaussier for the *Corpus callosum*.

Mesolo'bic. (Μέσος, middle; λοβός, a lobe. F. *mesolobique*.) Situated between the lobes, as of the brain, liver, and lungs.

Relating to the *Mesolobe*.

M. arteries. (I. *arterie mesolobari*.) The arteries of the corpus callosum; they are branches of the anterior and middle cerebral arteries.

Mesolog'ical. (F. *mesologique*.) Relating to *Mesology*.

Mesology. (Μέσος, middle; λόγος, an account. F. *mesologie*; I. *mesologia*.) Bertillon's term for the science of the relations which bind living beings to the surroundings among which they exist; it includes hygiene, acclimatization, and domestication.

Mesomen'tal. (Μέσος; omentum.) Relating to the middle of the omentum.

M. o'pening. The constricted part of the sac of the omentum through which the upper and lower parts of the sac communicate with each other.

Mesomere. (Μέσος; μέρος, a part.) Huxley's term for the central, jointed segments of the archipterygium of Vertebrata.

Mesomet'ria. (Μεσομήρια, from μέσος; μηρός, the thigh. F. *mesométrie*.) The space between the thighs; the perineum.

Mesomerion. Same as *Mesomeria*.

Mesomet'ra. (Μέσος; μήτρα, the womb. F. *mesometre*.) A mesentery-like ligament connected with the left oviduct of birds; it is attached to the last rib but one, near its head. It contains unstriated muscular tissue.

Also, the same as *Mesometrium*.

Mesomet'riion. (Μέσος; μήτρα.) Same as *Mesometrium*.

Mesometrit'is. (Μέσος; μήτρα.) Inflammation of the *Mesometrium*.

Also, inflammation of the middle or muscular substance of the uterus.

Mesomet'rium. (Μέσος; μήτρα, the womb. F. *mesométrion*; I. *mesometro*.) The fold of peritonæum which in Mammals unites the uterus to the abdominal walls; the broad ligaments of the human female.

Mesomphal'ion. (Μεσομφάλιον; from μέσος; ὀμφαλός, the navel. F. *mesomphale*; I. *mesomphalo*; G. *Nabel*.) The umbilicus or navel.

Also, the central part of the navel.

Mesomphal'ium. The same as *Mesomphalion*.

Mesomphalum. Same as *Mesomphalion*.

Mesomyod'ic. (Μέσος, middle; μῦς, a muscle.) Having lateral muscles only, as the syrinx of the Suborder *Clamatores*, Order *Coracomorpha*.

Mesomyo'nous. (Μέσος; μῦς, a muscle. F. *mesomyone*.) Applied by Latreille to shells which present only one muscular impression, almost central.

Mesonasal. (Μέσος; L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose.) Relating to, or in the middle of, the nose.

M. cav'ity. (L. *nasus*, a nose.) A blind membranous pouch, situated in the diverging angle of the posterior forks of the internal cartilage in the developing salmon.

Mesoneph'ric. Pertaining to the *Mesonephros*.

M. blaste'ma. (Βλάστημα, the germ.)

That portion of the intermediate cell-mass of the segmental organs which develops into the Wolffian body.

M. duct. The same as *Wolffian duct*.

Mesonephrit'ic. Same as *Mesonephric*.

Mesonephron. (Μέσος, middle; νεφρός, the kidney. I. *mesonefro*.) The fold of peritonæum which attaches a long pedicled kidney to the posterior abdominal wall.

Mesonephros. (Μέσος, middle; νεφρός, the kidney.) Ray Lankester's term for the middle part of the segmental organs, being the *Wolffian body*.

Mesonot'um. (Μέσος; νῶτον, the back.) The median dorsal piece of the mesothorax of insects.

Mesopanceph'alus. (Μέσος; πᾶς, all; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the angle at the hornion, or point on the median line at the posterior border of the vomero-sphenoidal suture, formed by the lines stretching from it to the nasion and the basion respectively, is from 163° to 185°5'.

Mesoparaffins. (Μέσος.) The paraffins which are intermediate to the isoparaffins and the neoparaffins; they consist of two or more carbon atoms, each connected with three other atoms of carbon; trimethylethane (CH₃)₂CH·CH(CH₃)₂, is one of the mesoparaffins.

Mesophleb'ion. The same as *Mesophlebium*.

Mesophlebit'is. (Μέσος, middle; φλέψ, a vein. I. *mesophbite*.) Inflammation of the middle coat of a vein.

Mesophleb'ium. (Μέσος; φλέψ, a vein. F. *mesophlébion*.) The space between two veins.

Mesophlo'em. Same as *Mesophlæum*.

Mesophlæ'um. (Μέσος; φλοιός, the smooth bark. G. *Mittelsrinde*.) The green layer of bark which in exogenous plants lies between the liber, or inner bark, or endophlæum, and the suberous, or cork layer, or epiphlæum.

Mesophragm. (Μέσος; φράγμα, a partition. F. *mesophragme*.) One of the inner prolongations of the sternal wall of the thorax in Crustacea and Insecta. The two mesophragms unite in the middle line to form an arch over the sternal canal.

Mesophry'on. (Μέσος; ὄφρυς, the eyebrow. F. *mesophryon*.) Old term for the glabella, or space above the nose and between the eyebrows.

Mesophry'um. Same as *Mesophryon*.

Mesophyll. (Μέσος; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *mesophylle*; G. *Blatt-Mittelschicht*.) Candolle's term for the fundamental tissue of the leaves of vascular plants, being the layer of parenchyma which fills up the interspaces of the venation, and lies between the upper and lower layers of epidermis. It consists of palisade and spongy parenchyma.

Mesophyll'um. Same as *Mesophyll*.

Mesophyte. (Μέσος, middle; φυτόν, a plant. F. *mesophyte*.) Applied by Clarion to that which is commonly called the vital knot in plants, that is to say, the line of demarcation between the ascending and descending parts of the vegetable.

Mesoplast. (Μέσος; πλάσσω, to form.) The material composing the nucleus of a cell.

Mesopleu'ra. (Μεσόπλευρα; from μέσος; πλευρά, a rib.) The *Intercostal space*.

Mesopleu'ri. (Μεσοπλεύριος, between

MESOPLEURIA—MESOSTERNUM.

the ribs; from μέσος; πλευρά.) The *Intercostal muscles*.

Mesopleu'ria. Same as *Mesopleura*.

Mesopleu'rium. Same as *Mesopleura*.

Mesopode. (Μέσος, middle; πούς, a foot. F. *mesopode*.) The middle segment of the foot of Molluses.

Mesopodialia. (Μέσος; πούς, the foot.) Marsh's term for the bones of the middle segment of a limb, being the carpal and tarsal bones.

Mesopotame'non. Old name of a species of the ointment called *Enantharium*, prepared from wine and the flowers of white lilies, described by Paulus Ægineta, vi, 21, Adams's Transl., vol. iii, p. 598.

Mesoptery'gium. (Μέσος, middle; πτέρυξ, a wing, a fin.) A flat cartilage, forming the central attached portion of the pectoral fin in certain fish. It articulates in the skate with the middle glenoid facet.

Mesoptery'goid. (Μέσος; πτέρυξ; είδος, form.) A thin bony lamina in the skull of Teleostean fishes. It fits against the upper edge of the pterygoid.

M. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a pit.) The space between the two pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

Mesora'ic. See *Mesaraic*.

Mesor'chion. See *Mesorchium*.

Mesor'chis. See *Mesorchium*.

Mesor'chium. (Μέσος, middle; όρχις, the testicle. I. *mesorchio*.) The small fold of peritonæum which in many animals and in the human fœtus attaches the testicle to the primitive kidney on the dorsal wall of the abdomen.

Mesorectum. (Μέσος; rectum, the straight gut. F. *mesorectum*; I. *mesoretto*; S. *mesorecto*; G. *Mastdarmgekröse*.) The fold or duplicature of peritonæum which attaches the rectum to the sacrum.

Mesor'ganised. (Μέσος; organised. F. *mesorganisé*.) Proust's term for compounds, such as sugar and analogous bodies of organic origin, which hold, as it were, a middle place between the albumins and mineral substances.

Mesorop'ter. (Μέσος; όπος, a boundary; όπτήρ, one who sees. F. *mesoprotre*; I. *mesoprotro*.) The measure of the range of accommodation, being the area within which objects may be seen distinctly.

M., accom'modative. (L. *accommodo*, to adapt.) The range within which an object may be seen distinctly and without fatigue; it differs according to the size of the object, and varies in different individuals.

M., mus'cular. (F. *Mesoprotre musculaire*.) The range within which objects are seen single according to the contraction of the internal recti muscles in looking from infinite distance to the near point of distinct vision.

Mesorrhine. (Μέσος, middle; ρίν, the nose.) A term applied to skulls the nasal index of which ranges from 48 to 53; or, according to the Frankfort arrangement, from 47·1 to 51.

Mesorrhin'ia. (Μέσος; ρίν.) The state or condition of being *Mesorrhine*.

Mesorrhin'ian. (Μέσος; ρίν, the nose. F. *mesorrhinien*.) Having a moderate-sized nose, or snout, or beak.

Mesorrhin'ium. (Μέσος; ρίν, the nose. F. *mesorrhinion*; G. *Nasenscheidung*.) Term used by Illiger for the part of the beak

of birds which is comprised between the two nostrils.

Mesosal'pinx. (Μέσος; σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.) The fine fold of peritonæum which continues the mesoarium to the Fallopian tube in the fœtus.

Mesoscap'ula. (Μέσος; L. *scapula*, the blade-bone.) The spine and acromial extremity of the clavicle during early life, when it is regarded as the mesoscapular segment.

Mesos'celocele. (Μέσος; σκέλος, the leg; κήλη, a rupture. F. *mesoscelocèle*; G. *Mittelfleischbruch*.) A synonym of *Hernia, perineal*.

Mesos'celon. (Μέσος; σκέλος, the leg. F. *mesoscelon*; G. *Mittelfleisch*.) The perineum.

Mesoscelophy'ma. (Μέσος; σκέλος; φῆμα, a swelling or abscess. F. *mesoscelophyme*; G. *Mittelfleischbeule*.) A perineal abscess.

Mesos'celos. Same as *Mesoscelon*.

Mesos'celum. Same as *Mesoscelon*.

Mesos'celus. Same as *Mesoscelon*.

Mes'oseme. (Μέσος, middle; σήμα, a sign.) Term applied to skulls in which the orbital index ranges from 89 to 84.

Mesoskeleton. (Μέσος. F. *mesosquelette*.) The internal skeleton of an animal which is of mesodermic origin.

Mesoso'ma. (Μέσος; σώμα, the body.) The median and chief part of the body of a Mollusc.

Also, the abdomen of an *Arthropod*.

Mes'osperm. (Μέσος; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *mesosperme*; G. *Mesosperm*.) Term employed by De Candolle for a middle coat or covering of a seed which he supposed to be originally the secundine of the ovule; but it does not exist.

Mesosperm'oderm. (Μέσος; σπέρμα; δέρμα, the skin.) The same as *Mesosperm*.

Mesosperm'um. Same as *Mesosperm*.

Mes'ospore. (Μέσος, middle; σπορά, seed.) A middle-sized spore.

Mesostaph'yline. (Μέσος; σταφυλή, the uvula when swollen at the end. F. *mesostaphylin*; G. *mesostaphylinisch*.) A skull having a palatal index of from 80 to 85.

Mes'ostates. (Μέσος; σταν, to stand.) Langley's term for the intermediate stages through which substances pass in their course through the body before and after becoming a part of the living protoplasm. Those which occur in the period of ascent before constituting such protoplasm being termed anastates, and those occurring in the period of descent before being discharged from the body as useless being termed katastates.

Mesosterne'bra. (Μέσος; sternebra.) The central segment of the sternum. See *Sternebra*.

Mesoster'num. (Μέσος; στήρνου, the breast. F. *mesosternum*; G. *Mittelbrustbein*.) The middle part of the sternum, consisting of the second, third, fourth, and fifth segments of the sternum, constituting its body. Its external surface is marked by three transverse ridges, its posterior surface is smooth, and its lateral surfaces have each five notches for the attachment of costal cartilages. It is attached above to the presternum or manubrium, and below to the metasternum or ensiform cartilage.

Also, the lower median segment of the mesothorax of insects.

MESOSTHENIC—MESPILUS.

Mesosthenic. (Μέσος; σθένος, strength. I. *mesosteno*.) Zoja's term for the possession of medium muscular force, being the capacity in a man to lift a weight of 126 to 175 kilogrammes.

Mesostomatous. (Μέσος; στόμα, the mouth. F. *mesostome*.) Latreille's term for those *Echinodermata* which have the mouth in the axis of the body.

Mesostomous. Same as *Mesostomatous*.

Mesotarsal. (Μέσος, middle; *tarsus*.) Relating to the middle of the tarsus.

M. joint. A joint, like an ankle-joint, situated in the middle of the tarsus of some animals.

Mesotartaric acid. (Μέσος. G. *Mesoveinsäure*.) $C_4H_6O_6 = C_2H_2(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$. An optically inactive tartaric acid obtained by Pasteur, together with racemic acid, by heating cinchonine tartrate to 170° C. (338° F.), and by Dessaigne from the oxidation of sorbin. It crystallises in rectangular tables with one molecule of water.

Mesoten'don. (Μέσος; *tendon*.) The fold of synovial membrane in the sheath of a tendon which is reflected from the sheath to the tendon at each end of the sheath; it is sufficiently lax to allow of free motion while closing in the synovial cavity.

Mesotheca. (Μέσος; θήκη, a case.) The middle layer of the perigonium of the sac of Hydrozoa, derived from the ectoderm.

Mesothecium. (Μέσος; θήκη, a case. F. *mesothèque*, Chatin.) A layer of cells forming the central coat of an immature anther. In the mature organ, it becomes the inner lining owing to the disappearance of the innermost layer or endothecium. Some of the cells contain spiral, or reticular, or annular fibres.

Mesothelial. Relating to the *Mesothelium*.

M. tis'sues. Amongst the most important of these are the peritonæum, mesentery, muscles, and the excretory and generative organs.

Mesothelium. (Μέσος, middle; θηλή, the nipple.) Minot's term for the cells derived from the upper surface of the hypoblast which help to form the *Mesoblast*.

Mesothénar. (Μέσος; θήναρ, the palm of the hand. F. *mesothénar*; I. *mesotenare*; G. *Mittelklopfer*.) Winslow's term for the muscular mass formed by the abductor and the deeper part of the short flexor of the thumb.

Mesotherm. (Μέσος; θερμή, heat.) A plant which requires only a moderate degree of heat for its due development.

Mesothermal. (Μέσος; θερμή, heat. F. *mesothermal*.) Of a medium temperature, ranging from about 30° C. to 33° C. (86° F. to 91.4° F.); applied to natural mineral waters.

Mesothorax. (Μέσος; θώραξ, the chest. F. *mesothorax*; G. *Mittelthorax*.) The middle segment or ring of the thorax of insects.

Mesotica. (Μέσος.) Diseases affecting the parenchyma of organs, defined by Good as exhibiting pravity in the quantity or quality of the intermediate or connecting substance of organs, without inflammation, fever, or other derangement of the general health.

Mesotocatar'rhus. (Μέσος; οὖς, the ear; καταρροή, a catarrh. F. *mesotocatar'rhé*.) Catarrh of the middle ear. See *Otitis media catarrhalis*.

Mesotœch'itis. Inflammation of the *Mesotœchium*.

Mesotœch'ium. (Μεσότοιχον, a partition wall; from μέσος, middle; τοίχος, a wall. F. *mesotœchium*; G. *Zwischenmauer*.) Term for the mediastinum.

Mesot'rochæ. (Μέσος; τροχός, a wheel.) Term applied to those rare forms of *Chætopod* larvæ in which the cilia are arranged in one or two rings round the middle of the body, whilst the telotrochal rings are absent. The whole body is covered with short cilia.

Mesotympan'ic. (Μέσος; τύμπανον, a kettle drum. F. *mesotympanique*; I. *mesotimpanico*.) Sir R. Owen's term for the middle subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes.

Also called *Symplectic*.

Mesovarium. (Μέσος; ovum, an egg.) The mesentery which in birds attaches the left ovary to the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity on the left side of the vertebral column.

Also, in Mammals, the part of the broad ligament of the uterus which attaches the ovary to the abdominal wall.

Mesoventric'ulum. (Μέρος; L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) The gastro-hepatic omentum.

Mesox'alate. A salt of *Mesoxalic acid*.

Mesoxalic acid. (F. *acide mésoxalique*; I. *acido mesossalico*.) $C_3H_2O_5 = CO(CO_2H)_2$. A bibasic acid, obtained by Liebig and Wohler from the decomposition of alloxan, forming prismatic, colourless, deliquescent crystals, very soluble in water, absolute alcohol, and ether. It decomposes at from 70° to 80° C. (158° F. to 176° F.)

Mesox'aly. C_3O_3 . The radical of *Alloxan*.

Mesoxalylure'a. A synonym of *Alloxan*, in the view that it is urea in which some of the hydrogen is replaced by mesoxalyl.

Mesozo'a. (Μέσος, middle; ζῷον, an animal. F. *mesozoaires*.) Van Beneden's term for the Dicyemidæ, because, being developed from two layers of cells only, they occupy an intermediate position between the Protozoa, which have one, and the Metazoa, which have three such layers in their blastoderm. They are worm-like animals living in the kidneys in Cephalopods.

Mesozo'ic. (Μέσος; ζῷον, an animal.) The secondary period in geology between the palæozoic and cainozoic periods.

Mespilodaph'në. (Μέσπιλον, the medlar tree; δάφνη, the laurel.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

M. cupular'is. Meissner. (L. *cupula*, a little tub.) Bark similar to canella bark.

M. pretio'sa. Nees. (L. *pretiosus*, of great value.) Hab. Brazil. Bark, called *Casca pretiosa*, is aromatic, and used in catarrhs, dropsy, rheumatism, and syphilis.

M. sas'safra's. Meissner. A tree growing in Brazil. The bark is used as a substitute for true saffras.

Mespilum. (Μέσπιλον, the medlar tree. The medlar or fruit of the *Mespilus germanica*.)

Mes'pilus. (Μέσπιλη.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*.

M. amelan'chier. Fruit astringent.

M. aria. The white beam tree. The fruit, of the size of a small pear, is slightly astringent, and has been used in diarrhœa. The *Pyrus aria*.

MESQUITE—METACARPAL.

M. aucupa'ria, Scopoli. The *Sorbus aucuparia*.

M. azaro'lus, Linn. (F. *azarolier*.) Fruit esculent.

M. cotoneas'ter, Linn. The *Cotoneaster vulgaris*.

M. domes'tica. (L. *domesticus*, pertaining to the house.) The *M. germanica*.

Also, the *Pyrus sorbus*.

M. german'ica, Linn. (F. *néflier*; G. *Mispelbaum*.) The medlar tree. The immature fruit is used to check diarrhoea; the seeds were formerly esteemed in nephritic diseases and, with the leaves, employed in detersive gargles.

M. interme'dia. (L. *intermedius*.) The *M. oxyacantha*.

M. læviga'ta. Same as *M. oxyacantha*.

M. oxyacan'tha, Gärtn. ('Oξός, sharp; ἄκανθα, a thorn. F. *aubépin*.) The white hawthorn. The flowers are sometimes used in an infusion as a pectoral. See also *Cratægus oxyacantha*.

M. pyracan'tha, Linn. The *Cratægus pyracantha*.

Mesquite gum. An exudation, obtained from New Mexico, derived from the *Algarobia glandulosa*. It has the same mucilaginous properties as gum arabic, and is also sedative and astringent.

Mesquiti'na. Same as *Mesquite gum*.

Mess'mate. (E. *mess*; Mid. E. *messe*; from Old F. *mes*, a course at table; E. *mate*, a companion.) Same as *Commensal*.

Mest. Old term for sour milk.

Mest'ee. In Spanish America the child of a white and a mulatto or a quadroon.

Mestizo. (S. *mestizo*, of a mongrel breed.) In Spanish America the child of a Spaniard or Creole and a native Indian.

Mes'ua. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Guttifera*, characterised by the hardness of the wood.

M. fer'rea, Linn. (L. *ferreus*, hard as iron.) The flowers are used in India as a scent and as a stimulant; whilst its leaves are employed as an antidote to snake poison; the bark is slightly astringent and aromatic; it is given in infusion as a tonic; the fruit is bitter and purgative; the oil of the seeds is used as an embrocation in rheumatism.

Metabasis. (Μετάβασις, a moving over; from μεταβαίνω, to pass from one state to another. F. *metabase*; G. *Übergang*.) A change of disease, or of treatment; a change from one thing to another, either in the symptoms of a malady, or in the indications for its cure.

Metabismu'thic acid. H_2BiO_4 . A dark-brown powder, obtained by adding potassium cyanide to a solution of nitrate of bismuth.

Metab'ola. See *Metabole*.

Also, Swammerdam's term for those Insecta which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

Metabolé. (Μεταβολή, a change. F. *metabole*; G. *Veränderung*, *Verwandlung*.) A change, or mutation; a change of place.

Also, the same as *Metabasis*.

Metabolelogy. (Μεταβολή; λόγος, an account.) A description of the changes which occur in the course of a disease.

Metabol'ia. (Μεταβολία.) Same as *Metabole*.

Also, applied by Leach to a subclass of *Insecta*,

comprehending those which undergo complete metamorphosis.

Metabol'ian. A member of the *Metabol'ia*.

Metabol'ic. (Μεταβολικός, changeable; from μεταβάλλω, to change. F. *métabolique*; I. *metabolico*; G. *metabolisch*.) Capable of changing or being changed. Relating to *Metabolism*.

Of, or belonging to, the *Metabol'ia*.

M. equilib'rium. (L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance.) The condition of the living body which exists when the constructive metabolic processes and the amount of assimilation are equalled by the destructive metabolic processes and the amount of excretion.

M. force. Schwann's term for the power of metabolism possessed by living cells.

M. tis'sues. Tissues, such as the muscular and nervous, by which the food is assimilated and converted into waste products with the elimination of certain forms of energy.

Metabolism. (Μεταβολή, a change. F. *métabolisme*; I. *metabolismo*; G. *Stoffwechsel*.) Schwann's term for the power which certain living tissues possess of breaking down the more complex organic molecules into simpler molecules, and using them for constructive or destructive purposes, the process being accompanied by the liberation of energy in its various forms. These chemical processes are inseparably associated with the vitality of protoplasm.

M., anabol'ic. (Ἀναβολή, a throwing up, a going up.) Same as *M., constructive*.

M., analyt'ical. (Ἀνάλυσις, a loosing.) Same as *M., destructive*.

M., construc'tive. (L. *construo*, to gather together.) The process by which a living structure builds up its tissues or its reserve stores from the re-arrangement of new matter.

M., destruct'ive. (L. *destruo*, to pull to pieces.) The process by which new matter is decomposed by the living tissue and excreted from the system.

M., katabol'ic. (Καταβολή, a throwing down.) Same as *M., destructive*.

M., synthet'ic. (Σύνθεσις, a putting together.) Same as *M., constructive*.

Metabol'ite. A product of *Metabolism*.

Metabol'ous. Same as *Metabolic*.

Metabo'ric acid. $B_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$, or $BO(OH)$. A white powder, obtained by heating ordinary boric acid or orthoboric acid to $100^\circ C$. ($212^\circ F$.)

Metabran'chial. (Μετά, behind; βράγχια, the gills.) The segment of the carapace of the Brachyura which covers the posterior branchial region of the body.

Metacarp'al. (F. *métacarpien*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Metacarpus*.

M. arteries. (F. *artères du métacarpe*; I. *arterie del metacarpo*; G. *Zwischenknochenschlagadern der Hand*.) See subheadings.

M. arteries, vol'ar. See *Arteriæ metacarpales volares*.

M. ar'tery, dor'sal, ul'nar. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) A synonym of the *Carpal artery*, posterior ulnar.

M. ar'tery of ra'dial. (F. *artère métacarpienne*; G. *Zwischenknochenschlagader des Handrückens*.) The dorsal interosseous artery of the second space; a branch of the radial artery arising beneath the extensor tendons of the thumb. It runs forwards on the second dorsal interosseous musculo and inosculates with the

METACARPALIA—METACARPO.

digital branch of the superficial palmar arch supplying the adjoining sides of the index and middle fingers; it communicates with the corresponding branch of the deep palmar arch.

M. artery of ulnar. The *Carpal artery, posterior ulnar*.

M. artery, volar, radial, deep. (L. *vola*, the palm of the hand.) The deep palmar arch.

M. artery, volar, superficial. (L. *vola*.) The superficial palmar arch.

M. artery, volar, ulnar, deep. (L. *vola*.) The deep palmar branch of the ulnar artery.

M. artery, volar, ulnar, superficial. (L. *vola*.) The branch of the ulnar artery forming the superficial palmar arch.

M. articulations. (L. *articulus*, a joint. F. *articulations métacarpiennes*; I. *articolazione metacarpichi*; G. *Mittelhandknochengelenke*.) The articulations of the carpal extremities of the metacarpal bones with each other by small cartilage-covered lateral surfaces.

M. bones. (F. *os metacarpiens*; I. *ossa metacarpiche*; G. *Mittelhandknochen*.) The five long bones of the hand between the fingers and the wrist. Each metacarpal bone is constructed on the type of a long bone presenting a shaft and one epiphysis; the upper proximal or carpal extremity articulates with one or more of the bones of the wrist; the lower distal or phalangeal articulates with the first phalanx of the corresponding finger. The base of the first articulates with the trapezium; that of the second with the trapezoid, by a small facet externally with the trapezium, and internally with the os magnum and third metacarpal bone; the third articulates at the base with the os magnum and laterally with the adjoining metacarpal bones; the fourth articulates with the unciform bone and slightly with the os magnum, the fifth with the unciform bone and externally with the fourth metacarpal bone. The first metacarpal bone or metacarpal bone of the thumb is the shortest, measuring 7.25 centimetres less than the four others, and is not quite homologous with the rest, as is shown by the ossification which in the four inner metacarpal bones presents one point of ossification for the shaft and one for an epiphysis at the distal extremity; whilst in the metacarpal bone of the thumb there are, as in the phalanges, two points of ossification, one for the shaft and one for the proximally-placed epiphysis; though there is often an additional epiphysis at the distal extremity, which is by some believed to represent the missing phalanx. But there is sometimes a proximal epiphysis in the second metacarpal bone, and in the seal there are always two epiphyses in the metacarpal bones. Ossification begins in the shafts about the eighth or ninth week, and in the epiphysis from the third to the fifth year; and the shafts and diaphyses coalesce about the twentieth year. The nutrient artery of the first metacarpal bone runs distally on its ulnar side; that of the second runs proximally on its ulnar side; those of the remaining three run proximally on their radial sides.

M. bones, amputation of. Amputation of these bones is usually effected by either the oval or the flap method. In the former case the point of the oval cut is placed upon the dorsal surface, and in the case of the thumb and little finger the incision is prolonged upwards to

the carpo-metacarpal articulation; in the case of the second, third, and fourth fingers the point of the oval is placed upon the back of the hand, beginning about half an inch above the line of the articulation. In the flap operation on the thumb the flap may be taken from either the radial or from the palmar surface. In the case of the little finger the flap is formed from the tissues on the inner or ulnar side of the hand. Amputation of the entire metacarpus, except the thumb, is best accomplished by taking a palmar flap cut from without inwards. Amputation of the entire metacarpus, including the thumb, may be effected by either the circular, elliptical, or antero-posterior flap method. The metacarpal bones can of course be divided at any point of their length.

M. bones, dislocation of. (Low L. *dislocatus*, removed from its place. G. *Mittelhandknochenverrenkung*.) Dislocation backwards of the metacarpal bones from the carpus is not common, but occurs occasionally from explosions in the hand; the metacarpal bone of the thumb may also be displaced forwards.

M. bones, excision of. (L. *excido*, to cut out.) Excision of the index metacarpal bone is accomplished in a similar manner to *Excision of metacarpal bone of thumb*.

M. bones, fracture of. (L. *fractura*, a breaking. G. *Mittelhandknochenbruch*.) Fracture of a metacarpal bone may occur from direct violence. If it be near the head it may be mistaken for a dislocation forwards of a finger.

M. canals. (F. *canaux metacarpiens*; G. *Metacarpalkanäle*.) Sanger's term for the spaces lying between the flexor tendons of each finger on each side, and the interosseal muscles and the palmar fascia at the back and front.

M. ligament. (F. *ligament metacarpien*.) See *Ligament, metacarpal, transverse*.

M. muscle of little finger. The *Opponens minimi digiti*.

M. muscle of thumb. The *Opponens pollicis manus*.

M. muscles. The dorsal and palmar interosseous muscles of the hand.

M. phalanges. (F. *phalanges métacarpiennes*.) The proximal or first phalanges of the hand which articulate by their bases with the heads of the metacarpal bones.

M. row of carpus. (Καρπός, the wrist. F. *rangée métacarpienne des os du carpe*.) The trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, and unciform bones, so called because they are connected with the bases of the metacarpal bones.

Metacarpalia. The *Metacarpal bones*. **Metacarpus.** (*Metacarpus*.) The *Opponens minimi digiti*.

Metacarpion. The *Metacarpus*. **Metacarpop-carpal.** Relating to the *Metacarpus* and the *Carpus*.

M. articulations. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) The articulations between the metacarpal bones and those of the carpus. See *Carpometacarpal articulations*.

Metacarpometacarpal articulations. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) The four inner metacarpal bones are connected to each other at their carpal extremities by their arthrodial articulations, each provided with dorsal, palmar, and interosseous ligaments. At their digital extremities they are all joined together by the transverse ligament of the metacarpus.

Metacar'po-phalange'al. Relating to the *Metacarpus* and the *Phalanges*.

M. articulations. (L. *articulus*, a joint. F. *articulations metacarpo-phalangiennes*; I. *articolazioni metacarpo-falangiani*; G. *Fingergelenke*.) The condyloid joints between the rounded heads of the metacarpal bones and the oval concave articular surfaces of the corresponding phalanges. The ligaments are the anterior, the posterior, and the lateral metacarpo-phalangeal.

M. articulations, amputa'tion at. The fingers may be removed at this joint either by lateral flaps, or, preferably, by the oval method whereby there is no wound of the palm. The point of a bistoury is entered immediately above the head of the metacarpal bone, a cut is carried as far as the interdigital web, then across the palmar aspect of the finger at the line at its base to the interdigital web of the other side, and is completed to the starting-point.

M. articulations, disloca'tion of. Dislocation of the fingers or the thumb at this joint is not common; it is usually produced by a fall on the hand; the thumb is the most frequent subject, the phalanx being driven backward so that the articular surface rests on the back of the metacarpal bone. The reduction is often very difficult.

M. lig'aments. See *Ligament, metacarpo-phalangeal, anterior, lateral and posterior*.

M. mus'cles, lat'eral, palmar. (F. *metacarpo-phalangiens latéraux palmaires*, Chaussier.) The palmar interosseous muscles of the hand.

M. mus'cles, lat'eral, suprapal'mar. (F. *metacarpo-phalangiens latéraux sus-palmaires*, Chaussier.) The dorsal interosseous muscles of the hand.

Metacarpo-phalange'us pol'licis. (*Metacarpus*; *phalanges*; L. *pollex*, thumb. F. *métacarpo-phalangien du pouce*, Chaussier; I. *metacarpo-falangineo del pollice*.) The *Adductor pollicis manus*.

Metacarpus. (Μετά, beyond; καρπός, the wrist. F. *métacarpe*; I. *metacarpo*; G. *Mittelhand*.) The group of five cylindrical bones of the hand which are situated between the carpus or wrist, and the digits or fingers, being the central part of the osseous framework of the hand which corresponds to the palm. In the Primates it is composed of five bones, which are numbered first, second, third, fourth, and fifth, proceeding from the radial towards the ulnar side. See *Metacarpal bones*.

Metacellulose. The form of cellulose which constitutes the chief part of a fungus; also called *Fungin*.

Metacentre. (Μετά, beyond; κέντρον, a centre. F. *métacentre*; G. *Metacentrum*.) That point in a floating body where the vertical line passing through the centre of pressure, or place of the centre of gravity of the water displaced by the body, when in a position of equilibrium meets the vertical line which passes through the centre of pressure when the body is slightly out of equilibrium.

Metaceras'ma. (Μετακείρασμα.) A mixture of hot and cold water or other fluid.

Metacerasmolu'tron. (Μετακείρασμα; λουτρόν, a bath.) An artificially warmed or cooled bath.

Metacetamine. C₃H₉N. Wertheim's term for a substance which he obtained from nar-

cotin; it is the same as Anderson's *Propylamin*, and is an isomer of Hoffman's *Trimethylamin*.

Metacet'ic. Same as *Propionic*.

M. acid. Same as *Propionic acid*.

Metac'etone. C₅H₁₀O. A colourless oil occurring among the products of the dry distillation of sugar, starch, and gum with lime. It is pleasant to the smell, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and has a boiling point of 84° C. (183.2° F.) It is probably identical with *Propione*.

Metaceton'ic. Same as *Propionic*.

M. acid. (F. *acide métacétonique*.) A synonym of *Propionic acid*.

Metac'etyl. Same as *Propionyl*.

Metachæ'tæ. (Μετά, with; χείτη, long hair.) A division of *Chaetopod* larva which possess provisional setæ.

Metacheir'isis. (Μεταχειρίσις, a handling; from μετά, with; χείρ, the hand. F. *métachirisis*.) A movement with the hands, or the art of surgery. Galen's term for medical treatment.

Also, applied to the manipulations of *Mesmerism*.

Metacheiris'mus. (Μεταχειρισμός.) The same as *Metacheirisis*.

Metacheirix'is. (Μεταχειρίζω, to handle, to practise.) Same as *Metacheirisis*.

Metachlor'al. A substance obtained by acting upon anhydrous chloral with sulphuric acid; or produced spontaneously when the chloral is impure. It is white, amorphous, and insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether; when strongly heated it returns to ordinary chloral. It is a less active narcotic than chloral. It is used locally as a counter-irritant and as an anæsthetic.

Also called *Chloral, insoluble*.

Metachore'sis. (Μεταχώρησις, a change of place. F. *métachorèse*; I. *metacoresi*; S. *metacoresis*; G. *Ortsveränderung*.) A dislocation or luxation.

Also, the same as *Metastasis*.

Metachrom'atism. (Μετά, with; χρώμα, colour. F. *métachromatisme*; I. *metacromatismo*; G. *Verfärbung*.) A change or alteration of colour, as in the hair or feathers, from advance of age.

Metach'ysis. (Μετά, beyond; χύσις, a pouring out. F. *métachysis*.) The operation of transfusion of blood, or of other substances, into the veins.

Metacine'ma. (Μετακίνημα, a movement.) A removal of the pupil of the eye from its normal position.

Also, the same as *Metastasis*.

Metacine'sis. (Μετακίνησις, a transposing. F. *métacinèse*; G. *Umstellung*.) Term for transposition or *Metastasis*.

Metacism'us. (L. *metacismus*.) A frequent repetition of the letter *m* in speaking.

Metacel'le. (Μετά; κοίλον, a hollow.) Wilder's term for the fourth ventricle.

Metacel'om. (Μετά, behind; κοίλωμα, a hollow.) The part of the body-cavity, or cælom, of an embryo not going to the formation of the vascular system; the latter part being the hæmocelom.

Metacon'dyle. Same as *Metacondylus*.

Metacon'dylus. (Μετά, after; κόνδυλος, a hard knob. F. *metacondyle*; I. *metacondilo*.) Rufus's term for the last or distal bone or phalanx of a finger.

Metacopa'ivic acid. C₂₂H₃₄O₄. An

METACRESOL—METAL.

acid, obtained by Strauss from the copaiba balsam imported from Maracaibo by boiling with soda. It forms small crystals, which have a bitter taste. The silver and lead salts are crystalline, but insoluble.

Metacresol. $C_6H_4<\begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ OH \end{smallmatrix}$. An uncrystallisable liquid, being an isomer of cresol, boiling at $201^\circ C.$ ($393.8^\circ F.$) It smells like carbolic acid, and solidifies when a crystal of this is added to it when cooled.

Metacromion. (Μετρά, behind; *acromion*.) A process of the spine of the scapula of some Mammals just behind the acromion; it projects more or less backwards.

Metacyesis. (Μετρά, beyond; *κύσις*, conception. *F. métacyèse*.) Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Metadermato'sis. (Μετρά; *δέρμα*, the skin. *F. métadermatose*.) A morbid development of the epidermis or of the epithelium.

Metadiamidoben'zol. A substance used in the detection of nitrites which turn it yellow.

Metadioxyben'zol. The substance known as *Resorcin*.

Metadiscoïdal placen'ta. (Μετρά, following; *δίσκος*, a round plate.) A type of placenta seen in *Anthropoidea*, in which the villi, at first simple and generally diffused over the surface of the chorion, ultimately become complex and restricted to a small area.

Metadra'sis. (Μετρά, with; *δράσις*, strength. *F. métadrase*; *G. Hinüberwirken*.) Over-action of the brain, or of the mind, or of the body.

Meta-el'ements. (Μετρά, behind.) Term proposed by Crookes for the supposed elements which, as in the case of the metal didymium, cause differences in colour and other tests.

Metafacial. (Μετρά, behind; *L. facies*, the face. *F. métafacial*; *I. metafaciale*.) Relating to the hinder part of the face.

M. an'gle. (*F. angle métafacial*; *I. angolo metafaciale*.) Serres' term for the angle made by the pterygoid processes with the base of the cranium.

Metafer'ric hydroxide. $Fe_2O_3.H_2$. A dark-red powder, obtained by heating ferric hydroxide in water to $100^\circ C.$ ($212^\circ F.$) for some hours.

Metagall'ic ac'id. (Μετρά, after. *F. acide métallique*; *G. Metagallsauer*.) Same as *Gallhumic acid*.

Metagas'ter. (Μετρά, after; *γαστήρ*, the belly. *G. Nachdarm*.) Häckel's term for the hinder part of the alimentary canal of Craniota.

Metagast'ric. (Μετρά; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) Relating to the hinder part of the abdomen.

M. lobes. The segments of the carapace of Brachyura which cover the hinder part of the gastric region of the body.

Metagast'rula. (Μετρά; *gastrula*.) Häckel's term for a gastrula which has deviated from the original type from the influence during generations of external surroundings.

Metagen'esis. (Μετρά; *γένεσις*, an origin.) Owen's term for *Alternation of generations*.

Metagenet'ic. Relating to *Metagenesis*.

Metagen'ic. Same as *Metagenetic*.

Metaglobulin. (Μετρά; *globulin*. *F. métoglobuline*.) A synonym of *Fibrinogen*.

Metaglyc'er'in. A limpid, colourless, oily liquid soluble in alcohol and water.

Metagnath'ium. (Μετρά, behind; *γνάθος*, the jaw.) Nitzsch's term for an ossified tendon in birds stretching between the jugal bone and the mandible.

Metagum'mic ac'id. Same as *Metarabic acid*.

Metakine'sis. (Μετρά, after; *κίνησις*, movement. *G. Umordnung der chromatischen Kernfigur, Äquatorialplatte*.) The retrogressive changes through which the daughter-cells pass after their origination by karyokinesis. In this phase of cell-division the chromatin loops arrange themselves in two groups, with their angles directed towards the poles and their limbs towards the equatorial plane.

See also *Metacinesis*.

Metal. (Mid. *E. metal*; from Old *F. metal*; from *L. metallum*, a mine; from *Gr. μέταλλον*, a mine. *F. métal*; *I. metallo*; *S. metal*; *G. Metall*.) An elementary body, being a firm, heavy, opaque and hard substance, characterised by its fusibility, its malleability, its ductility, and its peculiar lustre when cut or broken. Metals combine with each other to form alloys.

M.s, acid'ifying. (*L. acidus*, sour; *fio*, to become.) Those which, by combination with oxygen, form acids; such are antimony and tin.

M.s, al'kali. See under *M.s, classification of*.

M.s, al'kali-earth. See under *M.s, classification of*.

M.s, base. An old term for all the metals other than gold and silver, because they combine easily with oxygen.

M., bell. See *Bell metal*.

M.s, calcig'enous. (*L. calx*, lime; *Gr. γεννάω*, to produce.) Those metals the oxides of which resemble lime.

M.s, classifica'tion of. Metals are arranged in several groups, according to their characters. These are: *Alkali group*, potassium, sodium, lithium, rubidium, cesium; *Alkali-earth group*, calcium, strontium, barium; *Magnesium group*, beryllium, magnesium, zinc, cadmium; *Lead group*, lead, thallium; *Copper group*, copper, silver, mercury; *Cerium group*, yttrium, lanthanum, cerium, didymium, erbium; *Aluminium group*, aluminium, indium, gallium; *Iron group*, manganese, iron, nickel, cobalt; *Chromium group*, chromium, molybdenum, tungsten, uranium; *Tin group*, tin, titanium, zirconium, thorium; *Antimony group*, vanadium, antimony, bismuth, tantalum, niobium; *Gold group*, gold, platinum, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium, osmium.

M., Eng'lish. (*F. metal anglais*.) An alloy of nickel and copper.

M., fu'sible. See *Fusible metal*.

M., gun. See *Gunmetal*.

M.s, kalig'inous. (*Kali*; *Gr. γεννάω*, to produce.) Those which, by combination with oxygen, form alkalies; such are potassium and sodium.

M.s, magnet'ic. See *Magnetic metals*.

M., min'eralised. A metal found in the earth in combination with some other substance.

M., na'tive. A metal found in an uncombined form in the earth.

M.s, no'ble. An old term for gold and silver.

M.s, per'fect. Metals which enter into combination with oxygen with difficulty, and

METALA—METALLIFORM.

from which, when combined, it is easily expelled by heat; such are gold and platinum.

M.s., pure. An old term for gold and silver.

M., spec'ulum. (L. *speculum*, a mirror.) A steel-grey, brittle alloy, composed of one part of tin melted with two parts of copper and a small quantity of arsenic; it takes a very high polish.

M.s., terrig'enous. (L. *terra*, land; Gr. *γεννώ*, to produce.) Those the oxides of which are called earths; such are calcium and barium.

M.s., transmuta'tion of. (L. *transmuto*, to change.) The change of a baser metal to a nobler one, or the production of the pure or noble metals, gold and silver, from a base metal, such as lead or copper, by the agency of the philosopher's stone.

M., white. An alloy of nickel and copper.

Meta'la. (Μετὰ, after; L. *ala*, a wing.) The hind wing of an insect.

Metalammon'ium. Hypothetical radicals derived from ammonium by the substitution of an atom of a metal for one of hydrogen. Many of the salts are known, such as those of cuprammonium and mercurammonium.

Metalbumin. (F. *metalbumine*.) A form of albumin, described by Scherer, which does not coagulate on the addition of nitric acid. It is found in dropsical fluids, ovarian cysts, and in urine. It differs from ordinary albumin in not being precipitated by acetic acid, and by only becoming slightly cloudy on boiling. According to Hammarsten, it is a mixture of par-albumin with other proteids; and, according to others, it is a mixture of albumin and mucin.

Metaldehyde. C_2H_2O A solid material isomeric with aldehyde. It is deposited when aldehyde is preserved in contact with excess of sulphuric acid, or with calcium, or zinc chloride. It crystallises in colourless needles, or quadrate prisms, which sublime at $100^{\circ} C.$ ($212^{\circ} F.$), and are insoluble in water. It produces, in large doses, tetanic spasms by excitation of the spinal cord, but in smaller quantities has been used as a sedative and hypnotic.

Metalepsy. (Μετὰ, signifying change; *λήψις*, a taking hold. F. *métalepsie*; G. *Veränderung*.) Dumas' term for the substitution theory in Chemistry.

Metalep'tic. (Μετὰ, with; *λαμβάνω*, to seize. F. *métaleptique*; G. *mitwirkend*.) Acting with; participating with; applied to muscles so employed.

Also, relating to *Metalepsy*.

Metallag'é. (Μεταλλαγή, change.) The same as *Metabasis*, and *Metabole*.

Metallax'is. Same as *Metallage*.

Metallenteroph'thisis. (Μεταλλου, a mine; *έντερον*, an intestine; *φθίσις*, a wasting. F. *metallenterophthisie*; G. *Metall-darmschwindsucht*.) Intestinal phthisis, from the noxious operation of one or more metals.

Metalles'cent. (L. *metallum*, a metal. F. *métallescent*.) Applied to a body of which the surface exhibits metallic colours.

Metallic. (L. *metallum*, a metal. F. *métallique*; I. *metallico*; S. *metalico*; G. *metallisch*.) Of the nature of, or belonging to, or resembling, metal; consisting of metal.

M. arc. A galvanic couple consisting of two different metals united together.

M. bod'y. (F. *corps metallique*.) A metal.

M. brea'thing. Same as *Amphoric breathing*.

M. bru'it. (F. *bruit*, a noise. F. *bruit métallique*.) Same as *M. tinkling*.

M. brush. An instrument for conveying galvanism to a part, consisting of a plate of ebony fitted to another of gold, in which are fixed threads of the same metal; it is connected with the voltaic pile.

M. clashing. Same as *M. jingle*.

M. ech'o. Fagge's term for the metallic quality of the voice-sounds and of the heart-sounds, and of the percussio-note, in pneumothorax, which he regards as an echo produced in the cavity.

Also, the same as *Amphoric resonance*.

M. ele'ments. The simple metals.

M. heart-sounds. The ringing, metallic quality attained by the heart-sounds in pneumopericardium, and sometimes in left pneumothorax.

M. jing'le. (F. *cliquetis métallique*.) Laennec's term for the sound heard through the stethoscope on the chest when the clavicle or some bony part near by is percussed, or over the heart during strong contraction.

M. lus'tre. (F. *lustre*, a gloss; from Low L. *lustrum*, a place for admitting light; the light so admitted.) The glittering brightness seen on certain clean metals, and produced by reflection of light from the deeper layers, as well as from the surface.

Also, a similar sheen in the wings of insects and the feathers of birds.

M. oxide. A compound of a metal and oxygen.

M. percus'sion-note. The same as *Bell-sound*; see also *Amphoric resonance*.

M. râle. See *Râle, metallic*.

M. res'onance. See *Resonance, metallic*.

M. ring. Same as *Amphoric note*, and as *Bell-sound*.

M. salts. The salts of the metals.

M. sulphide. A combination of a metal with sulphur.

M. tink'ling. (F. *tintement métallique*, Laennec; I. *tintinno metallico*; G. *Metallklang*.) The sound heard in the chest by means of the stethoscope, which Laennec, who first described it, likened to that produced in a cup of metal or glass by striking it with a pin or dropping a grain of sand into it. It is heard in pneumothorax and in large cavities of the lung, and is believed to be caused by the bursting of bubbles in a large air-containing space, but it may be heard when no fluid is present, as a concomitant of crackling pleural or pericardial friction sounds.

M. trac'tors. (L. *traho*, to draw.) Certain small metallic rods used about the close of last century by Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Norwich, in Connecticut, in a method, introduced by him, of treating diseases by passing over the part affected two such rods of different metals; this operation was called *Tractoration*, and the system of applying the rods was called *Perkinism*.

M. trem'or. See *Tremor, metallic*.

M. voice. See *Voice, metallic*.

Metal'lical. Same as *Metallic*.

Metallic'ferous. (L. *metallum*; *fero*, to bear. F. *métallifère*; I. *metallifero*; S. *metallifero*; G. *Metallhaltig*.) Containing a metal.

Metal'licform. (L. *metallum*; *forma*, shape.) Having the appearance of a metal.

METALLINE—METAMORPHICI.

Met'alline. Consisting of, or containing, a *Metal*.

M. wa'ters. Same as *Waters, mineral*.

Metallisa'tion. (L. *metallum*, a metal. F. *metallisation*; G. *Vermetallisirung*.) Term for a conversion into, or permeation by, a metal. Applied by Marzari Pencati to the operation by which the deposits left by water have been impregnated with metals.

Also, the reduction of a metalliferous body to the state of a metal.

Metallochromes. (Μέταλλον, a metal; χρώμα, colour.) The beautiful colours produced on a plate of highly polished steel placed in a clear solution of acetate of lead and electrolysed; they are caused by the deposit of peroxide of lead in films of varying thickness.

Metallochym'ia. (Μέταλλον, a metal; χυμία, alchemy. F. *métallochimie*; G. *Metallchemie, Metallchymie, Metallchymik*.) The branch of Chemistry which treats specially of metals.

Metallodyn'ia. (Μέταλλον; δόνη, pain. F. *métallogynie*; G. *Metallschmerz*.) Pain or illness induced by working among metals, as lead-colic and mercurialisation.

Metallograph'ia. (Μέταλλον; γράφω, to write. F. *métallographie*; I. *metallografia*; S. *metalografia*.) A description of metals. J. Webster published a work under this title in 1661.

Metall'oid. (Μέταλλον; είδος, form. F. *metalloïde*; I. *metalloïde*; S. *metaloïde*; G. *metallähnlich*.) A simple body, solid, liquid, or gaseous, which resembles in some respects the metals, but has different properties.

The term has been restricted to the alkali metals and the earth-metals, but is generally employed to designate all the non-metallic elements.

Also, resembling metal; of the appearance of metal.

Metallo'id'al. Same as *Metalloid*.

Metall'oph'agous. Addicted to *Metallophagy*.

Metalloph'agy. (Μέταλλον, a metal; φαγίνω, to eat. F. *métallophagie*; G. *Metallschlucken*.) A form of insanity in which the patient exhibits a desire to swallow portions of metal.

Metall'os'copy. (Μέταλλον, a metal; σκόπεω, to see. F. *métalloscopie*; I. *metalloscopia*; G. *Metalloscopie*.) A term applied to the phenomena observed in cases of hysterical anæsthesia after the application of a metallic plate or plates to the skin of the affected part which recovers its sensibility, while the corresponding point of the other and unaffected limb loses its sensibility. It is said that the opposite effect may be produced by cold applications in a healthy person; namely, diminution of sensibility in the limb to which they are applied, and increase of sensitiveness in the corresponding part of the opposite side.

Metallother'apy. (Μέταλλον; θεραπεία, medical treatment. F. *métallothérapie*; I. *metalloterapia*; S. *metaloiterapia*; G. *Metallotherapie*.) Burq's term for the system of treatment suggested by the employment of metalloscopy, whereby the metal proper for the disease, or the present stage of the disease, is indicated for internal administration.

Also, the treatment of disease by the external use of plates, or rings, or chains of some appropriate metal. It is used successfully in certain

paralyses and anæsthesias occurring in hysterical persons, and, according to Charcot and others, does not derive the whole of its beneficial influence from the imagination of the patient.

Metal'lum. See *Metal*.

M. hæmatopoie'ticum. (Αίμα, blood; ποιητικός, creative.) Iron.

Metallurg'ic. (F. *métallurgique*; G. *metallurgisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metallurgy*.

Metallurgy. (F. *métallurgie*; from Gr. μεταλλουργέω, to dig from a mine; from μέταλλον; ἔργον, a work. I. *metallurgia*; S. *metallurgia*; G. *Metallurgie, Hüttenkunde, Metallbereitung*.) That part of the science of chemistry relating to the treatment of, and operations connected with, metals; the making, separating, or extracting of metals from the ore.

Metalysis. (Μετά; λύω, to loose.) Döbereiner's term for *Catalysis*.

Metameconic acid. (F. *acide métameconique*.) Same as *Conenic acid*.

Metamere. (Μετά, after; μέρος, a part. F. *métamère*; I. *metamero*; G. *Folgestück*.) Häckel's term for the similar constituent portions which make up certain animal bodies. Thus, in the crayfish a metamere consists of a central part termed the somite, with two appendages; each segment of the body can be reduced to this common type; the whole structure being capable of resolution into the skeletons of twenty separate metameres.

Also, in Chemistry, a body which presents the phenomena of *Metamerism*.

Metamer'ia. Same as *Metamerism*.

Metamer'ic. (Μετά, together; μέρος, a part. F. *métamérique*; I. *metamerico*; S. *metamerico*; G. *metamerisch*.) Applied to compounds where the ultimate elements are the same, but the molecular arrangement of them different.

M. body. Same as *Metameride*.

Metamer'ide. (Μετά; μέρος.) A body which exhibits the phenomena of *Metamerism*.

Metam'erism. (Μετά, following; μέρος, a part.) The state or condition of those isomeric bodies which, having the same composition and the same molecular weight, have different functional properties, which is explained by Dumas on the supposition that there is a difference in the atomic structure of the molecules. Thus, acetic aldehyde, C₂H₄O=CH₃.CHO, and oxide of ethylene, C₂H₄O=CH₂, are metameres.

Metamethylcaff'eic acid. C₆H₃(OH)(OCH₃)C₂H₃.CO₂H. Same as *Ferulaic acid*.

Metamor'phia. (Μετά, near; morphia, an opium alkaloid.) One of the alkaloids separated from laudanum.

Metamorph'ic. (Μεταμορφόω, to transform. F. *métamorphique*; G. *verwandelt, metamorphosirt*.) Changed in form; producing, or connected with, *Metamorphosis*.

M. nu'clear division of cells. The same as *Karyokinesis*.

M. rocks. Rocks which have been changed in form through the influence of some external or internal agency.

M. system. The crystalline non-fossiliferous schists which underlie the fossiliferous strata of the earth.

Metamorph'ici mor'bi. (Μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation; L. *morbus*, a disease.) Developmental diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive powers.

METAMORPHIN—METANIL.

Metamor'phin. Wittstein's term for a substance obtained in preparing morphia by Mohr's process; it is probably a decomposition product. It is a narcotic.

Metamorph'ism. (Μεταμορφῶς, to transform.) The process of changing form or structure, or undergoing metamorphosis; the state of being metamorphic.

In Geology, the structural and other changes which stratified rocks undergo in the presence of heat, and chemical or mechanical agents.

Metamorphop'sia. (Μεταμορφῶς, to transform; ὄψις, vision. F. *métamorphopsie*; I. *metamorphopsia*; G. *Métamorphopsie*, *Verzerrt-sehen*.) Plenck's term for a state of vision in which objects appear distorted. It is caused by irregularity of the surface of the retina, resulting from exudations between the retina and the choroid, or by atrophic conditions of the choroid in the region of the macula.

Metamorphop'sy. Same as *Metamorphopsia*.

Metamorpho'sic. Relating to *Metamorphosis*.

M. brea'thing. (G. *metamorphosirend Athmungsgeräusch*.) Gerhard's term for a respiratory sound which begins as a puerile breathing, but during the course of the inspirations assumes another character, such as bronchial breathing; he believes it to be a reliable sign of a pulmonary cavity.

Metamor'phosis. (L. *metamorphosis*; from Gr. μεταμορφῶσις, a transformation. F. *métamorphose*; I. *metamorfosi*; S. *metamorfosis*; G. *Vervandlung*, *Umgestaltung*.) Transformation; change of form or structure.

The changes of form and structure which every being in greater or less degree undergoes in the course of its growth, as the child, in whom the thymus gland almost disappears, and who acquires hair and teeth; but especially applied to such distinct changes of non-fertile form as occur in the development of a butterfly from the egg, through the caterpillar and the chrysalis, or in that of a frog through the tadpole.

In Pathology, a retrograde change in a tissue, synonymous with *Degeneration*. By some it is defined as one of the forms of degeneration, being that in which the protoplasm of the cells of the tissue undergoes change.

In Botany, applied to change of one organ into another, as of a stamen into a petal, or a petal into a stamen.

In Chemistry, the chemical change occurring in a compound substance under the influence of some other body which itself does not change, as the change of sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid under the influence of the saccharomyces cerevisiae.

M., ascen'ding. (L. *ascendo*, to rise.) The form in which an organ passes from a less specialised to a more specialised condition, as when a sepal becomes a petal, or a petal a stamen, or a stamen a carpel.

M., case'ous. (L. *caseus*, cheese. F. *métamorphose caséuse*.) Same as *Caseation*.

M., chee's'y. Same as *Caseation*.

M., col'loid. Same as *Colloid degeneration*.

M., complete'. Same as *M., hemimetabol'ic*.

M., croup'ous. Same as *Croupous membrane*.

M., descen'ding. (L. *descendo*, to fall.) See *M., retrograde*.

M., direct'. (L. *directus*, straight.) See *M., ascending*.

M., fatty. Same as *Degeneration, fatty*.

M., hemimetabol'ic. (ἡμις, half; μεταβολή, change.) The form of developmental metamorphosis in which the stages are few.

M., holometabol'ic. (ὅλος, the whole.) The form of developmental metamorphosis in which there are several changes of form.

M., in'complete. Same as *M., holometabol'ic*.

M., mu'cous. Same as *Degeneration, mucous*.

M. of disea'ses. The change of one disease into another which has been supposed to occur, as when puerperal fever is caused by the introduction into the body of a lying-in woman of the poison, say of scarlet fever; the notion is probably unfounded.

M., regres'sive. (L. *regressus*, part. of *regredior*, to retrace one's steps.) The condition of an adult animal when it possesses in some respects a lower organisation than its larval form.

M., re'trograde. (L. *retrogradior*, to go back.) The form in which an organ passes from a highly specialised form to one of more general type, as when a carpel becomes a stamen, or a stamen a petal, or a petal a sepal, or a sepal a leaf. This is also called descending metamorphosis.

M. ventric'uli gelatinifor'mis. (L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly; *gelatin*; *forma*, resemblance.) Softening of the mucous membrane of the stomach which results from post-mortem digestion.

Metamorph'y. Same as *Metamorphosis*.

Metam'ylene. Same as *Triamylene*.

Metanaph'thalin. (Μετὰ, following.) A substance obtained by Pelletier from the dry distillation of resins; it occurs in colourless, tasteless, waxy-smelling lamellæ. It is probably a mixture of several hydrocarbons.

Metanaup'lius. (Μετὰ, following; *nauplius*.) A stage in the development of the Copepoda in which the larva resembles a Nauplius, but has three additional pairs of appendages, of which the first corresponds to the maxillipedes, whilst the two last represent the first rudiments of the anterior swimming feet.

Metaneph'ric. (Μετὰ, behind; νεφρός, the kidney.) Near, or in relation, to the kidney.

M. blaste'ma. The mass of mesoblastic tissue lying between the Wolffian body, from which the uriniferous tubules of the kidney are subsequently formed.

M. duct. The duct of the metanephros or kidney, being the *Ureter*.

Metaneph'ros. (Μετὰ, behind; νεφρός, the kidney.) Ray Lankester's term for the posterior division of the typical segmental organ of Vertebrates. The kidney and ureter are developed from it, the latter being an outgrowth from the metanephric duct. It is a distinct gland from the mesonephros only in the Amniota.

Metangis'mus. (Μεταγγίζω, to pour from one vessel to another.) Decanting.

Metanil yellow. (G. *Metanilgelb*.) Phenylamidobenzolmetasulphurate of soda. A salt used in double staining to give a yellow dye to the tissue, and especially to connective tissue.

METANOTUM—METAPLEURAL.

Metano'tum. (Μετά, after; νῶτος, the back.) The median piece of the metathorax of Insecta.

Metantimo'niate. A salt of *Metantimonioic acid*.

M. of so'da, ac'id. $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{SbO}_7 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The only insoluble sodium salt known. It is obtained by adding a solution of potassium metantimoniate to a sodium salt.

Metantimonioic ac'id. $\text{H}_4\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7$. The hydrate obtained by acting upon pentachloride of antimony with water.

Metaoxybenzo'ic ac'id. An isomeride of salicylic acid.

Metapectic ac'id. (F. *acide métapectique*.) $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The final product of the action of pectase on pectin and pectous substances. Same as *Metarabic acid*.

Metapectin. (Μετά. F. *métapectine*; G. *Metapektin*.) $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$. An isomeric form of pectin obtained by boiling it or parapectin with dilute acids.

Met'aped. (Μετά; L. *pes*, the foot.) A hind leg.

Metaped'ium. (Μετά, after; L. *pes*, the foot. F. *metapédium*; G. *Mittelfuss*.) A name formerly used for the *Metatarsus*.

Metapep'sis. (Μετά; πέψις, a cooking.) The form of metamorphism of rocks due to moist heat.

Metapep'tone. (Μετά, after; πέπτω, to digest. F. *métapeptone*; G. *Metapepton*.) An intermediate product in the gastric digestion of proteids. It is obtained by subjecting small fragments of fibrin or coagulated albumen to the action of gastric juice until they are dissolved, when the fluid is filtered; this consists of a solution of peptone, parapeptone, and metapeptone; the parapeptone is precipitated by saturation with sodium carbonate, and the metapeptone is precipitated from the remaining filtered fluid by excess of hydrochloric acid.

Met'aphase. (Μετά, after; φάσις, an appearance.) The stage of the nuclear spindle in karyokinesis. See *Nucleus, division of*.

Metaphenylendi'amin. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7(\text{NH})_2$. Used as a test for nitrites, with which it produces a red colour. It is a poisonous substance, producing salivation, vomiting, diarrhoea, and diuresis, and depriving the blood and tissues of their oxygen, as the ptomaines do.

Metaph'ery. (Μεταφίρω, to carry over; from μετά, beyond; φέρω, to bear.) The displacement of organs.

Metaphlog'osis. (Μετά, beyond; φλόγσις, inflammation. F. *métaphlogose*; G. *Metaphlogose*.) Lobstein's term for a high degree of inflammation with great sanguineous engorgement and of short duration.

Metaphosph'ate. A term for monobasic phosphates, obtained by heating microcosmic salt, $\text{Na}(\text{NH}_4)\text{HPO}_4$, and dissolving the residue in water. The metaphosphates are distinguished from other phosphates by their producing gelatinous precipitates with solutions of calcium and silver salts.

M. of so'da. NaPO_3 . Obtained by heating microcosmic salt.

Metaphosphor'ic ac'id. HPO_3 . Glacial phosphoric acid; first discovered by Graham in 1833. It is obtained in the form of a transparent, ice-like mass, by evaporating a solution of trihydrogen phosphate or orthophosphoric acid and igniting the residue. It has been

proposed by Hindenlang as a test for albumen in the urine.

Metaphrag'ma. (Μετά, after; φράγμα, a fence.) The wall separating the thorax from the abdomen in Insecta.

Metaph'renon. (Μετά, beyond; φρίν, the midriff. F. *métadiaphragme*.) The portion of the back behind the diaphragm; or the dorsum or part of the body behind the thorax or chest.

Metaph'renum. Same as *Metaph'renon*.

M. la'tum. (L. *latus*, broad.) A broad back.

Metaphys'ical. (F. *métaphysique*; I. *metafisico*; S. *metafisico*; G. *metaphysisch*.) Relating to *Metaphysics*.

M. insan'ity. (I. *metafisicomania*.) Same as *Insanity, doubting*.

M. meth'od. See *Method, metaphysical*.

Metaphys'ics. (Μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, after physics. F. *métaphysique*; G. *Metaphysik*, *Grundwissenschaft*, *Hauptwissenschaft*.) The science, or complement of sciences, exclusively occupied with the mind. The application of reason to the facts which observation discovers in reflecting on our sensations, ideas, and sentiments.

M., med'ical. (F. *métaphysique médicale*.) The scientific research into the essence of diseases.

Metaph'ysis. (Μεταφύομαι, to become by a change.) Same as *Metamorphosis*.

Metaphyte. (F. *métaphyte*; from Gr. μετά, beyond; φυτόν, a plant.) Robin's term for a multicellular plant consisting only of protoplasm.

Metaphytei'a. (Μετά; φυτεία, a planting. F. *transplantation*; G. *Überpflanzen*.) Term for transplantation.

Metapla'sia. (Μετά; πλάσσω, to mould. G. *Umbildung*.) The transformation which a tissue of the connective-tissue series may undergo into another tissue of the same series without passing through an embryonic condition. Thus cartilage is transformed into mucoid or areolar tissue, or into bone, by undergoing metaplasia.

Also, a term used in Pathology to express the changes which tissues undergo as they grow older, such changes not being of a degenerative nature.

Met'aplastm. (Μετά; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Hannstein's term for the product of the metabolism of the protoplasm of a simple cell, constituting, in the course of its development, the granular matter of a cell and the homogeneous cell-wall.

Metaplas'tic. Relating to *Metaplasia*.

M. ossification. See *Ossification, metaplastic*.

Metapleu'ra. (Μετά, near; πλευρά, a rib.) A pair of lateral ridges running along the ventral surface of the *Amphioxus lanceolatus*, from the base of the tentacles to the atriopore; between them the atrial chamber projects.

Metapleural. Belonging to the *Metapleura*.

M. lymph canal'. A canal, containing lymph, running in the metapleura of the *Amphioxus*.

M. scler'ite. (Σκληρός, hard.) The gelatinous structure which supports the cells of the *Metapleura*.

METAPLEXUS—METASTERNUM.

Metaplexus. (Μετά; L. *plexus*, a weaving.) Wilder's term for the *Choroid plexus*.

Metapnys'tega. (Μετά, near; πνέω, to breathe; στέγη, a roof.) A horny scale, or lamina, that covers the stigmata in the metathorax of insects.

Metapodialia. (Μετά; πούς, the foot.) Marsh's term for the bones of the metacarpus and the metatarsus.

Metapodium. (Μετά, behind; πούς, the foot.) Huxley's term for the posterior lobe of the foot in Mollusca. When the operculum is developed it is upon this portion of the foot.

Also, the *Metatarsus*.

Metapophysis. (Μετά, near; ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) Owen's term for the mammillary process of a vertebra.

Metaporopoeisis. (Μεταποροποίησης; from μετά; πόρος, a pore or opening; ποιέω, to make. F. *metaporopoeïse*.) A term used by Galen to signify the changes in the small pores in the ends of the blood-vessels by which they return from an abnormal to a normal condition.

Metapsycho'sis. Same as *Metempsychosis*.

Metapteryg'ian. (Μετά, after; πτέρυξ, a fin. F. *métapterygien*.) Of, or belonging, or relating to, the *Metapterygium*.

Metaptery'gium. (Μετά; πτέρυξ, a fin.) Gegenbauer's term for the outermost of the three basal pieces of the pectoral fin of certain fishes to which are attached the rays. It forms the posterior border of the skeleton of the fin, and is the homologue of the basal cartilage of the pelvic fin.

Metapterygoid bone. (Μετά, near; pterygoid.) A thin lamina of bone in the skull of Teleostean fish, united by synchondrosis with the straight part of the dorsal border of the quadrate. It fits closely against the anterior border of the hyomandibular and symplectic bones. It is developed from the portion of the primitive mandibular arch which lies above the pterygoid bone.

Metaptosis. (Μεταπίπτω, to change from one kind to another. F. *metaptose*; I. *metaptosi*; G. *Krankheitsveränderung*.) Old term for a sudden change or passing of one disease into another, or from one part to another.

Metarabic acid. (Μετά.) A substance, also called *Cerasin*, obtained by heating gum arabic to 100° C. (212° F.) It occurs in combination with lime in the insoluble part of cherry-tree gum and in fleshy roots, as beet.

Metarrhœa. (Μεταρρίω, to change to and fro.) A change of disease from one part to another.

Metarrhysis. (Μεταρρύσις.) Same as *Metarrhœa*.

Metasarcoblastic. (Μέτα, in common with; σάρξ, flesh; βλαστός, a germ.) Term applied to that part of the electric plates in certain electric fishes which appears to be a modification of muscular tissue.

Metaschemat'isis. (Μετασχηματ'ισις, change of form.) Same as *Metaschematismus*.

Metaschematismus. (Μετασχηματισμός, change of form. F. *métaschematisme*; I. *metaschematismo*; S. *metasquematismo*; G. *Metaschematismus*.) A change of the form of a disease, as when hæmoptysis follows suppression of the menses.

Metasilic'ic acid. (Μετά.) $H_2SiO_3 = SiO_2 + H_2O$. A transparent vitreous substance

obtained when a solution of silicic acid is dried over anhydrous sulphuric acid.

Metasoma. (Μετά, after; σῶμα, the body. F. *métasome*.) The posterior portion of the body or abdomen of *Cephalopoda*.

Metasperms. (Μετά, with; σπέρμα, seed.) A synonym of *Angiosperms*.

Metasphondylium. (Μετά; σφονδύλιος, a vertebra.) A term for an intervertebral disc.

Metastannate. A salt of *Metastannic acid*.

Metastann'ic acid. (Μετά, after; L. *stannum*, tin. F. *acide métastannique*.) H_2SnO_3 , or, more probably, from the complicated composition of its salts, $H_6Sn_3O_{15}$. Hydrated stannic oxide, or the hydroxide of stannic acid having the capacity of exchanging one fifth only of its hydrogen for metal. A white powder, insoluble in acids. It is prepared by oxidising tin with strong nitric acid.

Metastasis. (Μετástασις, a removing; from μεθίστημι, to place in another way. F. *métastase*; I. *metastasi*; S. *metastasis*; G. *Metastase, Versetzung*.) The translation or shifting of a disease from one part of the body to another, or to some internal organ.

Also, in Botany, the transfer of products formed in one part of a plant to another, as when starch formed in the leaves of the potato is transferred, after being changed to glucose, to the tubers, when it is retransformed into starch.

Also, in Physiology, the process of chemical change whereby a living tissue converts new dead matter into another form of dead matter; in contradistinction to *Metabolism*.

M. lac'tis. (L. *lac*, milk.) An old name for *Phlegmasia dolens*, because it was supposed to be due to the presence of milk in the affected limb.

M. of fat. The transfer of fat from one part or tissue of the body to another.

M. of tumours. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) The production of a secondary growth in a part distant from the original growth, possibly from actual transfer of matter.

M., purulent. (L. *purulentus*, festering.) Same as *Pyæmia*.

Metastatic. (F. *métastatique*; I. *metastatico*; S. *metastatico*; G. *metastatisch*.) Of, or belonging to, or produced by, *Metastasis*.

M. abs'cess. (F. *abcès métastatique*.) See *Abscess, metastatic*.

M. cri'sis. (Κρίσις, the turning-point of a disease. F. *crise métastatique*.) A crisis in which the morbid substance itself is supposed to be transferred to the seat, and to be the cause, of the critical signs.

M. disease'. (F. *affection métastatique*.) Disease occasioned by the removal, or change of position, of some other malady, as when gout shifts from the feet to the stomach, or when some cerebral affection follows suppression of an accustomed discharge.

M. la'bour. See *Labour, metastatic*.

M. ma'nia. See *Mania, metastatic*.

M. panophthalmi'tis. (Πᾶς, all; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Acute suppurative of the globe of the eye. It is one of the rarer complications of pyæmia. It appears to be due to the lodgment of infective emboli in the vessels of the eye.

M. thermom'eter. See *Thermometer, metastatic*.

Metaster'num. (Μετά, near; sternum.) The ensiform process of the sternum.

Also, the median ventral piece of the metathorax of Insecta.

Metastoma. (Μετά, behind; στόμα, the mouth. F. *métastome*.) A soft plate in the Crustacea divided by a deep median fissure into two lobes, and situated behind the mouth.

Metastrongylus. (Μετά; στρογγύλος, round.) A sexually-mature nematoid worm.

M. longevagina'tus, Molin. (L. *longus*, long; *vagina*, a sheath.) Found in the bronchial glands of man. The *Strongylus longevaginat*us, Diesing.

Metastyrol. (Μετά, near; styrol.) C₈H₈. A colourless, transparent solid, insoluble in alcohol or ether, into which styrol is converted by heating for some time to 100° C. (212° F.); it has a sp. gr. of 1.054.

Metastyrolene. (Μετά.) A vitreous substance, being a polymeric modification of styrolene formed when it is allowed to stand or is treated with strong sulphuric acid.

Metasyn'crisis. (Μετασύγκρισις, a discharge of peccant humours by the pores; from μετά, beyond; συγκρίνω, to separate and compound anew. F. *métasynérise*; I. *metasinerisi*; S. *metasinerisis*; G. *Metasynkrisis*.) This term has been explained in two ways: according to some, it is the evacuation of morbid matter through the pores of the skin especially, and so equivalent to *Metaporopoeisis*; according to others, it signifies recorporation or regeneration of some lost part of the body or tissues; a syn'crisis, or composition of the atoms forming a body following on a diaeresis, or separation of them.

Metasyncritic. (F. *metasynéritique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metasynérisis*.

M. cycle. (Κύκλος, a ring.) The methodical use of metasyncritic remedies.

M. remedies. See *Metasyncritica*.

Metasyncritica. Medicines having power to induce a *Metasynérisis*.

Metatarsal. (F. *métatarsien*; I. *metatarsio*; S. *metatarsiano*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Metatarsus*.

M. artery. (F. *artère metatarsienne*, a. *dorsale du métatarse*; I. *arteria dorsale del metatarso*; G. *Mittelfussschlagader*.) One of the branches of the *dorsalis pedis* artery. It is given off in front of the branch, and from it are derived the three outer dorsal interosseous arteries.

M. artery, dor'sal, fib'ular. The branch of the outermost interosseous artery of the foot, or of the metatarsal artery, which supplies the outer border of the little toe.

M. articulations. (F. *articulations metatarsiennes*.) The *Metatarso-metatarsal articulations*.

M. bones. (F. *os métatarsiens*; I. *ossa metatarsiche*; G. *Mittelfussknocken*.) The five long bones of the foot. Each consists of a base, a shaft, and a head. Each articulates with its head with a phalanx. The first or innermost is the largest, but the shortest; it articulates at its proximal extremity with the internal cuneiform bone, and occasionally on its inner side with the second metatarsal bone. The second is the longest, and articulates at its base with the middle cuneiform bone; internally with the internal cuneiform, and on the outer with the external cuneiform, and the third metatarsal bones. The third articu-

lates at its base with the external cuneiform, on its inner side with the second metatarsal, and on the outer side with the fourth metatarsal bone. The fourth articulates at its base with the cuboid, on the inner side with the third metatarsal and usually with the external cuneiform bone, and on the outer side with the fifth metatarsal bone. The fifth articulates at its base with the cuboid, and internally with the fourth metatarsal bone. In their development each bone is formed from a principal centre which appears about the end of the second month, and an epiphysal centre, which last is at the distal extremity in the four outer ones, and at the proximal extremity in the inner one. The nutrient artery runs distally in the first metacarpal bone, proximally in the others.

M. bones, amputation of. Amputation of the great toe with its metatarsal bone is best effected by the oval method, the point of the oval being placed upon the dorsum of the foot, and curved inwards from the dorsum of the foot to the edge of the sole, but it may also be accomplished by making an internal flap. Amputation of the little toe with its metatarsal bone may be effected by the oval method, the point of the oval being on the dorsum of the foot, and prolonged as far back as a little beyond the tarso-metatarsal articulation. Amputation of two or more metatarsal bones is accomplished by the oval method, the point of the oval being placed on the dorsum, beginning about half an inch above the tarso-metatarsal joint, the branches diverging sufficiently to include the toes required to be removed.

M. bones, dislocation of. (Low L. *dislocatus*, removed from its place. G. *Mittelfussknockenverrenkung*.) Displacement of these bones is rare, and results only from great violence.

M. bones, excision of. (L. *excido*, to cut out.) The metatarsal bones of the great or little toes may be removed, and the four outermost have been excised, leaving only that of the great toe, and a useful foot has resulted.

M. bones, fracture of. (L. *fractura*, a breaking. G. *Mittelfussknockenbruch*.) Fracture of the metatarsal bones occurs only from direct violence, and often, from the accompanying destruction of soft parts, demands amputation.

M. ligament, transverse. (L. *ligamentum*, a band; *transversus*, turned across.) A transverse band which crosses the whole width of the metatarsus and blends anteriorly with the glenoid ligaments of the metatarso-phalangeal articulations.

M. mus'cles. The dorsal and the plantar interosseous muscles of the foot.

M. phalanges. (F. *phalanges métatarsiennes*; G. *Zehenglieder*.) The first phalanges of the toes, which are long bones articulating with the metatarsal bones by their proximal extremities, and with the second phalanges of the toes by their distal extremities. Each has a shaft and two epiphyses or articular extremities. The shaft is convex on the dorsal, concave on the inferior or plantar, surface.

M. row of bones. (F. *rangée métatarsienne des os du tarso*.) The cuboid, external, middle, and internal cuneiform bones; so called because they articulate with metatarsal bones.

Metatar'seus. The *Abductor minimi digiti pedis*.

METATARSIIUM—METEMPSYCHOSIS.

Metatar'sium. The *Metatarsus*.

Metatar'so - infraphalange'us.

(*L. infra*, below; *phalanx*. F. *métatarso-sous-phalangien*, Chaussier.) The *Abductor pollicis pedis*.

Metatar'so-metatar'sal articulations. (F. *articulations métatarsiennes*; I. *articolazioni metatarsiche*; G. *Zehengelenke*.) The metatarsal bones are connected to each other at their tarsal extremities by arthrodial joints, except the first and second metatarsals, which are not usually in direct contact. The ligaments are the dorsal, palmar, and interosseous. At their digital extremities they are all united by the transverse metatarsal ligament.

Metatar'so-phalange'al. (F. *métatarso-phalangien*.) Relating to the *Metatarsus* and the *Phalanges*.

M. articulation, amputation at.

The toes may be removed at these joints by the oval method.

M. articulations. (*L. articulus*, a joint.

F. *articulations métatarso-phalangiennes*.) The articulations formed by the connection of the five metatarsal bones with the corresponding metatarsal phalanges of the toes.

M. ligaments. See *Ligaments, metatarso-phalangeal*.

Metatar'so-phalange'i laterales plantares. (*Metatarsus*; *phalanx*; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side; *planta*, the sole of the foot. F. *métatarso-phalangiens lateraux plantaires*, Chaussier.) The plantar interosseous muscles of the foot.

M. laterales supraplantares. (*L. lateralis*; *supra*, above; *planta*. F. *métatarso-phalangiens lateraux sus-plantaires*, Chaussier.) The dorsal interosseous muscles of the foot.

Metatar'so-phalange'us transversus hallucis. (*Metatarsus*; *phalanx*; *L. transversus*, turned across; *hallux*, the great toe. F. *métatarso-phalangien transversal du gros orteil*, Chaussier.) The part of the *Abductor pollicis pedis* which arises from the metatarsal bones.

Metatar'so - subphalange'us hallucis. (*L. sub*, under; *phalanx*; *hallux*, the great toe. F. *métatarso-sous-phalangien du gros orteil*, Chaussier.) The *Abductor pollicis pedis*.

M. min'imi dig'iti. (*L. minimus*, least; *digitus*, a finger. F. *métatarso-sous-phalangien du petit orteil*.) The *Flexor digiti minimi pedis brevis*.

Metatar'sus. (*Metá*, after; *ταρός*, the tarsus. F. *métatarsus*; I. *metatarsus*; G. *Mittelfuss*.) Name given to the group of five long bones of the foot that are situated between the tarsus and the toes. Applied to a single bone in birds ending in three pulley-like productions representing the tarsus and metatarsus together.

M., amputation of. The removal of the metatarsus with the toes may be accomplished after making a long flap from the sole of the foot, and a shorter one from the dorsum by disarticulating the bones at the tarso-metatarsal joint, and removing by the saw the projecting part of the internal cuneiform bone.

Metatartaric acid. (F. *acide métatartrique*.) A deliquescent, uncrystallisable modification of tartaric acid obtained by fusing it.

Metatartrate. A salt of *Metatartaric acid*.

M. of magne'sium. A purgative salt formed when a solution of metatartaric acid is added to magnesium carbonate.

Metatela. (*Metá*, after.) Wilder's term for the *Tela choroidea inferior*.

Metathe'ria. (*Metá*, after; *θήρ*, a wild beast.) Huxley's term for the *Marsupialia*, or *Didelphia*, being one of his three divisions of *Mammalia*.

Metath'esis. (*Μετáθεσις*, change of position; from *μετατίθημι*, to place differently. F. *métathèse*; I. *metatesi*; S. *metatesis*; G. *Umsitzung, Versetzung*.) Old term for *Transposition*, when a solid morbid substance, which cannot be evacuated, is transposed to another place where it will be less hurtful; as when a calculus, obstructing the flow of urine, is pushed back into the bladder, or when a cataract is depressed.

In Chemistry, the substitution of one element for another in a compound body without altering the essential constitution of the body.

Also the same as *Derivation*.

Metathetic. Relating to *Metathesis*.

Metathorax. (*Metá*, after; *θώραξ*, the chest. F. *métathorax*; G. *Hinterbruststück*.) The third or posterior segment or ring of the thorax of Insecta.

Metation. (*L. metatio*; from *metor*, to measure off.) A measuring; mensuration.

Metatithmenia. (*Μετατίθημι*, to place differently; *μηνιαία*, the menses.) Vicarious menstruation.

Metatocia. (*Metá*, beyond; *τόκος*, parturition. F. *métatocie*.) A birth which has been accomplished in an unusual way; preternatural labour.

Metatroph'ia. (*Μετά*, after; *τροφή*, nourishment. F. *métatrophie*; I. *metatrophia*.) Term for defective or morbid nutrition following on some cause; consecutive atrophy.

Metatung'stic acid. $H_2W_2O_{13} + 7H_2O$. Small yellow octohedra first obtained by Scheibler by decomposing barium metatungstate with dilute sulphuric acid. It is used as a test for the alkalis, which it throws down as a white flocculent precipitate, sparingly soluble in water and dilute acids.

Metaxar'chic. (*Μεταξύ*, in the middle; *ἄρχος*, the rectum intestine. F. *métaxarchique*.) Of, or belonging to, or lying between, the rectum and adjacent parts.

Metaxy'lene. A homologue of *Benzene*.

Metazo'a. (*Μετά*, after; *ζῷον*, an animal.) One of the two great divisions of the animal kingdom, consisting of those animals whose bodies consist of more than one cell, united to form a tissue, as distinguished from the *Protozoa*, or one-celled animals.

Metazo'ic. In Geology, applied to the rocks posterior to the appearance of animals.

Metazo'on. An individual of the *Metazoa*.

Met'elin. Turkey in Asia. An island of the Archipelago lying between Tenedos on the north and Chio on the south, being the ancient Lesbos. In the midst of its mountains are many mineral waters, for the most part hyperthermal, with a temperature varying from 32° C. to 42° C. (89.6° F. to 107.6° F.), and containing sodium sulphate. They are chiefly used in rheumatic conditions and in skin diseases.

Metella. See *Nux metella*.

Metempsycho'sis. (*Μετεμψύχωσις*,

transmigration of souls; from *μετά*, signifying change; *ἐμψυκώω*, to animate. F. *métémpsychose*; G. *Seelenwanderung*.) Transanimation, or the Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of the soul.

Metencephalon. (Μέτα, behind; ἐγκεφάλος, the brain. G. *Nachhirn*.) Wilder's term for the after-brain, being the posterior division of the third, or posterior primary, cerebral vesicle. It corresponds with the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve. It is the *Myelencephalon* of Huxley; his metencephalon being the epencephalon of Wilder.

Metensomatosis. (Μετά, after; ἐν, in; σῶμα, a body. F. *metensomatose*; G. *Verkörperung*.) The conversion of the elements of one body into those of another.

Also, incorporation or combination with another body.

Meteor. (F. *météore*; from Gr. μετέωρος, raised from off the ground, high in the air. I. *meteora*; S. *meteoro*; G. *Meteor*.) A phenomenon occurring in the upper regions of the atmosphere, especially one accompanied with the evolution of light.

M.s., aërial. (L. *aer*, air. F. *météores aériens*.) Atmospheric phenomena connected with disturbance of the equilibrium of the air, such as winds.

M.s., aqueous. (L. *aqua*, water. F. *météores aqueux*.) Atmospheric phenomena resulting from the condensation and precipitation of watery vapour in the air, such as dew and rain.

M.s., igneous. (L. *ignis*, fire. F. *météores igneux*.) Atmospheric phenomena, such as lightning, aurora borealis, and shooting stars.

M.s., luminous. (L. *luminosus*, full of light. F. *météores lumineux*.) Atmospheric phenomena which are the result of the reflection or refraction of light rays by the particles of water suspended in the air, such as halos and the rainbow.

Meteor'ic. (Meteor. F. *météorique*; I. *meteorico*; S. *meteorico*; G. *meteorisch*.) Of, or belonging to, a meteor.

Applied to flowers of which the influence of the atmospheric state modifies the blowing or opening; thus, the *Calendula pluvialis* does not open its calathidia in the morning when it portends rain, whilst the *Ioncus sibiricus* does not blow but in the winter season and when the atmosphere is charged with clouds.

Also, applied to stones which fall from the heavens in certain circumstances, and to waters which accrue from condensation of the vapours suspended in the atmosphere.

M. iron. See *Iron, meteoric*.

M. stone. See *Meteorite*.

Meteorisation. (Μετεωρίζω, to raise to a height. F. *météorization*.) The state or process of generating gas in the abdomen.

Meteorism. (Μετεωρισμός, a lifting up; from μετεωρίζω, to raise to a height. F. *météorisme*; I. *meteorismo*; S. *meteorismo*; G. *Meteorismus*.) The extreme distention and inflation of the abdomen with gas in the alimentary canal.

M., intestinal. (L. *intestinum*, a bowel. G. *Trommelsucht*.) Extreme distention of the stomach and bowels with gas, such as may occur in hysteria and in enteric fever.

M., myogen'ic. (Μύς, a muscle; γεννάω,

to produce.) The form which is caused by atony of the abdominal muscles.

M., paralytic. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) The form which is produced by paralysis of the muscular coat of the intestines.

M., peritonæal. A collection of gas in the cavity of the peritonæum.

Meteoris'mus. Same as *Meteorism*.

Also, a synonym of *Sublimation*.

Meteorite. (Μετέωρον, from μέτα, beyond; ἔωρα, a thing hovering in the air. F. *meteorite*; I. *meteora*; S. *meteoro*; G. *Meteor*.) A stone which falls from the sky. These bodies are for the most part composed of metallic iron, with an admixture of nickel; but some contain other terrestrial elements, such as magnesium or aluminium silicates, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, potassium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, titanium, tin, antimony, arsenic, lead, and chlorine. Hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon monoxide are sometimes found enclosed in cavities of meteorites.

Meteorogno'sia. (Meteor; Gr. γνώσις, knowledge.) The same as *Meteorology*.

Meteo'rolite. (Μετέωρος, high in air; λίθος, a stone. F. *météorolithe*; G. *Meteorstein*.) A stone which falls from the heavens to the earth after the appearance of meteors.

Also called an *Aérolite*.

Meteorological. (F. *météorologique*; I. *meteorologico*; S. *meteorologico*; G. *meteorologisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Meteorology*.

Meteorol'ogist. One skilled in *Meteorology*.

Meteorology. (Μετέωρος, high in air; λόγος, a discourse. F. *météorologie*; I. *meteorologia*; S. *meteorologia*; G. *Meteorologie*, *Lufterscheinungslehre*.) That part of general physics which treats of the history of meteors.

More commonly the science of atmospheric phenomena, being matters pertaining to weather, including the force and direction of the wind; the amount of sunshine, snow, rain, and hail, of dew, mist, and fog in the atmosphere; the origin, forms, and kinds of clouds, and the varying temperature and pressure of the air.

Meteoroman'cy. (Μετεωρος; μαντεία, power of divination.) Divination by means of atmospheric phenomena, such as thunder and lightning.

Meteoronom'ia. (Meteor; Gr. νόμος, a law. F. *météoronomie*.) Term for inquiry into the laws which preside over the manifestation of meteors.

Meteoroscop'ia. (Meteor; Gr. σκοπέω, to observe. F. *météoroscopie*.) The observation of meteors.

Meteo'rum. A Meteor.

Meteo'rus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

M. coccineus, Loureiro. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet.) The *Barringtonia acutangula*.

Meter. See *Metre*.

Methacetyl'ic. (F. *méthacétine*.) C₉H₁₁NO₂=C₆H₄ $\begin{matrix} \text{<OCH}_3 \\ \text{NH(C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O)} \end{matrix}$ Oxymethylacetanilide. A reddish, inodorous, crystalline substance, with a bitter, slightly saltish taste, soluble in water and in alcohol, and recommended as an antipyretic; it is also said to be antiseptic. Dose, 2 to 6 grains.

Methacryl'ic ac'id. CH₂>C(CH₃).CO₂H. A crystalline substance, first obtained by Frank-

land and Duppa, and prepared by boiling citra-brompyrotartaric acid with a solution of sodium carbonate. It is soluble in water, but, when heated to 130° C. (266° F.), it is changed into a polymeric modification which is insoluble.

Methæ'mata. (Μερά, implying change; αἷμα, blood.) The capillaries in which the blood is changed from arterial to venous.

Methæmatous. (Μερά, between; αἷμα, the blood. F. *methématique*.) Marshall Hall's term for the capillaries, it being in these channels or vessels that all the changes in the blood are effected.

Methæmochym'ia. (Μερά, beyond; αἷμα, the blood; χύμα, that which is poured out. F. *methémochymie*.) The transfusion of blood.

Methæmoglob'in. (Μερά, following; αἷμα, blood; L. *globus*, a ball. F. *methémoglobine*; I. *metemoglobina*.) Hoppe-Seyler's term for a derivative of hæmoglobin obtained by prolonged exposure of an aqueous solution of oxyhæmoglobin to the air. It gives two faint spectroscopic bands between Fraunhofer's D and E lines, with a dark line at C. Its exact nature is somewhat doubtful. Some regard it as a definite body, and others as an intermediate stage in the decomposition of hæmoglobin.

Methæmoglobin'uria. (Μερά; αἷμα; L. *globus*; Gr. οὖρον, urine.) The presence of methæmoglobin in the urine. It has been observed after poisoning by potassium chlorate.

Methæmoglob'ulin. Same as *Methæmoglobin*.

Meth'al. Same as *Myristic alcohol*.

Meth'ana. Greece, a peninsula of the Peloponessus. There are several mineral springs here, of which the most important is known as Vromolimni, having a temperature of 26° C. (78·8° F.), and containing sodium sulphate 2·031 grammes, magnesium sulphate 4·557, sodium chloride 23·437, calcium chloride 3·656, magnesium chloride 3·646, calcium carbonate 1·562, and sodium carbonate 1·651 grammes in 1000, with much carbonic acid and some hydrogen sulphide. Used in rheumatic and bronchial affections, and in skin diseases.

Meth'ane. (F. *méthane*; G. *Methan*, *Methylwasserstoff*, *Methylol*, *Sumpfgas*, *Grubengas*, *leichter Kohlenwasserstoff*.) CH₄. Light carburetted hydrogen, or fire-damp. An inflammable gas found in nature in large quantities in the coal measures, and given off from the soil in marshy districts. It may be prepared by heating sodium acetate with a mixture of caustic soda and lime, or by decomposing zinc methyl with water. It burns with a slightly luminous yellowish flame, which is blue at the lower part. It is one of the principal constituents of coal-gas. It is without colour, taste, or odour. It fluidifies at a pressure of 180 atmospheres at 7° C. (44·6° F.); its sp. gr. is 0·5576. It is only slightly soluble in water and alcohol; one volume of carbon absorbs about 10 volumes of the gas. In the proportion of one volume of the gas to 2 volumes of oxygen, or to 7 or 8 volumes of air, it is violently explosive. Mixed with air and passed over red-hot platinum it is oxidised, and yields formic acid. Methane does not appear to be poisonous, but when in greater amount than 10 per cent. it produces a feeling of weight in the forehead and the eyes.

Methan'ilin green. Same as *Methyl green*.

Meth'ë. (Μέθη, drunkenness.) Drunkenness.

Metheg'lin. (W. *meddyglyn*; from *medd*, mead; *lyn*, liquor.) Mead; a drink prepared from honey by adding boiling water and yeast in certain proportions, and allowing fermentation to take place; it frequently contained spices.

Methel nuts. The fruit of *Datura metel*.

Methemer'inus. (Μεθημερινός, happening by day; from μερά, with; ἡμέρα, a day. F. *methémérine*; I. *metemerina*.) Continuing a day; occurring completely in a day. Formerly applied as an epithet of quotidian fever.

Methene. The same as *Methylene*.

Methenyl. A hypothetical radical.

M. chloride. A synonym of *Chloroform*.

Methex'ia. (Μέθη, drunkenness; ἔξις, habit.) The habit of intoxication; habitual drunkenness.

Methexiphrene'sia. (Μέθη; ἔξις; φρένις, inflammation of the brain.) A synonym of *Delirium tremens*.

Methexomania. (Μέθη; ἔξις; μανία, madness.) Insanity resulting from habitual drunkenness.

Meth'ia. (Μέθη.) A fit of drunkenness.

Meth'ide. A compound of *Methyl*.

M., boric. Same as *Methyl boride*.

Methileps'ia. (Μέθη, drunkenness; λήψις, a taking hold.) Habitual, overpowering tendency to drunkenness.

Methobiostatica. (Μέθη, drunkenness; *biostaties*. F. *methobiostatique*.) The oïostatics of drunkenness, or the consideration of the effects of drunkenness as a disease on human life.

Methobiostat'icë. Same as *Methobiostatica*.

Methocode'in. An alkaloid, obtained by Grimaux from morphia, and having a similar action.

Meth'od. (F. *méthode*; from L. *methodus*; from Gr. μέθοδος, pursuit of knowledge, the mode of such pursuit; from μερά, after; δόδος, a way. F. *méthode*; I. *metodo*; S. *metodo*; G. *Methode*.) An orderly or regular course, way, progress, or proceeding; a plan.

M., abortive. (L. *abortivus*, born prematurely. F. *méthode abortive*; I. *metodo abortivo*.) A mode of treatment adapted to cut short peremptorily the progress of a disease at its early stage.

M., antiseptic. (Ἀντί, against; σηπτικός, putrefactive. F. *méthode antiseptique*.) The mode of treatment of a disease or an injury based on the prevention of putrefactive or fermentative processes by the use of antiseptics.

M., cataleptic. See *Methodus cataleptica*.

M., ectrot'ic. (F. *méthode ectrotique*.) See *Ectrotic method*.

M., experim'ental. (L. *experior*, to try. F. *méthode expérimentale*.) Same as *M., objective*.

M., graph'ic. See *Graphic method*.

M., hypoderm'ic. (F. *méthode hypodermique*.) The treatment of disease by *Hypodermic injection*.

M., intens'ive. (L. *intensus*, stretched out, powerful. F. *méthode intensive*; I. *metodo intensivo*.) Pasteur's term for the mode of treatment adopted by him in some cases of severe bite from a rabid animal, in which the protective

virus is injected at short intervals and of increasing strength.

M., metaphysical. (*Metaphysics*. F. *méthode métaphysique*.) Same as *M.*, subjective.

M., numerical. (L. *numero*, to count. F. *méthode numérique*.) Louis' term for a method of studying medicine by the accurate relation of individual cases, and then a general deduction from them.

M., objective. (L. *objicio*, to throw against. F. *méthode objectif*.) The method of reasoning which rests on experiment, or which proceeds from the simple to the complex.

M., ready, of artificial respiration. See *Respiration, artificial*.

M., subjective. (L. *subjicio*, to throw from. F. *méthode subjectif*.) That method of reasoning which does not rely on experiment, but upon *à priori* consideration, or which proceeds from the complex to the simple.

M., substitutive. (L. *substituto*, to put instead of. F. *méthode substitutive*.) The mode of treatment of a disease or disorder by the setting up of another morbid condition by the aid of a drug.

Methodic. According to *Method*.

M. medicine. (F. *médecine méthodique*.) See *Medicina methodica*.

M. physicians. Those who held the doctrines of the *Medicina methodica*.

Methodical. (F. *méthodique*; I. *metodico*; S. *metodico*; G. *methodisch*.) Done according to *Method*.

M. compression. (L. *compressio*, a pressing together. F. *pression méthodique*.) Compression of limbs or vessels applied systematically, and varied accordingly to the requirements of the case.

Methodics. Same as *Methodic physicians*.

Methodism. The same as *Medicina methodica*.

Methodists. The adherents of the doctrine of the *Medicina methodica*, of which Themison, a disciple of Asclepiades, was the chief.

Methodology. (Μέθοδος, pursuit, the mode of pursuit; λόγος, an account. F. *méthodologie*.) The science of method, or of classification.

M., medical. Method applied to the study of medicine.

Methodus. See *Method*.

M. cataleptica. (Καταληπτικός, able to check.) The administration of external agents when internal agents are inapplicable.

M. celsiana. See *Celsus, method of*.

M. curatoria. (L. *curo*, to heal.) The art of *Therapeutics*.

M. derivatoria. (L. *derivo*, to draw off.) The revulsive treatment of medicine.

M. endermatica. See *Endermic method*.

M. franconiana. A term for *Lithotomy, suprapubic*.

M. medendi. (L. *medeor*, to heal. G. *Heilmethode*.) The mode by which the sick may be restored to health.

M. medicinalis. (F. *méthode médicinale*.) Old term for that chief part of medicine which demonstrates the modes of acting proper for obtaining health.

Methogastro'sis. (Μέθνη, drunkenness; γαστήρ, the stomach. F. *méthogastrose*.)

Disease of the stomach, the effect of indulgence in stimulating drinks.

Meth'ol. C₆H₁₂. One of the liquid hydrocarbons obtained from the destructive distillation of wood. It boils at 160° C. (320° F.)

Methomania. (Μέθη, drunkenness; μανία, madness. F. *méthomanie*; I. *metomania*; G. *Trunkfälligkeit*.) Insanity resulting from drunkenness.

Also, the same as *Dipsomania*.

Methonica. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

M. superba. Lam. Hab. India. Bulb used as a tonic and antiperiodic. The *Gloriosa superba*.

M. virescens. Kunth. (L. *viresco*, to grow green.) Hab. Senegal. Used as a poultice to a sprained joint.

Methonome. (F. *methonome*.) An instrument used in the treatment of stuttering. It is placed beneath the tongue to induce measured speech. (Billings.)

Methronene. C₁₈H₂₀. An aromatic liquid, boiling at about 322° C., and obtained by heating one volume of phenylmethylacrylic acid with 4 volumes of sulphuric acid and 6 volumes of water.

Meth'u. The same as *Methe*.

Meth'ule. Same as *Methyl*.

Methydric. (Μετρά, with; ὕδωρ, water. F. *méthydrique*.) Having water. Applied to the abnormal presence of water in the capsule of the lens.

Meth'yl. (Μέθυ, wine; ὕλη, stuff.) CH₃. The hypothetical organic radical of wood-spirit. Physiologically the introduction of methyl into an alkaloid changes its properties, rendering it a paralyzing agent, even if previously it produced convulsions.

M. acetanilide. C₉H₁₁NO. A substance occurring in colourless needles or tabular crystals, sparingly soluble in water, but readily in alcohol. It is used as an antipyretic and analgesic in doses of 2 to 6 grains. It is known in commerce as *Exalgine*.

M. acetate. CH₃.C₂H₃O₂. A colourless, mobile, fragrant liquid occurring in crude wood-spirit, and obtained by Dumas and Péligot from the distillation of methyl alcohol with glacial acetic acid and sulphuric acid. It dissolves in water, has a sp. gr. of .86684 at 0° C. (32° F.), a vapour density of 2.595, and boils at 59.5° C. (139.1° F.)

M.-acetylene. (CH₃.C=CH.) A gas obtained by heating propylene bromide with alcoholic potash. It has a powerful smell, takes fire readily, and burns with a smoky flame. It forms metallic compounds.

M. æsculetin. C₉H₅(OCH₃)O₃. A substance obtained by Eykman by heating æsculetin with a solution of caustic potash and methyl iodide in wood spirit. It crystallises in lustrous needles, which melt at 184° C. (363.2° F.) and dissolve in alkalis, the solution exhibiting a green fluorescence.

M. alcohol. (F. *alcool méthylique, esprit de bois*; I. *alcool metilico*; G. *Methylalcohol, Holzgeist, Holzessiggeist*.) CH₃O = CH₃(OH). Pyroligneous, or wood-naphtha. A spirit, obtained by destructive distillation of wood and neutralisation and repeated distillation of the product. It is a thin, colourless, alcohol-smelling fluid, having a sp. gr. of .798 at 20° C. (68° F.), a vapour density of 1.12, and a boiling-point of

METHYL.

66.5° C. (151.7° F.) Impure methyl alcohol is used in the arts, and for rendering ethyl alcohol undrinkable.

M. aldehyde. CH_2O . A colourless gas with a powerfully irritating smell. It is formed when the vapour of methyl alcohol, together with air, is led over a red-hot spiral of platinum wire.

M. alizarin. $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$. Alizarin, the colouring matter of madder, in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by methyl. It occurs in fine red crystals. It is one form of dihydroxymethylantraquinone, the other being *Chrysophanic acid*.

M. ammo'nium. Same as *Methylamine*.

M. amyl ether. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}=\text{CH}_3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$. An ethereal fluid, obtained by heating amyl chloride with caustic potash dissolved in methyl alcohol.

M. aniline. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$. A secondary aniline obtained, together with dimethylaniline, by the action of methyl iodide, bromide, or chloride on aniline. It is a fluid resembling aniline, boiling at 190° C. (374° F.)

M. aniline violet. See *Methylene violet*.

M. an'thracene. $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}=\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9$. CH_3 . Colourless shining tables, obtained by heating aloin with zinc dust. It is slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, freely in chloroform and benzene, and melts at 200° C. (392° F.) It is one of the solid constituents of coal-tar.

M. arbutin. $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_6$. A substance found, along with arbutin, in the leaves of *Arctostaphylos officinalis*.

M. atropin. Atropin in which the organic radical methyl has been introduced into the molecule. It paralyses the ends of motor nerves, but does not tetanise muscle.

M. ben'zene. C_6H_5 . CH_3 . Same as *Toluene*.

M. ben'zol. C_7H_8 . Same as *Toluol*.

M. ben'zoyl. The substance known as *Hypnone*.

M. blue. See *Methylene blue*.

M. bo'rate. $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{BO}_3=\text{B}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$. A limpid liquid, obtained by acting on anhydrous methyl alcohol with gaseous boron chloride. It has a sp. gr. of .9551 at 0° C. (32° F.), and boils at 72° C. (161.6° F.)

M. bo'ride. $\text{B}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$. A gaseous substance, obtained by acting on ethyl borate with zinc methyl. It is very pungent and irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes.

M. bro'mide. CH_3Br . A colourless liquid, first obtained by Bunsen, and prepared by acting upon methyl alcohol with bromine and amorphous phosphorus. It has a pleasant ethereal smell, and a sharp taste; it has a vapour density of 3.253, a sp. gr. of 1.73 at 0° C. (32° F.), and boils at 4.5° C. (40.1° F.)

M. bru'cin. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4=\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$. Bruclin in which the radical methyl has been introduced into the molecule. It paralyses the ends of the motor nerves like curare, but is not very poisonous.

M. car'bamate. $\text{CO} < \begin{smallmatrix} \text{NH}_2 \\ \text{OCH}_3 \end{smallmatrix}$. A crystalline substance, obtained by Dumas and Péligot; it may be prepared by passing the vapour of cyanic acid through methyl alcohol. It forms large deliquescent tables which melt at 55° C. (131° F.), and boil at 177° C. (350.6° F.)

M. car'bamine. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}=\text{CN} \cdot \text{CH}_3$. A

colourless liquid, obtained by heating methyl iodide with silver cyanide. It has a sp. gr. at 14° C. (57.2° F.) of .7557, and boils between 58° C. and 59° C. (136.4° F. and 133.2° F.), and has a very bad odour. When breathed it produces giddiness, vomiting, and headache.

M. car'bimide. $\text{CO} \cdot \text{NCH}_3$. A mobile liquid, obtained by Wurtz from the distillation of potassium cyanide and potassium methyl sulphate. Its vapour is suffocating and very irritating to the mucous membranes.

M. car'binol. CH_3

|
 $\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$. A synonym

of *Ethyl alcohol*.

M. chlo'ride. CH_3Cl . A colourless gas, obtained by acting upon methyl alcohol and zinc methyl, with hydrochloric acid or phosphorus pentachloride. It has a peculiar odour and a sweetish taste; it burns with a pale white flame, greenish at the edge; it is slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol; it has a vapour density of 1.736. When condensed it is used for producing cold and local anæsthesia by its evaporation. It possesses the anæsthetic properties of bichloride of methylene, but it is less easily administered. It was first obtained, but in an impure condition, by Dumas and Péligot. It is largely used in the preparation of aniline colours.

M. chlo'ride, dichlo'rated. (Δis , twice.) CHCl_3 . A synonym of *Chloroform*.

M. chlo'ride, monochlo'rated. (*Móvos*, single.) CH_2Cl_2 . A volatile liquid of sp. gr. 1.344, and vapour density 3.012.

M. chlo'ride, trichlo'rated. (*Tréís*, three.) CCl_4 . A synonym of *Carbon tetrachloride*.

M. chlo'roform. $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CCl}_3$. One of the two isomeric forms of *Trichlorethane*.

M. co'nicin. A volatile, colourless, liquid base, found in the *Conium maculatum*. It has a hemlock-like smell, refracts light strongly, and is but slightly soluble in water.

M. co'nine. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{N}=\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{NCH}_3$. Coniine, the alkaloid of hemlock, in which the radical methyl has been introduced into the molecule instead of one of the atoms of hydrogen, and acts on the spinal cord, causing paralysis of reflex action when administered to animals.

M. cre'asol. $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$. A substance contained in creasote; it boils at 215° C. (419° F.)

M. cro'to'nic acid. The term given by Frankland and Duppa, who first obtained it, to *Tiglic acid*.

M. cy'anides. The chief forms are: *M. carbamine*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}$, and *Acetonitril*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}$. They are colourless liquids formed when methyl iodide is heated with cyanide of silver. They are intensely poisonous.

M. ether. Same as *Methyl ether*.

M. ethyl-acetic acid. Same as *Valeric acid, secondary*.

M. ethyl ether. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}=\text{CH}_3$. C_2H_5

A mixed ether, obtained by acting with ethyl iodide upon potassium methylate. It boils at 11° C. (51.8° F.)

M. ethylene. A synonym of *Propylene*.

M. ethylic ether. A solution of methyl ether in ethylic ether. It has been used as an anæsthetic.

M. glyco'coll. A synonym of *Sarcosin*.

M. glyco'camin. A synonym of *Kreatin*.

METHYL.

M.-glyc'olyl guan'idine. Same as *Creatinine*.

M.-green. (F. *vert lumière*, v. *en cristaux*; G. *Lichtgrün*, *Grünpulver*.) A substance used by microscopists to stain nuclei of a green colour in fresh or recently fixed tissues; the best solution being a strong aqueous one, to which about 1 per cent. of acetic acid has been added. Inside the nucleus it stains nothing but the chromosomes or nuclein elements, having no affinity for nucleoli, nor for karyoplasm, nor for achromatic filaments. Outside the nucleus it stains some kinds of cytoplasm and sericin and amyloid substance, usually in tones of blue or violet.

M. guai'acol. $C_6H_6O_2$. A substance found in creasote, and boiling at $205^{\circ}C.$ ($401^{\circ}F.$)

M.-guan'idine. $C_2H_7N_3 = CH_3N_2(CH_3)$. A deliquescent, crystalline, alkaline substance, obtained by heating hydrochloride of methylamine with cyanamide, and treating the resulting hydrochloride of guanidine with silver oxide.

M. guan'idine ace'tate. A synonym of *Kreatin*.

M. guan'ido-ace'tic ac'id. A synonym of *Creatin*.

M. hip'purate. $C_9H_8(CH_3)NO_3$. A substance crystallising in long white prisms, which melt at $80.5^{\circ}C.$, and decompose at $250^{\circ}C.$ ($482^{\circ}F.$), with formation of ammonia and benzonitril.

M. - hydan'toin. $CO < \begin{matrix} N(CH_3) - CH_2 \\ | \\ NH - CO \end{matrix}$

A crystalline product of the decomposition of creatinine; and also obtained by fusing sarcosin and urea together. It melts at $145^{\circ}C.$ ($293^{\circ}F.$)

M.-hydran'toin. Same as *M. hydantoin*.

M. hy'drate. (*Υδρω*, water.) Same as *M. alcohol*.

M., hy'drated ox'ide of. See *Wood spirit*.

M. hy'dride. CH_4 . Same as *Marsh gas* or *Methane*.

M.-hydrobr'omic e'ther. Same as *M. bromide*.

M. hy'dro-qui'none. $C_7H_6O_2$. A substance obtained, along with glucose and hydroquinone, from arbutin when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

M. hydrosul'phide. $CH_3.SH$. A colourless, malodorous liquid, discovered by Dumas and Péligot. It is prepared by heating potassium hydrosulphide with methyl sulphate; it boils at $21^{\circ}C.$ ($69.8^{\circ}F.$)

M. i'odide. (F. *iodure de méthyle*; I. *ioduro di metile*; G. *Jodmethyl*.) CH_3I . A colourless, ethereal-smelling, highly refracting liquid, obtained by acting upon methyl alcohol with iodine and amorphous phosphorus. It was discovered by Dumas and Péligot. It has a sp. gr. of 2.269 at $25^{\circ}C.$ ($77^{\circ}F.$), a vapour density of 5.417, and boils at $42.5^{\circ}C.$ ($108.5^{\circ}F.$) It combines with many of the alkaloids, and reduces their poisonous properties. It has been applied as a vesicant generally, and to the cervix uteri in inflammatory thickening. Its vapour is hypnotic, but very exciting to the heart and irritating to the respiratory mucous membrane.

M. isocy'anate. (*Ισος*, equal to.) A synonym of *M. carbimide*.

M. isocy'anide. (*Ισος*, equal to.) A synonym of *M. carbamine*.

M.-ke'tol. An isomer of *Skatol*.

M.-lac'tic ac'id. $C_3H_5(CH_3)O_3$. It boils at $141^{\circ}F.$, and has at $0^{\circ}C.$ a sp. gr. of 1.0898.

M. mercap'tan. Same as *M. hydrosulphide*.

M. mor'phin. $C_{17}H_{18}(CH_3)NO_3 + H_2O$. Morphia in which a molecule of methyl has been substituted. It is identical with codein. The salt retains the hypnotic power of morphin, but has lost all trace of its convulsant action. It causes paralysis by acting on the end-organs of the motor nerves.

M.-naph'thalin. $C_{11}H_{10}$. One of the solid constituents of coal-tar.

M. nic'otin. Nicotin in which the introduction of the organic radical methyl has altered the molecular composition. It differs from nicotin in having no tetanising action upon the cord, and in not paralysing the motorial end-plates.

M. ni'trate. $CH_3.NO_3$. A colourless liquid, with a slight ethereal odour, obtained by distilling methyl alcohol, nitrate of urea, and nitric acid together. It has a sp. gr. of 1.182 at $20^{\circ}C.$ ($68^{\circ}F.$); it boils at $60^{\circ}C.$ ($140^{\circ}F.$)

M. ni'trite. $CH_3.NO_2$. A pleasant-smelling gas, obtained by the action of nitrous acid on methyl alcohol.

M.-no'nyl-ke'tone. $CH_3.CO.C_9H_{19}$. A colourless liquid, forming the chief part of oil of rue. It boils at $225^{\circ}C.$ ($437^{\circ}F.$), and has a blue fluorescence.

M.-or'ange. Sulphobenzeneazodimethylamine. Used to detect the presence of a free acid, which turns its yellow solution pink; carbonic acid produces no change.

M. ox'alate. $C_2(CH_3)_2O_4$. A colourless substance, obtained by distilling together anhydrous oxalic acid and methylic alcohol. It dissolves in alcohol, and also in water, but with decomposition, melts at $51^{\circ}C.$ ($123.8^{\circ}F.$), and boils at $162^{\circ}C.$ ($323.6^{\circ}F.$)

M. oxide. Same as *Ether, methylic*.

M.-pelletie'r'in. $C_{18}H_{17}NO_2$. A liquid alkaloid found by Tanret in the bark of the stem and root of the pomegranate. It is soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and boils at $215^{\circ}C.$ ($419^{\circ}F.$)

M. propyloxyben'zol. Same as *Thymol*.

M.-pro'pyl-qui'no'l. Same as *Thymohydroquinone*.

M. quinine'. Quinine modified by the introduction of the organic radical methyl into each molecule. The alkaloid possesses a paralysing but no convulsant action.

M. sali'cy'late. $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2.CH_3$. The chief constituent of oil of wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*, of the oil of sweet birch, *Betula lenta*, and of the oil of *Andromeda Leschenaultii*. It has a pleasant refreshing smell, and boils at $217^{\circ}C.$ ($422.6^{\circ}F.$)

M. sali'cylic ac'id. $C_6H_4(OCH_3)CO_2H$. A crystalline substance, obtained by heating methyl salicylate with caustic potash and methyl iodide. It forms large monoclinic tablets or prisms, which melt at $98.5^{\circ}C.$ ($209.3^{\circ}F.$)

M. silicate. $Si(OCH_3)_4$. A colourless, pleasant-smelling, ethereal liquid, obtained by distillation of a mixture of methyl alcohol and silicon tetrachloride. It is soluble in water, and has a sp. gr. of 1.0589 at $0^{\circ}C.$ ($32^{\circ}F.$)

M. strychnin. Strychnin in which the radical methyl has been introduced into the

METHYLAL—METHYLENE.

molecule in substitution for an atom of hydrogen. It does not affect the spinal cord when administered to animals, but causes paralysis of the motor nerve-endings like curare.

M. succinic acid. Same as *Pyrotartaric acid*.

M. sulphate, acid. $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{H} \cdot \text{SO}_4$. Same as *Methylsulphuric acid*.

M. sulphate, neutral. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_4$. A colourless, alliaceous, oily liquid, obtained by Dumas and Péligot by distilling methyl alcohol with eight or ten times the amount of strong sulphuric acid. It has a sp. gr. of 1.327 at 18° C. (64.4° F.), and a boiling point of 188° C. (370.4° F.).

M. sulphide. $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}$. A colourless, mobile, malodorous liquid, obtained by the action of hydrogen sulphide on a solution of caustic potash in methyl alcohol. It boils at 41° C. (105.8° F.), and has a sp. gr. of .845 at 21° C. (69.8° F.).

M. sulphonic acid. $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{SO}_3\text{H}$. A viscid, uncrystallisable fluid, obtained by Kolbe on heating methyl iodide with a concentrated solution of potassium sulphite, converting the resulting potassium methyl sulphonate to a lead salt, and decomposing this with hydrogen sulphide.

M. sulphuric acid. $\text{H}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_4$. A crystalline substance, obtained by Dumas and Péligot from the action of methyl alcohol on twice its volume of sulphuric acid; it is very deliquescent.

M. sulphuric ether. Same as *M. sulphate, neutral*.

M. thebaïn. Thebain, one of the opium alkaloids in which methyl has been introduced into the molecule. When injected it does not affect the cord, but it paralyses the motorial end-plates like curare.

M. theobromine. Same as *Caffeïn*.

M. toluene. A substance obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of methyl iodide and crystallised bromotoluene. It boils at 136° C. (276.8° F.).

M. toluol. C_8H_{10} . One of the neutral liquid hydrocarbons of coal-tar.

M. uramine. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_2(\text{NH}_2)_2(\text{NH})$. Diamido-imido-ethane. A product of the decomposition of creatin.

M.-urarine. A synonym of *M. guanidine*.

M. ure'a. $\text{CO} < \text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$. A crystalline

substance, occurring in long transparent prisms when dry ammonia gas acts on methyl carbimide, or when a solution of potassium cyanate is evaporated with sulphate of methylamine.

M. urethane. Same as *M. carbamate*.

M. uric acid. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)\text{N}_3\text{O}_8$. A crystalline substance, formed when lead urate is heated with methyl iodide; it forms thin prisms, soluble in boiling-water, insoluble in boiling alcohol and in cold water.

M. veratrin. The alkaloid of ceevadilla in which methyl has been introduced into the molecular composition. It possesses a paralysing but no convulsant action.

M. violet. See *Methylene violet*.

M. xanthin. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$. A colourless crystalline substance found, in small quantity, in the urine. Also called heteroxanthin.

Methylal. (F. *méthylal*; I. *metilalo*; G. *Methylal*.) $\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2$. A mobile, aromatic liquid of ethereal odour, obtained by Malagutti from the oxidation of methylic alcohol

with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid. It boils at 42° C. (107.6° F.), has a sp. gr. of .855 at 18° C. (64.4° F.), a vapour density of 2.625, and is soluble in water. It is converted on further oxidation into formic acid. Hypodermically used in animals it produces anæsthesia without preliminary excitement. In man it produces rapid, but short, anæsthesia when inhaled or taken internally; in animals it is an antidote to strychnine. It has been used in cases of insanity and in gastrodynia, and has been given hypodermically, but in this way produces much local irritation and sometimes gangrene. It is a local anæsthetic. Dose, 15 to 30 minims.

Methylamine. $\text{CH}_3\text{N} = \text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$. Ammonia in which an atom of hydrogen has been replaced by one of methyl. It was discovered by Wurtz in 1849, and may be obtained by heating methyl iodide or methyl nitrate with ammonia. It is found in herring-brine, in the decomposition of alkaloids, and in the distillation of animal matter and of wood; it occurs in nature in the *Mercurialis annua* and *M. perennis*, being known in its impure form as *Mercurialin*. It is colourless, of an ammoniacal and somewhat fishy smell, soluble in water, and burning with a bright yellow flame; it condenses near 0° C. (32° F.) to a mobile liquid.

Methylammonia. Same as *Methylamine*.

Methylarsen. A radical containing methyl and arsenic.

M. dichloride. (*Δís*, twice.) $\text{As}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2$. A heavy, mobile liquid, obtained when cacodylic acid is heated in a current of hydrochloric acid gas. It is violently irritating, producing when inhaled a swelling of the face and eyes with acute pain.

Methylated. Containing *Methyl*.

M. ether. See *Ether, methylated*.

M. spirit. Ethylic alcohol containing not less than 10 per cent. of methylic alcohol.

Methyldiphenylamine. $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{NCH}_3$. A liquid obtained when diphenylamine is heated with methyl iodide; it boils at 282° C. (539.6° F.); and is used in the preparation of blue colouring matters.

Methylé. (*Μερά*, after; *ὑλη*, the material of which a thing is made. F. *méthyle*; G. *Nachstoff*.) Term for secondary material.

Methylene. (F. *méthylene*; I. *metilene*; G. *Methylen*.) CH_2 . A hypothetical radical of the hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n} .

M. acetate. $\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$. An oily liquid, boiling about 170° C., formed by heating methylene iodide with silver acetate.

M. azure. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{SO}_2$. An oxidation product of *M. blue*.

M. bichloride. (L. *bis*, twice.) Same as *M. dichloride*.

M., bihydrate of. The same as *Wood-spirit*.

M. blue. (F. *bleu de méthylène*; I. *azzurro di metilene*; G. *Methylenblau*.) $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_3\text{SCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. One of the sulphuretted colouring matters derived from amidobases, which has the property of staining the living tissues when injected into a vein, and has a special affinity for the peripheral ends of sensory nerves. It is much employed in bacteriological researches. It is used also as a delicate test for hydrogen sulphide. For this purpose the solution to be tested is

mixed with 2 per cent. by volume of fuming nitric acid and a few grains of sulphate of para-amidodimethylanilin are added; when these are dissolved, a few drops of a dilute solution of iron chloride are stirred in. If hydrogen sulphide be present the solution becomes of a pure blue colour.

M. dichloride. (F. *chlorure de méthyle monochlorée*; G. *Methylenchlorid*, *Chlormethylchlorür*.) CH_2Cl_2 . A colourless, mobile, volatile fluid, first obtained by Reynault, by acting on methyl chloride with chlorine in the sunlight, and also formed by acting upon chloroform with nascent hydrogen. It boils at 40°C . (104°F .), has a sp. gr. at 0°C . (32°F .) of 1.360, and a vapour density of 3.012. It is an anæsthetic. Also called *Dichlormethane*.

A substance was recommended as an anæsthetic by Richardson under this name, who affirmed that its action is similar to, but more rapid than, chloroform, and that it does not produce any previous excitement; but Reynauld and Villejean have shown that it is a mixture of four parts of chloroform with one of methylic alcohol.

M. diiodide. ($\Delta\text{is.}$) CH_2I_2 . A yellowish, strongly refracting liquid, obtained by acting on sodium ethylate with iodoform. It has a sp. gr. at 5°C . (41°F .) of 3.342, and boils with partial decomposition at 181°C . (357.8°F .) It is an anæsthetic and hypnotic.

M. dimethyl ether. Same as *Methylal*.

M. dimethylate. Same as *Methylal*.

M. ether. A mixture of methylene bichloride and ethylic ether, suggested by Richardson as an agreeable and safe anæsthetic.

M. hydrate. Same as *Methylic ether*.

M., hydrobromate of. Same as *Methyl bromide*.

M. iodide. Same as *M. diiodide*.

M., oxide of. Same as *Paraformaldehyde*, formerly called *Diozymethylene*.

M. violet. $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{SO}$. A reddish-blue anilin dye, slightly soluble in hot water; useful as a selective stain for lardacein in cases of amyloid disease, and as a nuclear stain for bacteria.

Methylene bichloride. See *Methylene dichloride*.

M. biniodide. See *Methylene diiodide*.

M. iodide. See *Methylene diiodide*.

Methyleneic. Relating to *Methylene*.

M. chloride. Same as *Methylene dichloride*.

Methyleneum. Same as *Methylene*.

Methylhydroquinone. A substance produced, along with glucose and hydroquinone, by the action of dilute acids on arbutin.

Methylia. Same as *Methylamine*.

Methylic. (F. *méthylique*; I. *metilico*; G. *methylhaltig*.) Of, or belonging to, *Methyl*.

M. alcohol. Same as *Methyl alcohol*.

M. chloride. Same as *Methyl chloride*.

M. chloroform. Chloroform made from methylic alcohol. It is purified with some difficulty.

M. ether. See *Ether, methylic*.

M. ethylic ether. See *Methyl-ethylic ether*.

M. hydride. The same as *Marsh gas*, or *Methane*.

M. iodide. Same as *Methyl iodide*.

Methylindol. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}.\text{CH}_3$. An oily liquid obtained, along with carbon dioxide, by heating methylindolcarboxylic acid. It has an aromatic smell, and boils at 239°C . (462.2°F .)

Methylum trichloratum sul-

furo'so-chloridum. A white crystalline substance used as *Carbon trichloride*.

Methylnorhemipinic acid. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OCH}_3)\text{OH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2.2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A crystalline substance, obtained by heating hemipinic acid with hydriodic acid.

Methylnormec'onic. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OCH}_3)(\text{OH})\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$. A crystalline substance, formed when meconin is heated with hydrochloric acid; it melts at 125°C . (257°F .)

Methylnor'ar'cotin. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_7$. One of the alkaloids of opium obtained by Mathiessen and Foster in 1868.

Methylnorop'ianic ac'id. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OCH}_3)\text{OH}(\text{COH})\text{CO}_2\text{H}$. A crystalline substance, formed by heating opianic acid with hydrochloric acid. It forms nacreous plates, or long transparent prisms, which effloresce in the air.

Methyloxychin'icine. $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}$. One of the forms of antipyrin, the other being dimethyloxychin'icine. It may be employed in place of dimethyloxychin'icine for reducing temperature in cases of typhoid and other fevers. Dose, thirty grains hourly for three hours.

Methylparoxybenzo'ic ac'id. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{OCH}_3.\text{COOH}$. Same as *Anisic acid*.

Methylphenylac'etone. The substance known as *Acetone*.

Methyltrop'idin. (F. *méthyltropidine*; I. *metiltropidina*; G. *Methyltropidin*.) A syrupy, colourless oil, smelling of tropidin, and obtained by acting on tropidin with methyl iodide.

Methypostro'sis. (Μετὰ, signifying change; ὑπό, under; στρώσις, a spreading. F. *méthypostrose*.) Term for the changing of the bedding of the sick.

Meth'ysis. (Μέθυσις, drunkenness; from μέθυ, to be drunken with wine; from μέθυ, wine. F. *méthyse*.) Drunkenness; intoxication by stimulating drinks.

Methys'mus. (Μέθυσμα, an intoxicating drink.) Intoxication.

Methyst'ic. (Μεθυστικός, intoxicating. F. *méthystique*; I. *metistico*.) Of, or belonging to, drunkenness; intoxicating.

Methystica. (Μεθυστικός.) Substances producing intoxication.

Methysticin. (I. *metisticina*.) A colourless, tasteless substance, first obtained by Morson from the root of *Piper methysticum*; it crystallises in needles, is sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether, and fuses at 120°C . (248°F .) Also called *Kava'in*.

Methystophyllum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ*.

M. glauc'um. (L. *glaucus*, bluish-grey.) The Bosjesman's tree. An infusion has been used in bronchitis.

Me'tis. (F. *métis*, half-breed; Old F. *mestis*; from Low L. *mixtitiis*, mixed, according to Skeat; from S. *mestizo*; from L. *mixtus*, mixed, according to Littré.) A half-breed between a European and an Indian.

Also, a half-breed containing one sixteenth negro blood.

Metoar'ion. (Μετὰ, after; ὠάριον, a small egg.) Raciborski's term for a *Corpus luteum*.

Metoar'ium. Same as *Metoarion*.

Metodonti'asis. (Μετὰ, after; ὀδοντῖα, to cut teeth. F. *métodontiase*; G. *das zweite Zähnen*.) Term for secondary dentition.

Also, a faulty development of the teeth.

Metœ'cesis. (Μετὰ, beyond; ὄκας, a

house. *F. métécèse.*) Term for *Dislocation*, or a change of place or seat.

Metœ'cious. (*Μετὰ*, among, between; *οἶκος*, house.) Term applied to Fungi which pass through separate sections of their complete development upon different hosts.

Metœ'cism. (*Μετὰ*, among or between; *οἶκος*, house.) In Fungi, the change of host which is required in order that the successive stages of development may be completed. It occurs in the Uredineæ.

Metop'ages. (*Μέτωπον*, the forehead; *πήγνυμι*, to fasten together. *F. metopage*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a rare form of monstrosity in which twins are united by their foreheads and vertex only.

Metopan'tra. (*Μέτωπον*; *ἄντρον*, a cavern.) The frontal sinuses.

Metopantral'gia. (*Μέτωπον*; *ἄντρον*; *ἄλγος*, pain. *F. metopantralgie*; *G. Stirnhöhlenschmerz.*) Pain in the frontal sinus.

Metopantritis. (*Μέτωπον*; *ἄντρον*. *F. metopantrite*; *G. Stirnhöhlenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

Metopan'tron. (*Μέτωπον*; *ἄντρον*. *F. sinus frontale*; *G. Stirnhöhle.*) The frontal sinus.

Metopan'trum. Same as *Metopantron*.

Metop'ë. (*Μέτωπον*, the forehead.) Applied by Huxley to the face of the crab.

Metop'ic. (*Μέτωπον*. *F. metopique.*) Belonging to the forehead.

M. diam'eter, antero-posterior. (*Διαμετρίω*, to measure through; *anterior*, in front; *posterior*, hinder. *F. diamètre antéro-postérieur* *métopique*; *G. Metopiallänge.*) A line stretching from the metopion to the occipital point.

M. point. (*F. point métopique.*) In Craniology, the same as *Metopion*.

M. suture. (*L. sutura*, a seam. *F. suture metopique.*) Same as *Suture, frontal*.

Metop'ion. (*Μέτωπον*, the forehead.) The *Glabella*.

Also, in Craniology, the point in the skull where a line, drawn from the highest point of one frontal protuberance to the other, crosses the median line.

Also (*μετώπιον*, an aromatic Egyptian ointment), a synonym of *Galbanum*.

Also, an ointment containing galbanum.

Metopism. (*Μέτωπον*.) A term applied to human skulls in which the mid-frontal suture is persistent.

Metop'ium. Same as *Metopion*.

Metopodyn'ia. (*Μέτωπον*, the forehead; *δύνη*, pain.) Pain in the forehead.

Metop'on. (*Μέτωπον*; from *μετά*, beyond; *ὤψ*, the face.) The forehead.

Metoposcopic. (*F. metoposcopique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Metoposcopy*.

Metoposcopy. (*Μέτωπον*, the forehead; *σκοπέω*, to observe. *F. métoscopie*; *I. metaposcopia*; *S. metaposcopia*; *G. Stirnschau.*) An examination of the forehead for a physiological or nosological inquiry.

Metop'um. Same as *Meiopon*.

Metosteon. (*Μετὰ*, beyond; *ὀστέον*, a bone.) A lateral backward-projecting process on each side of the posterior portion of the sternum of some birds.

Metov'um. (*Μετά*, with; *L. ovum*, an egg.) The entire egg of a bird, consisting of the true ovum and the surrounding nutrient matter.

Metox'enous. (*Μετὰ*, among, between; *ξένος*, a stranger.) Same as *Metæcious*.

Me'tra. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; from *μήτηρ*, a mother. *F. matrice*; *G. Gebärmutter.*) The uterus or womb.

Metracine'sis. (*Μήτρα*; *ἀκίνησις*, quiescence.) Feebleness of labour pains.

Me'træ. (*Μήτρα*, the womb. *F. arrièrefaix*; *G. Nachgeburt.*) The secundines, or after-birth.

Metraë'mia. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *αἷμα*, blood. *F. métrémie.*) A turgescence or blood congestion in the womb.

Metraemorrhag'ia. (*Μήτρα*; *αἱμορραγία*, violent bleeding. *F. métrémorrhagie*; *G. Mutterblutfluss, Mutterblutsturz.*) Hæmorrhage from the uterus.

Metraemorrhag'ic. (*F. métrémorrhagique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Metraemorrhagia*.

Metraë'morrhoids. See *Metrahemorrhoids*.

Metrahymen'i'tis. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ὕμιν*, a membrane.) Endometritis; inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus.

Metral'gia. (*Μήτρα*; *ἄλγος*, pain. *F. métralgie*; *I. metralgia*; *S. metralgia*; *G. Gebärmuttererschmerz.*) Pain in the womb.

Metral'gic. (*F. métralgique*; *G. metralgisch.*) Of, or belonging to, *Metralgia*.

Metranæ'mia. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ἀναιμία*, a deficiency of blood. *F. métranémie*; *G. Blutmangel in der Gebärmutter.*) Deficiency of blood in the womb.

Metranas'trophë. (*Μήτρα*; *ἀναστροφή*, a turning upside down. *F. métranas-trophie*; *G. Metranastrophie.*) Inversion of the uterus.

Metranastroph'ic. (*F. métranas-trophique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Metranastrophë*.

Metraneurys'mus. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ἀνευρυσμός*, a dilatation. *F. métraneurysme*; *G. Gebärmutterausdehnung.*) Dilatation of the uterus.

Also, dilatation of the vulva.

Metra'sia. See *Metratresia*.

Metratome. (*Μήτρα*; *τομή*, section. *F. métratome.*) Liégaard's term for an instrument for amputating the cervix uteri, having the form of a semicircular sickle on a long handle.

Metraton'ia. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ἀτονία*, slackness. *F. métratonie*; *G. Gebärmuttererschaffung.*) Atony, or want of contractile power, of the womb.

Metraton'ic. (*F. métratonique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Metratonia*.

Metratre'sia. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ἄτρητος*, unpierced. *F. métratrésie*; *G. Metratresie.*) Imperforation of the uterus.

Metratre'tic. (*F. métratrétique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Metratresia*.

Metratroph'ia. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ἄ*, negative; *τροφή*, nourishment.) Atrophy of the uterus.

Metraux'ë. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *αὔξη*, increase. *G. Vergrößerung der Gebärmutter.*) Hypertrophy, or increased size, of the uterus.

Me'tre. (*F. mètre*; from *L. metron*; from *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure; from Aryan root *ma*, to measure.) The French fundamental unit of the measures of length, as well as of all other weights and measures. It is the ten-millionth part of a meridian of the earth measured from

METRECHOSCOPE—METRIC.

the pole to the equator, and is equal to 39·370432 inches, or about one and one-ninth of an English yard.

M. angle. (L. *angulus*, a corner. F. *mètre angle*; G. *Meterwinkel*.) The angle which the line of fixation makes with the median line (or line perpendicular to the base line joining the centres of the two eyes) when an object one metre distant is regarded. The metre angle bears a constant relation to the refraction of the eye. When the object is at an infinite distance, both the convergence and refraction are nil; when the object is at a distance of 1 metre the angle of convergence is 1 metre angle, and the refraction required is = 1 diopter; when at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ metre the angle of convergence is 2, and the necessary refraction 2 diopters. The metre angle varies slightly for each person, according to the length of the base line, or distance between the centres of the two eyes. Nagel takes 64 mm. as its average length (the extremes being 50 and 75 mm.) Nagel finds the metre angle really corresponds to 1° 50'.

M.-lens. See *Lens, metre-*.

Metrechoscope. (Μέτρον, a measure; ἤχη, a sound; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *métréchoscope*.) An instrument for measuring and for ascertaining sound.

Metrechoscopy. (Μέτρον; ἤχη, a sound; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *métréchoscopie*.) An exploration or auscultation of the measure and kind of sound.

Metrectaneus. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἐκτανύω, to extend. F. *métrectane*; G. *Mutter-spiegel*.) An instrument for examining the uterus.

Metrectasia. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἐκτασις, an extension. F. *métrectasie*; G. *Gebärmutterausdehnung*.) Dilatation of the uterus.

Metrectasy. Same as *Metrectasia*.

Metrectatic. (F. *métrectatique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrectasia*.

Metrectomy. (Μήτρα.) Same as *Hysterectomy*.

Metrectopia. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἐκτοπος, out of place. F. *métrectopie*.) Displacement, or deviation from the normal position, of the womb.

Metrectopic. (F. *métrectopique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrectopia*.

Metrectopy. Same as *Metrectopia*.

Metrelco'sis. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἔλκος, an ulcer. F. *métrélcose*; G. *Gebärmuttergeschwür*.) Ulceration of the womb.

Metrelo'sis. (Μήτρα; ἐιλέω, to roll round.) Inversion of the uterus.

Metremphractic. (F. *métremphrac-tique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metremphraxis*.

Metremphraxis. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct. F. *métremphraxie*; I. *metrenfrassia*; S. *metrenfrasis*; G. *Uterusinfarkt*.) Congestion or an over-loaded condition of the blood-vessels and substance of the uterus.

The term has been used to denote many different conditions, such as chronic endometritis and cancer.

Metremphyse'ma. (Μήτρα; ἐμφύσιμα, a windy swelling. F. *métremphysème*; G. *Metremphysem*.) The same as *Physometra*.

Metremphysematic. (F. *métremphysématique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metremphysema*.

Metren'chyta. (Μητρεγχύτης, a syringe for injections into the womb. F. *métren-*

chytes; G. *Muttermittels*.) A term applied to liquid medicines injected into the womb.

Metren'chytes. (Μητρεγχύτης. F. *metrenchyte*; I. *metrenchite*; G. *Gebärmutter-spritze*.) Ancient name for an instrument and siphon, or a syringe with which medicated liquors were injected into the uterus, according to Galen, *Meih. Med.* v, 5.

Metrepide'mia. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἐπιδήμιος, among the people. F. *métrepidémie*; G. *Metrepidemie*.) Term for a peculiar and general liability to disorders of the female sexual functions, as menorrhagia, metritis, and puerperal fever.

Metre'ta. Same as *Metretes*.

Metre'tes. (Μετροτής.) The common liquid measure of the Greeks holding about nine gallons.

Metreury's'ma. (Μήτρα, the womb; εὐρύς, wide. F. *métreuryisme*; G. *Metreuryisma*.) A morbid widening or dilatation of the uterus.

Metreury'smatic. (F. *métreurysmatique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metreuryisma*.

Metrhæmorrhoids. (Μήτρα, the womb; αιμορροΐς, a pile. F. *métrémorrhôide*; G. *Hämorrhoiden des Muttermundes*.) Uterine hæmorrhoids, being varicose dilatations of the veins of the mucous membrane of the neck of the womb.

Metrhelco'sis. See *Metrelcosis*.

Metrhelolo'sis. See *Metrelo'sis*.

Metrhymen'i'tis. (Μήτρα, the womb; ὑμὴν, a thin skin.) A synonym of *Endometritis*.

Met'ria. (Μήτρα, the womb.) A term under which is included all acute affections of the puerperal state.

Also, a synonym of *Puerperal fever*.

Metric. (F. *métrique*; from L. *metricus*; from Gr. μετρικός, pertaining to measuring. I. *metrico*; S. *metrico*; G. *metrisch*.) Pertaining to measure, or to the *Metre*.

M. meas'ure, cu'bic. 1-10th of a stere = 1 decistere = 3·532 cubic feet. 10 decistères = 1 stere or cubic metre = 35·317 cubic feet. 10 steres = 1 decastere = 353·166 cubic feet.

M. meas'ure of capacity. The litre is taken as the unit, being the cube of the tenth part of a metre. 1-1000th of a cubic decimetre or litre is 1 millilitre = 16·903 minims; 10 millilitres = 1 centilitre = 2·817 fluid drachms; 10 centilitres = 1 decilitre = 176 imperial pints; 10 decilitres = 1 litre = 1·761 imperial pints; 10 litres = 1 decalitre = 2·201 imperial gallons; 10 decalitres = 1 hectolitre = 2·751 imperial bushels; 10 hectolitres = 1 kilolitre = 27·512 imperial bushels. A millilitre or cubic centimetre, c.c. = ·061028 cubic inches; a centilitre, c.l. = ·61028 cubic inches; a decilitre, d.l. = 6·1028 cubic inches; a litre, l. = 61·028 cubic inches; a decalitre, D.l. = 610·28 cubic inches; a hectolitre, H.l. = 6102·8 cubic inches; a kilolitre, K.l. = 61028 cubic inches; a myrialitre, M.l. = 610280 cubic inches.

M. meas'ure of length. The metre is taken as the unit. 1-1,000,000th of a metre is 1 micromillimetre = ·000039 inch; 1-10,000th of a metre is 1 micrometre or micron; 1-1000th of a metre is 1 millimetre, m.m. = ·03937 inch; 1-100th of a metre is 1 centimetre, c.m. = ·3937 inch; 1-10th of a metre is 1 decimetre, d.m. = 3·93704 inches; 1 metre, m. = 39·37043 inches 3·281 feet; 10 metres is 1 decametre, D.m. = 393·70432 inches, or 32·809 feet, or 10936 yards; 100 metres is 1 hectometre, H.m. = 3937·0432

inches, or 109·363 yards; 1000 metres is 1 kilometre, K.m. = 39370·432 inches, or 1093·63 yards, or 0·621 mile; 10,000 metres is 1 myriametre, M.m. = 393704·32 inches, or 10936·33 yards, or 6·214 miles.

M. measure of surface. The are is taken as the unit. 100 sq. millimetres = 1 sq. centimetre = ·155 sq. inch; 100 sq. centimetres = 1 sq. decimetre = 15·500 sq. inches; 100 sq. decimetres = 1 metre = 10·764 sq. feet; 100 sq. metres = 1 sq. decametre or are = 119·603 sq. yards; 10 sq. ares = 1 decare = 0·247 acre; 100 sq. decametres = 1 hectare = 2·471 acres; 100 sq. hectares = 1 sq. kilometre = 247·113 acres; 100 sq. kilometres = 1 sq. myriametre = 24711·340 acres.

M. measure of weight. The gramme, gm., being the thousandth part of a kilogramme or the weight of distilled water at its greatest density which the unit of capacity, a litre, will contain, is taken as the unit = 15·43234874 troy grains. One milligramme, m.g. = ·0154 grain; one centigramme, c.g. = ·1543 grain; one decigramme, d.g. = 1·5432 grains; one decagramme, D.g. = 154·3234 grains; one hectogramme, H.g. = 1543·2348 grains; one kilogramme, K.g. = 15432·3487 grains; and one myriagramme, M.g. = 154323·4874 grains; one ounce avoirdupois = 28·35 grammes; one pound avoirdupois = 453·6 grammes.

M. scale. See *Measures of length*.

M. system. The system of weights and measures first adopted in France. The most important points are, that it is a decimal system; that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are correlated. The two data employed are the metre, and the weight of a cube of water, whose side is the hundredth part of a metre, or a gramme. The multiples of the metre are known by prefixes derived from the Greek, such as kilometre for a thousand metres; whilst the subdivisions of a metre are known by Latin prefixes, such as millimetre for the thousandth part of a metre.

Metric. (Μήτρα, the womb. F. *métrique*; G. *mütterlich*.) Of, or belonging to, the uterus.

Métrine. (Μήτρα, the womb.) The term proposed by William Farr for the specific poison of puerperal fever.

Metriopathia. The state of one who is *Metriopathia*.

Metriopath'ic. (Μέτριος, moderate; πάθος, a passion.) Continent; one whose passions are moderate.

Metriopterous. (Μέτριος, moderate; πτερον, a wing. F. *métriopère*; G. *mittelflügelig*.) Applied by Illiger to birds which have moderate-sized wings, that is to say, covering the base of the tail, when they are plaited or cross each other.

Metriopus. (Μέτριος, moderate; πούς, a foot. F. *métriope*; G. *mittelbeinig*.) Applied by Illiger to a bird that has moderate-sized feet, that is to say, extending about half the length of the body.

Metriorhynchus. (Μέτριος, moderate; ρύγχος, a beak. F. *métriorhynque*; G. *mittelschnäbelicht*.) Applied by Illiger to birds which have a moderate-sized beak, that is to say, nearly as long as the head.

Metric. (F. *métritique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metritis*.

Métritis. (Μήτρα, the womb. F. *métrite*; I. *metrite*; S. *metritis*; G. *Gebärmutterentzündung*.) Inflammation of the womb; it may be seated chiefly in the muscular wall, constituting *M., parenchymatous*, or in the mucous lining, constituting *Endometritis*.

M., acute. (L. *acutus*, sharp. F. *métrite aiguë*.) See *M., parenchymatous*.

M., cervic'al. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) Inflammation of the neck of the womb.

M., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) See *M., parenchymatous*.

M., corporeal. (L. *corpus*, the body.) Inflammation of the body of the womb.

M. dis'secans. (L. *dissecans*, part. of *dissecare*, to cut asunder. G. *nekrotisierende Metritis*.) Inflammation of the uterus accompanied with severe typhoid fever and fetid suppurating lochia. Portions of the uterus slough away in the course of 17 to 47 days; vesico-vaginal or peritoneal fistulae form with diphtheritic ulcers, and death follows.

M., dissect'ing. See *M. dissecans*.

M. exfoliati'va. (L. *exfolio*, to strip off leaves.) Same as *M. dissecans*.

M., fund'al. (L. *fundus*, the bottom of a thing.) Same as *M., corporeal*.

M. gravida'rum. (L. *gravida*, a pregnant woman. G. *Metritis in der Schwangerschaft*.) Inflammation of the uterus occurring in pregnancy.

M., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding. F. *métrite hémorragique*.) The form in which there is bleeding from the mucous surface, or extravasation of blood into the tissues.

M., men'strual. (L. *menstrualis*, every month.) That form of chronic inflammation of the womb which is worse at each menstrual period.

M., mu'cous. (L. *mucus*, slime. F. *métrite muqueuse*.) Inflammation of the mucous lining of the womb. See *Endometritis*.

M., parenchym'atous. (Παρέγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the uterus. The uterine walls are infiltrated with a troubled fluid. The muscular tissue is yellowish-brown or black, granular, and presents fatty degeneration. The veins and lymphatics have thickened walls, and contain whitish or yellow cocci and pus. The intermuscular tissue presents yellow exsudates, with cocci, leucocytes, and their detritus, with scales of hæmoglobin. It occurs after delivery from bruising or tearing of the cervix uteri, or from septic infection, or it may be caused by operations on the cervix, or by intra-uterine applications, or it may, but rarely, result from sudden stoppage of menstruation or from cold. There is pain and tenderness on pressure; heaviness and subsequently fixature of the uterus from surrounding inflammatory deposit, if, as frequently happen, parametritis supervenes, and leucorrhœal discharge, if endometritis occurs; if it supervenes on parturition the lochia are scanty or ill-smelling. The constitutional symptoms from septic contamination are often severe, and death may ensue. Uncomplicated parenchymatous metritis is rare.

The chronic form may result in abscess, but more frequently shows itself in excessive growth of the connective tissue of the womb, differing little from the condition known as subinvolution of the uterus.

M., parenchym'atous, cervic'al. (Παρέγχυμα; L. *cervix*, the neck.) The form

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that is confined to the neck of the womb, which becomes swollen and tender. It may occur as a chronic disease, and produce much induration, simulating malignant disease.

M., parenchymatous, corporeal. (Παρίγχυμα; L. *corpus*, the body.) The form which involves the body of the womb only.

M., puerperal. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Inflammation of the womb occurring in connection with the puerperal state. There are after-pains, followed by rigors and fever, with tenderness of the organ, and generally suppression of the lochia. It may terminate in resolution, or may extend to the peritonæum, and end in suppurative or gangrenous metritis, becoming a form of puerperal fever.

M., puerperal, diffuse. (L. *puerpera*; *diffusus*, spread abroad.) A form which has considerable resemblance to erysipelas inflammation, and is caused by septic infection.

M., puerperal, gangrenous. (L. *puerpera*; Gr. γάγγραινα, an eating sore which ends in mortification.) The form of puerperal fever commencing in metritis which ends in gangrene, with fetid discharge, great and rapid prostration, low delirium, tympanites, and generally death.

M., puerperal, suppurative. (L. *puerpera*; *suppura*, to collect matter.) The form of puerperal fever commencing in a metritis which speedily becomes septic.

M. rheumatica. Rheumatic inflammation affecting the fibrous tissue of the uterus.

M. septicæ. (Σήψις, putrefaction. G. *septische Gebärmutterentzündung*.) The form accompanied by putrefactive changes.

M. venosa. (L. *vena*, a vein.) The uterine phlebitis which occasionally supervenes upon delivery.

Metriurous. (Μέτριος, moderate; ούρα, a tail. F. *métriure*; G. *mittelschwanzig*.) Applied by Illiger to birds which have the tail moderate, that is, as long as the tarsus.

Metroarctia. (Μήτρα, the womb; L. *arcto*, to strain or bind fast. F. *métroarctie*; G. *Gebärmutterverengerung*.) Term employed by Piorry for *Metrostenosis*.

Metroblennorrhœa. (Μήτρα, the womb; βλέννα, mucus; ροία, a flow. F. *métroblennorrhée*; G. *Metroblennorrhœe*, *Mutterschleimfluss*.) A mucous discharge from the uterus.

Metroblennorrhœic. (F. *métroblennorrhéique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metroblennorrhœa*.

Metroblennozemia. (Μήτρα, the womb; βλέννα, mucus; ζυμία, loss. F. *métroblennozémie*.) Excessive loss or discharge of mucus from the uterus.

Metrobotrytes. (Μήτρα, the womb; βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. F. *métrobotryte*.) A term, used by Joseph Clarke, for cauliflower excrescences of the uterus or womb.

Metrocace. (Μήτρα, the womb; κάκη, vice or evil. F. *metrocace*; G. *Metrokakie*.) Putrescency of the uterus.

Metrocampsic. (F. *metrocampsique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrocampsis*.

Metrocampsis. (Μήτρα, the womb; κάμψις, a curvature. F. *métrocampsie*; I. *metrocampsia*; G. *Umbeugung der Gebärmutter*.) Ohliquity of the uterus or womb.

Metrocarcinoma. (Μήτρα, the womb; καρκίνωμα, the disease cancer. F. *métro-*

carcinome; G. *Mutterkrebs*.) Cancer of the uterus.

Metrocarcinomatæic. (F. *metrocarcinomatæique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrocarcinoma*.

Metrocatarrhus. (Μήτρα, the womb; κατάρροος, catarrh. F. *métrocatarrhe*; G. *Mutterkatarrh*.) Catarrh of the womb, or leucorrhœa.

M. benignus. (L. *benignus*, mild.) Leucorrhœa.

M. contagiosus. (*Contagium*.) Gonorrhœa in the female.

M. malignus. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) Gonorrhœa in the female.

Metrocele. (Μήτρα, the womb; also the vulva and the vagina; κήλη, a tumour. F. *métrocele*; I. *metrocele*; S. *metrocele*; G. *Gebärmutterbruch*.) A term for *Hernia vaginal*.

Metrocelic. (F. *métrocélique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrocele*.

Metrocelis. (Μητήρ, a mother; κηλίς, a spot. F. *métrocelide*, *envie*; G. *Mutterfleck*, *Muttermahl*.) Old term for a *nævus maternus*, or mother's mark.

Metrocholo'sis. (Μήτρα, the womb; χολή, the bile. F. *métrocholose*; G. *gallichtes Kindbetterinfieber*.) Term for *Puerperal fever, bilious*.

Metrocolpocèle. (Μήτρα, κόλπος, a bosom-like hollow, and so the vagina; κήλη, a rupture.) Prolapse of the womb and the vagina.

Metrocyte. (F. *métrocyte*; from Gr. μήτρα, the womb; κύτος, a hollow.) A mother-cell; one which gives origin to daughter-cells.

Metrodynamometer. Same as *Hysterdynamometer*.

Metrodynia. (Μήτρα; δόνη, pain. F. *métrodynie*; I. *metrodinia*; S. *metrodinia*; G. *Gebärmutter-schmerz*.) Pain in the uterus.

Metrodystocia. (Μήτρα; δυστοκία, a painful delivery. F. *métrodystocie*.) Difficult or painful parturition because of an unusual condition of the uterus.

Metrodystocic. (F. *métrodystocique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrodystocia*.

Metroectasia. See *Metrectasia*.

Metroepidemia. See *Metrepidemia*.

Metrofibroma. (Μήτρα.) A fibroma of the womb.

Metrohæmia. Same as *Metræmia*.

Metrohæmorrhage. Same as *Metrorrhagia*.

Metroleucorrhœa. (Μήτρα, the womb; leucorrhœa. F. *métroleucorrhée*; G. *Gebärmutterschleimfluss*.) Uterine leucorrhœa, or a mucous discharge from the uterus.

Metroloxia. (Μήτρα; λοξός, oblique. F. *métroloxie*; I. *metroloxia*; S. *metroloxia*.) Obliquity of the womb.

Metroloxic. (F. *métroloxique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metroloxia*.

Metrolymphangitis. (Μήτρα, the womb; lymphangitis. F. *métrolymphangite*; I. *metrolinfangite*.) Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels of the uterus. The lymphatics may become dilated from purulent distension.

Metromalacoma. (Μήτρα; μαλακός, soft. F. *métromalacome*.) Softening of the womb. See *Hystermalacoma*.

Metromalacosis. (Μήτρα; μαλακός, soft. F. *métromalacose*.) The progress or formation of *Metromalacoma*.

Metroma'nia. (Μήτρα; μανία, madness. F. *metromanie*; I. *metromania*; S. *metromania*; G. *Mutterwuth*.) Term for *Nymphomania*.

Metromani'acal. (Μήτρα; μανία, madness. F. *metromaniague*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metromania*.

Metromelanorrhœ'a. (Μήτρα; μέλας, black; ροία, a flow. F. *métromélanorrhée*.) A dark bloody discharge from the womb.

Metrometer. (Μήτρα; μέτρον, a measure.) Same as *Hysterometer*.

Metrometry. (Μήτρα; μέτρον. F. *metrometrie*.) The measurement of the dimensions of the uterine cavity, as by the sound.

Metromy'zeus. (Μήτρα; μύζω, to suck. F. *le speculum pompe*; G. *Muttersauger*.) An instrument, in the form of a pump, applied to the womb for obtaining relief against suppressed menstruation.

Metron'eous. (Μήτρα; νάνος, a dwarf. F. *metronaneux*.) Having a small uterus.

Metron'cus. (Μήτρα, the womb; ὄγκος, a mass.) A uterine tumour.

Metroneu'ria. (Μήτρα; νεύρον, a nerve. F. *nétronervie*, *nétroneurie*, *nétroneurie*.) A nervous affection of the uterus.

Metroneuro'sis. (Μήτρα; νεύρον.) A nervous disorder dependent on affection of the womb.

Metronome. (Μέτρον, a measure; νόμος, a musical mode. F. *metronome*; G. *Metronome*, *Taktmesser*.) An instrument for measuring and marking musical time, and for the measurement of time in physiological experiments. It consists of an inverted pendulum moved by clock-work.

Metropar'alysis. (Μήτρα, the womb; παράλυσις, a palsy.) Atony or paralysis of the womb.

Metrop'athy. (Μήτρα; πάθος, disease. F. *métropathie*; I. *metropatia*; G. *Gebärmutter-leiden*.) Beau's term for diseases of the womb in general.

Metroperis'sia. (Μήτρα; περισσός, full. F. *métropérisie*; G. *Gebärmutterüber-nährung*.) Fulness or hypertrophy of the womb.

Metroperiton'i'tis. (Μήτρα; peritonitis. F. *métropéritonite*; I. *metroperitonite*; G. *Gebärmutterbauchfellentzündung*.) Inflammation of the uterus and of the peritonæum.

M. puerpera'lis. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) The form of puerperal fever commencing in inflammation of the womb which speedily spreads to the peritonæum. It frequently begins with a severe rigor, followed by high temperature, much fever, and great pain in the lower part of the abdomen; vomiting and diarrhœa are frequent, inflammations of other viscera occur, and death generally results.

Metroperit'tia. See *Metroperissia*.

Metrophlebitis. (Μήτρα, the womb; phlebitis. F. *métrophlébite*; I. *metroflebite*.) Inflammation of the veins of the womb. It is present in most cases of puerperal fever, and may result in small abscesses containing septic matter.

Metrophleghymen. See *Metrophlegmymen*.

Metrophleghymeni'tis. See *Metrophlegmymenitis*.

Metrophleg'mymen. (Μήτρα, the womb; φλέγμα, mucus; ὑμήν, a membrane. F. *métrophlegmyme*; G. *Schleimhaut der Gebärmutter*.) The mucous lining of the uterus.

Metrophlegmymeni'tis. (F. *métrophlegmyménite*; G. *Schleimhaut der Gebärmutter*.) Inflammation of the *Metrophlegmymen*.

Metrophlogo'sis. (Μήτρα, the womb; φλόγωσις, inflammation. F. *métrophlogose*; I. *metroflagost*.) Inflammation of the womb. See *Metritis*.

Metrophore. (Μήτρα.) Same as *Gynophore*.

Metroph'thisis. (Μήτρα; φθίσις, a wasting away. F. *métrophthisie*.) Tabes or wasting of the uterus.

Metrophy'ma. (Μήτρα; φῦμα, a swelling.) A tumour of the womb.

Metrophyseterion. (Μήτρα; φύσε-τηρ, an instrument for blowing.) An instrument for the topical application of gaseous remedies to the womb.

Metropletho'ra. (Μήτρα; πληθώρα, fulness. F. *metroplethore*; G. *Blutüberfluss in Gebärmutter*.) A plethoric or congested state of the uterus.

Metrop'olis. (L. *metropolis*; from Gr. μητρόπολις; from μήτηρ, a mother; πόλις, a city.) A mother-city or state.

In Natural History, used to denote the district of a geographical area occupied by special forms of life where the greatest number of typical forms occur.

Metropolypus. (Μήτρα; polypus. F. *métropolype*; I. *metropolipo*; G. *Gebärmutterpolyp*.) Polypus of the womb.

Metropropto'sis. (Μήτρα; πρόπτωσις, a fall forwards. F. *métroproptose*, *métroptose*; G. *Gebärmuttervorfall*.) Old term for procidentia uteri, or for prolapsus uteri, or falling down or descent of the womb.

Also, the name of a plaster included formerly in the London College Dispensatory, used against such an inconvenience.

Metropto'sis. (Μήτρα; πτώσις, a falling. F. *métroptose*; I. *metroptosi*; S. *metroptosis*; G. *Gebärmuttervorfall*.) Same as *Metroproptosis*.

Metropot'otic. (F. *métroptotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metropotosis*.

Metropyoph'thisis. (Μήτρα, the womb; πύον, pus; φθίσις, a wasting away. F. *metropyophthisie*.) Purulent tabes of the uterus.

Metrorrhag'ia. (Μήτρα, the womb; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth. F. *métrorrhagie*; I. *metrorragia*; S. *metrorragia*; G. *Gebärmutterblutfluss*.) An excessive discharge of blood from the womb which is not menstrual.

Metrorrhag'ic. (F. *métrorrhagique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrorrhagia*.

Metrorrhec'tic. (F. *métrorrhectique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrorrhæxis*.

Metrorrheu'ma. (Μήτρα, the womb; ῥεύμα, a flow. F. *métrorrheumatisme*; G. *Gebärmutter-Rheumatismus*.) A defective term intended to mean rheumatism of the womb.

Metrorrh'exis. (Μήτρα; ῥήξις, a rupture. F. *métrorrhézie*; I. *metrorressia*; S. *metrorrexia*; G. *Gebärmutterriss*, *Mutterriss*.) Rupture of the uterus.

Metrorrhœ'a. (Μήτρα; ροία, a flow. F. *métrorrhée*; I. *metrorrea*; G. *Metrorrhœe*.)

METRORRHOIC—METRYDRORRHŒA.

A discharge from the uterus, as of blood or mucus.

Also, the same as *Hydrorrhœa*.

Metrorrhœic. (F. *métorrhôïque*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrorrhœa*.

Metrorrhœis. (Μήτρα, the womb; ρέω, to flow. F. *métorrhôïde*.) An imperfect term intended to mean hæmorrhoidal affection of the womb.

Metrosalpingitis. (*Metrosalpinx*, the Fallopian tube. F. *métrosalpingite*; G. *Muttertrompetenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the *Metrosalpinx*, or Fallopian tube.

Also, inflammation of the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.

Metrosalpingorrhœgia. (*Metrosalpinx*; Gr. *ρήνυμι*, to burst forth. F. *métrosalpingorrhée*; G. *Muttertrompetenblutung*.) A defective term intended to mean hæmorrhage from the Fallopian tubes.

Metrosalpingorrhœxis. (*Metrosalpinx*; Gr. *ρήξις*, a breaking. F. *métrosalpingorrhéxie*.) Rupture of a Fallopian tube.

Metrosalpinx. (Μήτρα, the womb; σάλπιγξ, a trumpet. F. *trompe de Fallope*, t. *utérine*; G. *Gebärmuttertrompete*, *Muttertrompete*.) The Fallopian tube.

Metroscirrhus. (Μήτρα; σκίρρος, a hard tumour. F. *métrosquirrhe*, *métroscirrhe*; G. *Mutterkrebs*.) Scirrhus cancer of the womb.

Metroscolioia. (Μήτρα; σκολίωμα, a bend. F. *métroscolioie*; G. *Schiefstehen der Gebärmutter*.) Obliquity of the womb.

Metroscoliosis. (Μήτρα; σκολιός, oblique. F. *métroscoliose*.) The progress or formation of obliquity of the womb.

Metroscope. (Μήτρα; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *métroscope*; G. *Metroskop*.) An instrument by means of which the lower part of the womb may be examined by the ear.

Also, an instrument, devised by Nauche, through which, when introduced into the vagina and applied to the os uteri, the vascular sounds of the womb and the sounds of the fetal heart could be heard, and the movements of the fetal limbs felt.

Metroscope. (Μέτρον, a measure; σκοπέω, to observe.) An instrument for the observation of measurement.

M., Snellen's. (*Snellen*.) An instrument for ophthalmostatometric research. It consists of a telescope, in front of the object-glass of which are two mirrors, one placed above the other, and so arranged that each forms in opposite directions an angle of 45° with the axis of the tube of the telescope. At the extremities of a box at right angles to the telescope are two other mirrors, the reflecting surfaces of which are directed forwards parallel to the two central mirrors. The lateral mirrors are capable of sliding, so that they can be approximated to, or separated from, each other, their distance being read off on a rule.

Metroscopy. (Μήτρα; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *métroscopie*; G. *Untersuchung des Fruchthalters*.) The investigation of the condition of the womb by inspection, as with the speculum.

Metrosideros. (Μέτρον, a measure; σίδηρος, iron; on account of the hardness of the wood.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

M. albidia. Sieb. (L. *albidus*, whitish.) The *Metaleuca leucodendron*.

M. costata. Gärtner. (L. *costa*, a rib.)

Hab. New Holland. Supplies a red astringent gum.

M. gummifera. Gärtner. (L. *gummi*, gum; *fero*, to bear.) The *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

M. macassarensis. Rumpb. The *Mimusops manilkari*.

Metrosphongio'ma. (Μήτρα, the womb; sphongioma. F. *métrosphongioie*; G. *Gebärmutterknoten*.) A fungous tumour of the womb.

Metrostaxis. (Μήτρα, the womb; στάζω, to flow drop by drop.) A slight discharge of blood from the womb which is not menstrual, and which occurs intermittently in small quantities.

Metrosteno'sis. (Μήτρα; στένωσις, a being straitened. F. *métrosténose*; I. *metrostenosi*; G. *Gebärmutterverengung*.) Narrowing or coarctation of the womb.

Metrostere'sis. (Μήτρα; στήρησις, privation. F. *métrostèrese*; G. *Wegnahme der Gebärmutter*.) Extirpation or removal of the womb.

Also, deficiency of the womb.

Metrosteretic. (F. *métrosterétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrostere'sis*.

Metrosynize'sis. (Μήτρα, the womb; συνίησις, the running of two syllables into one. F. *métrosynizèse*.) Term used by Madame Boivin for the adhesion of the womb to adjacent parts.

Métrotome. (Μήτρα; τέμνω, to cut. F. *métrotome*.) An instrument for incising the canal of the neck of the womb.

Same as *Hysterotome*.

M.-scissors. A scissor-like instrument invented by Küchenmeister, and used for incision of the canal of the neck of the womb; one of the blades is sharp at one edge, and is caused to project when the handles are compressed.

M., Simpson's. An instrument formed on the principle of the *Bistouri caché* with a long handle.

Metrotom'ic. (F. *métrotomique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrotomy*.

Metrotomy. (Μήτρα; τέμνω, to cut. F. *métrotomie*; G. *Gebärmutterschnitt*.) The cutting into the uterus or womb, as in the Cæsarcan section.

Same as *Hysterotomy*.

Also, the use of the *Métrotome*.

Metrotylo'ma. (Μήτρα; τύλωμα, a callus or hardened portion of cuticle. F. *métrotylôme*; G. *Gebärmutterknoten*.) A hard, thickened, tumour-like portion of the womb.

Metroxylon. (Μήτρα; ξύλον, wood.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

M. lævë. Martius. (L. *lævis*, light.) The *M. sagu*.

M. Rumphii. Mart. The prickly sago-palm. Hab. India. One of the chief sources of sago.

M. sa'go. König. The *M. sagu*.

M. sa'gu. Rottboel. The spineless sago-palm. Hab. India. One of the chief sources of Sago.

Metrozoöt'ia. (Μήτρα; ζῶον, an animal. F. *métrozoötie*.) A wide-spread disposition to diseases of the female genital organs in cattle.

Metrozoöt'ic. (F. *métrozoétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Metrozoötia*.

Metrydrorrhœa. (Μήτρα, the womb; ὕδωρ, water; ροία, a flow. F. *métrodrorrhée*;

METRYPERÆMIA—MEYNERT.

G. Gebärmutterwasserfluss.) A discharge of watery fluid from the womb.

Metryperæmia. (Μήτρα; ὑπέρ, above; αἷμα, blood. F. *métrypérémie*.) The same as *Metropolethora*.

Metryperæsthesis. (Μήτρα; ὑπέρ; αἰσθησις, perception by the senses. F. *métryperesthésie*.) Too great sensibility of the womb.

Metrypercine sis. (Μήτρα; ὑπέρ; κίνησις, movement.) Unusual intensity of labour pains.

Metryperpathia. (Μήτρα; ὑπέρ; πάθος, disease. F. *métryperpathie*.) Serious disease of the womb.

Metryper trophy. (Μήτρα; ὑπέρ; τροφή, nourishment. F. *métrypertrophie*; G. Gebärmutterübernährung.) Hypertrophy of the womb.

Me'u. A name for the *Meum athamanticum*.

Me'um. (Μῆον; etym. variously given from *μαῖα*, a wetnurse; from *μῆιον*, less, the leaves being small; and from *μήτηρ*, mother. G. *Bärenwurz*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifera*.

Also, the *M. athamanticum*.

M. anethifolium. The *M. athamanticum*.

M. athaman'ticum, Jacq. (Ἀθάμας, the son of Aeolus. F. *meum*, m. *capillacé*; I. *finocchio*; S. *meyon*, *meo*; G. *Mutterwurz*, *Bärwurz*.) Baldmoney. Hab. Europe. Root sweet and aromatic, used as a carminative; the seeds are also so employed. It is the *Μῆον* of Dioscorides.

M. fœnic'ulum, Spreng. The *Fœniculum vulgare*.

M. mutell'na, Gärtner. (From the Swiss name of the plant *Mutteren*.) Hab. Europe. Used as *M. athamanticum*.

M. nodifor'm, H. Brogn. (L. *nodus*, a knot; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Europe. Used as a carminative and emmenagogue. Probably the *Διγυστικόν* of the ancients.

M. sila'us, H. Brogn. The *Silaus pratensis*.

Me'vium. A name for *Syphilis*

Mew. The *Meum athamanticum*.

Mex'ical. The spirit distilled from *Pulque*.

Mex'ican. Of, or belonging to, Mexico.

M. allspice. The fruit of *Eugenia pimenta*. It is larger and less aromatic than the Jamaica allspice.

M. el'emi. See *Elemi*, Mexican.

M. gamboge'. A gum resin like gamboge obtained from *Vismia guttifera* and other species.

M. goose'foot. The *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

M. gum. The gum-resin obtained from *Chrysophyllum glycyphæum*.

M. pop'py. The *Argemone mexicana*.

M. sarsaparilla. See *Sarsaparilla*, Mexican.

M. snake-root. The *Asclepiodora decumbens*, Gray. Used in snake-bite. (Billings.)

M. tea plant. (F. *ambroisie du Mexique*; I. *chenopodio ambrosioida*; G. *mexicanisches Traubenkraut*.) The *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.

M. thistle. The *Argemone mexicana*.

Mexico, min'er'al springs of. The very numerous mineral waters of Mexico are little known. Near the city of Mexico are the thermal springs *Notre Dame de Guadalupe*

and *Peñon de los Baños*, containing sulphates of calcium, sodium, potassium, and magnesium, sodium chloride, and carbonic acid gas. In the State of Zacatecas are several thermal waters, having a temperature of 25° C. to 38° C. (77° F. to 100·4° F.), near the town of Aguascalientes. In the State of Guanajuata the thermal springs *Comanjilla* and *Aguasbuenas* are much employed. In the neighbourhood of Puebla are many sulphur springs. Near San Louis de Potosi are the thermal springs *Ojoscalientes*, having a temperature of 52° C. (125·6° F.)

M. seeds. Castor-oil beans, the fruit of *Ricinus communis*.

Mey'bom. The proper spelling of *Meibom*.
Mey'nert, The'odore. An Austrian physician, born 1833, still living.

M.'s Am'mon's-horn formation. The third layer of the cortex cerebri. It is composed of large pyramidal elements, the bases of which are directed inwards, and the apices run outwards into a strong branched process.

M.'s association system. Term applied by Meynert to the fasciculi of fibres that extend between the cells of parts of the cortex cerebri, which are remote from each other, but are situated in the same hemisphere.

M.'s axis of section. The axis of the brain and spinal cord, which parts in man are at right angles to each other.

M.'s bundle. Same as *M.'s fasciculus*.

M.'s claus'trum formation. The fifth stratum of the cortex cerebri. It consists of fusiform cells, about 30 μ in length, which resemble those of the *Claustrum*.

M.'s commissu'ral system. (L. *commissura*, a joining together.) The fasciculi of fibres which connect corresponding cells of the opposite side of the brain.

M.'s commissure. (L. *commissura*.) A fasciculus of coarse nerve-fibres which commence in large yellow pigmented nerve-cells, situated in the tuber cinereum and the portion of the anterior perforated substance in relation with the optic tract; these fibres extend into the optic tract, from which they are separated by a thin layer of grey matter, then, traversing the pes pedunculi, they appear to end in the corpus subthalamicum. The *Commissura basalis* of Meynert.

M.'s cross planes. (G. *Meynert'sche Querebene*.) Sections of the brain made vertically to its axis.

M.'s decussa'tion. Same as *M.'s fountain-like decussation*.

M.'s fascic'ulus. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle. G. *Meynert'sches Bündel*.) A fasciculus of white fibres extending between the ganglion of the habenula and the interpeduncular ganglion; the origin and termination of these fibres is somewhat obscure; some of them decussate, others join the red nucleus.

M.'s fonta'nal decussa'tion. (L. *fontanus*, of a spring.) Same as *M.'s fountain-like decussation*.

M.'s foun'tain-like decussa'tion. (L. *decusso*, to divide crosswise. G. *Meynert'sche fontaineartige Haubenkreuzung*.) Forel's term for a group of nerve-fibres which come from the roof of the aqueduct and decussate in the dorsal segment of the raphe; they sweep in fine curves around the outer side of the descending root of the fifth nerve, curl in beneath the posterior longitudinal fasciculus, and traverse the tegmentum towards the middle line.

M.'s gran'ular forma'tion. The fourth stratum of the cortex cerebri as seen in a section from a sulcus of the third frontal convolution. It is composed of closely-packed cells.

M.'s projec'tion system. A plan of the construction of the nervous system formulated by Meynert. It recognises a chief system, consisting of the media of communication between the cortex of the brain and the outer world. Through the fibres of this system sense-pictures are projected on the perceptive cortex, and, in addition, sensations, occasioned by the movements of the body itself, are similarly represented in the brain as external phenomena. The cortex also, by means of the motor tracts, reflects outwards again the states of stimulation, information with regard to which is conveyed to it through sensory nerves. Meynert divides the chief projection system into several segments: the first segment consists of fibres radiating from the central ganglia to the cortex and the corona radiata; the second segment extends from the basal ganglia to the grey matter surrounding the central cavities in the peduncular system; the third segment is composed of the peripheral nerves arising from the grey matter bordering the cavities, from the aqueduct of Sylvius, down to the end of the spinal cord.

M.'s scheme. Same as *M.'s projec'tion system*.

M.'s tegmen'tal decussa'tion. (*L. tegmentum*, a covering.) The same as *M.'s fountain-like decussation*.

Mez'cal. See *Mescal*.

Meze'a. (Μέζα, the genitals of animals.) A name for the genital organs.

Mezerei cortex. B. Ph. (*L. cortex*, bark. *F. écorce de garou, é. de lauréole, é. de mézérion, é. de thymellée; G. Seidelbastrinde, Kellerhalsrinde*.) The dried bark of *Daphne mezereon*, or of *D. laureola*. It is in long thin strips or small quills, olive-brown or reddish-brown on the outside, and whitish and silky on the inside, and has a burning, acrid taste. It contains an acrid resin, daphnin, and umbelliferon. It has been in use as an emetic, a purgative, a sialagogue, and an emmenagogue, and is now employed in chronic rheumatism, and as a supposed antisyphilitic in the compound decoction of sarsaparilla; externally it is used in the form of ointment as an application to foul sores and to keep open issues and setons.

Mezerein. (*F. mezérine*.) Dublanc's term for the active principle of mezereon bark.

Meze'reon. (Pers. *mazeriyn*, deadly. *F. mézérion; I. mezereo*.) The *Daphne mezereum*. See *Mezerei cortex*.

M. bark. See *Mezerei cortex*.

M. bark, ethe'ral extract of. See *Extractum mezerei athereum*.

M. fruit. (*F. graines de garou; G. Kellerhalskörner*.) See *Fructus coccognidii*.

M. ointment. See *Unguentum mezerei*.

M., poi'soning by. The symptoms are those of acute gastric irritation, pain, vomiting, and diarrhœa, followed by collapse; sometimes the symptoms are only those of collapse. The cases recorded have been usually from eating the berries.

Mezere'um, U.S. Ph. The *Mezerei cortex*.

M. aceta'tum. (*L. acetum*, vinegar.) Mezereon root cut in thin slices and steeped for

twenty-four hours in common vinegar; used for heightening the effect in issues, by applying a small portion of the bark, after the removal of the pea, over the small pit formed by it.

M., extract of. See *Extractum mezerei*.

M., fluid extract of. See *Extractum mezerei fluidum*.

M., ointment of. See *Unguentum mezerei*.

Mézières. France, département des Ardennes. A cold mineral water, containing sodium chloride 4.67 grammes, magnesium chloride 1.074, and sodium sulphate 2.914 grammes in 1000.

Mezquitè gum. See *Mesquite gum*.

Meztiz'o. See *Mestizo*.

Mg. An abbreviation of *Magnesium*.

Miæphon'ia. (Μιαφονία, blood-guiltiness; from *μυαίω*, to defile; *φόνος*, homicide. *F. miéphonie*.) Blood-guiltiness; a malicious cunningly perpetrated murder.

Miam'ma. The same as *Miasma*.

Mia'na. A town of Persia.

M. bug. The *Argas persicus*.

Mian'sis. (Μιανσις, pollution.) A synonym of *Miasm*.

Miar'ia. (Μιαρία, defilement.) A synonym of *Miasm*.

Miasm. (Μίασμα, stain; from *μυαίω*, to pollute. *F. miasme; I. miasma; S. miasma; G. Miasma, Sumpffluft*.) A term employed to designate any impalpable specific excitant of disease which propagates itself outside of, and disconnected from, a previously diseased organism. It may prove to be of organic nature or may be gaseous. It originates from without, and when taken into the body it can induce a specific disease, but is incapable of spreading the disease by infection. The best examples of miasm are afforded by malarial poisons.

M., hos'pital. (*F. miasme nosocomial*.) The organic impurities of air contaminated with the exhalations from wounds and excreta, especially where, as sometimes occurs of necessity, after military actions many men are crowded together in a small compass.

M., marsh. (*F. miasme marécageux, m. marenmatique, m. paludien; G. Sumpffluft*.) Miasm accompanying the decomposition of vegetable matter, in low, damp districts, and probably associated with the growth and development of certain micro-organisms, but it may be of a gaseous nature.

M., sha'ped. (*F. miasme figuré*.) A pathogenic microbe.

M., tellu'ric. (*L. tellus*, the earth. *F. miasme tellurique*.) Same as *M., terrestrial*.

M., terres'trial. (*L. terrestris*, belonging to the earth. *F. miasme tellurique, m. terrestre*.) Miasm arising from the earth, especially in swampy districts.

M. vi'vum. (*L. vivus*, alive.) A synonym of *Contagium vivum*.

Mias'ma. (Μίασμα, a stain.) See *Miasm*.

Mias'mal. (Μίασμα, a stain.) Containing miasm.

Miasmatic. (Μίασμα. *F. miasmattique; I. miasmatico; S. miasmatico; G. miasmatisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Miasm*.

M.-conta'gious. (*L. contagio*, a touching. *G. miasmatisch-kontagios*.) Liebermeister's term for such diseases as enteric fever and Asiatic

cholera which, although they spread by human intercourse, are thought not to be communicable directly from one person to another; in consequence, as he supposes, of the inadequacy of the contagium to propagate the disease without undergoing some further change outside the body, and so becoming a miasm.

Also, the same as *Contagio-miasmatic*.

M. disease'. See *Disease, miasmatic*.

M. fever. (F. *fièvre miasmaticque*; G. *miasmatisches Fieber*.) A fever produced by a Miasm; and so commonly used as a synonym of *Malarial fever*.

The acute specific fevers are by some meant when the term miasmatic fever is used.

Miasmatist. One learned, or believing, in *Miasm*.

Mias'mifuge. (*Miasm*; L. *fugio*, to put to flight.) Able to destroy or disperse miasm.

Mias'mo-contagious. See *Miasmatic-contagious*.

Miasmology. (*Miasma*, a stain; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on, or the science of, miasms.

Miasmus. Same as *Miasm*.

Mic. pan. An abbreviation of *Mica panis*.

Mi'ca. (L. *mica*, a crumb, a little morsel; related to Gr. μικρός, Doric for μικρός, little. F. *mica*; G. *Krümchen*.) A crumb or small portion broken off from anything.

M. panis, B. Ph. (L. *panis*, bread. F. *mie de pain*, miette; I. *midolla del pane*, *mica*; S. *miga*; G. *Brodkrume*, *Krümchen*, *Brosame*.) The crumb of bread made from wheat flour. Used as an excipient for pills and for poultices.

Mica. (L. *mico*, to glitter. F. *mica*; G. *Glimmer*.) A mineral of a glittering appearance, laminated, elastic and transparent. Its composition is variable, but it consists essentially of silicate of alum, combined in different proportions with the silicates of other bases, such as potash, soda, lithia, and magnesia.

M. argent'ea. (L. *argenteus*, of silver.) Mica with silvery scales.

M. aurea. (L. *aureus*, golden.) Mica with scales of a golden colour.

M. schist. See *Schist, mica*.

M. spectacles. See *Spectacles, mica*.

Mica'ceo-calca'reous. (*Mica*; L. *calx*, lime.) A mica schist containing calcium carbonate.

Mica'ceous. (F. *micacé*; G. *glimmerartig*.) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, *Mica*.

M. iron. Native oxide of iron occurring in masses, consisting of thin six-sided laminae.

Mica'cic. Containing the mineral *Mica*.

Mica'tio. (L. *micatio*, a quick motion; from *mico*, to quiver.) Same as *Mication*.

M. cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The systole of the heart.

Mica'tion. (L. *micatio*. F. *mication*; G. *Blinzeln*, *schnelle Bewegung der Augenlider*.) Rapid winking of the eyelids.

Mic'cia. The ancient name for the *Daphne thymelæa*.

Mice. Plural of *Mouse*.

M., dung of. See *Album nigrum*.

Micell'æ. (Mod. L. *micella*, dim. of L. *mica*, a crumb.) Nägeli's term for the minute particles, being aggregates of chemical molecules which form the *Idioplasm*; they are of the

nature of crystals internally, but externally they may assume any shape but the spherical; they unite to form micellar aggregates, and on their mode of grouping depend the various properties of the idioplasm, which is more complex the higher the animal.

Micellar. Relating to *Micella*.

M. ag'gregates. (L. *aggrego*, to add to.) The larger particles formed by the grouping together of several micellæ; such are the crystalline protein granules.

Mi'cha. (Arab.) Old name for copper.

Michel, Julius. A French ophthalmologist, now living.

M.'s diplococ'cus. (Διπλόος, double; κόκκος, a grain.) The micrococcus associated with infectious conjunctivitis.

Michel's paste. A caustic made by adding three parts of concentrated sulphuric acid to one of powdered asbestos.

Micheli, Peter Anton. An Italian botanist, born in 1679, died in 1737.

Michelia. (*Micheli*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ*.

M. cham'paca. Linn. (*Tsjampac*, the Indian name.) A plant growing in India. The flowers yield a fragrant oil; the bark is febrifuge; the leaves are astringent, and are used in gout; the seeds are febrifuge; and the bark of the root is used as an emmenagogue.

M. excel'sa. Wall. (L. *excelsus*, lofty.) Astringent and febrifuge.

M. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Bark used instead of cascarilla.

M. kiso'pa. Duch. Astringent and febrifuge.

M. longifolia. Bl. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf.) Astringent and febrifuge.

M. monta'na. Bl. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) Hab. Japan. Used as *M. champaca*.

M. sua'veolens. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet-smelling.) The *M. champaca*.

Michigan congress spring. Same as *Lansing magnetic well*.

Micle'ta. Name for a certain opiate medicine described in the *Antidotarium Nicolai*, according to Mesue, Op. fol. m., 386, used against fluxes of the belly and of blood, as astringent.

Micon, Francis'co. A Spanish physician and botanist, born in 1528.

Miconia. (*Micon*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melastomaceæ*.

M. ala'ta. De Cand. (L. *alatus*, winged.) Hab. Guiana and Brazil. Decoction employed to cleanse foul ulcers.

M. Fothergil'lia. Naud. Hab. Tropical America. Juice of leaves used as an emollient to punctured wounds. Milky juice said to act as a local anæsthetic.

M. holoseric'ea. (ὅλος, whole; L. *sericeus*, silken.) Hab. Brazil. Down of leaves (*Amadou de Panama*) used externally as a hæmostatic.

M. læviga'ta. De Cand. (L. *lævigatus*, made smooth.) Hab. Tropical America. Bruised leaves applied to punctured wounds.

M. millefo'ra. Naud. (L. *mille*, a thousand; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Tropical America. Leaves used as tea.

Also, called *Melastoma theæzans*, De Cand.

Micracoustic. (Μικρός, small; ακούω, to hear. F. *micracoustique*; S. *micracustico*.)

Having power to augment the intensity of sound, such as an ear-trumpet.

Micranatomic. (F. *micranatomique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Micranatomy*.

Micranatomist. (Μικρός, small; ἀνατομή, dissection. F. *micranatomiste*; G. *Mikranatom.*) One who practices *Micranatomy*.

Micranatomy. (Μικρός, small; ἀνατομή. F. *micranatomie*; G. *Mikranatomie*.) Microscopic anatomy, or the minute anatomical investigation of organic bodies.

Micran'dra. (Μικρός; ἀνήρ, a male.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*; there are three or four species, indigenous in Brazil, which yield caoutchouc.

Micran'dre. (Μικρός; ἀνήρ, a male.) Same as *Dwarf male*.

Micrangion. The same as *Micrangium*.

Micrangium. (Μικρός, small; ἀγγείον, a vessel. F. *micrangion*; G. *Haargefäss*.) A capillary vessel.

Micranthous. (Μικρός; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *micranthe*; G. *kleinblüthig*.) Having small flowers.

Micrantrus. (Μικρός; ἄντρον, a cave.) Smallness of the frontal sinuses. Lissauer's term for a skull in which a vertical line running from the median prominence above the glabella to the horizontal line joining the anterior median point of the basilar portion of the sphenoid bone and the median point of the occipital protuberance, lies from 0 mm. to 4 mm. in front of one running downward from the naso-frontal suture.

Micro'ium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. asteroides, Forsk. (*Aster*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) The *Eclipta erecta*.

Micrencephalia. See *Micrencephaly*.

Micrencephalic. (Μικρός; ἐγκεφαλός, the brain. F. *micrencephalique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Micrencephalum*.

Micrencephalion. The same as *Micrencephalum*.

Micrencephalium. The same as *Micrencephalum*.

Micrenceph'alon. The same as *Micrencephalum*.

Micrenceph'alum. (Μικρός, small; ἐγκεφαλός, the brain. F. *micrencephale*.) A small brain.

Also, the cerebellum.

Micrenceph'alus. Lissauer's term for a skull in which the angle formed by lines drawn from the posterior end of the vomero-sphenoidal suture to the nasion and theinion respectively is from 129° to 142.5°.

Also, the same as *Microcephalus*.

Micrenceph'aly. (Μικρός; ἐγκεφαλός, the brain.) General smallness of the brain, usually accompanied by unnatural smallness of the cranium or *Microcephaly*, but sometimes co-existent with a natural-sized or enlarged skull, as in hydrocephalus. See *Microcephaly*.

Micrencra'nus. (Μικρός; ἐγκράνιον, the cerebellum.) Lissauer's term for a skull with a small cerebellar sector from 8.5° to 15°.

Micrhistological. Relating to *Micrhistology*.

Micrhistology. (Μικρός; ἱστός, a net. F. *micristologie*; G. *Mikristologie*.) The microscopic examination of the tissues.

Micris'tic. A defective spelling for *Micrhistological*.

Micristology. The same as *Micrhistology*.

Micro-anatomy. See *Micranatomy*.

Microbact'eria. (Μικρός; βακτήριον, a small rod. F. *microbactéries*.) A Group of the Family *Bacteriaceæ*, Order *Schizomycetes*, being short, cylindrical, rod-like cells devoid of chlorophyll. New cells are formed by transverse subdivision. The microbacteria may be only stages in the development of *Micrococci*.

Microbase. (Μικρός; βίσις, a pedestal.) Mirbel's term for a small *Gynobase*.

Microba'sis. Same as *Microbase*.

Microbe. (Μικρός; βίσις, life. F. *microbe*; I. *microbo*; G. *Mikrobium*.) Term suggested by Sedillot to designate the small lowly-developed organisms which are believed to play an essential part in the causation of fermentations, putrefactions, and many diseases. They were at one time supposed to be neither animal nor vegetable but to constitute a separate kingdom of living things. The term is now used to denote the microscopic vegetable organs, known as bacteria, bacilli, micrococci, and such like.

M.s. aërob'ic. (Ἄήρ, the air; βίσις, life.) Pasteur's term for those microbes which require for their proper development the presence of atmospheric air.

M.s. anaërob'ic. (Ἄν, neg.; ἄήρ; βίσις.) Pasteur's term for those microbes which are capable of undergoing their full development in the absence of atmospheric air.

M.s. attenuation of. (L. *attenuo*, to weaken.) The weakening of the virulence of microbes by cultivation or other means, so that a fluid containing them may be used for inoculation of an animal to produce a modified and harmless form of a naturally dangerous infectious disease. The possibility of this was first demonstrated by Pasteur in the case of *Cholera, chicken*. The attenuation may be accomplished by repeated cultivation in some non-living medium, or in the body of some other animal, or by exposure to heat, or to sunlight, or to oxygen, or, perhaps, by some chemical substances.

M., Fränk'el's. See *Pneumococcus, Fränk'el's*.

M. of trachoma. See *Micrococcus of trachoma*.

M.s. pathogen'ic. (Πάθος, disease; γένναι, to produce.) Microbes which develop in the living tissues and, by means of their action on them or by means of some poisonous substance which they produce, cause disease.

M.s. saprophyt'ic. (Σαπρός, putrid; φυτόν, a plant.) Microbes which live on the excretions of the body and not in the living tissues.

Micro'bic. (Μικρός; βίσις. F. *microbien*.) Relating to a *Microbe*.

Micro'bicide. (*Microbe*; cædo, to slay.) That which kills microbes.

Microbiohæmia. (*Microbe*; Gr. αἷμα, blood. G. *Mikrobiohæmie*.) A term applied by Rosenbach to diseased conditions of the blood caused by the entrance into it of microbes.

Microbiolog'ical. Relating to *Microbiology*.

Microbiolog'ogy. (Μικρός, little; βίσις, life; λόγος, an account. F. *microbiologie*.) The science of *Microbes*.

Micro'bious. (Μικρός; βίσις.) Relating to a *Microbe*.

Microblast. (Μικρός; βλαστός, a bud.) Same as *Microcyte*.

Microblephary. (Μικρός, small; βλέφαρον, an eyelid. G. *Mikroblepharie*.) Smallness of the eyelids.

Microbothrium. (Μικρός, small; βοθρίον, dim. of βοθρός, a pit.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm.

M. apiculatum, Willemoes-Suhm. (L. *apicula*, a little bee; or dim. of *apex*, a summit.) Found on the skin of *Acanthias vulgaris*.

M. fragile, Olsson. (L. *fragilis*, brittle.) Found on the skin of *Raja batis*.

Microbrachius. (Μικρός; βραχίον, the arm.) One who has a congenital defect in the development of the arms, which are regular in form, but abnormally small.

Microcalorie. (F. *microcalorie*; from Gr. μικρός; L. *calor*, heat.) The unit marking the amount of heat required to raise a milligramme of water through 1° C. (33·8° F.)

Microcardia. (Μικρός; καρδία, the heart. G. *Mikrokardie*.) Smallness of the heart.

Microcarpous. (Μικρός; καρπός, fruit. F. *microcarpe*; G. *kleinfrüchtig*.) Having small fruit. Also, applied to mosses that have small urns.

Microcaulia. (Μικρός; καυλός, the male organ. F. *microcaulie*.) Abnormal smallness of the penis.

Microcauline. (Μικρός; καυλός, a stem.) Having a short small stem.

Microcaulus. (Μικρός; καυλός, the male organ.) One who has a small penis.

Microcephalia. The same as *Microcephaly*.

Microcephalic. (Μικρός; κεφαλή, the head. F. *microcéphalique*; I. *microcefalo*.) Having a small head.

M. idioey. See *Idiocy*, *microcephalic*.

M. skull. A skull with a cranial capacity of from 300 c.c. to 600 c.c., a girth of from 320 mm. to 370 mm., and a length of from 100 mm. to 118 mm. See also *Microcephaly*.

Microcephalon. (Μικρός; κεφαλή.) The same as *Microcephalum*.

Microcephalous. (Μικρός; κεφαλή, the head. F. *microcéphale*.) Applied to a plant that has the flowers disposed in small heads.

Also, applied to an animal having a small head.

Also, possessing *Microcephaly*.

Microcephalum. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, the head. F. *microcéphale*.) A small head.

Microcephalus. (Μικρός; κεφαλή.) One who has a small head.

Microcephaly. (Μικρός; κεφαλή, the head. F. *microcéphalie*; I. *microcefalia*; S. *microcefalia*; G. *Schwachköpfigkeit*.) Small-headedness. An anomaly caused by defective development of the cranium, or of the encephalon, or by premature union of the sutures. It is usually associated with idiocy. It is difficult to fix a minimum size of the brain. Marshall mentions one weighing 240 grammes. Broca distinguishes between the sexes, and considers all male brains to be microcephalic which are of less weight than 1049 grammes at puberty, and all female brains below 907 grammes. Broca regards crania of rather less capacity than 1150 cubic centimetres with a horizontal girth of less than 480 mm. if a man, and 475 mm. if a woman,

as demimicrocephalic. The general form of the skull in microcephalic subjects resembles that of the Anthropoid apes.

Microceratous. (Μικρός; κέρασ, a horn. F. *microcère*.) Having short antennæ.

Microcerous. (Μικρός; κέρασ, a horn. F. *microcère*.) Having small antennæ.

Microcheilia. (Μικρός; χείλος, a lip. F. *microchélie*; G. *Mikrocheilie*.) Congenital smallness of the lips.

Microchemic. (F. *microchimique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Microchemistry*.

Microchemistry. (Μικρός, little; χημία, chemistry. F. *microchimie*, *analyse microchimique*; I. *microchemica*; G. *Mikrochemie*.) The chemical examination of minute bodies under the microscope.

Microchir. (Μικρός, small; χείρ, the hand. F. *microchire*.) Having a small hand or fin.

Microchronometer. (Μικρός; χρόνος, time; μέτρον, a measure. F. *microchronomètre*; G. *Mikrochronometer*.) An instrument for determining the measure of a very minute part of time.

Microclysma. (Μικρός; κλύσμα, a clyster. G. *Mikroklyσμα*.) A clyster which in small quantity produces its effects, as, for example, the so-called Oidtmann's purgative, which consists of two grammes of glycerine.

Micrococci. Nominative plural of *Micrococcus*.

The term is also used as a synonym of *Sphæro-bacteria*.

M., atmospheric. (F. *microcoques atmosphériques*.) A general term applied to the diverse microscopic spores and organisms which float in the air.

M., chromogenic. (Χρώμα, colour; γεννάω, to generate. G. *farbstoffbildene Mikrokokki*.) One of Cohn's three suborders of micrococci characterised by their power of forming pigments of various colours: yellow, blue, red, or violet. They require the access of air and, perhaps, of light, to produce the colouring material which is, in some instances, soluble, in others insoluble, in water. They grow well on potato, bread, paste, and boiled white of egg.

M., fermentative. Same as *M., zymogenous*.

M. of the mouth. (G. *eigentliche Mundpilze*.) These, according to W. D. Miller, are *Leptothrix buccalis*, *Bacillus buccalis maximus*, *Leptothrix buccalis maxima*, *Iodococcus vaginalis*, *Spirillum sputigenum*, *Spirochæte dentium* or *denticoli*. Vignal has also found *Bacterium termo*, *Bacillus e*, *Potato bacillus*, *Coccus a* or *d* of Miller, *Bacillus b*, *Bacillus d*, *Bacillus e*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus pyogenes albus*, *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, *Bacillus i*, *f*, *g*, *j*, and *h*. The bacilli distinguished by letters are as yet undetermined.

M., pathogenic. (Πάθος, disease; γεννάω, to produce.) One of Cohn's three suborders of micrococci found in connection with various infective diseases. They occur in normal affections, such as pyæmia and erysipelas, simple or phlegmonous, not only in the wound itself but in its neighbourhood, and even in distant organs, being diffused by the lymphatics and blood-vessels. They also occur in internal suppuration, such as puerperal peritonitis, and in strumous inflammations, and meningitis. Amongst infective diseases they occur in diphtheria, smallpox, measles,

vaccinia, scarlatina, endocarditis, pyelitis, croupous pneumonia, and gonorrhoea. In all these diseases the micrococci have been seen in the tissues, partly as masses of zoogloea, and partly as chains or chaplets. In some diseases the zoogloea-forms are most abundant, in other the chaplets. But little is as yet known of the life-history of pathogenous micrococci, though artificial cultivations of these bacteria in gelatin and other media is beginning to differentiate them.

M., pathogenus. The same as *M. pathogenic*.

M., pigment-form'ing. The same as *M. chromogenic*.

M., psorosp'ermic. (Πσώρος, scabby, from the roughness of the surface; σπέρμα, seed.) The true germs, according to Rivolta, of the *Gregarinidae*, which are found in the interior of the spores and originate by a kind of endogenous formation in the spore plasma. They are small, highly refractile corpuscles, which, on escaping from the mature coccidial cyst, exhibit amoeboid movements, enlarge, and increase by division.

M., sep'tic. (Σηπτικός, putrefactive. *F. micrococques septiques*.) Micrococci that develop chiefly, or extensively, in decomposing organic matter.

M., zymog'enous. (Ζύμη, leaven; γεννᾶω, to generate.) One of Cohn's three sub-orders of micrococci, being those associated with definite chemical processes; such as those causing the ammoniacal fermentation of urine, those inducing mucoid urine and beer fermentation, and those which cause the phosphorescence in putrid meat and fish.

Micrococ'cos. Same as *Micrococcus*.

Micrococ'cus, Cohn. (Μικρός, small; κόκκος, a kernel. *F. micrococcus, microsphère, sphérobactérie*; *L. micrococcus*; *G. Mikrokoccus*.) A Genus of the Group *Sphærobacteria*, consisting of minute spherical or oval corpuscles, making their appearance in organic infusions, and developing or multiplying with great rapidity by transverse fission. The corpuscles may remain isolated, or they may form chains or an amorphous mass. Often now called *Coccus*.

The following micrococci have been taken from the standard works of Flügge, Bumm, Crook-shank, and Baumgarten, but the whole nomenclature is confused; the means of identification unsatisfactory; and it is probable that not only many more pathogenic forms remain to be discovered, but that some of those here differentiated and described under different names are identical. See also *Micrococci*.

M. aceti, Pasteur. (*L. acetum*, vinegar; *G. Essig-Mikrokoccus*.) A zymogenous micro-organism shown by Pasteur to be capable of cultivation in various organic and mineral solutions, and to possess the power of converting alcohol into acetic acid with coincident absorption of oxygen from the air. It is composed of elongated cells, measuring about 1.5μ in their long diameter, either isolated or forming chains, and sometimes being much swollen and flask-shaped. They stain yellow with iodine.

M. aerog'enes, Miller. (Ἄηρ, air; γεννᾶω, to generate.) A form found in the human stomach in association with the formation of gas. It forms yellowish colonies on appropriate soil.

M. albicans amplus, Bumm. (*L. albicans*, part. of *albico*, to be white; *amplus*, large.) A micro-organism found by Bumm in

the vaginal secretion. The granules form diplococci, similar to gonococci in form, but considerably larger; before division they may attain the size of 2.28μ . They grow on gelatin, at ordinary temperature, in the form of grey striae, but do not liquefy it.

M. albicans tardis'simus, Bumm. (*L. amplus*; *tardus*, slow.) A slowly growing diplococcus found in purulent discharge from the urethra, which closely resembles the micrococcus of gonorrhoea, but is not infectious. It does not liquefy gelatin.

M. amyli'vorus, Burrill. (*L. amyllum*, starch; *voros*, to swallow greedily.) A micro-organism consisting of oval cocci from 1μ to 1.4μ in length and $.7 \mu$ in breadth, isolated, or arranged in pairs or in fours, but never in chains, and surrounded by mucus readily soluble in water. It is believed to produce fire-blight (*F. nielle rouge*) on pears and other plants.

M. aqua'tilis, Meade-Bolton. (*L. aqua-tilis*, growing in water.) A micrococcus found in water. It forms white discs on gelatin, and does not liquefy it. It is saprophytic.

M. ascofor'mans, Jobne. (Ἀσκός, a bag; *L. fermo*, to make.) A micrococcus found in horses and dogs, resembling those caused by actinomycosis, $.5 \mu$ to 1μ in diameter. It produces chronic inflammatory knots and tubercles in the connective tissue, which contain masses of the minute organism, each of which is invested by a double-contoured, highly-refracting, hyaline capsule or sheath, which Jobne considers to be a gelatinous zoogloea-like excretory product of the micrococcus, whilst Rabe regards it as composed of hypertrophied and modified epithelial cells.

M. auranti'acus, Schröter. (Mod. *L. aurantiacus*, orange-coloured.) Oval granules, 1.5μ in the longer diameter, isolated, or paired, or united in fours, appearing as orange yellow spots, and forming ultimately an uninterrupted mantle, especially on boiled white of egg. This form liquefies gelatin. The pigment is insoluble in water. It is saprophytic.

M. blennorrhoe'us. (*Blennorrhœa*.) The active agent in causing the discharge of gonorrhoea. The *Gonococcus* of Neisser.

M. bomby'cis, Cohn. (*L. bombyx*, the silkworm.) Oval cells of 1.5μ diameter when of largest size, isolated or in pairs, or arranged in rows of four or eight, or even in still longer, straight, or curved chains, then named streptococcus. It produces the disease of silkworms named by the Italians *faccidezza*, by the French *flacherie* and *maladie de morts-blancs*, and by the Germans *Schlafsucht*, which has appeared sometimes with great violence within the last twenty years.

M. botryog'enus, Rabe. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes; γεννᾶω, to produce.) A form observed in horses in association with certain tumours.

M. can'dicans, Flügge. (*L. part. of candico*, to be white.) A very common, large, spherical micrococcus forming irregular masses. They appear after two days' inoculation in the substance of gelatin plates, in the form of white or yellowish discs with wavy outlines of $.4 \text{ mm.}$ to $.5 \text{ mm.}$ in diameter. It is saprophytic.

M. can'didus, Cohn. (*L. candidus*, white.) A species of micrococcus, of oval form, which forms white spots on sections of boiled potatoes.

M. cere'us al'bus, Passet. (*L. cereus*,

MICROCOCOCCUS.

wax-coloured; *albus*, white.) A micro-organism found by Passet in pus, but presumably without pyrogenic properties, since subcutaneous injections of the cultured organism were without result. The cocci have a diameter of $1.16\ \mu$, remain isolated, or form chains or masses. On gelatin they appear as white points, which form areas or spots on the surface 1 mm. to 2 mm. in diameter. In puncture experiments in blood-serum they form dull grey striae. The *Staphylococcus cereus albus*.

M. cereus flavus, Passet. (*L. cereus*; *flavus*, yellow.) A micro-organism, obtained by Passet from pus, resembling in all but its yellow colour the *M. cereus albus*, and like it, without pyrogenic action. The *Staphylococcus cereus flavus*.

M. chlorinus, Cohn. (*Χλωρός*, yellowish green.) A micro-organism forming a finely granular zoogloea. It forms a yellowish scum on nutritive solutions and boiled eggs. The colouring matter is soluble in water, and is rendered colourless by acids.

M. cholerae gallinarum, Zopf. (*Cholera*; *L. gallina*, a hen. *F. microbe du choléra des poules*.) The bacterium of fowl cholera. The cocci are ovoid, $2\ \mu$ to $3\ \mu$ in diameter, are sometimes united in pairs, and then present a figure-of-8 appearance. They do not liquefy gelatin. They are found in large numbers in the blood and organs, as well as in the intestinal discharges, of fowls suffering from fowl cholera. See *Cholera*, chicken.

M. cinnabaræus, Flüge. (*Κιννάβαρι*, cinnabar.) A micro-organism forming large, ovoid, or spherical micrococci, $9\ \mu$ in diameter, often in the form of diplococci, with each half spherical; also arranged in threes and fours. Its growth is very slow, occupying four or five days; its colour is bright red. It does not fluidify gelatin. It produces an offensive odour, and is saprophytic.

M. citreus conglomeratus, Bumm. (*L. citreus*, belonging to the citron tree; *conglomeratus*, part. of *conglomerato*, to roll together.) A micro-organism found by Bumm in the pus of blennorrhœa, as well as in dust. It forms hillocky firm masses, which, when teased out, exhibit diplococci, with a disposition to aggregate in groups of four, and closely resemble the gonococcus, but no effect follows inoculation with them. The average size is $1.5\ \mu$. They form citron-yellow colonies which creep along the surface of the gelatin with tongue-like processes.

M. coronatus, Flüge. (*L. coronatus*, part. *corono*, to crown.) A micro-organism frequently found in examinations of air at Göttingen. The cocci are about $1\ \mu$ in diameter, separate, in short chains, or in colonies. The colonies form whitish-yellow points upon gelatin plates after two days. The deep-seated colonies are sharply defined, and the immediately surrounding gelatin is fluidified, forming a ring.

M. crepusculum, Cohn. (*L. crepusculum*, twilight.) A micro-organism found in putrefying infusions and fluids associated with *Bacterium termo*. The cocci are round or of a short oval form, with a diameter of about $2\ \mu$. They are either isolated or aggregated in a zoogloea.

M. cyanæus, Cohn. (*L. cyanæus*, dark blue.) A micro-organism forming elliptic spheroids, colouring nutritive solutions and potato

sections of a dark blue. The colouring matter resembles that of litmus; it is soluble in water, becomes red with acids, and is restored to a blue on the addition of ammonia.

M. decalvans, Thin. (*L. decalvo*, to make bald.) A form found in diseased hair. The cocci are spherical, and about $1\ \mu$ in diameter.

M. diffuens. (*L. diffuens*, loose.) A saprophytic form which grows on gelatin as a dirty-yellow mucoid substance, but does not liquefy it; the cocci are elliptical, and about $1.5\ \mu$ long.

M. diphthericus, Cohn. Same as *M. diphtheriticus*.

M. diphtheriticus. The micrococci that are found in the membrane of the pharynx and neighbouring mucous tissues, more rarely in the eye and in wounds, and still more rarely in the swollen cervical glands, or even in the deeper organs in diphtheria. If these micrococci be introduced into animals they produce a disease resembling diphtheria. The micrococci are either scattered, or aggregated as zoogloea.

M. endocarditicus, Klebs. (*Endocarditis*.) A micro-organism composed of cocci $.5\ \mu$ to $1\ \mu$ in diameter, isolated or in chains; found in masses on the diseased valves of the heart, and in the detritus of the ulcers of ulcerative endocarditis. Some forms seem to be identical with the *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*.

M. erysipelatis, Fehleisen. (*Erysipelas*. *F. coccus de l'érysipèle*; *I. cocco dell' erisipela*; *G. Erysipelaskokkus*.) An organism that spreads by the lymphatics, which may be seen infiltrated with aggregated masses of spherules; thence it penetrates into the tissues and forms chains or swarms of spherical cocci, $.3\ \mu$ in diameter. It excites inflammation and leads to tissue necrosis. It can be transmitted to the rabbit. It grows on gelatin, forming whitish colours, but does not liquefy it.

M. erysipelatosus. Same as *M. erysipelatis*.

M. Finlayensis, Sternberg. A form found by Dr. Finlay in the organs of a patient affected with yellow fever. The cocci are $1\ \mu$ in diameter, form pairs, or quartets, or chains. It liquefies gelatin slowly, and forms a cream-coloured mass on agar.

M. flavus desidens, Flüge. (*L. flavus*, golden yellow; *desido*, to settle down. *G. einsenkender gelber Micrococcus*.) A micro-organism forming small cocci, arranged usually as diplococci, but also in triangles and short chains. They appear as whitish-yellow oval colonies on nutritive gelatin after two days. In puncture experiments they fluidify gelatin and fall to the bottom. They are saprophytic.

M. flavus liquefaciens, Flüge. (*L. flavus*, yellow.) Same as *M. liquefaciens*.

M. flavus tardigradus, Flüge. (*L. flavus*, yellow.) Same as *M. tardigradus*.

M. foetidus, Rosenbach. (*L. foetidus*, ill-smelling.) A micro-organism with very small, oval, irregular cocci, staining badly with anilin dye. It is associated with carious teeth, is anaerobic, and grows in agar-agar with development of gas and a foul odour.

M. fulvus, Cohn. (*L. fulvus*, tawny.) A micro-organism with spherical cocci of $1.5\ \mu$ in diameter, frequently arranged in pairs, connected by tenacious cement. It forms reddish conical droplets of firm consistence, and about $.5\ \text{mm.}$ in diameter on horse dung.

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M. gallicidus, Burrill. (*L. gallus*, a fowl; *cædo*, to kill.) Same as *M. cholerae gallinarum*.

M. gallinarum. The *M. cholerae gallinarum*.

M. gelatinosus, Warington. (*Gelatine*, from *L. gelo*, to freeze.) A form presenting oval cocci $\cdot 5 \mu$ to $1\cdot 3 \mu$ long, $\cdot 3 \mu$ to 1μ thick, and growing in white patches on gelatin.

M. gingivæ pyogenes. (*L. gingiva*, the gum; Gr. *πύον*, pus; *γεννάω*, to generate.) A pathogenic organism found by W. D. Miller in the mouth in a case of alveolar pyorrhœa. It forms irregularly-shaped cocci or very plump rods, which do not liquefy gelatin. Subcutaneous inoculation in mice produced abscesses and necrosis of the skin; and when the micrococci were injected into the peritonæum of rabbits and guinea-pigs they caused acute peritonitis, followed by death, in from twelve to twenty-four hours.

M. gonorrhœæ, Neisser. The *Gonococcus* of Neisser.

Also called *Staphylococcus gonorrhœæ*.

M. hæmatodes, Zopf. (*Αἱματώδης*, looking like blood. *G. micrococcus des rothen Schweisses*.) A micro-organism, presenting cocci 1μ in length and $\cdot 6 \mu$ mm. to $\cdot 8 \mu$ mm. in breadth, united by a gelatinous red zoogloea mass. They grow at 37° C. ($98\cdot 6^{\circ}$ F.) on albumen, and are believed by Babes to be the cause of red sweat.

M. indicus, Koch. (*L. indicus*, Indian.) A micro-organism composed of round cocci, which develops on sections of sterilised potatoes forming a vermilion spot. It liquefies gelatin.

M. insectorum. (*L. insectum*, an insect.) Obtusely oval cells occurring singly, in pairs, in chains, or as zoogloea. They have been seen in the digestive organs of some species of Hemiptera.

M. intracellularis meningitis. (*L. intra*, within.) One of the organisms found in the effusion of cerebro-spinal meningitis; it forms round brownish masses of round cocci or diplococci.

M. lacteus faviformis, Bumm and Bockhart. (*L. lacteus*, milky; *favus*, honey-comb; *forma*, likeness.) A micrococcus found in the secretion of the vagina and in sputum; the cocci are hemispherical and arranged in pairs; when in chains they have an undulatory movement; each diplococcus measuring $1\cdot 25 \mu$ in diameter. It grows on various nutritive substrata, forming grey striæ. It is not infectious.

M. lacticus, Van Tieghem. (*L. lac*, milk. *G. Milchsäure-Micrococcus*, *M. bacillus*.) A bacilliform zymogenous micro-organism composed of minute cylindrical or rod-like cocci, about $\cdot 5 \mu$ thick, capable of converting milk-sugar into lactic acid. This property, however, appears to be possessed by other ferments.

M. liquefaciens, Flüge. (*L. liquefacio*, to melt.) A saprophytic micro-organism of rather large size in masses of cocci or as diplococci; it grows in yellowish colonies and liquefies gelatin.

M. luteus, Schröter. (*L. luteus*, golden yellow.) A micro-organism the cocci of which are about 1μ in diameter, elliptic in form, and highly refractile. The cocci form yellow droplets of 1μ mm. to 3μ mm. in diameter on boiled potato, and upon a nourishing fluid a thick yellow seum. They do not liquefy gelatin. The pigment is insoluble in water. It is saprophytic.

M. madraspatanus. (*Madraspatan*, old name for Madras.) A micrococcus described by Thurston as forming a thin, pale pink, homogeneous follicle on that side of the shell-lime walls of a house exposed to the heavy monsoon rain.

M. nexifer. (*L. nexus*, a clasping; *fero*, to bear.) A fungus found by W. D. Miller in the mouth. It forms oval cocci, usually in pairs, and also small thin colonies, transparent at the margin and grey in colour near the centre.

M. nitrificans. (*L. nitrum*, saltpetre; *facio*, to make.) Term applied by Van Tieghem to a micro-organism, resembling the *M. aceti*, believed to be capable of converting ammoniacal preparations into nitrates.

M. oblongus. (*L. oblongus*, oblong.) Bontoux's term for an aerobic micrococcus apparently identical with the *Mycoderma aceti*.

M. ochroleucus, Prove. (*Ὠχρα*, yellow ochre; *λευκός*, white.) Cocci $\cdot 5 \mu$ to $\cdot 8 \mu$ in diameter, often forming a streptococcus; they produce yellow spots with white margins on gelatin, which slowly liquefies. Occurs in urine. It is saprophytic.

M. of acute infectious osteomyelitis. (*F. coccus de l'ostomyélite contagieuse aiguë*.) Same as *M. pyogenes aureus*.

M. of ammoniacal urine. The *M. ureæ*.

M. of Bis'kra but'on, Duclaux. A micro-organism found in the blood of patients suffering from Aleppo evil. The cocci are $\cdot 5 \mu$ to 1μ in diameter and form diplococci, or staphylococci, or a zoogloea, and are capable of being cultivated in veal broth. Twenty drops of the culture subcutaneously injected into rabbits caused extensive gangrene, from which recovery took place; injected into the blood it caused death in twenty-four hours, with pericarditis, pleurisy, and hæmorrhagic infarcta in the lung.

M. of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Term applied to several varieties of micrococci which have been detected in the cerebro-spinal fluid, in the meninges of the brain, and in the kidneys in cases of this disease.

M. of chala'zion. (*Χαλάζιον*, a hail-stone.) Dr. Lagrange describes a micrococcus which is spheroidal and contained in, as well as lying outside, the epithelial cells found in chala'zion. They appear to play a very secondary part.

M. of chick'pox. See *M. viridis flavescens*.

M. of cow'pox. See *M. vacciniæ*.

M. of croupous pneumon'ia. See *M. pneumoniæ crouposa*.

M. of dental car'ies. (*L. dens*, tooth; *caries*, decay.) Micrococci which are the agents of lactic acid fermentation, as well as other varieties, have been found in cases of dental caries.

M. of diphther'ia. See *M. diphtheriticus*.

M. of dys'entery. Very small bacilli, sometimes isolated, sometimes in colonies, are described by Ziegler as present in the glands and beneath the epithelium of the glands and in the connective tissue of the intestine in dysentery. Kartulis, however, believes that tropical dysentery, as seen in Egypt and Greece, is caused by *Amœbæ*.

M. of Eegy'tian ophthal'mia. The *M. of trachoma*.

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M. of endocarditis. Same as *M. endocarditicus*.

M. of enteric fever. See *Enteric fever, bacillus of*.

M. of erysipelas. Same as *M. erysipelatis*.

M. of foot-and-mouth disease, Klein. A form of micrococcus occurring singly, or in pairs or chains; it grows slowly on gelatin, which it does not liquefy.

M. of fowl cholera. The *M. cholerae gallinarum*.

M. of gangrene. (*L. gangrena*, an eating ulcer which ends in mortification.) Oval and round cocci, forming a zooglæa, are found to some depth in gangrenous tissues. In some cases of spreading traumatic gangrene the streptococcus pyogenes has been found, and in others a peculiar bacillus.

M. of gonorrhœa. See *Gonococcus* and *Gonorrhœa*.

M. of hæmophilia neonatorum. (*Hæmophilia*; Gr. *hios*; *L. natus*, born.) A micrococcus called the *Monas hæmorrhagicum* has been observed in this disease.

M. of liver, atrophy of, acute yellow. (*G. Micrococcus bei acuter gelber Leberatrophie*.) Micrococci have been observed in this disease, but little is known of them.

M. of Malta fever. An oval micrococcus, '0008 to '001 millimetre in diameter, found by Bruce in cases of Malta fever, and believed by him to be the contagium of the disease. They occur singly, or occasionally in pairs, or more rarely in short chains scattered through the substance of the tissues, especially the spleen and liver, but never in masses; they stain freely with gentian-violet or methyl-violet; they are best cultivated in agar-agar at a temperature of not under 22° C. (71·6° F.) in which they produce no liquefaction.

M. of mammitis, contagious. A form found in the mammary gland and the milk of cows suffering from contagious mammitis. It forms yellowish masses on gelatin, but does not liquefy it; it forms lactic acid in milk. The cocci are 1 μ in diameter, and are united to form wavy chaplets.

In the similar disease of sheep the cocci are solitary, and '5 μ in diameter; they liquefy gelatin.

M. of mea'sles. (*F. micrococcus de la rougeole*.) A micro-organism the cocci of which are found isolated, and in pairs as diplococci, in the catarrhal exudations, papule, and blood of patients affected with measles. A streptococcus, some of the links of which resemble the diplococci, has been found in the blood of the papules. Cultivations of it, when injected, have produced in pigs redness of the skin and the conjunctivæ with fever.

M. of mu'coid fermentation. Globular organisms occurring singly or in chains.

M. of mumps. Cabitan and Charrin have found micrococci and minute rodlets in the blood of persons suffering from mumps. They have been cultivated and inoculated, but without result.

M. of nigrityia. (*F. micrococcus de nigrityie*.) A micrococcus to which Raynaud and Malassez have attributed the blackness of the tongue, named *Nigrities lingue*.

M. of osteomyelitis, acute. ('*Oostéov*, a bone; *μυελός*, marrow.) The *M. pyogenes aureus*.

M. of pé'brine. (*Pébrine*.) The *M. ovatus*.

M. of pneumo'nia. See *M. pneumonia*.

M. of pneumo'nia, acute, catarrhal. Round or elliptical cocci, sometimes bacilli, usually surrounded by a capsule consisting of mucus, found in the alveoli and lung tissue in catarrhal pneumonia, and supposed to occasion that disease.

M. of progres'sive granulo'ma. Same as *M. of progressive lymphoma*.

M. of progres'sive lympho'ma, Manfredi. A microbe found by Manfredi, along with Friedländer's *M. pneumonia*, in the sputum of rubeolar pneumonia. When a pure culture was inoculated into animals there was great splenic and hepatic enlargement, and a deposit of greyish-yellow nodules in those organs and in the lungs and lymphatic glands; these nodules consisted of granulation tissue. The cocci are oblong, often in pairs, '4 mm. to '8 mm. long, forming pearl-grey spots on gelatin, which they do not liquefy.

M. of progres'sive suppuration in rabbits, Koch. (*F. micrococcus de la suppuration progressive du lapin*.) Minute cocci, '15 μ in diameter, occurring as a thick zooglæa when injected into rabbits; they produce a spreading abscess which is fatal in about twelve days.

M. of puerperal fever. (*G. Micrococcus bei metritis puerperalis*.) Chains or zooglæa are found in the endocardium, lungs, spleen, kidney, and brain in patients dead of puerperal fever. The organisms are the *M. pyogenes aureus*, and perhaps others.

M. of putrefaction. (*G. Mikrokokken des Faulniss*.) One, or perhaps several, kinds of saprophytic micro-organisms which appear in organic bodies and solutions undergoing putrefactive fermentation. They occur especially at the commencement of the process, and when it is conducted at a moderate temperature; they are of various form and size.

M. of pyæ'mia in mice. (Πύον, discharge from a sore; αἷμα, blood.) Cocci found by Klein in pork broth. They killed mice in a week, producing purulent inflammation and abscess in the lungs.

M. of pyæ'mia in rabbits, Koch. (Πύον; αἷμα. *F. micrococcus de la pyémie des lapins*.) Round cocci, '5 μ in diameter, found as masses in the capillaries of rabbits who had died of pyæmia. When injected they produced the disease in healthy animals.

M. of rab'ies. Micrococci have been described in connection with rabies, but so far the accounts are uncertain and varied.

M. of sali'va. (*L. saliva*, spittle.) Organisms are found in normal saliva which prove fatal to rabbits when injected. See *M. salivarius pyogenes* and *M. salivarius septicus*.

M. of scar'let fever, Klein. (*F. micrococcus de la scarlatine*.) A micro-organism that has been found in the blood of patients suffering from this disease, as well as in the sloughs and ulcerated tissue of the throat. It forms slowly-growing grey spots or fibres on gelatin, and is pathogenetic in mice, guinea-pigs, and calves.

M. of septicæ'mia. (Σηπτικός, putrefactive; αἷμα, blood.) Micro-organisms have not yet been found in cases of septicæmia occurring in the human subject; but they have been observed in certain specific and infective affections

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of animals. See *Malignant œdema*, and *Mouse septicæmia*.

M. of septicæmia consecutive to anthrax. (Σηπτικός; αἷμα.) Micrococci found in the tissues of animals recently dead of anthrax. When injected they give rise to septicæmia without suppuration. The cocci are round, 1μ to 2μ in diameter, and form long chaplets, slightly mobile.

M. of septicæmia in rabbits, Koch. (Σηπτικός; αἷμα. *F. micrococcus de la septicémie des lapins.*) An ellipsoidal micro-organism found in the capillaries of various organs, presenting oval cells, 8μ to 1μ in their longest diameter. They do not occasion coagulation in blood nor penetrate into the interior of the blood corpuscles, but accumulate at their side. See *Septicæmia of rabbits*.

M. of smallpox. See *M. variolæ*.

M. of sputum septicæmia. A pathogenic micro-organism found in human saliva, consisting of oval cocci, or diplococci, or short chains, surrounded by zooglæa. Death ensues after subcutaneous injection in twenty-four to thirty-six hours; and the blood of the infected animal is infectious.

M. of suppuration. These organisms may apparently obtain access to the system without breach of surface. They are found in cellulitis and in cases of purulent catarrh. See subheadings of *M. pyogenes*.

M. of swine fever. Organisms found in the blood of pigs suffering from this affection. They have the power of reproducing the disease.

M. of tissue necrosis in mice, Koch. (*F. streptococcus de la nécrose progressive des souris*; *G. streptococcus der progressiven Gewebesnecrose der Mäuse.*) A micrococcus observed by Koch after the injection of putrefying fluid into the ear of the mouse. It is of small size, and affects successively the blood-corpuscles, connective tissue, and cartilage cells, which undergo necrosis. The cocci are about 5μ in diameter, and form chain chaplets, and zooglæa. They are pathogenic, and after inoculation cause necrosis, destroying even cartilage cells, and causing death in three or four days.

M. of trachoma. A micrococcus believed by Sattler and Schmidt to be the exciting cause of trachoma. It resembles the micrococcus or staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, but is of larger size, has feeble locomotive powers, and fluidifies gelatin slowly. In streak cultures on blood serum or agar-agar it forms greenish or milk-white striæ. Having cultivated these organisms on nutrient jelly, they found that when inoculated on the normal conjunctiva they set up vesicular-like granules, without producing any pathological secretion. More recent observers have cast doubts on the existence of this microbe.

M. of typhus. Mobile dumbbell-like organisms have been described as occurring in the blood of typhus patients and plugging the cardiac lymphatics.

M. of whooping-cough. Elliptical cocci are said to be constantly present in the expectoration of persons suffering from whooping-cough.

M. of yellow fever. (*G. micrococcus bei Gelbfieber.*) A micrococcus occurring in chains aggregated into masses which distend the vessels of the kidney and liver. A doubtful organism. See also *M. Finlayensis*.

M. of zooglæic tuberculo'sis. A pathogenic spherical coccus, having a diameter of 5μ to 6μ , and uniting into long chaplets. It is pathogenic for guinea-pigs and rabbits.

M. ovatus. (*L. ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Shining oval cocci discovered in the organs of silkworms suffering from pébrine, as well as in the pupæ, moths, and eggs.

Also called *Nosema bombycis* and *Panhistophyton ovatum*.

M. parvus ovatus. (*L. parvus*, small; *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Small ovoid micrococci, obtained by Löffler from a pig which died of a disease like swine-erysipelas. They proved fatal to other pigs and to mice and rabbits.

M. Pasteuri, Sternberg. (*Pasteur*, a French chemist.) A pathogenic ovoid coccus capable of growing without access of air. The diameter of the cocci is from 1μ to 1.5μ . It forms white colonies in culture, which do not liquefy gelatin. It is found in normal saliva and in sputa of pneumonia. Same as *Pneumococcus Fränkel's*.

M. Pasteuria'nus, Hansen. (*Pasteur*.) A micro-organism closely resembling *M. aceti*, from which it differs only in staining blue with iodine.

M. Pfügeri, Flügge. (*Pfüger*, a German physiologist, now living.) A micro-organism consisting of cocci of 5μ to 1μ in diameter, usually aggregated into zooglæa heaps, found by Pfüger on phosphorescent meat and fish. They may be grown on potatoes.

M. pneumoniae, Friedländer. (*Pneumonia*.) Oval cells, sometimes in pairs or in chains of four, forming a white layer on potato sections; they do not liquefy gelatin. They occur in the lungs and sputa, and produce an infectious pneumonia.

M. pneumoniae croupo'sæ, Friedländer. A micro-organism found in croupous pneumonia. The cocci are oval, and are often arranged as diplococci. They stain easily with anilin dyes.

M. prodigiosus, Ehrenb. (*L. prodigiosus*, marvellous. *F. champignon du lait rouge*; *G. Wunderblut*, *Hostienblut*, *Pilz der rothen Milch*.) Blood-rain, bleeding-host. Forms blood-red colonies on bread, farinaceous solutions, and milk. The cocci are elliptical, and about 1μ in their greatest diameter; they become rod-shaped before division, and sometimes form pseudo-threads. It is innocuous when injected into animals. Also called *Bacillus prodigiosus*.

M. pyocyaneus, Gess. (Πύον, discharge from a sore; κυάνεος, dark blue.) The micrococcus whose growth upon bandages and pus in wounds causes them to become of a blue colour. They are elliptical in shape.

M. pyogenes albus. (Πύον; *L. albus*, white.) A pathogenic micrococcus, capable of living for a long time without air. It is found in pus, and forms round cells with a diameter of 1μ . It liquefies gelatin. The colonies are white.

M. pyogenes aureus, Zopf. (Πύον; γερνάω, to produce; *L. aureus*, golden. *F. coccus jaune de pus*.) The coccus of acute infectious osteomyelitis. They occur in the pus of boils and in the abscesses of pyæmia, puerperal fever, and acute osteomyelitis. When cultivated they form an orange-yellow culture. They are very active in causing septicæmia.

M. pyogenes citreus. (Πύον; *L.*

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citreus, belonging to the citron tree.) A pathogenic micro-organism found in pus, growing on, but not liquefying, gelatin, and forming a yellowish colony; perhaps a variety of *M. pyogenes aureus*.

M. pyogenes tenuis, v. Rosenbach. (Πύον, pus; γέννω, to generate; *L. tenuis*, thin.) A micro-organism found in 10 per cent. of cases of pus enclosed in closed cavities. It is composed of irregular cocci, rather larger than staphylococci, with little inclination to form colonies. The cocci are characterised by two dark poles with clear intermediate substance. The cultures upon agar-agar show hyaline striæ extending from a white line which represents the line of inoculation.

M. radiatus, Flügge. (*L. radiatus*, furnished with rays.) A saprophytic micro-organism presenting micrococci less than 1μ in diameter, sometimes forming short chains, but more frequently in colonies. They grow rapidly in a radiated or star-like manner, and have a white colour with a play of light-green upon them. They fluidify gelatin.

M. roseus, Flügge. (*L. roseus*, rosy.) A micro-organism developing occasionally from atmospheric dust which has fallen on gelatin. The cocci are arranged as hemispherical diplococci, resembling gonococcus, with a broad fissure between the hemispheres. They grow rapidly on gelatin without fluidifying it. The colour of the colonies is rose-red. It is saprophytic.

M. salivarius pyogenes. (*L. saliva*, spittle; Gr. πύον, discharge from a sore; γέννω, to generate.) A pathogenic micrococcus, found in saliva, and forming round, white colonies, which liquefy gelatin slowly, and produce, when inoculated, localised suppuration.

M. salivarius septicus, Biosedi. (*L. saliva*, spittle; Gr. σηπτικός, putrefactive.) A micro-organism found in human saliva in patients suffering from puerperal fever; it is pathogenic for rabbits, mice, and guinea-pigs, which, when inoculated with it, die in from four to six days. It grows on gelatin and agar-agar, which it does not liquefy, and slowly on potato; it does not produce inflammation.

M. scarlatinae, Klein. See *M. of scarlet fever*.

M. septicus, Cohn. (σηπτικός, putrefactive.) A micro-organism found in the mouth and on the surface of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal generally, in catarrhal exudations, on ulcers and open wounds, in abscesses and purulent inflammation, in the serum of epidemic puerperal fever, and in the tissue and vessels of pyæmic and septicæmic patients. The cocci are round, with a diameter of $\cdot 5\mu$, isolated, or in chains, or aggregated into masses of zoogloæ.

M. septypæmicus. (σηπτικός, putrefactive; πύον, pus; αίμα, blood.) A spherical pathogenic coccus, having a diameter of $\cdot 7\mu$ to $\cdot 8\mu$; the cocci are united into long chains. They have been found in the saliva in angina and erysipelas of the larynx. They do not liquefy gelatin.

M. staphylogenus, Rabe. (σταφυλός, a bunch of grapes; γέννω, to generate.) Same as *M. ascoformans*.

M. subflavus, Flügge. (*L. sub*, under; flavus, yellow. G. gelbweisser Diplococcus, Bumm.) A micro-organism frequently observed in the lochia and in the secretion of the vagina, and is there, perhaps, pathogenic for man, in

the urine, in some cases of catarrh of bladder, in the vesicles of pemphigus neonatorum, and in mammary abscess. The diplococci are from 2μ to $2\cdot 5\mu$ in diameter, and resemble gonococcus. After inoculation of nutritive gelatin it develops in the course of twenty-four hours into whitish points, which subsequently become yellowish, and after a few days the surrounding gelatin fluidifies.

M. tardigradus, Flügge. (*L. tardigradus*, slow-paced.) A micro-organism presenting large spherical cells, sometimes showing dark poles, usually arranged in heaps, growing very slowly. The deep colonies on gelatin plates, after the lapse of six days, are round or oval, and about $\cdot 5$ mm. in diameter. They have a dark chrome-yellow tint. It is saprophytic.

M. termo, Cohn. The *Monas termo*.

M. tetragonus, V. Gaffky. (Τέτρα, four; γωνία, an angle.) A micro-organism consisting of micrococci, of about 1μ diameter or more, which arrange themselves in fours, surrounded by a mucous investment. It is not infrequent in human sputa, particularly in cases of lung tuberculosis and in the walls of caverns. The mucous coat stains slightly, the micrococcus deeply, with anilin dye. Cultures on gelatin plates form small white points in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, which, with low powers, appear as circular or citron-coloured discs, with mulberry surface and rough dentated borders. Very minute quantities injected subcutaneously into mice produce somnolence and immobility, resulting in death. The cocci are found only in the blood-vessels.

M. toxicatus. (*L. toxicatus*, furnished with poison.) Globular cells occurring in some species of *Rhus*, and said to cause the poisonous action of the plant.

M. ulceris. (*L. ulcus*, a sore.) Luca's term for very small aerobic cocci of a dirty yellow colour, which he found in a soft chancre, and which, when inoculated, produced a similar sore.

M. ureæ, Miquel. (*Urea*.) A saprophytic, anaerobic, zymogenous micro-organism consisting of micrococci $\cdot 8\mu$ to 1μ in diameter, often arranged as diplococci and as tetrads, and sometimes also in longer chains. It forms within twenty-four hours white, pearly, smooth, sharply-defined spots on gelatin plates. The gelatin is not fluidified. A small quantity of the pure culture introduced into urine, or a solution of urea, causes rapid formation of ammonium carbonate. If access of oxygen be prevented, it generates, without increasing in size, a pigment which is at first yellowish-brown and afterwards of a deep blackish-brown colour. The *M. urea* is a notable example of the morphological variation of the micrococci, as both v. Jaksch's and v. Limbeck's researches have shown that on solid nutritive substrata it forms cocci only, whilst in fluid nutritive solutions it forms bacilli.

M. ureæ liquefaciens, Flügge. (*Urea*; *L. liquefacio*, to make fluid.) A saprophytic micrococcus consisting of cocci, having a diameter of $1\cdot 25\mu$ to 2μ , arranged in chains of three to ten members and in irregular groups. This also, like the preceding, effects the conversion of urea into ammonium carbonate, but, unlike it, fluidifies gelatin.

M. vacciniæ, Voigt. A very small, doubtful species, said to be present in vaccine lymph; it does not liquefy gelatin.

M. variolæ. Micro-organisms have been observed in the vesicles of smallpox, but as yet little is known of them.

M. versatilis, Sternberg. (*L. versatilis*, that turns around.) A micro-organism found in mosquito cultures, and once in the liver of a yellow-fever case in Havana. Cocci of various size, and grouping often in tetrads. Forms a viscous straw-coloured mass on agar-agar; and liquefies gelatin slowly.

M. versicolor, Flügge. (*L. versicolor*, colour-changing. *G. schillernder Micrococcus*.) A common micro-organism consisting of cocci arranged in pairs, which form, after twenty-four hours, white points on gelatin plates, and after two days yellow colonies, which in the depth of the gelatin are spherical, 1 mm. large, yellowish-green, with sharply-defined borders. It is saprophytic.

M. violaceus, Schröter. (*L. violaceus*, violet-coloured.) A micro-organism consisting of elliptic cells, larger than those of *M. prodigiosus*, often united to form chains. They form mucous spots upon boiled potatoes.

M. viridis flavescentis. (*L. viridis*, green; *flavesco*, to become golden yellow.) A non-pathogenic, greenish coccus which, in growing on gelatin, does not liquefy it. It is found in the lymph of varicella pustules.

M. viscosus, Flügge. (*L. viscosus*, sticky. *G. fadenziehender Micrococcus*.) A saprophytic micro-organism consisting of cocci, only 2μ in diameter, which arrange themselves in chains. It is believed by Pasteur to be the cause of the sliminess or viscous fermentation of wines, and many solutions containing sugar. It leads to the development in them of a kind of gum, named viscose by Béchamp. A larger form, about 1μ in diameter, has been shown by Schmidt-Mülheim to abound in viscous milk. The decomposition in the latter case is, however, different from the former, as no mannite nor carbonic acid is formed.

M. viticulosus, Flügge. (*L. viticula*, a tendril. *G. rankenbildender Micrococcus*.) A micro-organism of peculiar mode of growth. The micrococci are somewhat oval, $1.2\mu \times 1\mu$ in diameter, forming dense zoogloea masses, without, however, much gelatinous substance. In gelatin puncture cultures they form a small centre, from which tendril-like bodies radiate and interlace. In surface cultures they form a thin scum of whitish appearance and gelatinous character.

Microconous. (*Μικρός*, little; *κῶνος*, a cone. *F. microcone*.) Having the surface charged with small conical eminences.

Microcoria. (*Μικρός*; *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye.) A term for *Myosis*.

Microcornea. (*Μικρός*; *cornea*.) Term for an abnormally small cornea.

Microcos. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ*.

M. paniculata. (*L. panicula*, a tuft.) The *Grewia microcos*.

Microcosm. (*Μικρός*; *κόσμος*, the world. *F. microcosme*; *I. microcosmo*; *S. microcosmo*; *G. Mikrokosmos*.) Term applied by some old philosophers to man, as presenting in his mind and organisation a little world, a compendium, or similitude of the great world, which is called *Macrocosm*.

According to Paracelsus, man, the microcosm, like the earth, the macrocosm, has two poles, an

arctic pole at the mouth, an antarctic pole in the belly; the heart is equivalent to the sun, which is the heart of the universe, and is influenced by it; the brain is the seat of the soul, as heaven is of the Deity; the median line is the polar axis; and the head is the seat of the soul, as the heavens are the place where God dwelleth.

Microcosmetor. (*Μικρός*; *κοσμίτωρ*, a chief or principal.) Term used by Dolæus for the essence or principle of life.

Microcosmetoric. (*F. microcosmetorrique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Microcosmetor*.

Microcosmic. (*Μικρός*, little; *κόσμος*, the world. *F. microcosmique*; *G. mikrokosmisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the *microcosm*.

M. salt. (*F. phosphate de soude et d'ammoniaque*.) $\text{NH}_4\text{NaHPO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Hydrogen ammonium sodium phosphate. It was obtained by the olden chemists from the urine of the microcosm man, and so attained its name.

Microcosmica machina. (*Μικρός*; *κόσμος*; *L. machina*, a machine.) The organism of man.

M. scientia. (*L. scientia*, knowledge.) A term for physiology.

Microcosmography. (*Microcosm*; *Gr. γράφω*, to write. *F. microcosmographie*; *G. Mikrokosmographie*.) A description of the microcosm or human body.

Microcosmology. (*Microcosm*; *Gr. λόγος*, a discourse. *F. microcosmologie*; *G. Mikrokosmologie*.) A treatise or dissertation on the human body.

Microcousitic. (*Μικρός*, small; *ἀκούω*, to hear.) Enabling slight sounds to be heard. A speaking-tube.

Microcranius. (*Μικρός*; *κράνιον*, the skull.) One who has a small skull.

Microcith. (*Μικρός*; *κριθή*, a barley-corn, the smallest weight.) A unit of molecular weight suggested by Cooke in the 'New Chemistry,' 1874. It is the half hydrogen molecule. So that a molecule of hydrogen weighs 2 microciths, a molecule of oxygen 32 microciths, and a molecule of nitrogen 28 microciths.

Microcyst. (*Μικρός*; *κύστις*, the bladder. *F. microkyste*.) The small cysts formed by the zoospores and plasmodia of the *Myxomycetes* during drying; they are the resting states of swarm-spores.

Microcyte. (*Μικρός*; *κύτος*, a hollow. *I. microcito*; *G. Mikrocyte*.) A small cell. The dwarf red corpuscles of the blood, having a diameter of 2.5μ to 3.5μ , and which are supposed to be immature red corpuscles; they are normally present in the young child. Microcytes are found after a sudden and large loss of blood, and in that form of chronic anæmia called *Microcythæmia*; these are probably ordinary red corpuscles on the eve of dissolution.

Microcythæmia. (*Μικρός*; *κύτος*; *αἷμα*, blood. *F. microcythémie*; *I. microcitemia*; *G. Mikrocythämie*.) That condition of the blood in which, in addition to a diminution in the number of the red corpuscles, there is also a diminution in their size, 4μ to 6μ , as occurs in anæmia and in certain cases of poisoning.

Microcytosis. (*Μικρός*; *κύτος*.) The formation of *Microcytes*.

Microdactylia. (*Μικρός*; *δάκτυλος*, a finger. *F. microdactylie*; *I. microdactylia*; *G. Mikrodactylia*.) Abnormal smallness of one or more of the fingers.

Microdactylous. (Μικρός; δάκτυλος. *F. microdactyle.*) Having small digits.

Microdeme. (Μικρός, small; δῆμος, the common people.) Little living bodies. A generic term, suggested by Dr. Buck, intended to include all kinds of germs, as well as animalcula, microzymes, microphytes, and microzoa.

Microdermatous. (Μικρός; δέρμα, the skin.) A term applied to the cells of the *Achorion Schönleinii* in the crusts of *Favus*.

Microdont. (Μικρός; δούς, a tooth.) Applied to those skulls in which the collective lengths of the molar and premolar teeth multiplied by 100 and the product divided by the length of the basinasal axis is under 42.

Microdontous. (Μικρός; δούς, a tooth. *F. microdonte*; *G. kleinzahnig.*) Having small teeth.

Micro-electrometer. (Μικρός; electricity; *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure. *F. micro-electromètre*; *G. Klein-Electricitätsmesser.*) Name given by De Luc to electrometers which serve to discover minute quantities of electricity.

Microfarad. (Μικρός; Faraday.) One millionth of a farad, the electro-magnetic unit of capacity; equal, according to Billings, to the capacity of three metres of Atlantic telegraph cable, or 3600 square metres of tinfoil.

Micro-galvanic. (Μικρός; galvanism. *F. micro-galvanique*; *G. klein-galvanisch.*) Applied by Wollaston to a small apparatus of his invention for ascertaining the heat developed by the galvanic chain placed in favourable circumstances.

Microgaster. (Μικρός; γαστήρ, the belly.) A Genus of the Order *Acaridea*.

M. platypus. (Πλάτυς, broad; πούς, a foot.) A synonym of *Demodex folliculorum*.

Microgastrous. (Μικρός; γαστήρ. *F. microgastre.*) Having a small abdomen.

Microgenesis. (Μικρός; γεννάω, to beget. *G. Mikrogenesie.*) Imperfect growth and development, so that the part, or organ, or animal, or plant remains dwarfed.

Microgenia. (Μικρός; γένειον, the chin. *F. microgenia.*) Congenital smallness of the chin.

Microgeology. (Μικρός; γῆ, the earth; λόγος, an account.) The study of minute geological facts by the aid of the microscope.

Microgerm. (Μικρός; *L. germen*, an offshoot.) A spore of a *Microbe*.

Microglossia. (Μικρός, small; γλῶσσα, the tongue. *F. microglossie*; *G. Mikroglossie.*) Congenital smallness of the tongue, due to an arrest of development, only the hyoid portion existing.

Microglossous. (Μικρός; γλῶσσα, the tongue. *F. microglosse.*) Having the tongue small, and terminated by a horny point, as some parrots.

Micrognathia. (Μικρός; γνάθος, the jaw. *F. micrognathie*; *I. micrognazia*; *G. Mikrognathie.*) Congenital smallness of the jaws, especially of the lower jaw.

Micrognathous. (Μικρός; γνάθος, the jaw. *F. micrognathe.*) Having the jaw very small.

Microgonidium. (Μικρός; γονίδιον. *F. microgonide*; *G. Mikrogonidie.*) Term suggested by Pringsheim for the minute fusiform corpuscles having one or two vibratile cilia and

a lateral red point, found in the mother-cell of some zoosporous algæ.

Also, a synonym of *Microzoospore*.

Microgramme. (Μικρός; gramme.) A measure of weight. Symbol γ; it is equivalent to the one thousandth of a milligramme.

Micrographic. (*F. micrographique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Micrography*.

Micrographist. (Μικρός, little; γράφω, to write. *F. micrographe.*) One who is engaged in *Micrography*.

Micrography. (Μικρός, little; γράφω, to write. *F. micrographie*; *I. micrografia*; *S. micrografia*; *G. Mikrographie.*) The description of microscopic objects.

Also, the same as *Microscopy*.

Microgyria. (Μικρός; gyrus. *G. Mikrogyrie.*) Smallness of the gyri or convolutions of the brain. In such cases the convolutions receive an insufficient supply of blood, and Klebs believes it to be the result of compression of the brain.

Microhm. (Μικρός; ohm.) Electro-magnetic resistance amounting to one millionth of an ohm.

Microkinesis. (Μικρός; κίνησις, movement.) Warner's term for the involuntary movements of infants which occur in the waking state, such as grimaces.

Microlenia. (Μικρός; lens. *I. micro-lente.*) Congenital smallness of the crystalline lens.

Microlepidoptera. (Μικρός; λεπίς, a scale; πτερόν, a wing. *G. Kleinschmetterlinge.*) A subdivision of the Division *Heterocera*, Order *Lepidoptera*, or a Tribe of the Order *Lepidoptera*, consisting of the Plume wings, the Tineæ, the Tortrices, and the Pyralide. They are very small, delicate moths, with long antennæ.

Microlepidotous. (Μικρός; λεπιδωτός, scaly. *F. microlépidote*; *G. kleinschuppicht.*) Having very small scales.

Microlépous. (Μικρός; λεπίς, a scale. *F. microlépe*; *G. kleinschuppicht.*) Having very small scales.

Microleuconymphæa. (Μικρός; λευκός, white; νυμφαία, a water-lily.) The *Nymphæa alba*.

Microlith. (Μικρός; λίθος, a stone. *F. microlithe.*) A mineral concretion, whether crystalline or amorphous, of such smallness as only to be seen under the microscope.

Microlitre. (Μικρός; *F. litre.*) A measure of capacity. Symbol λ; it is equivalent to 0.000001 litre, or one millionth of a litre.

Micrologue. (Μικρός; λόγος, a word.) One who is occupied with microscopic research.

Micrology. (Μικρός; λόγος, a discourse. *F. micrologie*; *G. Mikrologie, Kleinlichkeitsgeist.*) The doctrine of minute objects, as microscopical animals and plants.

Micromania. (Μικρός; μανία, madness. *F. délire des petitessees*; *G. Mikromanie.*) A form of mania in which the patient thinks himself, or some part of him, to be reduced in size.

Microma'zia. (Μικρός; μάζος, a woman's breast.) The condition in a female of having small breasts or mammary glands, usually caused by defective development of the ovaries.

Micromel'ia. (Μικρός; μέλος, a limb. *F. micromélie*; *G. Mikromelie.*) Name given

by Malacarne to a class of monsters characterised by the excessive smallness of some member.

M. chondromalacia. (Χόνδρος, gristle; μαλακός, soft.) Marchand's term for fetal rachitis in which the cartilage is imperfectly developed and softened.

M., unilateralis. (L. *unus*, one; *lateralis*, belonging to the side. G. *einseitige Mikromelie*.) Arrested development of one half of the body.

Microm'elus. (Μικρός, small; μέλος, a limb. G. *Mikromelus*.) A monstrosity with a defect in the development of the limbs, which are regular in form, but abnormally small.

Micromere. (Μικρός; μέρος, a part. F. *micromère*.) Term applied by Verneuil to an anatomical element.

Micromeria. (Μικρός; μέρος, a part.) A Genus of the Nat. Order Labiatae.

M. barbata, Fischer and Meyer. (L. *barbatus*, bearded.) The *M. Douglasii*.

M. capitella, Benth. (L. *capitellum*, a small head.) Hab. Northern India. An aromatic and carminative.

M. Douglasii, Benth. (Douglas, David, a Scotch botanist, born 1799, died 1834. Mex. *yerba buena*.) A trailing, sweet-scented herb growing in California; recommended as an aromatic, febrifuge, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic.

M. montana, Reichenbach. The *Satureja montana*.

Micromerology. (Μικρός; μερός; λόγος, a word.) Verneuil's term for a treatise on anatomical elements, or minute anatomy.

Microm'eter. (Μικρός; μέτρον, a measure. F. *micromètre*; I. *micrometro*; S. *micrometro*; G. *Mikrometer*.) An instrument used with a microscope or telescope, invented by Gascoigne, and improved by Hooke and others, for measuring the size of minute objects or very small distances. It consists of a number of lines ruled at definite distances from each other, 1-10th or 1-100th of a millimetre, on a plate of glass, and crossed at right angles by other lines ruled at the same distance, so that a series of squares is formed.

M. cobweb. See *M., filar*.

M., eye-piece. A glass plate, having a finely-ruled scale on it, introduced into the eye-piece of a microscope.

M., filar. (L. *filum*, a thread.) The form in which a fine wire, or thread, or cobweb, is moved on the plane of the image of an object by means of fine screws with graduated heads, from or to another thread which remains stationary.

M., objective. (F. *micromètre objectif*.) A series of very fine lines drawn at right angles to each other, so as to include small squares, by which the size of small objects may be tested and determined. Same as *M., stage*.

M., ocular. (L. *oculus*, the eye. F. *micromètre oculaire*.) A means of determining the real size of an object examined by the microscope when once the magnifying power of the instrument is known.

M. screw. See *Micrometric screw*.

M., stage. A plate of glass accurately ruled to scale and placed on the stage of a microscope underneath the object to be measured.

Micrometre. (Μικρός; F. *metre*.) A synonym of *Micron*.

Micromet'ric. (Μικρός; μέτρον, a

measure. F. *micrométrique*; I. *micrometrico*; S. *micrometrico*; G. *mikrometriseh*.) That which has relation to a micrometer.

M. screw. (F. *vis micrométrique*; G. *Micrometerschraube*.) A screw with extremely close turns. It is employed for the fine adjustment of microscopes, and also for measuring small distances; for this purpose the threads are a micrometre from each other.

Microm'etry. (Μικρός; μέτρον, a measure. F. *micrométrie*.) The measuring of very small objects; the employment of a micrometer.

Micromillimetre. (Μικρός; L. *mille*, thousand; Gr. μέτρον, a measure. F. *micromillimètre*.) In biological works and in this the term is used to designate 1-1000th of a millimetre, and is indicated by the symbol μ ; but in physics it signifies the one-millionth of a millimetre, and its symbol is $\mu\mu$. To secure uniformity the Physical Society have adopted the use of the term *Micron* to denote the 1000th of a millimetre, and the term *Micromillimetre* to denote the one millionth of a millimetre.

Micrommata. (Μικρός; ὄμμα, the eye.) A Genus of the Tribe *Laterigradae*, Suborder *Dipneumona*, Order *Araneida*.

M. sparassus, Walck. Hab. New Caledonia. A spider whose bite is severe, producing much fever, but not death.

Microm'atous. (Μικρός; ὄμμα, the eye.) Having small eyes.

Micromorphs. (Μικρός; μορφή, form. F. *micromorphes*.) Term applied in Botany to small natural groups of allied forms which represent in regard to a species that which the species is to a genus.

Micromycetes. (Μικρός; μυκήs, a mushroom.) Term applied to Fungi of small size.

Micromyelia. (Μικρός; μυελός, marrow. G. *Mikromyelië*.) Abnormal smallness or shortness of the spinal cord.

Micron. (Μικρός.) The 1-1000th part of a millimetre, or the 1-25,000th part of an inch. It is represented by the Greek letter μ . See *Micromillimetre*.

Microne'mous. (Μικρός, small; νῆμα, a thread. F. *micronème*.) Having extremely short tentacula.

Micronymphæa. (Μικρός; νυμφαία, the water lily. F. *nénuphar blanc*.) The small water lily, *Nymphæa alba*.

Micro-orchidia. (Μικρός; ὄρχιs, the testicle. F. *micro-orchidie*.) The condition of having congenitally small and imperfectly developed testicles.

Micro-organism. (Μικρός; organism. F. *micro-organisme*; I. *microorganismo*.) A very minute organism, being one which is only visible under the higher powers of the microscope. They are supposed to play an essential part in the causation of many diseases. The micro-organisms found in air are heavy, and when undisturbed by draughts soon deposit themselves. They are very few in number, or altogether absent, in the air of moors far removed from towns; and sea-air a few miles from land appears to be entirely destitute of them. They are more numerous in summer than in winter, and before than after rain.

Micropanencephalous. (Μικρός; πᾶs, all; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the angle included in lines drawn from the hornion, or posterior median

point of the vomero-sphenoidal articulation to the nasion and the basion respectively, is from 138° to 163°.

Micropet'alous. (Μικρός; πέταλον, a petal. F. *micropétale*; G. *kleinblättrig*.) Having very short or very small petals.

Microphage. (Μικρός; φαγῖν, to eat.) Metschnikoff's term for certain small free leucocytes which he discovered in the margin of an erysipelatous patch of skin, and which he believes to have the power of destroying the infecting micrococci of the disease. According to the observations of Ruffer microphages and macrophages are found in the lymphoid tissues of the intestinal canal. See *Phagocyte*.

Microphone. (Μικρός; φωνή, a sound. F. *microphone*; I. *microfono*; G. *Mikrophone*.) An electrical instrument which reproduces and amplifies very slight sounds, rendering them audible even at a considerable distance from their source.

M., Hughes's. (Prof. Hughes.) In this form of microphone two flat plates of wood, one horizontal, the other vertical, are joined at right angles; through the vertical plate two pieces of carbon, one above the other, are thrust; these are connected at one extremity by wires running to a distant or receiving telephone, and at the other extremity are hollowed so as to receive loosely a vertical stick of carbon, pointed at both extremities. Sonorous undulations cause the vertical stick to vibrate, and thus to produce alternate increase and diminution of pressure at the points of contact of the carbons, and as increase of pressure gives closer contact and consequently diminished resistance, the current in the circuit undergoes corresponding changes of strength, which act on the receiving telephone.

Micropho'nia. (Μικρός; φωνή, the voice. F. *microphonie*.) The condition of having a very small or very slender weak voice.

Microphonics. The science of the *Microphone*.

Micropho'nium. Same as *Microphone*.

Micropho'nous. (Μικρός; φωνή, the voice. F. *microphone*.) Having a slender weak voice.

Also, having the powers of the *Microphone*.

Micropho'tograph. (Μικρός; φῶς, light; γράφω, to write.) A photograph of an object obtained by means of a microscope.

Microphotography. (Μικρός; φῶς; γράφω.) The art of making photographs of microscopic objects.

Microphthal'mia. (Μικρός; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *microphthalmie*; I. *microftalmia*.) Smallness or defective development of the eye.

Microphthal'mus. (Μικρός; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *microftalmie*; I. *microttalmio*.) One who has a small eye.

Microph'three. (Μικρός; φθείρ, a louse.) A very small ecto-parasite.

Microphylline. Same as *Microphyllous*.

Microphyllous. (Μικρός, little; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *microphyllie*; G. *kleinblätterig*.) Having small leaves, or appendages like to them.

Microphyte. (Μικρός; φυτόν, a plant. F. *microphyte*; I. *microfito*.) A microscopic, unicellular, vegetable organism, often parasitic, such as Bacterium, Micrococcus, and Sarcina.

Microphytic. (Μικρός; φυτόν. F.

microphytique.) That which relates to a *Microphyte*.

Micro'pia. Same as *Micropsia*.

Micropla'sia. (Μικρός; πλάσις, a moulding. G. *Zwergwuchs*.) Arrest of development.

M. partia'lis. (L. *pars*, a part. G. *partialler Zwergwuchs*.) Arrest of development of part of the body.

M. tota'lis. (L. *totus*, the whole. G. *allgemeiner Zwergwuchs*.) Arrest of development of the whole body.

Microp'odous. (Μικρός; πούς, a foot. F. *micropode*; G. *kleinfüssig*.) Having the foot small.

Micro'pore. (Μικρός; πόρος, a minute opening.) A minute opening observed in the head of some spermatozoa.

Micro'porous. (Μικρός; πόρος, a pore. F. *micropore*.) Having very small pores.

Micro'pous. (Μικρός; πούς, a foot. F. *micrope*; G. *kleinfüssig*.) Having small feet.

Micropro'sopus. (Μικρός; πρόσωπον, the face.) A monster in which part of the face is absent.

Microps. (Μικρός; ὤψ, the eye. G. *kleinäugig*.) Having small eyes.

Also, one suffering from *Micropsia*.

Micro'psia. (Μικρός; ὥψις, sight. F. *micropsie*; G. *Mikropsie*, *Kleinschen*.) A condition in which objects appear diminished in size, often observed with paralysis of accommodation. It is due to the fact that when under the condition of paresis of the ciliary muscle a strong effort at accommodation is made, an object appears nearly as small as under normal conditions the same object would appear if placed at the near point, and casting an equally large retinal image. The patient thinks such objects to be nearer than they really are.

Also, a phenomenon observed in the later stages of retinitis, and is then probably due to the loss of a certain portion of the sensitive elements in the macula lutea.

Micro'psy'chia. (Μικρός; ψυχή, the mind. F. *micropsychie*; G. *Kleinmuth*, *Kleinmüthigkeit*.) Term for pusillanimity, or littleness of mind.

Micro'psy'chous. (Μικρός; ψυχή, the mind. F. *micropsychie*; G. *kleinmüthig*.) Little-minded; pusillanimous.

Micro'pteros. (Μικρός; πτέρων, a wing. F. *microptère*; G. *kleinflügelig*.) Having short wings.

Also (G. *kleinflossig*), having short fins.

Micro'ptery'gious. (Μικρός; πτέρυξ, a fin. F. *micropterygien*.) Having small fins.

Microp'us. (Μικρός; πούς, the foot.) One who has a foot which is regular in form but abnormally small.

Micro'pylar. (F. *micropylaire*.) Belonging to a *Micropyle*.

M. arill'us. (L. *arillus*.) The variety of arillus which arises from the micropyle of a fertilised seed. It gradually coats the entire seed, and sometimes even bends back again to enclose the micropyle. See *Arillus micropylaris*.

Micro'pyle. (Μικρός; πύλη, an entrance. F. *micropyle*; S. *micropilo*; G. *Keimloch*.) An opening in the primine and secundine membranes enveloping the nucleus of an ovule, or the nucellus, by which the apex of the nucleus is exposed.

MICRORAMPHUS—MICROSPECTROSCOPE.

Also, Keber's term for a minute opening in the vitelline membrane of some Vertebrata, Mollusca, and Echinodermata, through which the spermatozoa gain access to the vitellus.

M. apparatus. (Μικρός; ῥάμφος, a beak. F. *microramphus*; G. *kleinschnabelig*.) Having a short beak.

Microramphus. (Μικρός; ῥάμφος, a beak. F. *microramphus*; G. *kleinschnabelig*.) Having a short beak.

Microrchid. (Μικρός; ὄρχις, a testicle. F. *microrchide*.) One that has small testicles.

Microrchidia. (Μικρός; ὄρχις. F. *microrchidie*; I. *microrchide*; G. *Mikrorchia*.) The state of having abnormally small testicles.

Microrganism. See *Micro-organism*.

Microrheosis. (Μικρός; ῥέω, to flow.) The phenomena presented by the flow of fluids through capillary tubes.

Microrrheometer. (Μικρός; ῥέω, to flow; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the rapidity of the flow of liquids through capillary tubes.

Microrrhizous. (Μικρός; ῥίζα, a root. F. *microrrhize*; G. *kleinwurzellig*.) Having small roots.

Microrrhynchus. (Μικρός; ῥύγχος, a beak.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. spinosus. Benth. (L. *spinus*, prickly.) Said to supply a false *Sarcocolla*.

Microscelus. (Μικρός; σκέλος, the leg. F. *microscèle*.) Having small or short legs.

Microscope. (Μικρός; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *microscope*; I. *microscopio*; G. *Mikroskop*.) An optical instrument by which minute objects, scarcely, or not at all, visible to the naked eye, may be distinctly seen.

M., binocular. (L. *bi-*, two; *oculus*, the eye. F. *microscope binoculaire*; G. *zweiäugiges Mikroskop*.) The form of M., compound in which the image is received on a prism which transmits one half of the cone of rays proceeding from the object through a tube to one eye, while the other half, slightly refracted, is transmitted by another tube to the other eye.

M., compound. (F. *microscope composé*; G. *zusammengesetztes Mikroskop*.) The form of microscope in which there is one lens at the lower end of a tube, the object-glass, which forms a real and greatly enlarged inverted image of the object, and this image is itself magnified and rendered erect by viewing it through another lens at the upper end of the tube, the eye-piece.

M., dissecting. A low-power microscope used for minute dissections.

M., electric. (Ἠλεκτρον, amber.) The form in which an electric light is placed at the centre of curvature of a spherical mirror; the light proceeding from the mirror is concentrated on the object by a system of lenses, and after traversing the object passes through another system of lenses, placed at such a distance from the object as to throw a highly magnified image of it on a sheet.

M., erecting. (F. *microscope redresseur*.) The form in which an inversion of the already inverted image of an object shows the latter in the position it really occupies.

M., lucernal. (L. *lucerna*, a lamp.) An instrument similar to the M., solar, with the substitution of a lamp for the sun.

M., monocular. (Μόνος, single; I. *oculus*, the eye.) The form of M., compound in which the image is transmitted to one eye only.

M., pancreatic. (Παγκράτης, all-powerful.) The form in which a second objective is added to receive the image produced by the first objective, erection of the image follows, and the amount of magnification is varied according to the distance between the first objective and the object.

M., photo-electric. (Φῶς, light; *electricity*.) A solar microscope in which the electric light is used as an illuminant.

M., simple. (L. *simplex*, simple. F. *microscope simple*; G. *einfaches Mikroskop*.) A convex lens of shorter focal length than the human eye, placed at a distance somewhat less than its focal length from the object.

M., solar. (L. *sol*, the sun. F. *microscope solaire*; G. *Sonnennikroskop*.) An instrument in which a convex lens of short focal length is employed to throw upon a screen a highly magnified image of a small object placed a little beyond the principal focus. It is illuminated by the sun's rays.

Microscopic. (Μικρός; σκοπέω. F. *microscopique*; I. *microscopico*; S. *microscopico*; G. *mikroskopisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the microscope.

Microscopical. (Μικρός; σκοπέω.) Relating to the microscope.

Microscopist. (Μικρός; σκοπέω, to view. F. *microscopiste*; I. *microscopista*; G. *Mikroskopiker*.) One who habitually works with the microscope.

Microscopy. (Μικρός; σκοπέω. F. *microscopie*; I. *microscopia*; S. *microscopia*.) The use of, or investigation by means of, the microscope.

Microsome. (Μικρός; σῶμα, index.) Term applied to the orbital index when it is below 84.

Microsomata. (Μικρός; σῶμα, body.) Hanstein's term for minute bodies, having a high degree of refringency and staining very deeply, found in the filaments of protoplasm.

Microsomatia. (Μικρός; σῶμα, a body. F. *microsomatie*; S. *microsomatia*; G. *Kleinkörper, Mikrosomatie*.) Applied by Breschet to a genus of monstrosities characterised by the smallness of the bodies.

Microsomatous. (Μικρός; σῶμα, a body. F. *microsome*.) Term applied to animals that are of very small size.

Microsomia. (Μικρός; σῶμα, a body. F. *microsomie*; G. *Kleinkörper, Mikrosomie*.) Applied by Malacarne to a class of monsters characterised by the smallness of the whole body. Same as *Microsomatia*.

Microsoter. (Μικρός; σωτήρ, a conservator. F. *microsoter*.) Name given by Morren to an instrument of his invention, serving to select, with a view to observation under the microscope and preservation, any small object.

Microspectroscope. (Μικρός; I. *spectrum*, a shade; σκοπέω, to look at.) A spectroscope adapted to the microscope, so that it may be applied to the examination of very minute particles. Provision is usually made for the formation of a second spectrum, by the insertion of a right-angled prism, that covers one half of the slit in the diaphragm below the eye-piece and reflects upwards the light transmitted through an aperture on the side of the eye-piece. Two spectra can thus be obtained of different objects, arranged side by side, and capable of being accurately compared.

Microspectroscopy. The science and art of the *Microspectroscope*.

Microspermous. (Μικρός; σπέρμα, a seed. *F. microsperme*; *G. kleinsamig.*) Having very small seeds or grains.

Microsphæra. A Division of *Micrococcus*.

M. vacci'næ, Cohn. The *Micrococcus vaccinae*.

Microsphere. (Μικρός, little; σφαῖρα, a sphere.) Term applied by Cohn to the micrococci found in vaccine lymph and in small-pox pustules.

Microsphyctous. (Μικρός; σφύξις, the pulse. *F. microsphycte*.) Having a small pulse.

Microsphyxia. (Μικρός; σφύξις, pulsation. *F. microsphyxie*; *G. Mikrosphyxie*.) Smallness and weakness of pulse.

Microsplanch'nus. (Μικρός; σπλάγχνον, a viscus, or bowel.) One that has small viscera or bowels.

Microsporange. Same as *Microsporangium*.

Microsporangium. (Μικρός, little; σπόρος, seed.) The spore-case or sporangium of heterosporous Cryptogams which contains only *Microspores*. It is the male organ.

Also, a synonym of *Pollen-sac*.

Microspore. (Μικρός; σπορά, seed. *F. microspore*; *G. Mikrospor*.) The minute asexual spore of heterosporous Cryptogams from which the male prothallus arises.

Also, a synonym of *Pollen-grain*.

Microsporidium. (Μικρός; σπορά. *F. microsporidie*.) The coccus of *Pébrine*.

Microspori'na. (Μικρός; σπόρος, seed.) A name given by Klebs to globular bacteria. He defines them as micrococci which, in the resting state, form well-defined and compact balls; the several spherules being regularly deposited in layers and surrounded by a small quantity of gelatinous matter. The peripheral spherules grow into minute motile bacteria. In the highest stage of their development they form a matted tuft of unbranched filaments.

Microsporon. (Μικρός; σπόρος, seed.) A Genus of arthrosporous Fungi parasitic on man.

Also, the same as *Micrococcus*.

M. anomae'on. Vidal's term for a species producing pityriasis circinata, and marginata.

M. Audouin'i, Bazin. (*F. microspore d'Audouin*.) The species said by Bazin and others to cause porrigo decalvans, or *Alopecia areata*.

It was first detected by Gruby in 1843, and his observations were confirmed by Bazin, although their descriptions of the fungus are not alike. Since then many good observers have sought for the parasite, but have not found it, and it is now generally believed that *Alopecia areata* is not fungoid in origin; and that very bald cases of tinea tonsurans have sometimes been mistaken for *Alopecia areata*, and at other times a *Torula* has been supposed to be the fungus described by the earlier observers.

M. diphtheri'æ. The *Micrococcus diphtheriticus*.

M. diphtherit'icum, Klebs. The *Micrococcus diphtheriticus*.

M. dis'par, Vidal. (*L. dispar*, unequal.) Same as *M. anomaeon*.

M. fur'fur, Ch. Robin. (*L. furfur*, bran.

F. microspore pellucide.) The fungus causing the skin disease *Tinea versicolor*. It grows among the superficial cells of the epidermis, but does not enter the hair or the nails. Its mycelium is delicate, short and branching, and interlaces freely, and its spores are arranged in grape-like clusters. The fungus was discovered by Eichstädt in 1846. By Baillon it is separated from microsporon, under the name *Malassezia furfur*.

M. Malasse'zii. The *M. furfur*.

M. mentagrophy'tes. (*Mentagra*; *Gr. φυτόν*, a plant.) The parasitic fungus causing sycosis.

M. minutis'simum, Burchardt. (*L. minutus*, small.) The species producing some forms of eczema marginatum. It was first described by Von Bärensprung. Its mycelium is very fine, irregular, branched, and nodose; the spores are very small and somewhat elliptical.

M. sept'icum, Klebs. (*Σηπτικός*, putrefactive.) The *Micrococcus septicus*, Cohn.

Microsporous. (Μικρός; σπόρος. *F. microspore*.) Having small seeds or grains.

Microsporum. See *Microsporon*.

Microstach'yous. (Μικρός, small; στάχυς, an ear of corn. *F. microstachyé*; *G. kleinhähig*.) Having flowers disposed in small spikes or ears.

Microstat. (Μικρός; στατός, placed.) Smirnow's term for an apparatus for determining the position of an object under the microscope by marking its distance from two fixed points on the same plane.

Microste'monous. (Μικρός; στήμων, a thread. *F. microstemone*; *G. kleinstaubfädig*.) Having small stamens.

Microsthenes. (Μικρός; σθένης, strength.) A name applied by Dana to the smaller and less powerful Mammalia, being Insectivora and Rodentia, as opposed to the Megasthenes, or larger Carnivora, and Ruminantia.

Microsthen'ic. (Μικρός; σθένης, force. *I. microstenic*.) Relating to the *Megasthenes*.

Also, Zoja's term signifying the possession of small muscular power; able to lift from 51 to 75 kilogrammes only.

Microstom'atous. (Μικρός; στόμα, the mouth. *F. microstome*.) Having a small mouth or opening.

Microstom'ia. (Μικρός; στόμα. *F. microstomie*.) Abnormal smallness of the mouth.

Microst'omous. Same as *Microstomatous*.

Micros'tylospore. (Μικρός; στύλος, a pillar; σπορά, seed.) Same as *Spermatium*.

Microsphyllion'thus. (Μικρός, little; σφύλλονthus.) A small or slight syphilitic pustular eruption.

Microtæ'nia. (Μικρός, little; ταινία, a band.) The *Tenia nana*.

Microtasim'eter. (Μικρός; τάσις, a stretching; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument, on the principle of the microphone, invented by Edison to indicate slight earth-vibrations.

Mic'rotes. (Μικρότης; from μικρός. *F. microte*; *G. Kleinheit*.) Term for smallness or minuteness.

Microte'sia. (Μικρότης; from μικρός, little.) Congenital smallness, without deformity, of all the organs and members of a body.

Microthe'lous. (Μικρός, little; θηλή, the nipple. *F. microthèle*.) Having the body covered with small nipples, or nipple-like prominences.

MICROTHERM—MIDBRAIN.

Microtherm. (Μικρός; θερμῆ, heat.) A plant which only requires a small degree of heat for healthy life.

Microthlipter. (Μικρός; θλίβω, to press together. F. *microthliptère*.) A bruising or compressing instrument for minute objects.

Microtia. (Μικρός; οὖς, the ear.) Abnormal smallness of the external ear.

Microtome. (Μικρός; τέμνω, to cut. F. *microtome*.) An apparatus for making thin sections of fresh or hardened tissues. The tissues to be cut are either embedded in wax, or, after being saturated in gum solution, are frozen by ice, or by the evaporation of ether. Thin sections are then made either with a razor or special form of knife.

M., free'zing. See under chief heading.

Microt'omist. (Μικρός; τέμνω, to cut. F. *microtomiste*.) One who is engaged in making sections fit for examination with the microscope.

Microtrap'ezous. (Μικρός; τράπεζα, a table on which food is placed, or the food itself. F. *microtrapèze*.) Taking soft thin food. Applied to one who takes light soft nourishment.

Microtrichia. (Μικρός; τρίξ, Extreme fineness of the hair.

Microtrophous. (Μικρός; τροφή, food. F. *microtrophe*; G. *spärlich genährt, wenig nährend*.) That which nourishes slightly.

Microtrophy. (Μικρός; τροφή, food. F. *microtrophie*.) Spare or restricted nourishment.

Microvolt. (Μικρός.) A millionth part of a Volt.

Microzo'a. (Μικρός; ζῶον, an animal. F. *microzoaires*.) De Blainville's term for the Infusoria.

Microzoa'ria. (Μικρός; ζῳάριον, dim. of ζῶον.) Same as Microzoa.

Microzo'nate. (Μικρός; ζωνή, a zone or girdle. F. *microzone*.) Having a narrow zone.

Microzo'onite. (Μικρός; ζῶον, a living being.) An animal of the Class Infusoria.

Microzo'ospore. (Μικρός; ζῶον, a living being; σπόρα, a spore.) The extremely minute oval zoospores formed in the mother-cells of various Algæ, and some other Cryptogams, which, after escaping from the parent-cell, move with considerable activity through the surrounding fluid by means of one or two cilia.

Microzyma. (Μικρός; ζύμη, leaven. I. *microzimo*.) Bechamp's term for certain small particles, having a Brownian movement, which he observed in the study of chalk under the microscope, and which he considered to be living organisms. Similar organisms are found, according to him, in all ferments and in all growing anatomical elements; all the cells of the organism, including the blood corpuscles, are originally agglomerations of microzymas, which, on becoming free, cause the death of the cell; in the alimentary canal they are observed in great numbers in association with bacteria and bacteria, into which they are transformed and from which they may be derived; and the animal is reducible to microzymas, which are the active agents of all chemical and physiological changes. The organisms of the chalk were probably only minute inorganic particles, and those in organised and organic bodies are probably granules of fatty or proteinous matter; but Gautier believes them to be unorganised, lifeless agents of fermentation.

M. bom'bycis, Béchamp. The *Micrococcus bombycis*.

Microzyme. (Μικρός; ζύμη, leaven, ferment.) Same as *Microzyma*.

The term is also used in the same sense as *Microbe*.

Also, proposed by Burdon-Sanderson to be used as a general term for the first organic forms which present themselves in organic nitrogenous liquids when undergoing decomposition.

Micru'rous. (Μικρός; οὐρά, a tail. F. *micrure*; G. *kleinschwanzig*.) Having a short tail.

Mictec'crisis. (Μικτός, mixed; ἔκκρισις, separation. F. *mictéccrise*.) A critical discharge of various matters.

Mic'tio. See *Miction*.

M. cruen'ta. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) A term for *Hæmaturia*.

M. inopportuna. (L. *in*, not; *opportuns*, convenient.) A term for incontinence of urine.

M. involunta'ria. (L. *in*, not; *voluntarius*, of his own free will.) A term for incontinence of urine.

M. noctur'na. (L. *nocturnus*, nightly.) Incontinence of urine in bed.

M. sanguin'ea. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) A term for *Hæmaturia*.

Mic'tion. (L. *mictio*, for *minctio*; from *mingo*, to pass water. F. *l'action de pisser*; G. *Harnen, Harnlassen*.) The act of passing water; a discharge of urine.

Mictocys'tis. (Μικτός, mixed; κυστις, a bag. F. *mictocystis*.) A sac or bag of a mixed texture.

Mictog'raphy. (L. *mingo*, to pass water; Gr. γράφω, to write. G. *Mictographie*.) The recording of the graphic curve which represents the rapidity with which the urine is discharged from the bladder. It usually rises slowly at first, then rises quickly, and towards the termination of the act gradually falls. The instrument consists of a small cylindrical vessel with a float, into which the urine is passed; the movement of the float is recorded on a revolving drum.

Mictol'ithus. (Μικτός, mixed; λίθος, a stone. F. *mictolithe*.) A calculous concretion, consisting of several organic substances.

Mictomephit'is. (Μικτός; L. *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation. F. *mictoméphite*.) A mixed mephitic, or mixed mephitic miasm.

Mictopy'ous. (Μικτός; πύον, discharge from a sore.) Mixed with pus.

Micturition. (L. *micturition*; from *micturio*, to desire to pass water, to pass water; from *mingo*, to make water. F. *micturition*.) The act of passing water; a constant inclination or desire to pass water.

The act of emptying the bladder is accomplished by the contraction of its muscular wall, especially the detrusor urinæ, overcoming the contraction of the sphincter vesicæ, and assisted by contractions of the abdominal muscles, the last drops being expelled in jerks by the voluntary action of the accelerator urinæ.

M., cen'tre for. See *Centre, vesico-spinal*.

Mic'tus. (L. *mictus*, a making water; from *mingo*.) The act of passing the urine.

M. cruen'tus. (L. *cruentus*, bloody. G. *Blutharnen*.) Same as *Hæmaturia*.

Mid'brain. (G. *Mittelhirn*.) The *Mesencephalon*. The second cerebral vesicle in the embryo. It is so called because it lies be-

tween the fore-brain and the hind-brain. Its cavity or ventricle forms the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculū, or aqueduct of Sylvius, in the adult brain. Its roof and sides give rise to the corpora quadrigemina, whilst its floor is developed into the crura cerebri. The corpora geniculata interna also belong to the mid-brain.

Mid'deldorpff, Albrecht Theodor. A German surgeon, born 1824, died 1868. Professor of Surgery in Breslau. He introduced the galvano caustic method of operating.

M.'s galvan'ic e'craseur. It consists of a platinum wire heated by the passage of an electric current through it.

M.'s harpoon. A fine trocar-like instrument for aiding the diagnosis of trichiniasis; it is plunged into the suspected part of the muscle and brings with it on its removal some portion of the tissue.

M.'s tri'angle. (G. *Middeldorpff's Triangel*.) A triangular or wedge-shaped cushion, which in cases of fracture of the neck of the humerus is so placed that the base is applied to the body, whilst the arm, bent at the elbow, is fastened to the side of the cushion.

Middle. (Mid. E. *middel*; Sax. *middel*; G. *mittel*. F. *moyen*; I. *mezzo*; S. *media*.) Lying between; intermediate.

M. clinoid pro'cesses. See *Clinoid process, middle*.

M. com'missure. The *Commissura media*.

M. ear. (F. *oreille moyen*; I. *orecchio medio*; G. *Mittelohr*.) The *Tympanum*.

The term is by many extended so as to include the mastoid cells and the Eustachian tube, as well as the tympanum.

M. ear, catarrh' of, acute'. See *Otitis media acuta*.

M. ear, catarrh' of, chron'ic. See *Otitis media chronica*.

M. finger. (F. *doigt du milieu*; I. *dito medio*; G. *Mittelfinger*.) The third digit, being the second finger.

M. fos'sa of skull. (G. *mittlere Schädelgrube*.) See *Fossa cranii media*.

M. meatus. See *Meatus narum medius*.

M. meninge'al ar'tery. See *Meningeal artery, middle*.

M. temporal ar'tery. See *Temporal artery, middle*.

Middle Park hot sulphur springs. United States of America, Colorado, Grand County. Thermal sulphur waters, of a temperature of 91° F. to 117° F. (32-77° C. to 47-22° C), from twenty-two different sources.

Middleton. Derbyshire, near to Matlock, and having similar mineral springs.

Middleton spring. United States of America, Texas, Bashop County. A sulphur spring.

Middleton springs. United States of America, Vermont, Rutland County. A spring containing sodium carbonate 27.74 grains, magnesium carbonate 10.12, calcium carbonate 26.81, iron carbonate 10.68, manganese carbonate 9.41, and potassium chloride 10.43 grains in a cubic foot, or about 7 gallons.

Midfa'cial. (L. *facies*, the face.) Relating to the middle of the face.

M. height. (G. *Mittelgesichtshöhe*.) The

distance from the naso-frontal suture to the alveolar border of the superior maxillary bone measured on the median line.

Midfront'al. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) Relating to the middle of the forehead, or of the frontal bone.

M. a'rea. (L. *area*, a space.) The area of the skull included between two vertical lines drawn upwards from the supra-orbital arch through the frontal eminence to the coronal suture.

M. pro'cess. The median azygous process of the fronto-nasal process in the embryo. It is prolonged downwards and forwards from the middle of the base of the skull from the point of coalescence of the two trabeculae cranii, and is the rudiment of the septum nasi, being, according to Owen, the neural spine of the frontal vertebra.

Midge. (Mid. E. *myge*; Sax. *micge*; G. *Mücke*; from Teutonic type *mugya*.) A gnāt, or a small fly like to it.

Mid'gut. The true alimentary canal formed by the closure of the splanchnopleure or intestinal walls, as distinguished from the invaginations which form the stomodeum or fore-gut and the proctodæum or hind-gut. It consists of mesoblast lined by hypoblast.

Midland magnetic well. United States of America, Michigan, Midland County. A cold mineral water, containing sodium sulphate 22.07 grains, potassium sulphate 82.19, sodium chloride 32.7, calcium chloride 6.22, and magnesium chloride 2.19 grains in a gallon.

Midrib. (Sax. *mid*, the middle, and *rib*.) The large vein, nerve, or rib, which divides a leaf into two halves from base to apex, being a continuation of the petiole.

Also, the central rib of the branches of the thallus of Fucoidæ, and of the leaves of mosses.

Midriff. (Mid. E. *midrif*, *mydruf*; Sax. *mid*, the middle; *hrif*, the belly. F. *diaphragme*; G. *Zwerchfell*.) The diaphragm.

Midsummer. The middle of summer, the 21st of June.

M. daisy. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

M. men. The *Sedum telephium*.

Mid'wife. (Mid. E. *midwif*; Sax. *mid*, with; *wif*, a woman or wife. F. *accoucheuse*, *sage femme*; I. *levatrice*; G. *Hebamme*, *Weh-mutter*.) A woman who delivers women with child; a female obstetrician.

Mid'wifery. (Midwife. F. *l'art des accouchements*; G. *Geburtshülfe*.) The art of assisting a woman in the act of childbirth. In modern times the meaning of the term is extended so as to include the pregnant and puerperal state also; and it may be defined as the science and art concerned in the management of a woman during her pregnancy, her labour, and the puerperal state.

M. for'ceps. See *Forceps, midwifery*.

Mielalgia. See *Myelalgia*.

Mie'mo. Italy, in the Arno Valley. Mineral springs, one of which contains sodium chloride 3 grains, sodium carbonate 6 grains, and calcium carbonate 4 grains in 26 ounces, with hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid.

Miers. France, département du Lot. A cold mineral spring, containing sodium sulphate 2.675 grammes, calcium sulphate .915, calcium carbonate .208, magnesium chloride .75, silicic acid .48, and oxide of iron .005 in 1000 grammes,

with much free carbonic acid. Used as a gentle laxative in engorgements of the liver and spleen, abdominal plethora, hæmorrhoids, dyspepsia, and malarial cachexia.

Miescher-His, Jo'hann Friedrich. A German pathologist, born 1811; now living. He was Professor of Anatomy in Bern and Basel from 1837 to 1871.

M.'s cylinders. (G. *Miescher'sche Schläuche*.) Cylindrical bodies found in the muscles of the pig, ox, sheep, and mouse. They contain numerous small oval or reniform corpuscles. They are probably animal parasites belonging to the Subkingdom Protozoa. See also *Sarcosporidia*.

M.'s tubes. (G. *Miescher-His'sche Schläuche*.) Same as *M.'s cylinders*.

Mifres. (Arab.) Old term for *Asphalt*.

Mig'ma. (Μίγμα, to mix. F. *mixture*; G. *Gemisch, Mixture*.) A mixture.

Mignonette. (F. *mignonette*, dim. of *mignon*, a darling. F. *réseda*; I. *reseda*; S. *clavelina*; G. *Reseda*.) The *Reseda odorata*, and other species.

M. or'der. The Nat. Order *Resedaceæ*.

Migraine. (F. *migraine*; contracted from L. *hemicranium*, a pain on one side of the head; from Gr. ἡμικρανία, half; κρανίον, the skull. I. *magrana*; S. *migrāna, jaqueca*; G. *Migräne*.) Same as *Megrim*; see also *Hemicrania*.

M., ophthalmic. (Ὠφθαλμικός, the eye. F. *migraine ophthalmique*.) Galezowski's term for a disturbed condition of vision, which is often accompanied by symptoms characteristic of migraine; the various ocular troubles, including the subjective sensation of a coloured or colourless spectrum, and darkness of the visual field, are followed by pains in the head, chiefly in the temporal region, by nausea, and not infrequently by vomiting; there may also succeed localised disturbances of sensibility, or of motility of the limbs, and disturbance of speech. The disorder occurs in both sexes, most frequently in adult or mature life, and in gouty, hæmorrhoidal, anæmic, nervous, or hysterical persons. The visual disturbance may be a passing cloudiness, a transitory hemiopia, or even complete blindness; and sometimes the condition named scintillating scotoma, or a ball of fire, or zigzag lines of fortification having a phosphorescent brightness, may be predominant.

Migra'na. Same as *Migraine*.

Migrant. (L. *migrans*, part. of *migro*.) Changing place.

Also, one that migrates.

Migrating. (L. *migro*, to change one's abode.) Moving from one place to another.

M. kidney. See *Kidney, movable*.

M. of clots. (F. *migration des caillots*.) See *Embolism*.

M. of o'vary. (F. *migration de l'ovaire*.) The descent of the ovary in the course of its development.

Migration. (L. *migro*. F. *migration*; I. *migracione*; S. *emigracion*; G. *Wanderung*.) The removal or flight from one place or country to another.

Also (*I. migrazione*), an animal instinct, most noticeable in fishes and in birds, leading them to undertake periodic journeys to remote regions, either for the enjoyment of a different temperature, or more probably for the obtainment of appropriate and sufficient food.

Also, the displacement of any organ, whether

normal or pathological, as, for example, the descent of the testicle and the dislocation of the kidney, spleen, or ovary.

M. of leucocytes. Same as *Diapedesis*.

M. of muscles. An alteration in one or both attachments of a muscle.

M. of o'vum. See *Ovum, migration of*.

M. of se'men. See *Semen, migration of*.

M. of testicle. (F. *migration du testicule*.) See *Testicle, descent of*.

M. of the flap. (F. *migration du lambeau*.) The transference of a flap of skin from one site to another, as in plastic operations.

M. of white corpuscles. The same as *Diapedesis*.

Migratory. (L. *migro*. F. *émigrant*.) Given to migration. Applied to birds and other animals that at certain periods of the year quit one country to pass into another.

M. cells. (G. *Wanderzellen*.) Cells which appear to be identical with white blood-corpuscles; they are found wandering independently in the tissues, and particularly in connective tissues.

Mika operation. The opening of the urethra from the meatus to the perinæum, practised by some African tribes to prevent impregnation.

Mikan'ia, Humb. (J. C. Mikan, Professor of Botany in Prague; born 1767, died 1844.) A Genus of Nat. Order *Compositæ*, Group *Tubulifloræ*.

M. gonvela'da. Used as *M. guaco*. It is the guaco of Tampico.

M. gu'aco, Humb. and Bonpland. (*Guaco*, the Brazilian name of the plant.) A plant used in South America and the West Indies as an antidote to the bites of venomous snakes, and in cholera and hydrophobia. It is also employed in the treatment of gout and rheumatism. It is the *Guaco* of Guatemala.

M. Houstoni. The guaco of Vera Cruz. Used as *M. guaco*.

M. officina'lis, Mart. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *Coraçao de Jesu* of Brazil. Bark and leaves used as a febrifuge and aromatic tonic in the same manner as *Cascarilla*.

M. opif'era, Mart. (L. *opes*, aid; *fero*, to bring.) A plant, indigenous in Brazil, used, under the name of Erba da cobra, as a remedy in snake bite.

M. scan'dens, Linn. (L. *scando*, to climb.) A plant indigenous in North America, and having similar properties to *M. guaco*.

M. specio'sa, Gärt. (L. *speciosus*, handsome.) Same as *M. guaco*.

Mikroceph'alus. See *Microcephalus*.

Mik'ron. (Μικρός, small.) A unit of measure having a length of 1000th of a millimetre, and indicated by the Greek letter μ.

Mik'ulicz, Jo'hann. A Polish surgeon, born at Czernovitz in 1850; now living, and Professor of Surgery in the University of Cracow.

M.'s drain'age method. A mode of drainage of the abdominal cavity or of abdominal cysts by pushing in a pouch of iodoform gauze, secured by a string, and filling it up with more iodoform gauze.

Mil'burn springs. United States of America, Indiana, Pike County. A chalybeate water.

Mild. (Mid. E. *mild, milde*; Sax. *milde*; G. *mild*; from Teut. type *milda*, mild. F.

doux; G. gelinde.) Soft, gentle, slight in its effects or character.

M. al'kali. A term applied to a carbonate of an alkali in contradistinction to an oxide or caustic alkali.

M. chlo'ride of mer'cury. Same as Calomel.

M. min'er'al al'kali. A term for Sodium carbonate.

M. veg'étable al'kali. A term for Potassium carbonate.

Mild'er. Comparative of *Mild*.

M. com'mon caust'ic. See *Causticum commune mitius*.

Mild'ew. (Mid. E. *meldew*; Sax. *meldeu*, *mildeu*, *milidow*. F. *rouille*, *nielle*, *milidou*; I. *golpe*, *carbone*, *niello*; S. *moho*, *pelucilla*, *tizon*; G. *Mehlthau*, *Brand*.) A disease of plants produced by a parasitic fungus.

Also, the fungoid growth producing the disease.

M. gang'rene. Gangrene produced by diseased grain, such as *Ergotism*, *gangrenous*.

M. mortifica'tion. Same as *M. gang'rene*.

M. of corn. The *Puccinia graminis*.

M. of vines. The *Perospora viticola*, *Erysiphe*, or *Oidium Tuckeri*. The mycelium develops on the surface of the leaves of the vine and destroys it.

Miles Cit'y arte'sian well. United States of America, Montana, Custer County. A mineral spring containing sodium carbonate 60.4 grains in a gallon.

Mile'ta. Old name for a certain opiate preparation, which had great power as an astringent.

Mil'foil. (L. *mille*, a thousand; *folium*, a leaf. F. *mille-feuille*; I. *millefoglie*; S. *ciento-cranje*; G. *Schafgarbe*.) The *Achillea mille-folium*, or yarrow, so called from the many fine divisions of the leaves.

M. show'y. The *Achillea nobilis*.

Milford springs. United States of America, New Hampshire. A chalybeate water.

Mil'hour springs. United States of America, Alabama, Limestone County. Sulphur waters, from three sources, having a temperature of from 47° F. to 52° F. (8.33° C. to 11.11° C.)

Milia. Same as *Miliary fever*.

Milia'ceous. (L. *milium*, millet. G. *hirseartig*.) Like to millet or the millet-seed.

Miliar. Same as *Miliary*.

Miliaria. (L. *milium*, the millet; because the eruption resembles its seed.) An eruption of minute papular vesicles on the skin, arising from obstructed sweat-glands and occurring as an accident of some other disease, or as a specific disease itself, known as *Miliary fever*.

By some authors the terms *miliaria* and *sudamina* serve to express the same thing. According to Ringer, *sudamina* are dilated sweat-glands, and *miliaria* are effusions of sweat into the epidermis.

The prickly heat, or *Lichen tropicus*, is now by many authors transferred to its proper place as a form of *miliaria* under the name *M. papulosa*.

M. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) The form in which the vesicles are white and opaque.

M. angino'sa. (*Angina*.) A form accompanied by sore-throat.

M. balnea'rius. (L. *balnearius*, pertaining to a bath.) Same as *Lutrexanthema*.

M. crystal'lina. (L. *crystallinus*, made

of crystal.) The small vesicles which appear beneath the skin in hot weather and after prolonged sweating, or in the course of acute rheumatism, or other diseases. Otherwise called *Sudamina*.

M. papulo'sa. (L. *papula*, a pimple.) The more appropriate name of *Lichen tropicus*.

M. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) The form in which the vesicles are surrounded by a red areola, from inflammation of the sweat-gland and its surroundings.

M. su'dans. (L. *sudans*, part. of *sudo*, to sweat.) Same as *Miliary fever*.

M. sudato'ria. (L. *sudatorius*, serving for sweating.) A term for *Miliary fever*.

M. vesiculo'sa. (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder.) The form in which the eruption is distinctly vesicular.

Milia'riform. (I. *miliariforme*; G. *hirsenkörnformig*.) Having the appearance of a *miliary vesicle*.

Miliarine. Farr's term for the specific poison which causes *Miliary fever*.

Milia'ris. A synonym of *Miliaria*.

M. sudato'ria. (L. *sudatorius*, belonging to sweat.) A term for the *Sweating sickness*.

Milia'rium. (L. *mille*, a thousand, from its containing many amphoræ.) Old name of a deep large vessel for heating the water required in the baths.

Miliary. (L. *miliaris*, of millet; from *milium*, millet. F. *miliaire*; I. *miigliare*; S. *miliar*; G. *hirseformig*, *hirseartig*, *miliar*.) Resembling millet-seed.

M. ab'scess. (G. *Miliarabcess*.) See *Abcess, miliary*.

M. an'euryism. See *Aneurysm, miliary*.

M. carci'no'sis. See *Carcinosis miliaris acuta*.

M. crysip'elas. See *Erysipelas miliarie*.

M. fe'ver. (F. *miliaire*, *suetie militiaire*, *fièvre sudoral*, *pourpree*; I. *febbre miigliare*, *febbre sudoral*; S. *febre miliar*, *calentura miliar*, *millos*; G. *Friesel*, *exanthem*, *Schweissfriesel*.) A specific disease occurring in the form of an epidemic extending over areas, usually small and limited, but sometimes widely spread. It is most common in moist, warm weather. It presents a stage of profuse sweating, lasting for one or two days, and accompanied by ordinary febrile symptoms, with precordial oppression and palpitation; this is followed by a rash resembling measles, the spots of which exhibit minute vesicles at their centres. Desquamation then occurs, lasting two or three days. In some epidemics of *miliary fever* diarrhoea and bronchitis are frequent complications. Convalescence is protracted. The mortality is usually low, but may rise to 20 per cent. The sweating sickness of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was probably a form of *miliary fever*. See *Fever, miliary*.

M. glands. See *Glands, miliary*.

M. granula'tions. A synonym of *M. tubercle*.

M. sclero'sis. See *Sclerosis, miliary*.

M. syph'ilis. See *Syphilis, miliary*.

M. syph'iloderm. See *Syphiloderm, miliary*.

M. tu'bercle. See *Tubercle, miliary*.

M. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) A nodule of the size of a millet seed occurring in any part of the body.

M. ve'sicles. (L. *vesicula*, a little blister.) Same as *Miliaria*.

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Mil'ies. Turkey. A village near Pharsalia, in Macedonia. Here is a bitter spring, containing a large proportion of sodium chloride and magnesium sulphate. It is reputed to exert a beneficial action in visceral engorgement.

Milii sem'ina. (L. *miliun*, millet; *semen*, seed.) The fruit of *Panicum miliaceum*.

Mili'na. A larval form of a cestode worm.

M. gris'ea. v. Beneden. (L. *griseus*, grey.) Found in the intestines of *Vesperilio murinus*.

Mil'iolum. (L. dim. of *miliun*, millet. F. *miliole*.) A small tumour on the eyelid like a millet seed.

Milita'ris. (L. *miles*, a soldier. F. *militaire*; G. *kriegerisch*, *soldatisch*.) Of, or belonging to, a soldier.

M. her'ba. (L. *herba*, a herb.) A name, used by Pliny and Galen, for the *Achillea millefolium*, because of its reputed as a vulnerary; or, according to Bauhin, the *Hieracium sabaudum*.

Military. (L. *militaris*, from *miles*, a soldier. F. *militaire*; G. *Militär*.) Belonging to the soldiers, or to the army.

M. feet powder. (G. *Militärsusstreupulver*.) A mixture of 3 parts of salicylic acid, 10 parts of starch, and 87 parts of talc. It is used for *Hyperidrosis*.

M. fe'ver. See *Fever, military*.

M. hy'giene. (F. *service de santé, service médicale de l'armée*; I. *servizio de sanità militare*; G. *Militärsanitätswesen*.) The consideration of all matters pertaining to the health of troops, including the location, cleanliness, and ventilation of camps, appropriate diet, clothing, and exercise; and in time of war the care of, and attendance upon, the sick and wounded.

M. ophthal'mia. A synonym of *Ophthalmia, purulent*.

M. or'chis. The *Orchis militaris*.

M. sur'geon. (F. *médecin militaire*; I. *medico militare*; G. *Militärarzt*.) An army surgeon.

M. sur'gery. (F. *médecine militaire, chirurgie militaire*; G. *Kriegsheilkunde, Kriegswundarzneikunde*.) Term for the treatment of the diseases and wounds of soldiers; some of the former and most of the latter of which are peculiar to military life.

Mil'ium. (L. *miliun*, millet. G. *Hirse*.) The millet, *Panicum miliaceum*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*.

M. esculen'tum. (L. *esculentus*, good for food.) The Indian millet, *Panicum miliaceum*.

M. ind'icum. (L. *indicus*, belonging to India.) The *Panicum miliaceum*.

Also, the *Sorghum vulgare*.

M. ital'icum. (L. *italicus*, belonging to Italy.) A name for *Panicum miliaceum*.

M. munda'tum. (L. *mundatus*, cleansed.) The husked seeds of *Panicum miliaceum*.

M. nigricans, Ruiz and Pavon. Hab. Peru. Seeds used as food and to prepare a drink called *Ullpu*.

M. sabæ'um. (L. *sabæus*, belonging to Sabæa, a town in Arabia Felix, celebrated for its frankincense.) The *Sorghum bicolor*.

M. sol'is. (L. *sol*, the sun.) The *Lithospermum officinale*.

Mil'ium. (L. *miliun*. F. *millet*; G. *Hautgries, Hirsekorn, Hirsekörnchen*.) A cutaneous affection usually occurring on the face, especially in young women. It consists of little whitish or yellowish granules, like to a millet seed, scat-

tered over the whole of the features, although they are usually most numerous round the eyes and upon the cheeks and temples, and where the skin is thin. They are due to retention of secretion in the sebaceous glands of the skin, which sometimes undergoes calcareous changes and rarely a colloid degeneration.

M., am'yloid. (L. *amyllum*, starch; Gr. *eidōs*, like.) Same as *Molluscum contagiosum*.

M., colloid. (Κόλλα, glue; *eidōs*, likeness.) The form of the disease in which the retained sebaceous secretion has undergone colloid degeneration.

Milk. (Sax. *meole*, *meoluc*; G. *Milch*; from a Teut. type *melki*; from Teut. base *malik*, to stroke. F. *lait*; I. *latte*; S. *leche*.) Milk is a white opaque fluid which is secreted by the mammary glands of Mammals, and constitutes the natural food of the young for the first few weeks or months of their extra-uterine life; whilst presenting a general similarity in its composition and characters, the milk of different mammals differs in minor particulars. The percentage composition of human milk is: water 87 to 90 per cent. and solids 9.1 to 16.3, but usually 11 to 12.7 per cent. The solids consist of proteids .6 to 4.6 per cent.; fat 1.7 to 7.6 per cent., usually 3 to 4 per cent.; milk sugar 4.1 to 7.8, usually 4 to 5 per cent.; salts .14 to 1.78. The ashes contain potash 1.3 to 4.4 per cent., soda 1 per cent., lime, magnesia, iron, and phosphoric and hydrochloric acids. Under certain circumstances small quantities of cholesterin, lecithin, urea, kreatin, kreatinin, lactic acid, and bile products are found.

Asses' milk most closely resembles human milk. Cow's milk contains about one third more proteids and about one sixth less sugar. Human milk is alkaline. Its sp. gr. is about 1030, but may vary from 1026 to 1035. Under the microscope it is seen to consist of a clear fluid in which float numerous oil globules, varying in size from .01 mm. to .0015 mm. in diameter. On standing, the globules rise to the surface and constitute cream. The milk which is secreted immediately after delivery presents special characters, and is called *Colostrum*. After nursing for eight or ten months human milk becomes in general poor and watery and unfit for the development of the rapidly developing child. The quantity secreted varies within wide limits, but the average is about 700 to 800 ccm. daily, and may rise to nearly a quart. The quality of the milk is deteriorated by insufficient food, fatigue, febrile affections, chronic disease of any kind, and by mental emotions. The composition of the milk may be altered by the administration of certain medicines, as potassium iodide, mercury perchloride, antimony, arsenic, and lead, and the health of the infant can thus be influenced. On the addition of acids to milk the casein is coagulated and precipitated, and carries with it all the fat. The watery fluid which remains is named *Whey*. Milk contains in 100 vol. at 1 m. pressure and 0° C. (32° F.) nitrogen .80, oxygen .09, carbonic anhydride 7.6 vol. It is a perfect food, inasmuch as it contains fat in the form of butter; sugar, as lactose; proteids as casein and serum albumin; and various inorganic salts suspended and dissolved in a fluid medium. It is also an antidote to several poisons. The principal abnormal conditions which it may exhibit are poorness in solid constituents, rendering it an inadequate food for the child; excessive richness

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making it indigestible; too ready a disposition to ferment, interfering with its due digestion; and bitterness, owing to the presence of the biliary acids. The presence of bacteria has been regarded as occasioning inanition of the child.

Also, the white juice of such plants as *Euphorbia* and *Ficus*; the *Latices*.

Also, any liquid of opaque whiteness.

M. abscess. (F. *abcès de la mamelle*; G. *Milcheitergeschwulst*.) The result of supuration, due to inflammation of the breast, occurring in nursing mothers. It may arise in the subcutaneous areolar tissue when it is a supramammary abscess; in the gland itself when it is a mammary abscess, or in the areolar tissue between the mammary gland and the pectoralis major when it is a submammary abscess. See *Mammary abscess* and subheadings.

M., adulteration of. (F. *falsification du lait*; G. *Milchverfälschung*.) The addition of water is the most common adulteration, but other substances that have been employed for this purpose are whites and yolks of eggs, caramel, infusion of roasted carrots, cane-sugar, glucose, dextrine, decoction of rice, and gelatin.

M., almond. (F. *lait d'amandes*; G. *Mandelmilch*.) The *Mistura amygdalæ*.

M. and soda water. An agreeable method of administering milk when it is found to be indigestible by itself. Heat a teacupful of milk nearly to boiling, the serum albumin will coagulate and form a scum, which should be removed. Sweeten with a teaspoonful of sugar, and add two thirds of a bottle of soda water. The casein will be precipitated as a finely granular débris, upon which the gastric juice can readily act. (Dunglison.)

M., ass's. (F. *lait d'anesse*; G. *Eselmilch*.) It contains water 89·6, casein ·7, albumin 1·6, fat 1·6, sugar 6, salts ·5.

M., ass's, artificial. It may be prepared by taking half an ounce of gelatin, dissolving it in two pints of warm barley water, adding an ounce of refined sugar, and pouring into the mixture one pint of new milk. The whole should then be beaten with a whisk. It may also be prepared by dissolving two ounces of sugar of milk in a pint of tepid skimmed cow's milk.

M. bath. (G. *Milchbad*.) See *Bath, milk*.

M.-bearing. See *Galactophorous*.

M., beast. (G. *Biestmilch*, *Hexenmilch*.) A term for *Colostrum*.

M., bitch's. (F. *lait de chienne*; G. *Milch der Hündin*.) The milk of the bitch, like that of other Carnivora, is always acid. Its composition when fed on meat is: water 71·21, proteids 12·89, fat 12·04, sugar 1·82, salts 1·63.

M.-blotch. (F. *croûte de lait*, *croûte laiteuse*; G. *Milchborke*.) Same as *Porriço larvalis*.

M., blue. (G. *blaue Milch*.) Milk in which a development of the *Bacillus cyanogenus* has taken place. It is unwholesome.

M. cells. The cells in which the milk or latex of plants is contained.

M., coagulation of. (L. *coagulo*, to cause to curdle.) Milk when exposed to heat partially coagulates, the albumin it contains becoming solid, whilst some of the casein rises as a scum to the surface. Coagulation may also be effected by the addition of 1 per thousand of hydrochloric acid, or 2 per thousand of acetic and

tartaric acids, which separate casein from the calcium phosphate, by which it is naturally kept in solution. The spontaneous coagulation of milk which has stood for some time in a warm place is due to the formation of lactic acid from the milk sugar by the action of the bacterium *lacticum* or *micrococcus lacticus*, which changes the neutral alkaline phosphate into the acid phosphate, separates the casein from the calcium phosphate, and precipitates the casein. Milk is also coagulated by rennet at 40° C. (104° F.) even when it has an alkaline reaction. See *Rennet*.

M., con'centrated. Same as *M., condensed*.

M., condens'ed. (G. *condensirte Milch*.) Milk which has been condensed by evaporation in vacuo to one fifth of its volume, with or without the addition of cane-sugar to it. It is then preserved in hermetically sealed vessels.

M. congestion. (L. *congestio*, a heaping up.) An accumulation of milk in the acini and ducts of the mammary gland, or of a segment of it.

M., cow's. (F. *lait de vache*; G. *Kuhmilch*.) The reaction of cow's milk is amphoteric, owing to the presence of acid and alkaline salts. In fresh milk the presence of carbonic acid gas intensifies the acid reaction, which is diminished on boiling, owing in part to the expulsion of that gas and in part to the decomposition of the phosphates. The percentage composition of cow's milk is: water 87·4, casein 2·9, albumin ·5, fat 3·7, sugar 4·8, salts ·7. In 1000 parts of milk the mineral constituents are: potash 1·8, soda 1·1, lime 1·6, magnesia ·2, iron oxide ·004, phosphoric acid ·2, chlorine 1·7. Fleischmann gives similar proportions, with the exception of a higher number for lime. The gases contained in milk are carbonic anhydride 7·7, oxygen ·1, and hydrogen ·7 per cent.

M. crust. (G. *Milchgrind*, *Milchborke*.) Same as *Crusta lactea*.

M. curd'ling ferments. Organic substances which produce coagulation of milk; the most important is *Rennet*, which is an infusion of the mucous membrane of the fourth stomach or abomasum of the calf. A certain amount of this ferment is present in health in the human gastric juice, but its exact nature is yet unsettled. Late observations tend to show that it is not secreted as such by the gastric gland, but that it is produced by the action of hydrochloric acid on a first-formed substance; zymogen. Milk curdling ferment is occasionally found in the urine. It is absent in the stomach of infants for the first day or two of life, and in chronic catarrhs and cancer of the stomach. Other milk curdling ferments are found in the *Carica papaya*, or papaw plant, in figs, in artichokes, in the seeds of *Withania coagulans*, and in the *Pinguicula vulgaris*; all of these act in alkaline or neutral solutions.

M. cure. (F. *régime lacté*, *diète lactée*, *médication lactée*; G. *Milchcur*.) A method of treatment largely adopted by the German physicians for the cure of some chronic diseases, as diabetes and certain forms of albuminuria, dropsies of all kinds, dyspepsias from gastric or intestinal catarrh, and generally in profound disturbances of nutrition. The cure consists in drinking from two to five glasses of skim milk daily for a period of six weeks or two months, under a strict régime as regards exercise and

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diet, nitrogenous foods being replaced by carbohydrates. The cure may also be assisted by means of milk baths.

M. cyst. (G. *Milchgeschwulst*, *Milchkyste*, *Milchbruch*.) A peculiar form of tumour occurring in the mammary gland, consisting of cavities or cylindrical canals which contain fluid or inspissated milk. Such tumours are rare. The nature of the wall of the cyst has not been accurately described, and it is not certain, therefore, whether they are retention cysts or extravasations of milk; in some cases, however, it is highly probable that they result from extravasation. There may be one or several such tumours which are tense, fluctuating, painless, embedded in the gland with the skin over them unaltered in aspect, varying in size from a hazel-nut to that of a cocoa-nut or larger, so that as much as ten pounds of milk have been taken away; and often, when there are several, communicating with each other, as may be ascertained by careful palpation. The terminations are hæmorrhage into the cavity, suppuration, and interstitial mastitis, and, if of long duration, inspissation and the formation of milk stones.

M., deficiency of. See *Agalactia*.

M. diet. (G. *Milchdiät*, *Milchnahrung*.) See *Diet, milk*.

M., dried. Milk evaporated to dryness and then powdered.

M. ducts. (L. *ductus*, a leading. G. *Milchdrüsengänge*.) The *Galactophorous ducts*.

M., ewe's. See *M., sheep's*.

M., excessive flow of the. The disorder termed *Galactorrhæa*.

M. fæces. (L. *fæx*, dregs. G. *Milchkoth*.) The fæces of a person living entirely on milk; they are pale in colour.

M. fever. (F. *fièvre de lait*; I. *febbre di latte*; G. *Milchfieber*.) The feverish condition which occurs under some circumstances on the second or third day after delivery when the milk is appearing in the breasts. The fever is generally slight and the other symptoms trivial, but sometimes after a rigor the temperature rises to 102° F. (38·88° C.) or more, and the pulse becomes very quick, there is great headache and restlessness, and it may be delirium, and the breasts become swollen, hard, and knotty. In a day or two the fever subsides. The occurrence of anything like what should be called fever at the time of the establishment of the secretion of milk without some other cause is a doubtful matter.

M. fistula. (G. *Milchfistel*.) The pus-discharging canal which is not infrequently left after the bursting and subsequent contraction of a milk abscess.

M. gland. (G. *Milchdrüse*.) The *Mammary gland*.

M. glass. (G. *Milchglas*.) A glass applied to the breast to receive the superabundant flow of milk.

M. globules. (F. *globules du lait*; G. *Milchkügelchen*.) The small particles of fat each enclosed, according to Dumas, in an envelope of casein or a haptogenous membrane, but, according to Robin, in a thin layer of mucus, to which milk owes its white appearance. Fat in this fine state of subdivision is called an emulsion. The particles when united form butter. The size of the globules varies from 2 μ to 5 μ in diameter.

M., goat's. (F. *lait de chèvre*; G. *Ziegen-*

milch.) The milk of this animal closely resembles that of the cow, but contains more fat and less proteids and sugar. Its sp. gr. is 1033. Its composition is: water 86·91, casein 2·87, albumin 1·19, fat 4·09, sugar 4·45, salts ·96.

M., goat's, artificial. It may be prepared by taking fresh suet, cutting it into small pieces, and tying it in a muslin bag large enough to leave the morsels free from compression. The bag and its contents are then boiled in a quart of cow's milk, sweetened with a quarter of an ounce of sugar candy. Used in scrofula and phthisis. (Dunglison.)

M., green. A term for *Colostrum*.

M. hedge. The *Euphorbia tirucalli*. It possesses cathartic and anthelmintic properties.

M., hu'man. See under chief heading.

M., hu'man, artificial. The result of a mode of treatment of cow's milk, devised by Frankland, in order to approximate it in its composition to human milk. A third of a pint of new milk is allowed to stand for twelve hours, the cream is then removed, and added to two thirds of a pint of fresh cow's milk; an inch square of rennet is added to the creamless milk until it is curdled, the whey is separated, heated till it becomes flaky, and then strained; one hundred grains of sugar of milk is dissolved in it, and then the milk to which the cream was added is mixed with it.

M., iodated. Milk mixed with an alcoholic solution of iodine so intimately that there is neither taste, colour, nor smell of iodine.

M. knot. (F. *ganglion lacteux*; G. *Milchknoten*.) The small fibrous nodules observed after inflammation of the breast and after suppression of the lacteal secretion.

M. leg. A term for *Phlegmasia dolens*.

M. maid's cramp. (F. *crampe des laitières*; I. *crampo dei latte*, *crampo delle mugitrici*; G. *Melkerkrampf*, *Krampf des Viehmädchen*.) Aneuriosis of the extensors and flexors of the fore-arm, characterised by stiffness and pain, when any attempt at milking an animal is made, and resulting from over-exertion of the muscles by which this action is executed. According to Remak, it proceeds from irritation of the median nerve, followed by degenerative neuritis of this nerve, and, in some cases, of the superficial radial nerve.

M., male's. A term for the *Semen*.

M., mare's. (G. *Stutenmilch*.) This milk is thin, bluish in colour, with an aromatic, sweetish, but slightly bitter, taste. Its sp. gr. is 1035. Its composition, according to König, is water 90·71, casein 1·24, albumin ·75, fat 1·17, sugar 5·7, and salts ·37.

M., metamorphic. (Μεταμορφώω, to transform.) A synonym of *Koumiss*.

M. molar's. (L. *molaris*, pertaining to grinding.) The temporary molar teeth.

M. of almonds. The *Mistura amygdalæ*.

M. of ammoniacum. The *Mistura ammoniaci*.

M. of assafoetida. The *Mistura assa-*

fœtida.

M. of iron. The *Lac ferri*.

M. of lime. See *Lime, milk of*.

M. of roses. A cosmetic made by beating blanched almonds 8 ounces with rose water 3 pints to an emulsion; mixing together Windsor soap, white wax, and oil of almonds, of each half an ounce; dissolving oil of bergamot half an ounce, oil of lavender one drachm, and otto of

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rose half a drachm, in rectified spirit 12 ounces. The emulsion is rubbed with the soap mixture and strained, and the oils are added.

M. of sulphur. (F. *lait de soufre*; G. *Schwefelmilch*.) A term for precipitated sulphur.

M. pars'ley. The *Peucedanum palustre*, so called from its milky juice.

M., pep'tonised. See *Peptonised milk*.

M., pig's. See *M., sow's*.

M. plas'ma. (F. *plasma de lait*; G. *Milchplasma, Milchflüssigkeit*.) A clear, slightly opalescent fluid which may be obtained by the filtration of milk through a clay filter or animal membrane. It contains casein, serum, albumin, peptone, nuclein, and a trace of diastatic ferment.

M., pres'er'ved. (G. *Conservirtenmilch*.) Milk that has been boiled or exposed to a temperature rather higher than 100° C. (212° F.) in a vessel which has then been hermetically sealed.

M.-pump. (G. *Milchpumpe, Milchsauger, Milchzieher*.) See *Breast pump*.

M. purs'lain. The *Euphorbia corollata*.

M., red. (G. *rothe Milch*.) Milk in which a red chromogenous fungus, named *Micrococcus prodigiosus*, has developed.

M., retention of. (L. *retineo*, to hold back. G. *Milchstauung, Milchverhaltung*.) The collection of the milk in some of the acini and lactiferous ducts of the mammary gland from obstruction to its outflow.

M. sacs. (L. *saccus*, a bag. G. *Milch-säckchen*.) The ampullæ of the *Galactophorous ducts*.

In Botany, the large spaces containing a milky juice, as in *Acer*.

M.-scab. (F. *croûte de lait, croûte laiteuse*; G. *Milchschorf, Milchgrind*.) Same as *Porrigio larvalis*, or *Crusta lactea*.

M. scall. Same as *M.-scab*.

M. scro'tum. Same as *Lymph scrotum*.

M., secre'tion of. (L. *secretus*, part. of *secreo*, to set apart.) The secretion of milk is the function of the mammary gland, and the nature of the process has been the subject of some contention. Formerly it was believed that the milk globules were the direct result of a fatty degeneration of the cells of the acini of the gland; but latterly the opinion has gained ground that the globules are produced by the secretory cells, which during lactation become larger, cylindrical, and somewhat opaque, the nuclei divide, and in the superficial part of the cell which is directed towards the lumen of the alveolus minute fatty granules appear, and are extruded along with the superficial part of the cell-protoplasm; at the same time the deeper part of the cell becomes regenerated, and the same partial dissolution is again accomplished. The casein is probably formed from albumin by the agency of a ferment, and the sugar is formed in the mammary gland by the action of a ferment on the glucose of the blood or on the albuminoids, or, according to Thierfelder, on saccharogen.

M., sheep's. (F. *lait de brebis*; G. *Schafmilch*.) It closely resembles cow's milk, but its cream is more abundant, and its butter not so consistent; it forms excellent cheese. The milk of the sheep is rich in casein and fat; it contains, according to König, water 81.63 parts, casein 4.09, albumin 1.42, fat 5.83, sugar 4.86, and salts .73 parts in 1000.

M. sick'ness. A disease occasionally observed in America in the States of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky. It affects both man and cattle, but chiefly the latter. In cattle it is attributed to the eating of the *Eupatorium ageratoides*, and in man to partaking of the flesh of the diseased animals. It is endemic. The symptoms are vomiting, purging, and extreme nervous agitation.

M., skim'med. (F. *petit lait, lait écrémé*.) Milk from which, after standing, the cream has been removed. Ordinary skimmed milk contains, according to Tatlock, fat 1, casein 3.44, lactose 5.14, ash .75, and water 89.67 per cent.; skimmed milk produced by the separator contains fat .2, casein 3.4, lactose 5.01, ash .75, and water 90.64 per cent.

M., snake's. The *Euphorbia corollata*. It has emetic properties.

M., solid'ified. Milk to which nearly an equal weight of white sugar has been added, evaporated to dryness. The addition of water renders it again fluid.

M. soup, Liebig's. See *Liebig's food for infants*.

M., sow's. (G. *Schweinemilch*.) The milk of the sow resembles that of the bitch. Its sp. gr. is about 1041, and it contains about 18 per cent. of solid constituents, consisting of albumin 5, casein 5.2, fat 3.9, sugar 2.8, and ashes .6.

M. spot. (G. *Milchfleck*.) A lustrous white spot, more or less sharply defined, which is often found upon the surface of the pericardium. It is a callosity resulting from the slight growth of new connective tissue.

Also, a white mucous patch in secondary syphilis.

Also, a form of infantile *Strophulus*.

M.-stone. Same as *Galactites*.

Also, the same as *Morochthus*.

M. stones. (G. *Milchstein*.) Hard concretions resulting from the retention or extravasation of milk in the breast, and its gradual inspissation and calcification by the absorption of its watery constituent.

M., string'y. Milk which has been maderopy by the action of a micrococcus.

M. sug'ar. (F. *sucre du lait*; I. *zucchero di latte*; G. *Milchzucker*.) $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A kind of sugar obtained from the milk of Mammals by evaporating the whey, and also from the sap of *Sapota achras*, a West Indian tree. It constitutes about 4 per cent. of human milk. It dissolves in 6 parts of cold, and 2.5 parts of hot, water. It is less sweet than cane-sugar. It is insoluble in alcohol. It becomes brown on the addition of alkalies, and reduces alkaline copper solution. When treated with ammoniacal solution of silver the reduced metal forms a mirror-like deposit, and glass may thus be silvered. It combines with the alkalies, the alkaline earths and lead oxide forming compounds, which dissolve readily in water and are insoluble in alcohol. See *Lactose*.

M. sug'ar, decomposition of, by fer'ments. The *Bacillus acidii lactici* decomposes milk-sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$), causing it to take up H_2O and form two molecules of grape-sugar ($2C_6H_{12}O_6$), which again split into four molecules of lactic acid, $4(C_3H_5O_3)$.

M.-sweet. The *Galium verum*.

M.-teeth. (F. *dents caduques, d. de lait, d. primitives, d. temporaires*; I. *denti di latte*,

MILKER'S—MILLEPOROUS.

primi denti; G. *Milchgebiss*, *Milchzähne*, *Schneidezähne*.) The *Teeth*, temporary.

M., tests of. (G. *Milchproben*.) The sp. gr. of milk varies from 1029 to 1034, and the amount of water is estimated by adding water to a measured quantity of milk, contained in a vessel with parallel sides, till the outline of the flame of a candle can be distinctly seen through it when placed at the distance of a metre from the vessel. The amount of cream is generally about 10 per cent., and is estimated by allowing milk to stand in a tall, cylindrical, graduated, glass vessel. The sugar, about 5 per cent., is estimated by titration with Fehling's solution or by the polariscope.

M.-this'tle. (F. *chardon Notre Dame*, c. *Marie*; G. *Frauendistel*.) The *Carduus Marianus*, so named from the whiteness of the leaf-veins, supposed to have been caused by the milk of the Virgin Mary having fallen upon them.

M. thrush. A term for *Aphtha*.

M. tubes. The elongated milk cells of plants; those of *Euphorbia* contain long starch grains.

M. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling. G. *Milchgeschwulst*, *Milchknoten*.) A swelling of the mammary gland, or a part of it, from retention of milk.

Also, the same as *Mammary gland*, *cyst of*, *retention*.

M., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A white or pinkish, creamy fluid, which may be expressed from the cotyledons of the placenta of Ruminantia. It has a sp. gr. of 1033 to 1040, is alkaline at first, but speedily becomes acid and then coagulates, and contains fat granules, nuclei, and epithelial cells. It consists of water 87·91, fat 1·23, albumin and cells 10·4, albuminate ·16, and mineral ash ·37 parts in 1000.

M. ves'sels. (F. *vaisseaux lactiferes*.) The lactiferous vessels of plants. They are long-branched vessels without any definite position. They anastomose freely, and contain a watery fluid called latex, which becomes milky or coloured on exposure to the air.

M.-vetch. The *Astragalus verus*, or goat's thorn; so called because it was believed to increase the milk of goats.

Also, the *Coronilla juncea*.

M.-vetch, stem'less. The *Astragalus exscapus*.

M.-vetch, sweet. The *Astragalus glycyphyllos*.

M.-weed. The *Asclepias syriaca*.

Also, the *Apocynum androsaemifolium*.

Also, the *Asclepias cornuti*, Decaisne.

Also, the *Euphorbia corollata*.

M.-weed, long-lea'ed green. The *Acerates longifolia*. It has the emetic properties of ipecacuan.

M.-weed, smooth. *Asclepias Sullivantii*. It is a diaphoretic and slight purgative.

M.-weed, swamp. The *Asclepias incarnata*.

M.-white. Having the colour of milk.

M.-white patch. A white patch sometimes found on the anterior wall of the heart; it is supposed to be the result of pressure. Also, called *Milk spot*.

M., wom'an's. (F. *lait de la femme*; G. *Frauenmilch*.) This contains water 87·8, casein and albumin 2·5, fat 3·9, sugar 5·5, ashes 0·3 per cent. The mineral constituents are in 1000 parts of milk: potash 0·7, soda 0·3, lime 0·3, magnesia

0·1, iron oxide 0·006, phosphoric acid 0·5, chlorine 0·4. (Bunge.)

M.-wood. The *Brosimum spurius*.

M.-wort, bit'ter. The *Polygala amara*.

M.-wort, com'mon. The *Polygala vulgaris*; so called, according to Gerard, because it increased the milk of nursing women.

M.-wort, dwarf. The *Polygala paucifolia*.

M.-wort, rat'tlesnake. (F. *polygala de Virginie*; G. *Klapperschlangenwurz*.) The *Polygala senega*.

M.-worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Polygalaceae*.

M., yellow. (G. *gelbe Milch*.) Milk the colour of which has been changed by the development of the *Bacillus synxanthus*.

Milk'er's cramp. (G. *Melkerkrampf*.) See *Milkmaid's cramp*.

Milk'ing cramp. See *Milkmaid's cramp*.

Milk'y. (Milk. F. *laiteux*; I. *latteo*; S. *lacteo*; G. *milchähnlich*, *milchig*.) Containing, or resembling, *Milk*.

M. cat'aract. See *Cataract*, *milky*.

M. pars'ley. The *Peucedanum sylvestre*.

M. scall. See *Milk scall*.

M. stains. A term for *Leukoplakia*.

Mill. (Mid. E. *melle*; Sax. *myln*; from L. *molina*, a mill; from *molo*, to grind. F. *moulin*; I. *mulino*; S. *molino*; G. *Mühle*.) A machine for grinding corn and other things.

M. moun'tain. (Contracted from L. *chamelinum montanum*.) The *Linum catharticum*.

M. tooth. A molar tooth.

Mill Creek apollina'ris spring. United States of America, Montana, Gallatin County. A cold indifferent carbonated water.

Millar, John. A Scotch physician, who practised in London in 1768 and afterwards.

M.'s asth'ma. Same as *Laryngospasm*, *Laryngismus stridulus*, *Thymic asthma*, or *Glottis, spasm of*.

Mill borough springs. United States of America, Virginia, Bath County. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters, from two sources, having a temperature of from 48° F. to 60° F. (8-88° C. to 15-15° C.)

Mill'dale min'eral well. United States of America, Kentucky, Kenton County. A saline sulphuretted water, containing sodium chloride 509·26 grains in a gallon.

Millef'orous. (L. *mille*, a thousand; *flos*, a flower. F. *millefleur*.) That which is provided with very numerous flowers.

Millefoliate. (L. *mille*; *folium*, a leaf. G. *vielblättrig*.) Having leaves that are very much incised, so as to resemble many smaller leaves.

Millefolium. (L. *mille*; *folium*. F. *millefeuille*; I. *millefoglie*; S. *cientoenrama*; G. *Schafgarbe*.) The yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*.

Millemor'bia. (L. *mille*; *morbus*, a disease; from its use in numerous diseases. F. *scrofuleux noduleux*; G. *knotige Braunwurz*.) The *Scrofularia nodosa*.

Millepede. (L. *mille*; *pes*, a foot; from its numerous feet. F. *millepied*; G. *Tausendfüss*.) The animals of the Order *Chilognatha*.

Also, the *Oniscus aspidiole*.

Millep'orous. (L. *mille*; *porus*, a pore. F. *milleporé*.) Having numerous pores.

MILLEPUNCTATE—MILTOSIS.

Millepunctate. (L. *mille*; *punctatus*, punctured. F. *millepunctué*.) That which is covered with a multitude of points.

Miller. (*Mill.*) One employed in the grinding of corn.

M.s., disea'ses of. Millers are especially liable to a non-contagious eruption, at first papular, then vesicular, and accompanied by violent itching, which subsides in the course of a day or two. It chiefly affects the neck on the side on which the sacks are carried; by some it has been attributed to an acarus. Millers are liable also to be scorched by the explosion of flour-dust on entrance with a naked light into bolting rooms. Exposure to flour-dust seems to have little effect on the respiratory tract, but irritates the skin and causes itching, which leads to scratching and the formation of sores.

Miller's hot springs. United States of America, Nevada, Eiko County. A thermal water, having a temperature of 170° F. (76·66° C.)

Miller-Lewis bacillus. A comma-shaped bacillus found in the human mouth.

Millet. (F. *millet*; from L. *milium*, millet; Gr. *μῆλιον*, millet. I. *miglio*; S. *mijo*; G. *Hirse*.) The plants of the Genus *Panicum*.

Also, the fruit of the plants of the Genus *Panicum*. Used as food in the West Coast of Africa, Algeria, and other parts. According to König, millet flour contains: water 12·3 parts, albuminates 11·3, fats 3·6, carbo-hydrates 67·3, and salts, including much silica and phosphates, 2·3 parts in 1000.

Also, applied to other genera as *Sorghum*, *Milium*, *Setaria*, and *Paspalum*.

M., Barba'does. The *Sorghum bicolor*.

Also, the *Panicum italicum*.

M. beer. A fermented liquor made from millet-seed in Roumania.

M., common. (F. *millet ordinaire*.) The *Panicum miliaceum*.

M., German. The *Setaria germanica*, the seeds of which are used for feeding birds.

M., great. The *Sorghum vulgare*.

M., grey. The *Lithospermum officinale*.

M., Indian. The *Panicum miliaceum*.

Also, the *Sorghum vulgare*.

M., Italian. The *Panicum italicum*, or *Setaria italica*.

M. seed. (F. *millet*; G. *Hirse*.) The seed of the *Panicum miliaceum*.

M. seed rash. A term for *Miliary fever*.

M., Turkey. The *Sorghum vulgare*.

Milliampere. (L. *mille*, a thousand; *Ampère*.) An electric current of the thousandth part of the strength of an *Ampere*, which represents a current conveying the unit quantity of electricity during one second.

Milligramme. (L. *mille*, a thousand; *gramme*.) A French measure of weight, the 1000th part of a gramme, equal to a cubic millimetre of water; it is ·015 of a grain avoirdupois, or 1·66th of a grain troy.

Milligrana. (L. *mille*; *granum*, a seed.) The *Herniaria glabra*. A tea, prepared from the flowers and leaves, is used in France as a remedy for persons suffering from indigestion. The plant was formerly employed in the cure of hernia.

Millilitre. (L. *mille*; *litre*.) Ml. A French measure of capacity, the 1000th part of a litre, equal to ·06103 of an English cubic inch.

Millimetre. (L. *mille*; *metre*.) A

French lineal measure, the 1000th part of a metre, equal to ·03937 of an English inch.

Milliped. See *Millepede*.

Milliweber. (L. *mille*; *Weber*.) Same as *Milliampere*.

Millon, August Nic'olas Eugène. A French chemist; born at Chalons-sur-Marne in 1812, died in 1867.

M.'s reagent. (F. *reactif de Millon*; I. *reattivo di Millon*; G. *Millon's Reagens*.) A mixture of nitrate and nitrite of mercury. It is made by mixing one part of mercury with two of strong nitric acid, and the product diluted with two parts of water; it is employed as a test for proteids. When added to a solution containing albumin a white or pink precipitate is produced, which becomes more pink on boiling. It can recognise one part of albumin in 20,000 parts of water.

M.'s test. Same as *M.'s reagent*.

Mills's mineral springs. United States of America, California. A saline sulphuretted water, having a temperature of 170° F. (76·66° C.)

Mill'stone. A stone used for grinding grain.

M. grind'er's phthis'is. The interstitial or fibroid phthisis which attacks the makers of millstones. It is due to the inhalation of fine gritty particles. Same as *Chalicosis*.

M. grit. A hard, gritty sandstone, being a member of the carboniferous system lying immediately under the coal-measures.

Milne-Edwards, Hen'ri. A French biologist, born at Brügge in 1800.

M.-E.'s classifica'tion of an'imals. *Osteozoa'ria*, equivalent to Vertebrata, divided into *Allantoidea*, including Mammalia, Aves, and Reptilia; and *Anallantoidea*, including Batrachia and Pisces; *Entomozoa*, divided into Arthropoda and Vermes; *Malacozoa'ria*, equivalent to Mollusca; and *Zoophyta*.

Mil'nea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ*.

M. edulis. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) Fruit pleasant to eat.

Milo. Greece, an island of the Archipelago. There are numerous thermal sulphurous waters, many containing iron. That of Loutro has a temperature of 29·4° C. (84·92° F.), and contains iron carbonate 1·302 grain, sodium chloride 1·854, calcium chloride 21·354, magnesium chloride 4·557, magnesium sulphate 7·681, and sodium sulphate 2·604 in a litre, with much hydrogen sulphide. It is used in rheumatism and in skin diseases.

Mil'phæ. (Μίλφα, the falling off of the hair of the eyelids.) A term for *Milphosis*.

Milpho'sis. (Μίλφωσις. F. *milphose*; I. *milfosi*; S. *milfosis*.) Old term for a baldness, or loss of hair, of the eyebrows.

Milt. (Mid. E. *milte*; Sax. *milte*; G. *Miltz*; from Teutonic type *meltya*, to melt.) A term for the *Spleen*.

Also (a corruption of E. *milk*; Sw. *mjöl*k), the soft roe of a fish.

M.-like. Of a consistence resembling the milk or soft roe of a fish. A term applied to encephaloid or medullary cancer.

Milt'os. (Μίλτος, red earth, red lead.) Old term for *Minium*, or red lead.

Milt'o'sis. (Μίλτος. F. *millose*.) Painted or smeared with minium or red lead.

Also, the same as *Milphosis*.

Miltwaste. The *Asplenium ceterach*; so called because it was supposed to cause wasting of the spleen.

Milvus. (L. *milvus*, a kite.) A Genus of the Order *Accipitres*, Class *Aves*.

M. regalis. Brisson. (L. *regalis*, royal.) The Kite.

Milzadella. (S. *milza*, the spleen; from its virtues in diseases of that organ. F. *angélique archangélique*.) A name for the *Angélica archangelica*.

Also, the *Lamium maculatum*.

Mimetic. (Μιμητικός, imitative. F. *mimétique*; G. *ähnlich*.) Apt to imitate. Applied to diseases that resemble, or appear like imitations of, others.

M. chorea. See *Chorea*, *mimetic*.

M. paralysis. Same as *Paralysis*, *facial*.

M. spasm. See *Spasm*, *mimetic*.

Mimetism. (Μιμίωμαι, to imitate. F. *mimetisme*; G. *Mimerie*.) The tendency of certain animals and plants to assume the form and colour of other and different animals or plants, or of an animal to simulate a leaf or twig or other part of a plant. See also *Mimicry*.

Mimic. (L. *mimicus*, farcical; from Gr. μιμικός, of the nature of a mime. F. *mimique*.) Imitative.

M. convulsion. Same as *Facial spasm*.

M. facial palsy. (L. *facies*, the face; palsy. G. *mimische Gesichtslähmung*.) An immobility and relaxation of the facial muscles which are supplied by the paralysed nerve. Usually only one side of the face is affected. The lesion is outside the skull.

Also see *Paralysis*, *histrionic*.

M. spasm. Sudden and transient contraction of the muscles supplied by the portio dura of the seventh pair of cerebral nerves.

M. spasm of the face. (F. *tic convulsif*; G. *mimische Gesichtskrampf*.) Same as *Facial spasm*.

Mimicé. (Μιμικός. F. *image*; G. *Bild*, *Standbild*, *Mimik*.) Term for an imitator. Same as *Image*.

Mimicry. Same as *Mimetism*.

In some instances colour, in others form, is mimicked, the effect being either concealment or preservation of the animal itself or the allure-ment of prey. Poulton has pointed out that the commonest use of colour is for concealment, but that it may also be used for recognition and as a warning. Concealment or cryptic colours may be either protective, when they are termed *Pro-cryptic*, as in the case of a green pipe-fish, *Siphonostoma typhle*, which is conspicuous in the water, but well concealed amongst the leaves of *Zostera*; or aggressive or *Anticryptic*, as in the case of a large frog, *Ceratophrys cornuta*, which buries itself in a hole in the ground, while the head, which is exposed, harmonises with the surroundings. There are also *Allocryptic* colours, an example of which may be seen in the case of a small English crab, *Stenorkheus phalangium*, which decks itself with pieces of seaweed. Mimicry is closely related to these several colours, but differs in that the animal resembles an object which positively repels its enemies, or positively attracts its prey, rather than one which is of no interest to either. The second great use of colour is to act as a warning or signal, for which Poulton suggests the term *Sematic*, repelling enemies by the indication of some un-

pleasant or dangerous quality, then called *Apo-sematic* or warning colours; or signalling to other individuals of the same species, and thus assisting them to escape from danger, constituting *Episematic* or recognition colours; or warning off enemies by associating with itself some other animal with unpleasant qualities and warning colours, then termed *Allosematic*. Mimicry of these colours may be defined as false warning, or signalling *Pseudosematic* colours, repelling enemies by the deceptive suggestion of some unpleasant or dangerous quality, constituting *Pseudaposematic* colours, or attracting prey by *Pseudepisematic* colours, which present the deceptive appearance of something attractive to them. In the assumption of some *Pseud-allosematic* colours, a defenceless animal may mimic some foreign object commonly associated with a well-defended and aggressive species. In another group of cases of mimicry the form and structure of an aggressive animal may be assumed by a harmless one, as when certain moths mimic stinging insects like the wasp or hornet.

M. nervous. See *Nervous mimicry*.

Mimochasmesis. (Μίμος, an imitator; χάσμις, a yawning. F. *mimochasmesé*; G. *nachahmendes Gähnen*.) Imitative yawning or pandiculation.

Mimographia. (Μίμος, γράφω, to write. F. *mimographie*; G. *Goberdensprache*.) A treatise or dissertation on gesticulation or expression by signs.

Mimosa. (Μίμος, an actor or mimic; because many of the species imitate the sensibility of animal life. F. *mimose*, *miméuse*; G. *Fühlpflanze*, *Sinnpflanze*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosae*.

M. acacioides. Benth. Hab. Guiana. Powdered seeds used as a sternutatory.

M. arabica. Roxb. The *Acacia arabica*, Willd.

M. catechu. Linn. fil. The *Acacia catechu*.

M. catechuoides. Roxb. (Εἶδος, likeness.) The pubescent variety of *Acacia catechu*.

M. cinerea. Linn. The *Dichrostachys cinerea*.

M. cochliacarpa. Gom. (Κοχλίας, a snail with a spiral shell; καρπός, fruit.) The plant from which the *Cortex astringens brasiliensis* was supposed to be obtained; but this bark is now known to be derived from the *Stryphnodendron barbatimdo*. It is one of the sources of *Barbatimao bark*.

M. concinna. Willd. The *Acacia concinna*.

M. decurrens. Vent. The *Acacia decurrens*.

M. entada. Linn. The *Entada purætha*.

M. fagifolia. Linn. (L. *fagus*, a beech; folium, a leaf.) The *Inga Burgoni*.

M. farnesiana. Linn. The *Acacia farnesiana*.

M. ferrox. De Cand. (L. *ferox*, savage.) Seeds purgative.

M. ferruginea. Roxb. The *Acacia ferruginea*.

M. gum. Same as *Acaciæ gummi*.

M. jirirga. Jack. The *M. sensitiva*.

M. juliflora. Swartz. The *Prosopis juliflora*.

M. kærin'ga. Roxb. The *M. sensitiva*.

M. laccifera. (Lac; L. *fero*, to bear.) Furnishes Sonora gum, as the result of the

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puncture of a hemipterous insect, the *Cartera mexicana*.

M. leucophloe'a, Roxb. (Λευκός, white; φλοιός, bark.) The *Acacia leucophloe'a*.

M. lucida, Roxb. (L. *lucidus*, shining.) Seeds oleaginous, comestible.

M. nilotica, Delil. (Nilus, the river Nile.) The *Acacia vera*, Willd.

M. orfo'ta, Forsk. The *Acacia orfota*.

M. pilifera, Swartz. The *Prosopis juliflora*.

M. pudica, Linn. (L. *pudicus*, modest.) The sensitive plant. Leaves and root said to be anaphrodisiac and purgative, and in large doses irritant and poisonous.

M. saponaria, Roxb. (L. *sapo*, soap.) Bark, containing saponin, is used as a substitute for Quillaja bark. The *Acacia concinna*.

M. scandens, Linn. (L. *scando*, to climb.) The *Entada purathata*.

M. Sen'egal, Linn. The *Acacia Senegal*.

M. senegalen'sis, Lamk. The *Acacia Senegal*.

M. sensitiva, Linn. (L. *sentio*, to feel.) Hab. America. Bark used as an astringent for piles and fistula.

M. siris'sa, Roxb. The *Acacia lebbek*.

M. su'ma, Roxb. A large tree, with white bark, growing in Mysore. The bark is used in tanning, and catechu is made from the heartwood. The *Acacia suma*, Kurz.

M. sun'dra, Roxb. The *Acacia sundra*.

M. un'guis-cat'i. The *Inga unguis-cat'i*.

M. virginalis. (L. *virginalis*, belonging to a maiden.) Same as *M. cochliacarpa*.

Mimoseæ. (Μίμος, a mimic. G. *Sinnpflanzen*.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, having the corolla valvate, petals equal, and pollen compound. Many of the species yield an abundant juice which concretes into gum, often having astringent properties.

Mimosis. (Μίμος, an imitator. F. *mimose*.) An imitation, or simulating; applied to a case where one form of disease puts on the aspect of another.

M. inquiet'a. (L. *inquietus*, restless.) A nervous condition, with flushing, trembling, palpitation, and breathlessness.

Mimotan'nic acid. Same as *Catechuic acid*.

Mimulus. (L. *mimulus*, a little mime. G. *Gauklerblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*, Suborder *Gratioleæ*.

M. gutta'tus. (L. *gutta*, a drop.) Leaves eaten as salad.

M. moscha'tus, Douglas. (L. *moschus*, musk. F. *minule musquée*.) The musk plant. An oil can be distilled from this plant which has the medicinal properties of musk.

Mimusops. (Μίμος, an ape; ὄψις, the appearance.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapotaceæ*, which derives its name from the likeness of the flowers to a monkey's face; several species produce excellent gutta percha.

M. bala'ta, Gärtn. (F. *mimusope balate*.) The *Achras balata*, Aubl., or *Sapota Müller*, Bleek. A plant growing in Guiana and Surinam, and producing a red substance resembling gutta percha.

M. ela'ta. (L. *elatus*, lofty.) A plant indigenous to Brazil. The juice is agreeable, and is drunk instead of milk. It furnishes a substance like *Balata*, which is named *Massaranduba*.

M. elen'gi, Linn. A tree cultivated in Central Asia for the agreeable perfume of its flowers, and for the bark, which is reputed to be tonic and astringent; the oil of the seeds is said to be oxytocic; the fruit, *Surinam medlar*, is esculent.

M. globo'sa, Gärtn. (L. *globosus*, round as a ball.) The *M. balata*.

M. ka'ki, Sieb. Hab. India. Bark astringent, and yields an esculent gum; leaves used as a poultice; fruit acid, esculent; seeds furnish an oil which is used internally as an anthelmintic and externally in ophthalmia.

M. manilka'ra, Don. Hab. China. Pulp of fruit esculent; flowers aromatic.

Mina. Old name of an Egyptian weight of sixteen ounces; also, of a Roman weight of twenty ounces.

Mina no'va. Portugal. A cold mineral water containing sulphate of iron.

Mind. (Mid. E. *mind*, *mynd*; Sax. *gemynd*; from *gemunan*, to remember; from Aryan root *man*, to think. F. *esprit*, *ame*, *intelligence*; I. *spirito*, *mente*, *animo*; S. *mente*, *entendimiento*; G. *Gemuth*, *Sinn*.) The intelligent power of man. The aggregate of the phenomena presented by the functional activity of the brain. A force which manifests itself by intellect, feeling, and will. Regarded from a spiritualistic point of view, which is also the popular one, the mind is a non-material and persistent force acting on the physical and material structure of the brain; regarded from a materialistic point of view, it is the outcome or result of the molecular and chemical changes taking place in the brain.

Bain says that the only account of Mind strictly admissible in scientific psychology consists in specifying three properties or functions—Feeling, Will or Volition, and Thought or Intellect—through which all our experience, as well objective as subjective, is built up.

M., absence of. See *Aphelxia socors*.

M., abstraction of. (L. *abstraho*, to withdraw.) See *Aphelxia intentia*.

M. blind'ness. (G. *Seelenblindheit*.) Munk's term for inability to see, owing to some lesion of the brain in the region of the higher visual centre interfering with the conduction of impressions to the cortical substance of the brain, the eyes themselves being normal.

M. cure. The treatment of disease by impressions made upon the mind.

In later times, especially in America, this mode of cure has been practised and based on the idealistic philosophy of Berkeley, Hegel, and others. It is contended that disease is a corporeal expression of a fixed, morbid, mental idea, and that when this idea is transformed into a healthy idea, the disease is cured. To effect this the physician wills the removal of the idea and the disease, and fixes his attention closely upon the matter, so as to believe in its present accomplishment, and the patient, being passive, sympathises with the believing will of the physician, and becomes subject to it, so that the morbid idea is transformed.

M. deaf'ness. (G. *Seelentaubheit*.) Munk's term for the loss of auditory power consequent upon lesion of the first temporal convolution, the ear being intact.

M. reading. The recognition by one person of a train of thought taking place in another person's mind by attention to slight and involuntary muscular movements.

MINDELHEIM—MINERAL.

M., unsoundness of. A phrase first employed by Lord Eldon to denote a condition of intellect not marked by delusions and not idiotic, which unfitted the person for the management of himself and his affairs; and this incapacity depending on a morbid state of the intellect is still the chief test of the condition.

Min'delheim. Germany, in Bavaria. A weakly mineralised spring, containing a very little calcium carbonate.

Minderer, Ray'mond. A German physician; the time of his birth is unknown, but he died in 1621.

Mindereri chylostag'ma diaphoreticum. See *Chylostagma diaphoreticum Mindereri*.

Mindererispiritus. (*Minderer*, who first exhibited it. *G. Minderer's Geist*.) The *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*.

Mindererus. The Latinised form of *Minderer*.

Min'dsin. A name for the *Sium minsi*.

Mine. (*F. miner*; *Low. L. mino*, to conduct. *I. minare*; *S. minar*; *G. miniren, graben*.) To dig for minerals.

Also (*F. mine, minière*; *I. miniera*; *S. mina*; *G. Bergwerk, Erzgrube*.) A place whence minerals are dug out.

Miner. (*Mine. F. mineur*; *I. minerrario*; *S. minador*; *G. Bergmann*.) One who is engaged in the extraction of minerals from the soil.

Applied to insects that penetrate either into the interior of woody and herbaceous vegetables, or into the earth, to shelter themselves or to deposit their offspring.

M.'s asthma. Same as *Phthisis, miner's*.

M.'s disease. (*G. Bergkrankheit*.) The same as *M.'s elbow*.

M.'s elbow. A chronic enlargement and thickening of the bursa over the olecranon process of the elbow produced by the semirecumbent position in which a miner works in low-roofed tunnels.

M.'s lung. The pigmented condition of the lungs and their lymphatic glands which is often found in the bodies of miners and others whose occupations have exposed them for prolonged periods to the effects of coal or iron dust, or other finely-divided pigments. See *Anthraxis pulmonum*.

M.'s nystag'mus. See *Nystagmus, miner's*.

M.'s phthisis. See *Phthisis, miner's*.

M.'s sick'ness. Syncope occurring suddenly in men working in mines in which blasting is carried on.

Min'era. (*Mine. F. mine*; *G. Grube*.) A mine.

Also, used frequently to designate a mineral which contains a shining metallic substance.

Min'eral. (*Mine. F. mineral*; *I. minerale*; *S. mineral*; *G. Mineral*.) Applied, as a noun, to every substance which contains a metal.

Also (*F. minéral*; *I. minerale*; *S. mineral*; *G. mineralisch*), an adjectival term applied to substances which are inorganic, forming a particular division of the productions of nature, styled the mineral kingdom, and comprising earths, salts, inflammable fossils, metals and their ores.

M. acids. (*F. acides minerales*; *G. Mineralsäuren*.) A term which includes sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.

M. al'kali. A metallic oxide which can restore the blue colour to reddened litmus.

M. al'kali, mild. Same as *Sodium carbonate*.

M. caout'chouc. Elastic bitumen. A substance resembling india-rubber, which covers extensive tracts of ground in Australia; it also occurs in Derbyshire.

M. chamæ'leon. See *Chamæleon mineralis*.

M. degenera'tion. Same as *Degeneration, calcareous*.

M., e'thiops. See *Æthiops mineralis*.

M. green. Arsenite of copper.

M. kermes. See *Kermes mineral*.

M. oil. A common name for *Petroleum*.

M. pitch. A common name for a species of solid bitumen.

M. salt. A salt of a *M. acid*.

M. solution, Fowler's. The *Liquor arsenicalis*.

M. sperm oil. A paraffin oil boiling above 170° C. (338° F.), and having a flashing point of 150° F. (65·55° C.)

M. tallow. A waxy, greenish-yellow, pearly, translucent substance found in the ironstone of Merthyr-Tydvil; it contains 86 parts of carbon and 14 of hydrogen, and is fusible from 115° F. to 160° F. (46·11° C. to 71·11° C.)

M. tar. A semi-solid form of *Petroleum*, consisting of hard petroleum or asphalt mixed with the fluid part.

M., tur'peth. See *Turpeth mineral*.

M. waters. (*F. eaux minerales*; *G. Mineralquellen, Mineralwässers*.) A term for those natural springs of water existing in many places, which are so strongly impregnated with substances foreign to the common composition of water that they exert some distinct action on the animal economy, and therefore are unfit for the ordinary purpose of drinking, while in many instances they are medicines of great power and utility; they are arranged into acidulous, alkaline, chalybeate, sulphurous, and saline.

M. waters, indif'erent. Those which are very slightly mineralised.

M. wax. A term for native solid paraffin.

M.-white. Same as *Lead, white*.

M.-yellow. The oxychloride of lead, used as a paint; it is poisonous.

Min'eral artesian wells. United States of America, Indiana, Rush County. A chalybeate water.

Min'eral hill hot white sulphur springs. United States of America, Nevada, Eureka County. Sulphur waters, having a temperature of 212° F. (100° C.)

Min'eral hill springs. United States of America, Tennessee, Grainger County. A sulphur water.

Min'eral park bitter spring. United States of America, Nevada, Mohave County. A purgative water, containing magnesium sulphate 65·3, calcium sulphate 118·5, and magnesium chloride 5·4 parts in 100,000.

Min'eral rock spring. United States of America, Wisconsin, Waukesha County. An athermal indifferent water.

Min'eral spring artesian well. United States of America, Wisconsin, Monroe County. A sulpho-chalybeate water.

Min'eral spring of Encino Ranch. United States of America, California, Los Angeles County. An alkaline car-

MINERAL—MINOR.

bonated water, containing sodium carbonate 24·31 parts, calcium carbonate 32·17, and sodium sulphate 54·46 parts in 100,000.

Min'eral spring of Ir'vine. United States of America, Kentucky, Estill County. A saline water, containing magnesium sulphate 4·52 grains in 1000.

Min'eral springs. United States of America, Connecticut, Windham County. Chalybeate and sulphur springs.

Min'eral springs of Newnan. United States of America, Georgia, Coweta County. Sulphur waters.

Min'eral well, Pa'lo Pinto. United States of America, Texas, Palo Pinto County. Some 140 springs are found here, one of which contains sodium sulphate 150·05 grains, calcium sulphate 6·55, magnesium sulphate 18·84, sodium chloride 23·98, calcium chloride 5·53, and aluminium oxide 1·54 grains in a gallon.

Min'eral well, Tra'cy Sta'tion. United States of America, Dakota, Lyon County. A laxative saline water, containing calcium carbonate 41·25 grains, magnesium carbonate 14·7, and sodium sulphate 97·58 grains in a gallon.

Mineraliferous. (*Mineral*; *L. fero*, to bear.) Containing minerals.

Mineralis. See *Mineral*.

Mineralisable. Capable of being converted into a mineral.

Mineralisation. (*Mineral*. *F. minéralisation*; *I. mineralizzazione*; *S. mineralizacão*; *G. Vererbung*.) The act of forming a mineral.

Also, the state of a natural or an artificial water which holds in solution some mineral substance; also, the act or process by which this state is produced.

Also, the deposit of mineral matters in an organised structure, as when the cell-wall of plants becomes charged with silicic acid.

Min'eralise. (*Mineral*.) To convert into, or to charge with, a mineral.

Min'eralised. (*F. minéralise*; *I. mineralizzato*; *S. mineralizado*.) Charged with a mineral.

M. wa'ters. Artificial *Mineral waters*.

Min'eralising. Converting into a *Mineral*.

M. sub'stance. (*F. minéralisateur*; *I. mineralizzatore*; *G. Vererzungsstoff*.) The body which in a compound gives to it the characteristics of a mineral.

Minerality. (*F. minéralité*.) The quality of a water containing mineral salts.

Mineralium. A term for *Antimony*.

Mineralogical. (*F. minéralogique*; *I. mineralogico*; *S. mineralogico*; *G. mineralogisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mineralogy*.

Mineralogist. (*F. minéralogiste*; *I. mineralogista*; *S. mineralogista*; *G. Mineralog.*) One who devotes himself specially to *Mineralogy*.

Mineralogy. (*Mineral*; *Gr. λόγος*, a discourse. *F. minéralogie*; *I. mineralogia*; *S. mineralogia*; *G. Erzkunde*, *Mineralogie*, *Mineralienkunde*.) That department of natural history which treats of all the properties and relations of minerals; it is divided into mineralogy properly so called, and geology.

Minerographia. (*Mineral*; *Gr. γράφω*, to write.) The same as *Mineralogy*. P. A. Fostius published a work under this title in 1643.

Min'ero-mephitis. (*Mineral*; *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation. *F. minéro-méphite*; *G. mineralische Mephitis*.) Mineral mephitis, or mineral mephitic miasma.

Ming'olsheim. Germany, in Baden. A cold sulphur water, containing sodium sulphate 24, and sodium carbonate 159 grammes in 1000, with much hydrogen sulphide.

Min'iate. (*L. miniatus*, coloured with red lead.) Coloured like red lead; vermilion-coloured.

Minia'tus. (*L. minio*, to colour red. *F. rouge*; *G. roth*.) Of a dull red colour.

Min'im. (*Old F. minime*; from *L. minimus*, the least of all. *F. goutte*; *G. Tropfen*.) The sixtieth part of a fluid drachm, nearly equivalent to a drop.

M. mea'sure. A measure usually holding a drachm graduated into sixty parts.

Minim'eter. (*Minim*; *Gr. μέτρον*, a measure.) Alsop's term for an apparatus for measuring minims. It consists of a glass tube graduated into minims and drawn out into a tapering point. A piston works air-tight in, or there is an elastic air-ball on, the tube, so that a single minim of a fluid can be accurately delivered.

Min'imum. (*L. minimus*, the least.) The lowest degree or amount.

Also, the same as a *Minim*.

M. contraction of a mus'cle. The contraction which is produced in a living muscle by the weakest induced current which has any manifest effect upon the muscle.

M. manom'eter. See *Manometer*.

M. separab'ilē. (*L. separabilis*, that may be separated.) Term employed by Giraud Teulon to indicate the smallest object visible to the naked eye.

M. thermom'eter. See *Thermometer*, *minimum*.

M. visib'ilē. (*L. visibilis*, that may be seen.) Term employed by Porterfield to indicate the smallest object visible to the naked eye.

Min'imus. (*L. minimus*.) The fifth or smallest digit of the hand or foot.

Minitho'sis. (*Μινύθω*, to make small.) The period of decline of a disease.

Min'ium. (*L. minium*. *F. minium*; *I. minio*; *S. minio*; *G. Mennige*.) The red oxide of lead; red lead.

M. græco'rum. (*L. græcus*, Greek.) Native cinnabar.

M. pu'rum. (*L. purus*, pure.) The *Hydragryi sulphuretum rubrum*, or native cinnabar.

Min'jak-kenen'gan. The name in Java of the *Artabotrys intermedia*, which yields an extremely odoriferous oil.

Min'jak-la'gam. Same as *Lagam balsam*.

Min'nequa springs. United States of America, Pennsylvania, Bradford County. Chalybeate and sulphuretted waters.

M'inor. (*L. minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little.) Less.

Also, in England, a person under twenty-one years of age; that is, he ceases to be a minor on the first instant of the day before that which is the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday, because a part of a day is, in law, equal to the whole of a day.

M. chord. The three notes of a harmonic triad with the octave of its third note.

MINORATIO—MIRABELLO.

M. he'licis. ("Ελιξ, anything which assumes a spiral shape.) A small muscle lying obliquely upon that portion of the helix of the ear which springs from the bottom of the concha.

M. operations. Term applied to those operations which do not involve danger to life.

M. surgery. The smaller operations, such as those upon the eye and ear, the introduction of a catheter, and the making and application of poultices, bandages, and dressings, and the cares and attentions required for slight wounds and injuries.

Minora'tio. (L. *minor*, less. F. *minoration*; I. *minorazione*; S. *minoracion*; G. *Verminderung*, *Verringerung*.) Old name for a certain gentle and moderate evacuation, or emesis, which the ancients were wont to induce in the commencement of diseases or of fevers.

Minorativa. (L. *minor*, less. F. *minoratifs*.) Term formerly applied to purgative medicines of a gentle or mild action, as compared with others of a more violent kind.

Minotto. An Italian physicist of the present century.

M.'s battery. A galvanic battery consisting of a plate of copper in a solution of cupric sulphate and a plate of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, separated from each other by a layer of sand.

Mint. (Mid. E. *mint*, *mynte*; from L. *mentha*; Gr. *μύθνα*, mint. F. *menthe*; I. *menta*; S. *menta*; G. *Münze*.) The plants of the Genus *Mentha*, especially the *Mentha piperita*, or peppermint.

M., ber'gamot. The *Mentha citrata*.

M., brook. The *Mentha sylvestris*.

M., bush'y red. The *Mentha gentilis*.

M. cam'phor. Same as *Menthol*.

M., cat. The *Nepeta cataria*.

M., corn. The *Mentha arvensis*.

M., cur'led. (F. *menthe frissée*.) The *Mentha crispata*.

M., flea. The *Mentha pulegium*.

M., gar'den. The *Mentha viridis*.

M., hair'y. The *Mentha aquatica*.

M., horse. The *Mentha sylvestris*, the *Monarda didyma*, and the *M. punctata*.

M., horse, hair'y. The *Blephilia hirsuta*.

M., horse, Oh'i'o. The *Blephilia hirsuta*.

M., horse, round-lea'ved. The *Mentha rotundifolia*.

M., horse, sweet. The *Cunila mariana*.

M., hys'sop-lea'ved. (F. *menthe cervine*.) The *Mentha cervina*.

M. julep. An alcoholic cordial containing mint.

M., marsh, whor'ed. The *Mentha sativa*.

M., Molda'vian. The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*.

M., moun'tain. The *Monarda coccinea*.

M., moun'tain, com'mon. The *Pycnanthemum incanum*.

M., pep'per-. The *Mentha piperita*.

M., round-lea'ved. The *Mentha rotundifolia*.

M., spear-. The *Mentha viridis*.

M., squaw. The *Hedeoma pulegoides*.

M., stone. The *Cunila mariana*.

M., wa'ter. The *Mentha sylvestris* and the *M. aquatica*.

M., wa'ter, cap'itate. (L. *capitatus*, having a head.) The *Mentha aquatica*.

Min'tha. (Μίνθα.) The same as *Mentha*.

Minute'. (L. *minutus*, small; root *min*, from Aryan root *mi*, to diminish. F. *menu*, *minutieux*; I. *minuto*, *piccolo*; S. *menudo*, *pequeño*; G. *sehr klein*.) Very small.

M. anat'omy. The same as *Histology*.

Minute. (L. *minutus*. F. *minute*; I. *minuto*; S. *minuto*; G. *Minute*.) The sixtieth part of an hour.

Also, the sixtieth part of a degree.

Minuthe'sis. (Μινόθσις, a wasting; from *μινόθω*, to become smaller.) The time of waning of a disease.

Minutiflorous. (L. *minutus*, small; *flor*, a flower. F. *minutifloré*; G. *kleinblumig*.) Having small flowers.

Minutio mon'achi. (L. *minutio*, a lessening; *monachus*, a monk. F. *amoindrissement du moine*.) A mediæval term for anaphrodisiac treatment by bleeding, purgation, and low diet.

Minution. (L. *minutio*. F. *amaigrissement*; G. *Schwächung*, *Verkleinerung*.) Old term for *Extenuation*, or the getting lean.

Min'ya. Old term for a red colour.

Minyan'thes. (Μινανθής, short blooming.) The proper spelling of *Menyanthes*.

Minyanthin. See *Menyanthin*.

Minyanthol. See *Menyanthol*.

Minythe'sis. (Μινόθσις, a wasting.) An old term for the getting lean.

Minzan'thes. A term for *Menzanthes*.

Min'zin. Same as *Mindsin*.

Miocatan'tis. (Μείων, lesser; *κατά-της*, downward.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the line joining the hornion, or posterior median point of the vomero-sphenoidal suture and the staphylion, makes an angle of from 23° to 43° with the radius fixus.

Miocene. (Μείων, less; *καινός*, new.) A name given by Lyell to the middle tertiary strata of rocks to indicate that they were less recent, and contained a smaller number of organic remains, than the Pliocene or upper tertiary strata.

Mi'o-mi'o. The local name of a very poisonous Brazilian plant, *Baccharis cordifolia*.

Miopragia. (F. *miopragie*; from Gr. *μείων*, less; *πράσσω*, to perform.) Limited functional activity.

Mios'chilos. (Μείων; *χείλος*, a lip.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Santalaceæ*.

M. oblon'ga. Endl. (L. *oblongus*, oblong.) Hab. Chili. Leaves purgative.

Mio'sis. See *Meiosis* and *Myosis*.

Mioste'monous. See *Meiostemonous*.

Mi'quel, Pi'erre. A French micrographist of the present day.

M.'s bulb. (F. *tube à boule*.) A glass tube, in the middle of which a bulb is blown, used for the recognition of microbes in the air. The tube half-way above the bulb is contracted for a short distance, on either side of which is a plug of asbestos, the tube below the bulb is S-shaped and drawn out to a fine point. When used the bulb is charged with a nutrient liquid, air is drawn into it by sucking the upper end of the tube, and then the fine end is sealed in a flame.

Mirabelle. The fruit of *Prunus armenoides*.

M. of Cor'sica. The fruit of *Physalis alkekengi*.

Mirabello. Italy, in Piedmont. A calcie

MIRABILIS—MIRROR.

sulphate water used in scrofula and herpetic diseases.

Mirabilis. (L. *mirabilis*, wonderful. G. *Wunderblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Nyctaginaceae*.

M. dichot'oma, Linn. (*Διχότομος*, cut in half. F. *fleurs de quatre heures*.) Marvel of Peru. Hab. Mexico. Root a drastic purgative.

M. jala'pa, Linn. Four o'clock. Hab. India. Root an uncertain purgative; used as an adulterant of the jalap from *Exogonium purga*; bruised leaves applied to boils.

M. longifo'ra, Linn. Root a drastic purgative, called *Mechoacan*, grey.

M. sua'veolens, H. B. K. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet-smelling.) Hab. Mexico. Used in diarrhoea and rheumatism.

Mirabilite. (L. *mirabilis*.) Glauber's term for sodium sulphate.

Mirach. (Arab. *mirace*, the belly.) An old term for the abdomen.

Mirach'ia. (Arab. *mirace*.) Old name for a disease or intestinal pain, caused by acute and pungent humours, either from an apostema in the abdomen or of the mesentery; hypochondria.

Miracle. (F. *miracle*; from L. *miraculum*, a wonderful thing. I. *miracolo*; S. *milagro*; G. *Wunder*.) A prodigy.

M., chemical. The sudden change from fluid to solid which occurs when strong sulphuric acid is added to a saturated solution of calcium chloride by the formation of calcium sulphate.

Mirage. (F. *mirage*; from *mirer*, to look at; from Low L. *miro*, to behold; from L. *miror*, to wonder at. I. *miraggio*; G. *Luftspiegelung*.) An optical phenomenon in which, under certain circumstances, distant objects very near the horizon appear double, one of the images being correct and the other in a reversed position, either below the ground or in the atmosphere. It is a phenomenon of refraction resulting from the unequal density of the superposed layers of air when heated by contact with the earth.

Miral. France, département de la Drôme. Cold saline springs from two sources; the stronger one, Source de la Galerie, containing 15·952 grammes of sodium chloride in 1000. Used in scrofulous diseases, malarial cachexia, and abdominal engorgements.

Mirandella. Portugal. A cold chalybeate water, containing bicarbonate of iron and some magnesium chloride.

Mirbane. (F. *mirbane*, a contraction of G. *Mirobalane*, for *Myrobalan*; *künstliches Bittermandelöl*.) The same as *Essence of mirbane*. A term applied in perfumery to nitrobenzol, because it resembles in odour oil of bitter almonds.

M., es'sence of. The same as *Nitrobenzol*.

Mirbanol. (G. *Mirbanöl*.) Same as *Nitrobenzol*.

Myrmid'ones. See *Myrmidones*.

Mirobal'anus. See *Myrobalanus*.

Mirocele. A false spelling of *Merocele*.

Mirror. (F. *miroir*, from Low L. *miro*, to behold; from L. *miro*, to wonder at. I. *specchio*; S. *espejo*; G. *Spiegel*.) A looking-glass; an instrument for forming images of objects placed before it by the reflection of the rays of light. The surface may be plane, or convex, or concave, but is always highly polished, the

reflecting surface being usually made of metal. It is equally capable of reflecting heat-rays.

M., ap'erture of. (L. *aperturus*, fut. part. of *aperio*, to open.) The angle formed by lines drawn from the circumference of a mirror to its centre of curvature.

M., axis of, prin'cipal. A line joining the centre of a spherical mirror with the centre of the sphere of which the mirror is a part.

M., axis of, sec'ondary. Any right line passing from the centre of curvature of the mirror to any part of its surface other than the centre of the figure.

M., burn'ing. (F. *miroir ardent*; G. *Brennspiegel*.) A concave mirror, so called from the high temperature produced in its focus by concentration of the heat-rays falling on it.

M., cen'tre of curva'ture of. The centre of the sphere of which a spherical mirror is a part.

M., cen'tre of fig'ure of. The point in the middle of a spherical mirror which lies at an equal distance from all parts of its circumference.

M., cen'tre of, geomet'rical. Same as *M., centre of curvature of*.

M., con'cave. (L. *concavus*, hollow. F. *miroir concave*; G. *Hohlspiegel*.) A polished spherical or parabolic surface, of metal or glass, which is capable of reflecting heat or light rays to a focus.

M., con'jugate. See *Conjugate mirror*.

M., con'vex. (L. *convexus*, rounded. F. *miroir convexe*; G. *Convexspiegel*.) A mirror with a convex reflecting surface.

M., curv'ed. (F. *miroir courbe*.) A mirror with a curved reflecting surface, convex or concave.

M., fo'cus of. See *Focus of mirror*.

M. galvanom'eter. (*Galvanism*; Gr. μέτρον, a measure. G. *Spiegelgalvanometer*.) Sir William Thompson's form of galvanometer in which a mirror is attached to the needle, and the ray of light reflected from it is allowed to play upon a graduated index, situated in front of the instrument.

M., larynge'al. See *Laryngeal mirror*.

M. makers' diseases. Mirror makers are exposed to the fumes of mercury, and are liable in consequence to mercurial cachexia; also to deep ulcers of the buccal and nasal mucous membranes, swelling of the lymphatic glands of the neck, periostitis of the femur, and occasionally of the femur and skull, with severe osteocopic pain. Various cutaneous eruptions, macular, papular, and squamous, are common. The workmen are also especially liable to phthisis.

M., parabol'ic. (Παραβολή; a placing beside; the conic section called parabola, because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone. F. *miroir parabolique*.) A concave mirror the surface of which is defined by the revolution of the arc of a parabola. It is the form which reflects most light to a distance from a source of light placed in its focus, for the incident rays become parallel on reflection.

M., plane. (L. *planus*, level. F. *miroir plan*; G. *ebener Spiegel*.) One with an uncurved, even surface.

M. plate-glass. A glass consisting of pure sand 100 parts, soda ash 35, mild lime 5, arsenic trioxide 1·5th, cullet, or broken glass of the same kind, 100 parts.

M., pole of. The point on a concave mirror where the principal axis touches it.

M., radius of curvature of. The distance between the surface of the mirror and its centre of curvature.

M., spherical. (Σφαῖρα, a ball. *F. miroir sphérique.*) A mirror whose surface represents a part of that of a hollow sphere; it may be concave or convex.

M. writing. Writing in the reverse way from right to left, so that when held before a mirror it is seen as if written in the usual way.

Mir'rot. The carrot, *Daucus carota*.

Mirya'chit. (Russ. *miriatchitje*, to play the fool.) A disease, observed in Siberia, characterised by a disposition to repeat or mimic the words and actions of others, as a result of suggestion.

Mis'adir. (Arab.) Old term for *Sal ammoniacum*; also called *Mizadir*.

Misanna. An Abyssinian name of the *Croton macrostachys*, the bark of which is used as an adjuvant of kousso.

Misanthropy. (Μίσος, to hate; ἄνθρωπος, man. *F. misanthropie*; *I. misantropia*; *S. misantropia*; *G. Menschenhass*.) The hatred of men or their society, or dislike of human conversation; it was ranked as the second stage of melancholia, in which men show aversion from friends and acquaintances, shun their presence and every relic of them, seek seclusion, know no fear, and neither weep at, nor are moved by, the tears of others.

Miscarriage. (*F. fausse couche*; *I. parto abortivo*; *G. Missgebären, Fehlgebur.*) A term for abortion. It is by some applied to the expulsion of the embryo during the first six weeks of gestation; by others it signifies the expulsion of the fœtus at some time before the completion of the natural period of pregnancy. See *Abortion*.

M., mis'sed. See *Missed miscarriage*.

Mis'cè. (*L. misco*, to mingle.) Mix; a direction for a dispenser of medicine.

Miscegenation. (*L. misceo*, to mingle; *genus*, a race.) An amalgamation of one race with another, as of the black with the white.

Miscibility. (*L. misceo*, to mix. *F. miscibilité*; *I. miscibilita*; *S. miscibilidad*; *G. Mischbarkeit*.) The faculty by which one body mingles with another; the term is seldom employed but when speaking of fluids.

Mis'cible. (*L. misceo*, to mix or mingle. *F. miscible*; *G. mischbar*.) That which is capable of mingling itself with another thing.

Misdach. (Arab.) Name used by Al-bucasis for the smaller kind of forceps, with teeth on the inside to crush the head of the fœtus when of extraordinary size.

Mis'enheimer's sulphur springs. United States of America, North Carolina, Stanly County. Sulphuretted and chalybeate water.

Misere'rè me'l. (*L. misereo*, to pity; *mei*, on me.) Take pity on me. A term for *Illic passion* accompanied by stercoraceous vomiting, because of its torments.

Mish'eman's springs. United States of America, North Carolina, Stanly County. A chalybeate water.

Mish'mi. A mountainous district in the east of Assam.

M., bitter. The *Rhizoma coptidis*.

M. tee'ta. The *Coptis teeta*.

Mislacta'tion. (*L. lacteo*, to give milk.) A defective or vitiated condition of the milk.

Mis'letoe. See *Mistletoe*.

Mis'mar. A name given by Avicenna to a kind of node which forms on the toes as a sequel of contusion or inflammation.

Mismicturition. (*L. micturio*, to desire to make water.) Difficulty in passing the urine.

Misocap'nus. (Μίσος, hatred; καπνός, smoke. *G. Rauchfeind*.) A term given by Krause in allusion to James I of England's book, a "Counterblast" against the use of tobacco.

Misog'amous. (Μίσος; γαμός, marriage. *F. misogame*; *G. heirathshassend*.) Hating wedlock.

Misogynous. (Μισογυνής; from μίσος; γυνή, a woman. *F. misogynne*; *G. weiberfeind*.) Hating women.

Misogyny. (Μίσος; γυνή. *F. misogynie*; *I. misoginia*; *G. Weiberhass*.) Hatred of women.

Also, a form of melancholy marked by strong aversion from sexual intercourse.

Misology. (Μισολογία; from μίσος; λόγος, a word. *F. misologie*.) Hatred of argument, or of literary or intellectual matters.

Mison'eism. (Μίσος; νέος, new. *F. misonéisme*.) Lombroso's term for dislike of new things, especially notable in animals, in primæval man, and in persons of feeble intellect.

Misopæ'dia. (Μίσος, hate; παῖς, a child.) Hatred of his own children; a form of insanity.

Misopsy'chia. (Μίσος, hatred; ψυχή, the life. *F. misopsychie*; *G. Misopsychie*.) Hatred or weariness of life; melancholy with disgust of life.

Misopto'chus. (Μίσος; πτωχός, a beggar.) Hating the poor; applied to gout.

Misozoe'tic. (Μίσος; ζωή, life. *F. misozœtique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Misozœia*.

Misozo'ia. (Μίσος; ζωή, life. *F. misozœie*; *G. Lebenshass, Lebensüberdruß*.) Hatred or disgust of life.

Miss. (Japanese.) Name given to a kind of butter prepared from the *Dolichos soja*, or soy plant.

Missa'dan. (Arab.) A term for *Mercurius*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Mis'sed. Participle of *E. miss*, to fail to hit.

M. abortion. (*L. abortio*, a giving premature birth.) See *M. miscarriage*.

M. la'bour. (*G. vermisste Wehen*.) Oldham's term for a rare accident of pregnancy by which labour does not occur at the usual time, but, the fœtus being retained in utero for a considerable period, is discharged piecemeal by the vagina. If the fœtus is not discharged in this way it may become mummified and coated with calcareous salts, forming a *Lithopædion*.

M. miscarriage. Mathews Duncan's term for the retention of one of twins in the womb after its death, whilst the other proceeds in its development; or the retention of a single fœtus in the womb for a considerable time after its death.

Misseras'si. (Arab.) Term for *Gypsum*.

Mis'sio. (*L. missio*, a letting go; from *mitto*, to send.) A letting go; a sending on mission; a release.

MISSISQUOI—MISTURA.

M. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood. G. *Blutlassen*.) Blood-letting.

Missisquoi spring. United States of America, Vermont, Franklin County. Mineral waters, containing sodium, calcium, magnesium, manganese, iron, and aluminium in connection with sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and chlorine. It is said to be useful in scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, in old ulcers, and in diabetes.

Mississip'pi springs. United States of America, Tennessee, Hinds County. A sulphuretted water.

Mist. (Sax. *mist*, gloom; from Teutonic root *mig*, to sprinkle. F. *brume*, *brouillard*; I. *nebbia*; S. *niebla*; G. *Nebel*.) A thin cloud of watery vapour condensed in small hollow spheres in the air.

Mist. An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *Mistura*, a mixture.

Mist'io. (L. *mistic*, for *mistic*; from *miscere*, to mix or mingle.) Old term, in Chemistry, for a composition of different simple substances from which there arises a new quality and compound virtue called *Crisis*.

Also, applied in Pharmacy in the same sense as *Mistura*, or a certain formula of a compound remedy.

Mis'tletoe. (Sax. *misteltdn*. F. *gui*; I. *vischio*; S. *muerdago*; G. *Mistel*.) The *Viscum album* and *V. flavesceus*. It is parasitic on many English trees, such as the willow, thorn, lime, elm, fir, and, especially, the apple tree. The Druids had a superstitious veneration for it when it grew, as it does occasionally, upon an oak. The fruit has a viscid pulp and may be employed for making bird-lime. The bark is astringent. It was formerly employed as an antispasmodic. The berries have proved poisonous, with insensibility, dilatation of the pupils, illusions, and delirium.

M. of oak. The *Loranthus europæus*.

M., yellow. The *Viscum flavesceus*. It has the same properties as the mistletoe.

Mist'ral. (L. *maestro*.) A cold north-west wind which blows on the north shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is accompanied by a falling barometer, a dry air, and a cloudless sky.

Mist'ura. (L. *mistura*, a mixing; from *miscere*, to mix. F. *mixture*; G. *Gemisch*, *Mixtur*.) A mixture. A fluid composed of two or more ingredients. See also *Mistura*.

M. aca'ciæ. Same as *Mucilago acaciæ*.

M. ammoni'aci. B. Ph. (F. *émulsion de gomme ammoniacque*, *lait ammoniacal*; G. *Ammoniak-Emulsion*.) Ammoniac, in coarse powder, one part, triturated with water 32 parts, and strained. Dose, .5 to 1 ounce.

In U.S. Ph., 4 parts of ammoniac are rubbed with 100 parts of water and strained.

M. amygdalæ. B. Ph. (F. *émulsion simple, lait d'amandes*; G. *Mandelémulsion*, *Mandelmilch*.) Almond mixture. *Pulvis amygdalæ compositus* one part, rubbed with 8 parts of distilled water. Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.

In U.S. Ph., sweet almonds, 6 parts, are mixed with acacia one part, and sugar 3 parts, and then rubbed with distilled water 100 parts.

M. asafœtidæ. U.S. Ph. (F. *lait d'asafoetida*; G. *Stinkasantmilch*.) Asafœtida 4 parts, rubbed with water 100 parts. Useful when asafœtida pills cannot be taken, and as an enema for the destruction of ascaris.

M. asafœtidæ pro clys'matē. (L.

pro, for; Gr. κλύσμα, a clyster.) The *Enema asafœtidæ*.

M. be'læ. Ind. Ph. Two fluid ounces of the tenacious fluid of the interior of the fruit of bael is mixed with four ounces of water and some sugar.

M. cam'phoræ. (F. *julep camphoré*.) The *Aqua camphoræ*, B. Ph.

M. carminat'iva Dewees'. The *M. magnesiæ et asafœtidæ*.

M. chloroformi. U.S. Ph. (F. *émulsion de chloroforme*; G. *Chloroform-emulsion*.) Chloroform 8 parts, camphor 2 parts, fresh yolk of egg 10 parts, water 80 parts. Dose, 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls.

M. cor'nu us'ti. (L. *cornu*, horn; *ustus*, burnt. F. *décoction blanche*.) The *Decoctum album Sydenhami*.

M. creas'oti. B. Ph. (F. *mixture de créosote*; G. *Kreosot-Mixture*.) Creasote one part, glacial acetic acid one part, spirit of juniper 2 parts, syrup 32 parts, distilled water 480 parts. Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.

M. cre'tæ. B. Ph. (F. *mixture avec la craie*; G. *Kreidemixtur*.) Chalk mixture. Prepared chalk one part, gum acacia one part, syrup 2 parts, cinnamon water 30 parts. Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.

In U.S. Ph., compound chalk powder 20 parts is rubbed with cinnamon water 40 parts, and water 40 parts. Dose, .5 ounces.

M. diabol'ica. (L. *diabolicus*, devilish. F. *mixture diabolique*.) The diabolical mixture. Composed of Glauber's salt, tartar emetic, assafœtida, and such like things, and given to persons supposed to be feigning disease, in small doses, but so frequently repeated as to keep the taste of its nauseous components in the mouth, and so provoke a confession.

M. fer'ri aromat'ica. B. Ph. (F. *potion de fer aromatisée*; G. *aromatische Eisenmixture*.) Heberden's ink. Red cinchona bark one ounce, calumba root 4 drachms, cloves 2 drachms, iron wire 4 drachms, compound tincture of cardamoms 3 ounces, tincture of orange-peel 4 drachms, and peppermint water sufficient, after filtering, to make the product measure 12.5 fluid ounces. Dose, 1 to 2 ounces.

M. fer'ri compos'ita. B. Ph. Compound iron mixture. Griffith's mixture. Sulphate of iron 25 grains, carbonate of potassium 30 grains, myrrh and refined sugar, of each, 1 drachm, spirit of nutmeg 4 drachms, rose water 9.5 ounces. Dose, .5 to 2 ounces.

In U.S. Ph., myrrh 18 parts, sugar 18 parts, and carbonate of potassium 18 parts, are rubbed with rose-water 900 parts, then with spirit of lavender 50 parts, and lastly with sulphate of iron in coarse powder 6 parts.

M. fer'ri et ammo'ni aceta'tis. U.S. Ph. Basham's mixture. Solution of acetate of ammonium 20 parts is mixed with diluted acetic acid 3 parts, then with tincture of chloride of iron 2 parts, and lastly with elixir of orange 10 parts, syrup 15 parts, and water 50 parts. Dose, .5 to 1 ounce.

M. ferro-sali'na. See *Mixture, ferro-saline*.

M. fus'ca. (L. *fuscus*, brown.) The *M. glycyrrhizæ composita*.

M. glycyrrhizæ compos'ita. U.S. Ph. (F. *mixture de réglisse*; G. *Lakritzenmixture*.) Compound liquorice mixture. Extract of liquorice 3 parts is rubbed with the same quantity of sugar

MISY—MITHRIDATE.

and of gum acacia, and 70 parts of water are gradually added; 12 parts of camphorated tincture of opium, 6 parts of wine of antimony, and 3 parts of spirits of nitrous ether, are subsequently added. The dose is a tablespoonful. It is used as a cough medicine.

M. guaiaci, B. Ph. (F. *lait de gaïac*; G. *Guajakemulsion*.) Guaiacum one part is triturated with refined sugar one part, gum acacia .5 part, and cinnamon water 40 parts gradually added. Dose, 1 to 1.5 ounces.

M. guaiaci Ber'geri. A term for the *M. guaiaci*.

M. gummo'sa. (L. *gummi*, gum.) The *M. acacia*.

M. hor'dei. The *Decoctum hordei composi-tum*.

M. le'niens. (L. *lenio*, to make soft.) A term for *Looch ex ovo*.

M. magn'e'siæ et asafœ'tidæ, U.S. Ph. (F. *mixture carminative de Dewees*.) Dewees's carminative. Carbonate of magnesium 5 parts and sugar 10 parts is rubbed with tincture of asafœtida 7 parts, and tincture of opium one part, distilled water is then added to make 100 parts. Dose, about 20 drops.

M. martia'ta Bash'am. The *M. ferri et ammonii acetatis*.

M. me'dia. Mixtures containing ingredients which require to be shaken before administration.

M. neutra'lis. (L. *neutralis*, of, or be-longing to, neither.) The *M. potassii citratis*.

M. oleo'sa-balsam'ica. The *Balsamum vitæ Hoffmanni*.

M. potass'ii citra'tis, U.S. Ph. Neutral mixture. To fresh lemon-juice, strained, 100 parts is added bicarbonate of potassium 10 parts, or enough to neutralise. Dose, 4 drachms.

M. rhe'i et so'dæ, U.S. Ph. (F. *potion à la rhubarbe alcaline*; G. *alkalische Rhabarber-mixtur*.) Bicarbonate of sodium 30 parts is dissolved in water 500 parts, and to it is added fluid extract of rhubarb 30 parts, and spirit of peppermint 30 parts, with enough water to make 1000 parts. Dose, 2 drachms to 3 ounces.

M. scammo'ni, B. Ph. (F. *emulsion purgative avec la scammonée*; G. *Scammonium-emulsion*.) Resin of scammony one part triturated with 146 parts of milk. Dose, 1 to 3 ounces.

M. sen'næ compos'ita, B. Ph. Com-pound senna mixture. Sulphate of magnesium 4 parts, liquid extract of liquorice one part, tincture of senna 2.5 parts, compound tincture of cardamoms 1.5 parts, infusion of senna 15 parts. Dose, 1 to 1.5 ounces.

M. spir'itus vini gal'lici, B. Ph. (L. *vinum*, wine; *gallicus*, French. F. *mixture de Cognac*; G. *Branntweinmixtur*.) The yolks of two eggs are rubbed with half an ounce of sugar, and four ounces each of brandy and cinnamon water are added. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

M. sulphu'rica ac'ida. The *Elizir acidum Halleri*.

M. vulnera'ria ac'ida. One of a class of remedies which were formerly much in vogue in the treatment of wounds. They were either given internally or were applied topically. This mixture was prepared from 1.5 pounds of rosemary, .5 pound of milfoil, and the same quantity of thyme, extracted with 2 gallons of proof spirit. The mixture being afterwards dis-tilled to a gallon.

Misy. An old chemical term for a metallic

recrement, or an efflorescence of, or a substance like to, *Chalcitis*.

Mit. Abbreviation of *L. mitte*, send.

Mitchamit'cho. The tuber of the *Oxalis anthelmintica*.

Mitch'ell, Sam'uel Weir. An American physician, born in 1829, and now living in Philadelphia.

M's treatment. A method of treating cases of neurasthenia and hysteria connected with uterine disturbance by removal from home, rest in bed, massage twice a day, electrical ex-citation of the muscles, and excessive feeding at first with milk.

Mitch'ell's chalybeatesprings. United States of America, Arkansas, Hot Spring County. An alkaline, saline water.

Mitchella. (Dr. John Mitchell, an American botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ* or *Rubiaceæ*.

M. re'pens, Linn. (L. *repens*, creeping.) Partridge berry. A plant indigenous in the United States. It has been given in dropsy and gout as a diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and some weeks before labour to facilitate childbirth.

Mite. (Sax. *mite*; Low. G. *mite*; from Teutonic root *mit*, to cut small. F. *mite*; I. *tarlo*, *acaro*; S. *gusanillo*, *cresa*; G. *Miete*, *Wibel*, *Milbe*.) A name given to apterous in-sects with four pairs of legs, living on dead sub-stances, being the animals of the Order *Acarina*.

M., cheese. (F. *mite de fromage*.) The *Tyroglyphus domesticus*.

M., domestic. (F. *mite domestique*.) The *Tyroglyphus domesticus*.

M., flour. (F. *mite de farine*.) The *Acarus farinæ*.

M., itch. The *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

M. of dys'entery. (F. *mite de la dys-enterie*.) The *Acarus dysentericæ*.

M., rhomboi'dal. (F. *mite rhomboidale*, Guibourt.) The *Tyroglyphus siculus*.

M., wheat. (F. *mite du blé*.) The *Spharogyna ventricosa*.

Mitella. (L. *mitella*; dim. of *mitra*, a coil for the head.) A sling for the arm fastened round the neck.

M. lon'ga. (L. *longus*, long.) A narrow cravat-like sling.

M. magna. (L. *magnus*, great.) A broad quadrangular sling with the four corners tied round the neck.

M. par'va. (L. *parvus*, small.) The *M. longa*.

M. quadrangula'ris. (L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered.) The *M. magna*.

M. triangula'ris. (L. *triangulus*, three-cornered.) A triangular sling with two of the corners tied together round the neck.

Mitella. (L. *mitella*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Saxifragaceæ*.

M. pentan'dra, Hooker. (Πέντε, five; άντίρ, a male.) Hab. North America. Root used as an astringent in diarrhœa.

Mithridate. (*Mithridates*, who was said to have invented the compound. F. *mith-ridate*; I. *mitridato*; S. *mitridato*; G. *Mith-ridat*.) An old confection, of very numerous sub-stances, supposed to contain the antidote to every known poison. Under the term *Confectio Damo-cratii* it was included in the London Pharma-copœia, and was ordered to be composed of cin-namon 14 drachms, myrrh 11 drachms, agaric, spikenard, ginger, saffron, treacle- or mitbridate-

mustard seeds, frankincense, Chio turpentine, of each 10 drachms; camel's hay, costus or zedoary, Indian leaf or mace, French lavender, long pepper, hartwort seeds, juice of cistus rape, storax, opoponax, galbanum, balm of Gilead or expressed oil of nutmegs, castor, of each 8 drachms; poley-mountain, water germander, fruit of balsam tree or cubebs, white pepper, seeds of carrot of Crete, bdellium, of each 7 drachms; nard, gentian, leaves of dittany of Crete, red rose, seeds of Macedonian parsley, lesser cardamoms, sweet fennel seeds, gum arabic, opium, of each 5 drachms; sweet flag root, wild valerian root, aniseed, sagapenum, of each 3 drachms; spignel, St. John's wort, acacia juice or catechu, bellies of scinks, of each 2-5 drachms; all mixed together with three times their amount of honey.

M. mus'tard. The *Lepidium campestre*.

M. pepperwort. The *Lepidium campestre*.

Mithrida'tes the Sixth. King of Pontus; born about 132 B.C., died in 63 B.C. Celebrated for having so injured his system to poisons that they ceased to affect him; and hence, after the successful insurrection of his son Pharnaces, finding the poison he took for suicidal purposes ineffective, called an attendant to destroy him with a sword.

Mithrida'ticum. Same as *Mithridate*.

Mith'ridatism. The state of tolerance of poisons said to have been acquired by Mithridates.

Mithrida'tium. Same as *Mithridate*.

Mitigant'ia. (L. *mitigo*, to soothe.) Term applied to remedies which lull, assuage, or soothe pain.

Mitigated. (L. *mitigo*, to make mild.) Alleviated, as in the case of pain; reduced in strength, as in the case of caustics.

M. caust'ic. Nitrate of silver one ounce, fused with nitrate of potassium 2 ounces, and run into moulds. The *Argenti et potassii nitras*, B. Ph.

M. sil'ver ni'trate. Same as *M. caustic*.

Mitigating. (L. *mitigo*, F. *mitigant*; I. *mitigante*, *mitigativo*; G. *besänftigend*.) Assuaging; allaying.

Mitiga'tion. (L. *mitigo*, to assuage. F. *mitigation*; I. *mitigazione*; S. *mitigacion*; G. *Besänftigung*.) An allaying or assuaging.

Mitoch'ysis. (*Míros*, the thread of the warp; *ýsis*, a melting.) A term for indirect nucleus division.

Mi'tom. (*Míros*, the thread of the warp. G. *Filar-masse*.) Term applied by Flemming to the more solid mass of cell substance in the body of a cell which consists of threads sometimes arranged in a network.

Mitosa'ta. Same as *Millipede*. (Schlickum.)

Mit'o'sic. (F. *mitosique*.) Relating to *Mitosis*.

Mito'sis. (*Míros*, the thread of the warp.) Flemming's term for the fibrillar figure of the nucleus of a cell which results from the process of karyokinesis.

Mitot'ic. (G. *mitotisch*.) Having relation to *Mitosis*.

M. nu'cleus-divis'ion. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel. G. *mitotische Kerntheilung*.) Flemming's term for indirect nucleus-division.

Mi'tra. (*Μίτρα*, a Persian headdress.) Applied by Nees von Eesenbeck to the pileus of Fungi when it is low, thick, round, and plaited, as in the *Helvella* and the *Morchella*.

M. Hippocratica. (*Hippocrates*. F. *bonnet d'Hippocrate*; G. *Kopfbünde*, *Mütze*.) A fillet or bandage applied to the head.

Mi'traeform. (L. *mitra*, a Persian headdress; in modern times, a mitre; *forma*, resemblance. F. *mitreforme*; G. *mützenförmig*.) Having the form or resemblance of a bishop's mitre.

Mi'tral. (L. *mitra*. F. *mitral*; I. *mitrale*; S. *mitral*; G. *kappenförmig*, *mützenförmig*.) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, a mitre.

M. a'rea. The area in which the sounds produced at the mitral valve are best heard, being in front at the cardiac apex, and behind over the sixth rib in the left vertebral groove.

M. incompetency. The same as *M. insufficiency*.

M. insufficiency. (G. *Mitralinsufficienz*.) Imperfect closure of the mitral valve, so that some of the blood discharged into the aorta by the systole of the heart regurgitates into the left ventricle.

M. mur'murs. Abnormal or superadded heart sounds which are usually heard loudest over the apex beat, and generally at the lower angle of the left scapula, but occasionally over the left third costal cartilage. Regurgitant murmurs are systolic in time; they are usually due to inflammatory changes in the mitral valve, the result of rheumatism. Obstructive or constrictive murmurs are diastolic or presystolic in time, and are best heard at the cardiac apex.

M. or'ifice. The left auriculo-ventricular opening. Its circumference measures, according to Sibson, in males 45.2 lines or 101.7 millimetres, and in females 45 lines or 101.25 millimetres. It is situated partly behind and partly below the level of the aortic orifice, partly behind and partly above the tricuspid orifice, behind the left half of the sternum on a level with the fourth costal cartilage, the fourth intercostal space, and the upper portion of the fifth costal cartilage; posteriorly it corresponds to the sixth rib in the left vertebral groove.

M. re'flux. (L. *refluo*, to flow back.) Same as *M. regurgitation*.

M. regurgita'tion. (Low L. *regurgito*, to surge back; from L. *re*, again; *gurgis*, a whirlpool.) The back flowing of the blood through the auriculo-ventricular opening during ventricular systole, due to a condition of the mitral valve in which the cusps fail to close. As a result of this inability to close some of the blood passes back from the left ventricle into the left auricle at each systole of the heart. It is generally the result of rheumatic or other endocarditis, producing thickening, hardening and shortening of the segments of the valve from fibrinous deposit and subsequent calcareous change; but it may occasionally be caused by structural changes in the chordæ tendinæ, the muscular papillares, or the ventricular walls, of such a nature as to hinder the due closing of the valve; or it may result from perforation of one or other of the cusps of the valve. In many instances the edges of the segment are so rough and rugged that there is accompanying mitral stenosis. The left auricle becomes dilated and then hypertrophied, the pulmonary circulation is interfered with, and con-

gestion with pigmentary induration of lung, results; subsequently the right ventricle becomes compensatorily hypertrophied, and in the end dilated; then the general circulation is interfered with, and extensive venous congestion, with hyperæmia of the liver, kidneys, spleen, and even the brain, results, and is followed by effusion of fluid into some or all of the serous cavities, and anasarca. There is increased area of cardiac impulse, epigastric pulsation, and a soft blowing systolic murmur immediately following the first heart-sound in the early stages but soon replacing it, and heard in its greatest intensity at the place of cardiac impulse; it may also be heard at the left side of the spine between the fifth and eighth vertebrae, and about the lower angle of the scapula. When there is accompanying mitral stenosis there is a combined præ systolic and systolic murmur.

M. stenosis. (Στένσις, a being straitened. *G. Mitralstenose.*) A narrowing of the auriculo-ventricular opening of the left side of the heart caused by contraction of the base of the mitral valve, and by thickening and puckering of the segments, with subsequent calcification of the valve, or by adhesion of the cusps or the chordæ tendinæ to each other, or sometimes to the heart-wall. It may be the result of rheumatic endocarditis, or of the chronic fibroid endocarditis which is connected with gout, or fibroid changes in the kidneys, or chronic alcoholism; it is very rarely idiopathic in its origin, and is most frequent in females. In time the left ventricle decreases in capacity and its walls become thinner, and this change extends to the aorta; the left auricle becomes dilated and subsequently hypertrophied, with a thickening and opacity of its lining membrane, and increase of size and curvature of its appendix. The lungs become congested, the pulmonary vessels dilating and thickening, from increased blood tension; as a result of this there may be hæmoptysis, brown induration of lung, hæmorrhagic infarction, and bronchorrhæa. Mitral stenosis is usually accompanied by mitral insufficiency, and in some extreme instances may unfavourably affect the right side of the heart, producing hypertrophy and tricuspid insufficiency. The distinguishing mark of mitral stenosis is a præ systolic apical murmur of a churning, or grinding, or blubbery character, commencing in the latter part of the diastolic period, and ending directly with the commencement of the first sound and the apex-beat; at the same time that the murmur is heard a distinct purring thrill, Laennec's *frémissement cataire*, may be felt over the cardiac region, but most distinctly over the apex; the murmur is heard most clearly at the apex, and a little to its right side. The second sound of the heart is intensified over the base, but occasionally is lost at the apex; and sometimes there is reduplication of the cardiac sounds. If there be concomitant regurgitation there is a systolic murmur also. In the early stages there is enlargement of the liver and hepatic pulsation from reflux of blood into the hepatic veins, later there is cirrhosis of the liver; dropsy is not very common. The pulse is generally regular at first, irregular later on as the heart-musculature fails, and usually exhibits signs of a moderately high tension.

M. thrill. The thrill felt over the region of the nipple in *M. stenosis*.

M. valve. (*F. valvule mitrale*; *I. valvula*

mitrale; *G. mützenförmige Herzklappe, Mitralklappe.*) The left auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart, so called from its shape; it is situated behind the left second intercostal space, close to the sternal insertion of the left third costal cartilage, and in front of the sixth rib in the left vertebral groove. It consists of two main pointed segments, or cusps, one in front and to the right, the other behind and to the left, with two small intermediate lobes; the anterior segment is the larger, and floats more freely; the posterior segment lies pretty closely to the cardiac wall; the main segments are attached to the margin of the auriculo-ventricular opening by their bases; at their margins and on their outer or ventricular surfaces the chordæ tendinæ are attached, so that when the columnæ carneæ from which these arise contract, the edges of the valves are brought together.

M. valve, but'ton-hole. The condition of stenosis of the mitral valve in which, from shortening of the chordæ tendinæ and degenerative changes, the valve has become funnel-shaped and presents a small central slit only.

M. valve, constric'tion of. See *M. stenosis*.

M. valve, fun'nel-sha'ped. See *M. valve, button-hole*.

M. valve, insuffi'ciency of. (*G. Mitralklappenfehler.*) See *M. insufficiency*.

Mitrate. (*L. mitratus*, wearing a mitre.) Possessing a mitre, or an organ like to one.

Mitre. (Old *F. mitre*; from *L. mitra*; from *Gr. μίτρα*, a belt, a Persian head-dress.) The head-dress of a bishop.

Also, anything of the same shape.

M. mush'room. The *Morchella*.

Mit'riform. See *Mitreform*.

Mitscherlich, Karl Gus'tav. A German physician, born at Jeven in 1805, died in Berlin in 1871.

M.'s test for sug'ar in u'rine. This test consists in the examination of urine by means of the polariscope, and is founded on the property of grape-sugar to turn the ray of polarised light to the right. The estimate is usually too low.

Mitterbad. Austria, South Tyrol, near Botzen. A chalybeate water, containing sulphate and carbonate of iron, and sulphate of soda. Used in anæmia, chlorosis, and chronic diarrhæa.

Miuama'ru. The Peruvian name for a formidable snake whose powdered teeth the natives mix with their arrow-poison.

Mi'va. Old term for marmalade.

Mix. (A corruption of *misk*; Sax. *miscan*, to mix; *G. mischen*; *L. misco*; from base *mikhsh*, to mingle; from Aryan root *mik*, to mingle. *F. mixer*; *I. mischiare*; *S. mesclar*.) To mingle.

Mix'adir. See *Misadir*.

Mixæ'thrium. (Μίξις, a mixture; αἰθρία, serenity.) Term (*Gr. μιξαίθρια, μιξαίθριον*) used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* 1, 2, t. 4, for serenity of the atmosphere mingled with showers.

Mix'ed. (*Mix. F. mixte*; *I. misto*; *S. misto, mesclado*; *G. vermisch*.) Composed of different substances.

M. bones. Those not coming under the heads flat bones or long bones. Same as *Irregular bones*.

M. col'ours. See *Colours, mixed*.

M. eth'ers. Those which contain two

MIXED—MNEMECEPHALICUM.

different radicals, such as methyl and ethyl or ethyl and butyl.

M. fe'ver. See *Fever, mixed.*

M. joints. Those described as *Amphiarthrosis.*

M. lat'eral zone. (G. *vordere gemischte Seitenstrangzone.*) That column of the spinal cord which in transverse section is bounded internally by the grey matter, externally by the cerebellar tracts, and anteriorly and posteriorly by the horns of the grey substance.

Mixed spring. United States of America, Kentucky, Lincoln County. A saline chalybeate water.

Mix'is. (Μίξις, a mixing.) Same as *Mistura.*

Also, a term for *Coition.*

Mixop'ous. (Μίξις, a mixture; from μίγνυμι, to mingle or mix; πους, pus.) Mingled or mixed with pus; formerly applied to the urine.

Mixtiner'vate. (L. *mixtus*, mixed; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *mixtinerve*; G. *gemischt-nervig.*) Applied to leaves of which the nerves rise at once from the base and lateral parts of the middle nerve.

Mix'tio. Same as *Mistio.*

Mixtu'ra. See *Mistura* and *Mixture.*

M. agitan'da. (L. *agito*, to put in frequent motion. G. *Schüttelmixtur.*) A mixture of some insoluble substance in a more or less viscid fluid, which is obtained by active shaking.

M. an'gica. (Mod. L. *anglicus*, English.) Sulphate of magnesia 40 parts, dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid 10 parts, and water 60 parts. Dose, a tablespoonful in sweetened water early in the morning, and repeated every two hours till there is a good relief.

M. catha'retica. Fr. Codex. (Καθαίρω, to destroy. F. *mixture cathérétique, collyre de Lanfranc.*) Aloes 5 grammes, myrrh 5 grammes, subacetate of copper 10 grammes, and yellow sulphuret of arsenic 15 grammes, are powdered together in a glass mortar, white wine 1000 grammes is added, and then rose water 380 grammes.

M. contra'cta. (L. *contractus*, part. of *contraho*, to draw together. G. *Tropfenmixtur.*) A mixture of such a strength that it only requires to be given in drop doses.

M. me'dia. (L. *medius*, middle. G. *Mittelmixtur.*) Fluid mixtures which are given in spoonfuls as potions.

M. oleo'sa. The *Emulsio olei amygdalarum.*

M. oleo'so-balsam'ica. G. Ph. (L. *oleum*, oil; *balsamum*, balsam.) Oils of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, thyme, lemon, mace, and orange flower, of each one part, balsam of Peru 3 parts, and spirit 240 parts, mixed, frequently stirred for some days, and filtered. The *Balsamum vite Hoffmanni.*

M. sulfur'ica ac'ida. G. Ph. Sulphuric acid 5 parts, mixed with spirit 15 parts.

M. sulfur'ica an'gica. The *M. an'gica.*

Mixture. (L. *mixtura*, for *mistura*, a mixing; from *misceo*, to mingle. F. *mixture*; I. *mistura*; S. *mixtura*; G. *Mixtur.*) A mingling of different things; the substance so composed.

See also *Mistura.*

M., ac'etate of iron and ammo'nium. The *Mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis.*

M., al'mond. The *Mistura amygdale.*
M., ammoni'acum. The *Mistura ammoniaci.*

M., asafœ'tida. The *Mistura asafetide.*
M., ba'el. See *Mistura bele.*

M., Ba'sham's. The *Mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis.*

M., bran'dy. The *Mistura spiritus vini gallici.*

M., brown. The *Mistura glycyrrhize composita.*

M., chalk. The *Mistura creta.*

M., chlo'roform. The *Mistura chloroformi.*

M., cit'rate of potas'sium. The *Mistura potassii citratis.*

M., cre'asote. The *Mistura creasoti.*

M., fer'ro-sa'line. Magnesium sulphate an ounce, potassium bitartrate a drachm, and iron sulphate 10 grains, dissolved in a quart of water. Dose, a wineglassful in the morning.

M., free'zing. (G. *Kahlstoff.*) See *Freezing mixture.*

M., French bran'dy. The *Mistura spiritus vini gallici.*

M., Greg'ory's. The *Pulvis rhei composita.*

M., Grif'fith's. The *Mistura ferri composita.*

M., gual'acum. The *Mistura guaiaci.*

M., gum. The *Mistura gummosa.*

M., iron, arom'atic. The *Mistura ferri aromatica.*

M., iron, com'pound. The *Mistura ferri composita.*

M., liq'uorice, com'pound. The *Mistura glycyrrhize composita.*

M., magne'sia and asafœ'tida. The *Mistura magnesiae et asafetide.*

M., neu'tral. The *Mistura potassii citratis.*

M. of spir'it of French wine. The *Mistura spiritus vini gallici.*

M., rhu'barb and so'da. The *Mistura rhei et sodæ.*

M., scam'mony. The *Mistura scammonii.*

M., sen'na, com'pound. The *Mistura sennæ composita.*

M. L. An abbreviation of *Macula lutea.*

M. L. A. (An abbreviation of *mento-læva anterior*; L. *mentum*, the chin; *lævus*, left; *anterior*, in front.) The left mento-anterior position of the fœtus in labour. See *Presentation.*

M. L. P. (An abbreviation of *mento-læva posterior*; L. *mentum*; *lævus*; *posterior*, hinder.) The left mento-posterior position of the fœtus in labour. See *Presentation.*

Mn. The symbol of *Manganese.*

Mna. (Μνά.) A weight of about 15·2 ounces troy.

Mnasæ'i phar'macon. The medicine of Mnasæus, a physician of the Methodic sect; an old name (Gr. *μνασαίων φάρμακον*) of a plaster which was emollient in the second degree, described by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* i, 4.

Mnemê. (Μνήμη, a remembrance; from μνάσασθαι, to remember. F. *mémoire*; G. *Gedächtniss.*) A term for *Memory.*

Also, an old epithet of a certain cephalic balsam.

Mnemecephalicum. (Μνήμη, memory; κεφαλικός, pertaining to the head. F.

mnémécéphalique.) Anciently applied to a certain distilled balsam because of its wonderful virtues, to which was attributed the power of inducing the perpetual remembrance of things; so that Charles Duke of Burgundy gave an English doctor 10,000 florins for its publication. It was said to contain balm, lily, rosemary, lavender, borage, broom, rose, violet, saffron, thyme, storax, and galbanum.

Mnemonou'ticé. (Μνημονευτικός, for reminding.) A term for *Mnemonics*.

Mnemonic. (F. *mnémonique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mnemonics*.

Mnemonics. (Μνημονικός, belonging to memory; from *μνήμων*, mindful; from *μνάομαι*, to be mindful of. F. *mnémonique*; G. *Gedächtniskunst*, *Erinnerungskunst*.) The art of memory, or of remembering.

Mnemotech'nia. (Μνήμη, memory; *τέχνη*, art.) Same as *Mnemonics*.

Mnemotech'nic. (F. *mnémotechnique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mnemotechnia*.

Mnestotheleæ'ous. (Μνηστός, a wooing; *θήλη*, a nipple. F. *mnestothélé*.) Applied by G. Allman to plants which have in the same flower an ovary accompanied by a male organ.

Mo. The chemical symbol for *Molybdenum*.

Mö. A symbol formerly in use to indicate *Morphin*.

Moan. (Sax. *mænan*. F. *gémir*; I. *gemere*; S. *gemir*; G. *beklagen*.) To give expression to sorrow or pain in prolonged audible sounds.

Also (F. *gémissement*; I. *gemito*; S. *gemido*; G. *Achzen*, *Wehklage*), a low, long groan, expressive of pain or distress.

Moapeye. A term for *Myopia*.

Mobby. (Port. *marmoda*.) An effervescent alcoholic drink, of pleasant flavour, made in the West Indies from potatoes mixed with sugar. It spoils in three or four days.

Mobile. (F. *mobile*; from L. *mobilis*, movable; from *moveo*, to move. G. *beweglich*.) Movable; capable of motion. Applied to anthers which, fixed to a single point performing the office of a hinge, move in two opposite ways, as in the *Lilium*.

Also, applied to a colour which varies with the aspect in which the coloured body is viewed.

M. equilibrium. See *Equilibrium*, *mobile*, of temperature.

M. liquid. A liquid which flows rapidly and is not viscous.

M. spasm. Gowers' term for the slow and irregular movements that occur in the extremities after hemiplegia.

Mobilicor'note. (L. *mobilis*, movable; *cornu*, a horn. F. *mobilicorne*.) Having a movable horn.

Mobility. (F. *mobilité*; from L. *mobilitas*, movability. I. *mobilita*; S. *movilidad*; G. *Beweglichkeit*.) The capability of being easily moved from one place to another.

In Physiology, applied to great excitability of the nervous system.

In Medicine and Surgery, applied to organs or parts which are capable of being abnormally displaced, as the kidney in cases of floating kidney, and the ends of a broken bone; or to the unnatural and exaggerated movements of a limb in cases of dislocation.

Also, susceptibility to nervous impressions.

M., ner'vous. (F. *mobilité nerveuse*.) Great susceptibility of the central nervous system to mental or physical excitants.

Moc'main. The name given to the hairs of the seed-vessels of the silk cotton-tree, *Bombax heptaphyllum*.

Moc'casin. (North American Indian.) A shoe made of deer skin without a stiff sole.

M. flower. The plants of the Genus *Cypripedium*.

M. plant. Same as *M. flower*.

M. root. The *Cypripedium pubescens*.

Mo'cha. An Arabian town on the south end of the Red Sea.

M. alo'es. See *Aloes*, *Moka*.

M. sen'na. The leaves of *Cassia lanceolata*.

Mo'chingerbad. Bavaria, near Munich. An earthy mineral water, containing calcium carbonate 1·302 gramme, and magnesium carbonate 155 gramme in 1000.

Moch'lia. (Μοχλία, a setting joints by leverage; from *μοχλεύω*, to move with a lever. F. *reduction*; G. *Zurückbringung*.) Old term for the reduction of a dislocated bone.

Moch'lic. (Μοχλικός, fit for raising with a lever. F. *mochlique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mochlia*, or the reduction of a dislocated bone.

Also, a name for a purgative containing antimony.

Moch'lion. (Μόχλιον, dim. of *μοχλός*, a lever. F. *pétit levier*; G. *kleiner Hebel*.) A small vectis or lever.

Mochlis'cus. (Μοχλίσκος; dim. of *μοχλός*, a lever. F. *mochlisque*.) Same as *Mochlion*.

Moch'lium. Same as *Mochlion*.

Moch'los. (Μοχλός, a crowbar. F. *levier*; G. *Hebel*.) The vectis, or lever.

Moch'lus. Same as *Mochlos*.

Moch'thos. (Μοχθός, distress.) Labour, misery, agony, calamity, lassitude.

Moch'thus. Same as *Mochthos*.

Mock. (Mid. E. *mokken*; from Old F. *mocquer*, through a Teutonic source from imitative root *muk*. F. *moquer*; I. *burlarsi*; S. *mo-far*; G. *nachaffen*.) To deride.

Also (F. *faux*; I. *falso*; S. *feticcio*; G. *falsch*), false.

M. knees. A term for the *Crusta genu equini*.

M. or'ange. The *Philadelphus coronarius*.

M.-priv'et. The *Phillyria latifolia*.

Mod. præscript. (L. *modus*, manner; *prescriptus*, part. of *præscribo*, to order.) An abbreviation of *Modo præscripto*, in the manner ordered.

Mod'al. (F. *modale*; from L. *modus*, the measure of a thing.) Pertaining to the form or mode of objects, not to the essence.

Mod'al'ity. (F. *modalité*.) The quality or state of being *Mod'al*. Accidental difference. Thus, in regard to the nervous system, five different modalities or grand subdivisions of sensations are usually admitted: smell, sight, hearing, taste, and touch, whilst minor modalities of the sense of touch would be those of pain, tickling and temperature.

Modec'ca. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papayaceæ*.

M. integrifolia. (L. *integer*, whole; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Asia. Leaves boiled with butter used for piles; juice believed to facilitate parturition.

M. palma'ta. (L. *palma*, the palm.) Hab. Asia. Root mixed with oil said to be strengthening.

Mod'el. (F. *modèle*; from I. *modello*; from L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure. I. *modello*; S. *modelo*; G. *Muster*, *Modell*.) A pattern; a mould.

Also (F. *modeler*; I. *modellare*; S. *modelar*; G. *modelliren*), to fashion in form, to make to a pattern.

Mod'elling. (*Model*.) The process of making a substance into a fitting shape.

M. pro'cess. A term proposed by Macartney, of Dublin, to signify the mode in which wounds are healed without inflammation or suppuration. He described the process as consisting of a deposit of plastic matter from the surface of the wound, by which the gap is rapidly filled, successive layers being deposited, without waste, after the manner of clay in the hands of the potter, hence the term.

Mod'erator. (L. *moderator*, a manager; from *moderor*, to set bounds to.) One who, or that which, moderates or restrains.

M. band. A fibrous or muscular band which is found in the right ventricle of the heart in many animals. In man it occasionally occurs as a simple or a reticular band, extending from the base of the anterior papillary muscle to the septum ventriculorum.

M. cen'tres. The nuclei of origin of the vagi, splanchnic, genito-urinary, and other nerves, which exert an inhibitory influence.

M. nerves. (F. *nerfs modérateurs*; G. *Hemmungsnerven, lähmende Nerven, Bewegung-aufhebendenerven*.) Centrifugally conducting nerves which, when excited to action, prevent or inhibit some function from taking place. Examples of such nerves are seen in the fibres of the vagus which, when stimulated, arrest or slow the action of the heart, and in the vasodilator nerves which, when excited, cause dilatation of the blood-vessels.

M., Rainey's. An apparatus for moderating the glare of artificial light when used for microscopic illumination. It consists of a slip of dark blue glass, one of pale blue glass with a slight shade of green, and two of thick white plate-glass cemented together.

Mod'est. (F. *modeste*; from L. *modestus*, moderate.) Unobtrusive; retiring; chaste.

M. lac'tar. The *Lactarius quietus*.

Mod'ificator. (F. *modificateur*; from L. *modifico*, to moderate; from *modus*, a measure; *facio*, to make.) A physical agent which is capable of changing the condition of the structures of the organism.

M.s, external. (L. *externus*, outward.) Those which act from without the body; such are the temperature and the moisture or dryness of the air.

M.s, inter'nal. (L. *internus*, within.) Those which act from within the body; such are foods, mineral waters, and drugs.

Mod'ified. (*Modify*.) Changed in character or form, altered in type; as when smallpox is changed in character by vaccination.

M. lin'ear extrac'tion. (L. *linea*, a line.) Von Gräfe's term for *Cataract, extraction of*, *Von Gräfe's*.

Mod'ify. (Mid. E. *modifien*; F. *modifier*; L. *modifico*, to moderate; from *modi*, for *modo*, by measure; *facio*, to make. I. *modificare*; S.

modificar; G. *modificiren, mässigen, abändern*.) To moderate; to change the form of.

Mod'iolar. (L. *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel. F. *modiolaire*.) Having the form of the nave of a wheel.

Of, or belonging to, the *Modiolus*.

Mod'ioliform. (L. *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel; *forma*, likeness. F. *modioliforme*.) Having the shape or form of the nave of a wheel.

Mod'iolus. (L. *modiolus*, the nave of a wheel; dim. of *modus*, a measure. F. *modiolus, axe du limaçon*; I. *asse della chiocciola*; G. *Spindel, Walze*.) The conical axis of the cochlea of the internal ear, forming the inner wall of the spiral tube of the cochlea; it is spongy as far as the last half coil, and is traversed by many small canals for vessels and for fibres of the cochlear nerve, the largest being the *Canal, central, of modiolus*. It is a connective-tissue formation.

Also, the crown of a trephine. The French distinguish between the perforating trephine, which they term *modiote mâle*, and the exfoliative trephine, or *modiote femelle*.

M., central canal' of. See *Canal, central, of modiolus*.

M. femin'eus. (L. *femineus*, female.) The trephine described under the chief heading.

M. mas'culus. (L. *masculus*, a male.) The trephine described under the chief heading.

Mod'ira can'iram. The *Strychnos colubrina*.

Mod'ius. (L. *modius*.) A Roman corn-measure of sixteen sextarii; a peck.

Mod'ulus. (L. *modulus*, a small measure; dim. of *modus*, the measure of a thing.) A standard.

M. of Ca'rus. (*Carus*, a German physiologist.) A standard of proportion of the human body based on the unit of a third of the length of a line drawn from the spinous process of the atlas to that of the last lumbar vertebra of an adult, consisting of twenty-four free vertebrae, the new-born infant being exactly one third of this length. This standard and its twenty-four subdivisions furnishes, according to him, all the dimensions required to construct the perfect form.

M. of elastic'ity. See *Elasticity, modulus of*.

M. of met'alloids. (F. *module du metalloides*.) The constant, proper to each metalloid, which represents the calorific equivalents of the different metals when entering into combination with it.

Mod'um. Norway, in Tellmark. A chalybeate water, called St. Olaf's spring.

Mod'us. (L. *modus*.) A method or way; a limit.

M. cer'ebr'i. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The *Pons Varolii*.

M. operan'di. (L. *operator*, to work.) A method of doing anything. The mode of performing an operation.

Men'chia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crucifera*.

M. sat'iva. Rot. The *Camelina sativa*.

Mœ'nia den'tium. (L. *manus*, ram-parts; *dens*, a tooth.) The borders of the alveoli, or sockets of the teeth.

Mœ'ror. (L. *meror*, mourning.) Melancholia.

Mœ'sa. See *Mesa*.

Mof'fat. Scotland, Dumfriesshire. The spa is one and a half miles from the town of

Moffat, and is 525 feet above the sea-level. The Hartfell spring is said to contain 84 grains of iron sulphate and 12 grains of aluminium sulphate in a wine gallon; the Moffat sulphur well contains sodium sulphate and a considerable quantity of hydrogen sulphide. They are used in gout, rheumatism, and dyspepsia.

Moffat, Thomas Barbour. A medical practitioner and scientific man, born in Dumfriesshire in 1813, died at Hawarden, in Flintshire, in 1882.

M.'s o'zone papers. See under *Ozone papers*.

Moffette. (I. *mofetta*, a dangerous exhalation.) A hole in the ground from which carbonic acid gas streams in such quantity as to kill small animals which approach it. There are many in the neighbourhood of Taras.

Also, the same as *Mephitis*.

Mogador. Morocco; a town on the Atlantic coast of Africa, well sheltered from winds, except those from the south-west. It is built on tertiary limestone rock; mean temperature of the year 66° F., with only a difference of about 10° between winter and summer. Rain falls on forty-five days of the year. A sanatorium for consumption.

M. gum. (G. *Mogadorgummi*.) A poor quality of brownish gum arabic obtained from the *Acacia nilotica* in Morocco.

Mogan. A dry confection made in the islands of the Mulgrave Archipelago by pounding the fruit of the *Pandanus odoratissimus*. It is considered to prevent sea-sickness.

Mogdad coffee. (G. *Mogdad-Kaffee*.) A substitute for coffee, obtained by roasting the flattish ovate seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*, L., and *C. sophora*, L. The seeds are destitute of starch, but the cells swell up in water and yield a kind of mucus; they do not contain caffeine.

Moggionè. Italy, in the valley of the Arno. A mineral spring, of a temperature of 27° C. (80·6° F.), containing small quantities of calcium and magnesium carbonates, and sodium and magnesium chlorides, with carbonic acid and a little hydrogen sulphide. Used as baths, and for drinking in urinary and cutaneous diseases.

Mogigraphia. (Μόγυς, with toil and pain; γράφω, to write. F. *mogigraphie*; I. *mogigrafia*; G. *Schwerschreiben*.) Difficult or cramped writing. Scrivener's palsy, or *Writer's cramp*.

Mogigraphic. (Μόγυς; γράφω. F. *mogigraphique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mogigraphia*.

Mogilalia. (Μόγυς; λαλέω, to speak.) Difficulty of articulating distinctly; stammering.

Mogilalism. (Μόγυς; λαλέω, to speak. F. *begayement*; I. *mogilismo*; S. *mogilismo*; G. *Stottern*.) Same as *Mogilalia*.

Mogilalus. (Μόγυς; λαλέω. F. *mogilale*.) Old epithet applied to one who speaks with difficulty, from some defect or bad habit.

Mogiphonia. (Μόγυς; φώνη, sound. F. *mogiphonie*.) A difficulty in producing loud vocal sounds with the larynx, ordinary speech remaining unaffected.

Mogorium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Jasminaceæ*.

M. sam'bac, Lamb. The *Jasminum sambac*.

Mog'os. (Μόγος, distress.) A term for the death agony.

Mogostocia. (Μόγος, toil; τόκος, childbirth. F. *mogostocie*.) Nägele's term for difficult labour or parturition, produced by a physical obstacle.

Mo'ha. Hungary. It possesses a cold spring, named the Agnesquelle, which contains calcium bicarbonate, magnesium carbonate, and small quantities of sodium sulphate with much carbonic acid gas. There is a similar spring called the Stephaniequelle. The water is used at table.

Also, a name for *Panicum germanicum*.

Mo'hair. (Old F. *mouaire*, *mohère*, *mou-haire*, a cloth made from the hair of the Angora goat; from Ar. *mukhayyar*, a coarse hair-cloth. F. *moire*; I. *moerro*; G. *Mohr*.) Cloth made from the hair of the camel.

Mo'hawk. The name of a tribe of North American Indians.

M. tas'sel. The *Eupatorium purpureum*.

Mohitli. The *Sericographis mohitli*.

Mohitlic. Relating to *Mohitli*.

M. acid. A colouring matter obtained by Thomas from *Mohitlin*.

Mohitlin. (F. *mohitline*.) A colourless substance contained in *Mohitli*.

Mo'ho-mo'ho. The Peruvian name of *Piper angustifolium*.

Mohomo. The Peruvian name of *Piper longum*.

Mohr. A German chemist of the present century.

M.'s process. A mode of estimating the amount of earthy and alkaline carbonates in water. A standard solution of sulphuric acid is made by adding to 4·9 grammes of it sufficient distilled water to make a litre. To 70 c.c. of the water to be analysed a drop or two of a solution of cochineal is added, and then such an amount of the solution of sulphuric acid as is sufficient to change the colour from a carmine-red to a yellow or a brownish-yellow; the number of cubic centigrammes so employed multiplied by five gives the amount in grains of the carbonates in a gallon, estimated as calcium carbonate.

M.'s scale. The *Hardness, scale of*.

Mohrenheim, Joseph Jacob, Freiherr von. An Austrian gynaecologist and surgeon, who died in St. Petersburg in 1799. He practised first in Vienna, and was subsequently Professor of Surgery in St. Petersburg.

M.'s fos'sa. (G. *Mohrenheim'sche Grube*.) The *Fossa infraclavicularis*.

M.'s space. The *Fossa infraclavicularis*.

Mohrenthal's plaster. (G. *Mohrenthal'sche Pflaster*.) A domestic remedy in many parts of Germany. It is the same as *Emplastrum fuscum camphoratum*.

Mohr'ia. (Mohr, D. M. H., a German botanist, died 1808.) A Genus of the Family *Schizaceæ*, Nat. Order *Pilices*.

M. thurifraga, Sw. (L. *thus*, frankincense; *frango*, to break. G. *Weirauchfarn*.) A South African fern. The pulverised dry fronds are mixed with fat and made into an ointment, which is used in scalds. The fronds smell agreeably, resembling benzoin.

Moingt. France, département de la Loire. An thermal mineral spring, containing sodium bicarbonate 3·46 grammes, with traces of carbonate of iron and iodide of sodium, in 1000 grammes. Used in disorders of the digestive and urinary passages.

Moist. (Mid. E. *moiste*, originally signifying fresh or new; from Old F. *moiste*; from L. *musteus*, belonging to new wine. F. *moite*, *humide*; I. *umido*; S. *humedo*; G. *feucht*.) Damp.

M.-chamber. (F. *chambre humide*.) An apparatus used in studying the physiology of living muscle. It consists of a wooden platform with a grooved edge; into the groove fits a tall glass shade. The atmosphere within the chamber is kept moist by placing within it pieces of sponge or blotting-paper moistened with normal saline solution. The moist-chamber is further provided with electrodes and suspension hooks, so as to allow the contraction of the muscle to be investigated without removing the glass shade.

M. gangrene. See *Gangrene*, *moist*.

M. heat. Air charged with vapour of water at a temperature of 100° F., or more.

M. tetter. See *Tetter*, *moist*.

M. wart. The *Condyloma acuminatum*.

Moisture. (Moist. F. *moiture*, *humidité*; I. *umidezza*, *umidità*; S. *humedad*; G. *Feuchtigkeit*.) Wetness; dampness.

Moka aloes. See *Aloes*, *Moka*.

Mokmo'ko. The Abyssinian name for the root of *Rumex abyssinicus* used as a vermifuge.

Mokundukun'du. An antipyretic bark imported from Central Africa. Its source is unknown.

Mola. (L. *mola*, a millstone.) A name for the patella or knee-pan.

Also, a term for the maxillary bones.

Also, a term for a uterine *Mole*.

M. botryoïdes. (Βότρυς, a bunch of grapes; εἶδος, form. G. *Traubenmole*.) A synonym of *Mole*, *vesicular*.

M. carno'sa. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy.) See *Mole*, *fleshy*.

M. cyst'ica. (Κύστις, the bladder.) Same as *Mole*, *vesicular*.

M. hydatido'sa. (*Hydatid*.) Same as *Mole*, *vesicular*.

M. hydatido'sa destruens. (*Hydatid*; L. *destruo*, to pull to pieces.) Volkmann's term for a vesicular mole which has penetrated beyond the mucous membrane of the uterus into the substance of its musculature.

M. sanguin'ea. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody. G. *Blutmole*.) A highly vascular uterine mole, or one containing hæmorrhagic effusion.

M. uter'ina. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) See under *Mole*.

M. vesicular'is. See *Mole*, *vesicular*.

Molæ. (Nominative plural of L. *mola*, a millstone.) A term for the molar teeth.

Molagoco'di. A term for *Piper nigrum*.

Molalia. A misspelling of *Mogilalia*.

Molar. See *El Molar*.

Molar. Relating to a false conception or *Mole*.

M. pregn'ancy. See *Pregnancy*, *molar*.

Molar. (L. *molaris*, pertaining to a mill; from *mola*, a mill. F. *molaire*, *meulière*; I. *molare*; S. *molar*.) Belonging to a mill or to grinding.

Also (L. *mola*, a mass), relating to a mass, as distinguished from *Molecular*.

M. glands. (F. *glandes molaires*; I. *glandole molare*; G. *Backzahndrüsen*.) Two or three of the larger buccal glands which lie beneath the mucous membrane of the mouth between the masseter and buccinator muscles. They open by separate ducts near the last molar teeth.

M. teeth. (F. *dents molaires*; G. *Mahlzähne*.) See *Teeth*, *molar*.

Mola'res. (L. *mola*, a millstone.) The *Teeth*, *molar*.

Molariform. (L. *molaris*, pertaining to a mill.) Shaped like a molar tooth.

Molasses. (Port. *melaço*. F. *mélasse*; G. *Theriak*.) The uncrystallisable part of the juice of the *Saccharum officinale*, or sugar-cane, which is the refuse of the process for extracting the sugar; also called *Melasses* and *Treacle*. See *Theriaca*.

Molda'vian. Belonging to Moldavia.

M. mint. The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*.

Moldavicum. (Moldavia, one of the Danubian provinces.) The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*, or Canary balsam plant.

Mole. (A shortened form of E. *moldwarp*; from Mid. E. *molde*, mould; *werpen*, to throw up. F. *taupe*; I. *talpa*; S. *topo*; G. *Maulwurf*.) The animals of the Genus *Talpa*.

M., common. The *Talpa europæa*. The ashes were used, mixed with wine or beer, in gout; the faeces, mixed with honey, were applied to scrofulous ulcers; the earth of a mole-hill was used as an application to wens and abscesses.

M. plant. The *Euphorbia lathyris*, so called because moles are said to avoid its neighbourhood.

Mole. (Sax. *mål*; G. *Maal*; from a base *mah*, equivalent to Aryan root *mak*, to pound.) A prominent pigment mark on the body, being a circumscribed hypertrophy of all the tissues of the skin, but chiefly of the derma and papillary layer, forming a raised spot. It may be either simple and almost uncoloured, or deeply pigmented, or hairy. It is usually congenital.

M., cutane'ous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) The mark on the skin called *Mole*.

M., hairy. One covered with a more or less dense growth of hair.

Mole. (L. *mola*, a false conception; from *molo*, to grind; used in an obscene sense. F. *môle*, *faux germe*; I. *mola*; G. *Mondkalb*.) A mass of morbid substance developed after conception in the uterus, and subsequently expelled from its cavity. The embryo dies, and often becomes absorbed, while the membranes undergo a process of disease.

M., cyst'ic. (Κύστις, the bladder.) Same as *M.*, *vesicular*.

M., false. (F. *faux germe*, *fausse môle*.) A term applied to the coagula, and shreds of exfoliating vaginal mucous membrane, or of membranous dysmenorrhœa, or of degenerating fibromata, or other substances, sometimes discharged in menstruation, and which are not the product of conception.

M., flesh'y. (F. *môle charnue*; G. *Fleischmôle*.) The mass which results from the early death of an impregnated ovum, when such an ovum is retained within the uterus for some time after its death. It consists of the fetal membranes with layers of decolourised and organised blood-clot from the maternal part of the placenta. It may undergo fatty or calcareous degeneration.

M., grape. (G. *Traubenmole*.) The *M.*, *vesicular*, when it resembles a bunch of grapes.

M., hydatid. (*Hydatid*.) Same as *M.*, *vesicular*.

M., hydatid'iform. (*Hydatid*; L. *forma*, shape.) Same as *M.*, *vesicular*.

MOLECULAR.

M., hydatoid. (*Hydatid*; Gr. *ēidos*, form.) Same as *M., vesicular*.

M., sanguineous. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Same as *M., fleshy*.

M., stone. (G. *Steinmole*.) A fleshy mole which has undergone calcareous degeneration.

M., true. (F. *môle vraie*, *m. légitime*.) A mole which is the result of conception.

M., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) See chief heading.

M., vesicular. (L. dim. of *vesica*, the bladder. F. *môle vésiculaire*, *m. hydatiforme*; G. *Blasenmole*.) An impregnated ovum covered with clusters of semitransparent vesicles, which are formed by mucous degeneration and hypertrophy of the chorionic villi. Robin regarded it as a dropsy of the villi, occurring always after the death of the fœtus, the vesicles being filled with serum, in which a few cells floated. Virchow, Cornil, and Ranvier consider it to be an hypertrophy of the mucous tissue, which forms the gelatinous tissue of Wharton, and constitutes a myxoma, which leads to the death of the embryo.

Molecular. (F. *moléculaire*; I. *molecolare*; S. *molecular*; G. *molekulär*.) Of very small size. Of, or belonging to, a *Molecule*; consisting of molecules, or very small particles.

M. action. (G. *Molekularwirkung*.) The continuous mutual action which the molecules of a body exert on each other.

M. attraction. (F. *attraction moléculaire*.) See *Attraction*, *molecular*.

M. base of chyle. See *Chyle*, *molecular basis of*.

M. coales'cence. (L. *coalesco*, to grow together.) Rainey's term for the accretion of inorganic molecules into definite shapes which takes place in the presence of certain organic solutions, as when the lime salts in a solution of gum are slowly decomposed by the action of potassium carbonate.

M. death. See *Death*, *molecular*.

M. de'bris. (F. *débris*, fragments.) The granular stuff seen by the aid of the microscope in the purulent fluid from an ulcer, and similar minute products of disintegration.

M. forces. (G. *Molekularkräfte*.) The forces by which the ultimate particles of matter attract or repel each other, and which diminish so rapidly with separation of the particles that they can no longer be perceived at measurable distances. They include cohesion, elasticity, adhesion, capillarity, diffusion, osmosis, absorption, and crystallisation.

M. for'mula. See *Formula*, *molecular*.

M. gran'ules. (L. *granula*, a small grain.) The minute granules seen in suspension in some of the fluids of the body.

M. heat. (G. *Molekularwärme*.) The heat capacity of a molecule or compound. The molecular heat of a compound is equal to the atomic heats of its elements.

M. lay'er of cerebel'lum. (G. *Molekularschicht des Kleinhirnes*.) The outer granular layer of the cortex cerebelli, having a thickness of about .4 mm., and containing the peripheral processes of Purkinje's cells.

By some, as Golgi, the term includes the superficial and middle layers of the cortex cerebelli as ordinarily described.

M. lay'er of cor'tex cer'ebr'i. (L. *cortex*, rind; *cerebrum*, the brain. G. *zellenarme Schicht*.) The external layer of the grey sub-

stance of the cerebrum, which contains very few cells or nuclei, and is chiefly composed of neuroglia. See *Convolutions*, *cerebral*.

M. lay'er of retina, exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward. F. *couche intergranuleuse de la retine*; G. *äussere molekuläre Schicht der Netzhaut*.) The sixth layer of the retina, counting from the inside, varying in thickness in different parts, and composed chiefly of fine fibres enclosing fine granules.

M. lay'er of retina, internal. (L. *internus*, within. F. *couche moléculaire de la retine*, *plexus cérébral* of Ranvier; G. *innere molekuläre Schicht der Netzhaut*.) The fourth layer of the retina, from its inner surface, consisting of a dense reticulum of fine fibres enclosing in their meshes some granular matter; the fibres are of two kinds, some oblique being nervous, and others perpendicular of the nature of connective tissue.

M. motion. (L. *motio*, a movement. G. *Molekularbewegung*.) The movements of the molecules of a substance within itself, and the movements taking place between molecules of two or more media; they are capillary motion, imbibition, occlusion, diffusion, and osmosis.

M. motion, the'ory of. A theory first advanced by Daniel Bernouilli to the effect that gases are formed of small particles of matter animated with a rapid rectilinear motion, and that the tension of elastic fluids resulted from the impact of their molecules against the sides of the vessels in which they were contained. Hence in the cylinder of an air-pump the pressure exerted upon the piston will be determined by the number of impacts of the molecules against it, in a second of time; if the volume is reduced the number of impacts will be increased and the pressure will undergo a proportional increase and *vice versa*. The volume remaining constant the pressure is also increased by elevation of temperature, for then the velocities and consequently the number of impacts are increased. According to Clausius, the molecules of air move with a mean velocity of 485 metres per second, and those of hydrogen with a mean velocity of 1844 metres. They have further calculated that the number of impacts received by one molecule of air per second is 4700 millions.

M. move'ment. (F. *mouvement moléculaire*; G. *Molekularbewegung*.) The same as *Brownian movement*.

M. sphere. (F. *sphère moléculaire*.) That portion of space which belongs to the molecule, and within which no other molecule can penetrate. Clausius has calculated the molecular sphere to be eight times as great as the molecules themselves.

M. veloc'ity. (L. *velocitas*, swiftness.) The speed of the to-and-fro movements in all directions of the molecules of a gas; the mean length of the path of a molecule of air under ordinary conditions is calculated to be .000095 millimetre, and the number of movements in a second of time to be 4700 millions; the length of the path of a molecule of hydrogen is calculated to be .0001855, and the number of movements to be 9480 millions.

M. volumes, law of. The molecules of all bodies in the gaseous state, whether simple or compound, occupy the same volume.

M. weight. (F. *poids moléculaire*; G. *Molekulargewicht*.) The molecular weight of

MOLECULARITY—MOLIMEN.

an element is the weight of two volumes of this body compared with that of one volume of hydrogen taken as unity; the molecular weight of a compound is equal to the sum of the atomic weights of its components.

Molecularity. The state of being *Molecular*.

Molecule. (L. dim. of *moles*, a mass. F. *molécule*; I. *mollecola*; S. *molecula*; G. *Molekül*, *Massentheilehen*.) A little mass or heap; a minute portion of a substance.

In Chemistry, the atom, or the aggregation of atoms, which form the smallest particles of an element, or of a compound body, which can exist in a free state, and beyond which division cannot take place without altering the constitution of the body. Attempts have been made to determine the size of the molecules of matter, and Sir William Thompson has stated that in any ordinary liquid, or transparent or seemingly opaque solid, the mean distance between the centres of contiguous molecules is less than the one hundred-millionth, and greater than the two thousand-millionth of a centimetre.

In Botany, the very minute, unalterable particles of which the tissues of plants are composed; they are supposed to be separated from each other by a layer of water which surrounds each of them, and to be of different chemical constitution. The term was first used in this sense by Nägeli, but he replaced it by the word *Micelle*.

In Biology, applied to extremely minute particles of organic matter in which no structure or differentiation of parts can be discerned.

Also, a term for the *Cicatricula* of the bird's egg.

M.s. chaotic. (L. *chaos*, the confused shapeless mass out of which the universe was made.) The impalpable spheroidal corpuscles of which all substances are composed.

M.s. constituent. (L. *constituens*, part. of *constituo*, to construct. F. *molécules constituants*.) Those of each element which are comprised in an integrant molecule of a compound.

M.s. crys'talline. (*Crystal*.) The infinitely minute, more or less symmetrical polyhedral-shaped molecules which, when aggregated into a sensible mass, form a crystal.

M., gelatinous. (*Gelatin*.) A term applied to the *Cicatricula*.

M.s. integrant. (L. *integer*, entire. F. *molécules integrantes*.) The term integrant molecules or particles of a body is sometimes reserved for those, the aggregation of which forms the mass of the body, whether simple or compound, and that of constituent molecules for those which only occur in compound bodies. Thus each integrant molecule of a fragment of mercury sulphide is formed of two constituent molecules, one of sulphur and one of mercury. (Littre.)

Also, the same as *M.s. crystalline*.

M.s. number of. According to Wurtz, a cubic centimetre of air contains 21 trillions of molecules, or 21 times the cube of one million, or 21 followed by 18 cyphers.

M.s. organic. (F. *molécules organiques*.) Buffon's term for the elementary parts of the living body; an individual being during its life an agglomeration of these molecules, each having its own individuality, and after the death of the individual each, being liberated, continuing

to live separately, or entering into new combination to form another complex individual.

M.s. peripolar. (Περί, around; πόλος, a pivot on which a thing turns. F. *molécules peripolaires*.) Du Bois Reymond's term for the supposed primitive electro-motor elements of a nervous or muscular fibre which have an equatorial positive zone, with two polar negative zones, and are plunged in an intermediate conducting substance.

M.s. refring'ent. (L. *refringo*, to break up. F. *molécules réfringentes*.) The spores of *Schizomyces*.

Molendina'ceous. (L. *molendinum*, a grinding place. F. *molendinacé*; G. *windmühlentügelartig*.) Resembling a wind-mill. Applied to seeds numerous winged.

Mo'les. (L. *moles*, a shapeless, huge, heavy mass.) A mass.

M. car'nea. (L. *carneus*, of flesh.) The *Flexor accessorius*.

M. ganglior'mis. (Γάγγλιον; L. *forma*, likeness.) A name given to the *Gasserian ganglion*.

Moleschott, Jak'ob. A Dutch physiologist and chemist, born in Herzogenbusch in 1822, and now Professor of Physiology in the University of Rome.

M.'s pot'ash solution. A solution containing 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. of caustic potash. It is employed for separating the cells of epidermis, hairs, and nails.

M.'s stan'dard di'et. The standard daily diet for an average adult man in ordinary work is given by Parkes, as transferred from Moleschott into grains, as nitrogen 317 grains, carbon 4750, hydrogen 202, sulphur 24, and salts 461 grains.

Moles'worth. An American obstetrician.

M.'s dilata'tor. (L. *dilato*, to enlarge.) A cylindrical india-rubber bag which, when distended with water by means of a syringe, is used to dilate the os and cervix uteri.

Mol'gas. Spain, province of Orense. Indifferent mineral waters, from several sources, having a temperature of 40° C. to 47° C. (104° F. to 116·6° F.) Used in neuroses and in skin diseases.

Mol'ibus. (Μόλιβος, older and Epic form of μόλυβδος, lead.) A term for the metal *Lead*.

Molila'lia. (Μόλις, with labour or difficulty; λαλιά, talking. F. *moliliatie*; G. *Breimaul*, *Weich- und Breit-Sprechen*.) Difficult utterance.

Moli'men. (L. *molimen*, a great exertion; from *molior*, to exert one's self. F. *effort*; G. *Austrengung*, *Beschwerden*, *Bemühung*.) An effort or enterprise; force; endeavour; struggle. The word is generally used to express the *M. menstruale*.

M. crit'icum. (L. *criticus*, fit for deciding.) The impulse towards a critical period of a disease.

M. hæmorrhag'icum. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) The general and local symptoms which precede the occurrence of a bleeding, as the menses or piles.

M. hæmorrhoida'lë. (Αἱμορροΐδες, piles. F. *molimen hæmorrhagique*.) A constitutional tendency towards piles.

M. men'strua'lë. (L. *menstrualis*, monthly. F. *effort hæmorrhagique*, *e. menstruel*.)

MOLIMINA—MOLLITIES.

The effort by which the system is, as it were, endeavouring or straining to perform the catamenial function.

M. naturæ salutarium. (L. *natura*, nature; *salutaris*, healthful.) The saving impulse of nature. A term for instinct.

Molimina. Nominative plural of *Molimen*.

M. apoplectica. The premonitory symptoms of cerebral hæmorrhage, or *Apoplexy*.

Molina. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. oblongifolia, Ruiz and Pav. The *Baccharis oblongifolia*.

M. prostrata, Ruiz and Pav. The *Baccharis oblongifolia*.

Molina. Spain, province of Guadalajara. An indifferent mineral water of a temperature of 21° C. (69·8° F.)

Molinár de Carranza. Spain, Province of Biscay, upon the river Mayor, in the valley of Carranza. The waters have a temperature of 36° C. (96·8° F.), and contain 1·132 parts of chloride of sodium in 1000. They act as stimulants to the digestive secretions, and are used in rheumatism and scrofula.

Molinea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Monimiaceæ*, chiefly inhabiting South America. Some of them are highly aromatic, like the nutmeg.

Molinia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*.

M. cærulea, Mönch. (L. *cæruleus*, azure blue. F. *méligne bleue*.) Said to be poisonous at the time of its flowering.

M. varia, Mönch. (L. *varius*, particularly coloured.) Said to be poisonous to cattle.

Molisch's sugar test. (G. *Molisch'sche Zuckerraction*.) A test for sugar and other carbohydrates. It is in reality an extremely delicate test for the furfural which is produced when sulphuric acid is added to carbohydrates. The test consists in adding to a centimetre of the fluid suspected to contain sugar two drops of a 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. alcoholic solution of α -naphthol, or of thymol; the mixture becomes cloudy on being shaken, and on the addition of an equal or double volume of concentrated sulphuric acid a violet tint immediately appears. On the addition of water a bluish-violet precipitate occurs in the naphthol solution, and in the thymol solution a carmine-red deposit, which dissolve in alcohol with a faint yellow colour; the naphthol precipitate is soluble in liquor potassæ with a golden-yellow colour, whilst with ammonia it forms yellowish-green droplets; the thymol precipitate becomes yellow with ammonia. It is a test of great delicacy, but reacts also to carbohydrates and albumins.

Molitg. France, département du Pyrénées Orientales, about thirty miles from Perpignan. The waters have a temperature of 31·8° C. to 38° C. (89·24° F. to 100·4° F.) They are impregnated with sodium sulphide and hydrogen sulphide; and have an unusual topical action upon the skin and mucous membranes, with marked emollient properties. They are used in skin diseases, in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory, alimentary, and genito-urinary mucous membranes, in chronic rheumatism, and in scrofula.

Molitura. (L. *molitura*; from *molo*, to grind. F. *trituration*; G. *Mahlen*, *Pulverisirung*.) A grinding, or trituration, by which grains are reduced into meal.

Also, anciently used for the softening of a metal by mixing it with mercury to make an *Amalgam*.

Moll, Ja'cob Antónius. A Dutch histologist, now living.

M., glands of. (G. *Moll'sche Drüsen*.) Modified sweat-glands formed in the eyelids immediately behind the cilia. Their ducts usually open into the ducts of the sebaceous glands.

Molla. Italy, province of Novara. Ferruginous mineral waters, of a temperature of 18° C. (64·4° F.), used in anæmia.

Möllendorf. Germany, in Prussia. An alkaline-saline chalybeate water, containing sodium sulphate 1·1 grain, sodium chloride 1·7, sodium carbonate 1·9, calcium carbonate 1·3, and iron carbonate ·6 grain in 16 ounces.

Mollescence. (L. *mollesco*, to become soft.) Softening; the same as *Mollities*.

M. of brain. See *Brain*, softening of.

Mollicinuous. (L. *mollis*, to soften. F. *emollient*; G. *erweichend*.) Softening; mollifying. Formerly applied to medicines which have a natural moisture or softness, as fats and certain oleaginous medicaments.

Mollificatio. (L. *mollis*, soft; *facio*, to make. F. *mollification*; G. *Erweichung*.) A softening; a relaxation.

A term formerly used for a kind of paralysis from relaxation of the muscles, and particularly of the sphincter ani.

Mollify. (Old F. *mollifier*; from L. *mollifico*; from *mollis*, soft; *ficō*, to become. F. *amollir*, *adoucir*; I. *mollificare*; S. *mollificar*; G. *erweichen*.) To soften; to reduce in harshness.

Mollin. (L. *mollis*, soft.) A potash soap with an excess of 15 per cent. to 17 per cent. of oil, composed of fat, suet, and cochineal oil, with a little glycerin. It possesses a strongly alkaline reaction, owing to the alkali not being completely neutralised. It has a tendency when long kept to turn rancid. It is used in Germany as a therapeutic agent in skin affections, and as a vehicle for mercury, storax, iodoform, and many other substances.

Mollinuous. Same as *Mollin*.

M. Can'zli. (Canz, an apothecary in Leipzig.) The same as *Mollin*.

M. hydrargyri. (L. *hydrargyrum*, mercury.) A salve containing variable proportions of mercury and mollin. It has the advantage of being easily removed from the skin by water.

Mollipennate. (L. *mollis*, soft; *penna*, a wing. F. *mollipenne*; G. *weichflügelig*.) Having soft elytra.

Mollipuff. (F. *vesse-de-loup*; G. *Bofst*.) The *Bovista nigrescens*.

Mollis mater. (L. *mollis*, soft; *mater*, a mother.) A term for the *Pia mater*.

Mollities. (L. *mollities*; from *mollis*, soft. F. *mollesce*; G. *Erweichung*, *Weichheit*.) Softness; tenderness.

M. atrophica. (Ἀτροφία, from *ἀ*, neg.; *τροφή*, nourishment.) A term for *Brain*, softening of, *white*.

M. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Same as *Brain*, softening of.

M. cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) A term for softening of the heart-muscle. See *Myomalacia cordis*.

M. medullæ spinalis. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) A term for softening of the spinal cord.

MOLLITIO—MOLLUSCUM.

M. os'sium. (G. *Knochenweichheit*.) Softness of the bones; a term for a disease in which the bones become preternaturally flexible, either from an inordinate absorption or from an imperfect secretion of the phosphate of lime, on the presence of which in sufficient proportion their solidity depends. See *Malacosteon*.

M. unguum. (L. *unguis*, nail.) A term for softening of the nails.

Mollit'io. (L. *mollitia*.) Same as *Mollities*.

Mollitu'do. (L. *mollitudo*.) Same as *Mollities*.

Mollus'culous. (L. dim. of *mollis*, soft. F. *molluscule*.) That which is rather soft, as is the under-surface of the leaves of the *Inga molluscula*, because of the pubescence which covers it.

Mollugin'ææ. (*Mollugo*.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ*, being exstipulate plants, having distinct or nearly distinct sepals; stamens alternate with the sepals when equal to them in number, when fewer alternate with the carpels.

Mollu'go. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Paronychiaceæ*, or *Caryophyllaceæ*.

M. cerviana, Ser. Hab. India. Young shoots and flowers used in infusion as a diaphoretic in fevers; plant made into an ointment with oil used in scabies.

M. sper'gula, Linn. Hab. Bengal. Bitter infusion of leaves used as a stomachic, aperient, and antiseptic, and to restore suppressed lochial discharge. Leaves mixed with castor oil used in earache.

M. tetraphyl'la, Linn. (Τέτρα, four; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*.

M. verticella'ta, Roxb. (L. *verticillus*, the whorl of a spindle.) The *M. spargula*.

Mollusc. One of the *Mollusca*.

Mollus'ca. (L. *mollis*, soft. F. *mollusques*; I. *molluschi*; S. *molluscos*; G. *Weichthiere*, *Mollusken*.) A Subkingdom of invertebrate animals, comprehending, probably, more than 50,000 species, chiefly marine. They are characterised by possessing bilaterally symmetric, unsegmented, soft bodies, and a muscular organ or foot, adapted for effecting locomotion, situated on the ventral aspect of the body; a muscular investment or mantle covering the greater part of the body, exclusive of the foot, and usually forming a roof to the respiratory organ; a simple and often spirally contorted shell, or a double shell, consisting of a right and left valve, secreted in both cases by the mantle; an intestinal canal completely separated from the perivisceral cavity, and running above the ventrally situated nervous system and beneath the dorsally placed vascular system; a nervous system composed of a pair of ganglia, regarded as a brain, situated above the œsophagus, a nervous ring surrounding the œsophagus, and a pair of visceral, and of pedal ganglia unsymmetrically placed. The organs of sense are on the whole slightly developed. The respiratory organs are usually arranged in the form of gills, but are in a few instances pulmonate. The heart is simple, consisting of one or two auricles and a single ventricle; the auricles receive blood from the gills, and the ventricle distributes it to the system at large. The blood is colourless, whitish or bluish-white, and in many species contains some copper. Some molluscs are bisexual, and require mutual impregnation; in others the sexes are

distinct. The Mollusca include the Cephalopoda, Gastropoda, Pteropoda, Lamellibranchiata, and Branchiopoda.

M. genu'ina. (L. *genuinus*, natural.) A Group of *Mollusca* comprehending those that have at least three pairs of nerve-ganglia and a well-developed two-chambered heart.

Molluscig'erous. (*Mollusca*; L. *gero*, to bear.) Bearing, or containing, *Mollusca*.

M. sacs. (L. *saccus*, a bag.) Sacs attached to the intestinal canal of Echinoderms containing parasitic *Mollusca*.

Mollus'coid. (*Molluscum*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) Same as *Molluscum fibrosum*.

Molluscoidea. (*Mollusca*; Gr. εἶδος, form. G. *Weichthierähnliche*.) A term used to bring together the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and in some classifications the Tunicata. The group is characterised by great simplicity of the nervous system, which consists in the Ascidioda and Polyzoa of a single ganglion, sending, perhaps, a commissural cord round the gullet; whilst in Brachiopoda the chief ganglia appear to be homologous with the pedal ganglia of the higher molluscs, and are connected by a circum-œsophageal cord, and there are some accessory ganglia not identifiable with the parietosplanchnic ganglia of other molluscs. The heart is dorsally situated, and is simply tubular or saccular in form, and has no separation into auricle and ventricle. The mouth is provided with a row of tentacles, arranged in a circle or horse-shoe, or fringing long arms; it leads into a large pharynx. The atrial system is largely developed.

Mollus'cous. Pertaining to the *Mollusca*.

Also, of the nature of, or resembling, *Molluscum*.

M. tu'mour. Toynebee's term for *Margaroid tumour*.

Mollus'cum. (L. *molluscum*, a species of fungus growing on the maple tree. F. *molluscum*; I. *mollusco*; G. *Molluscum*, *Schwammgeschwulst*.) A term originally applied by Bontius to a tubercular disease of the skin he observed at Amboyna and the Moluccas.

M. adeno'sum. (Ἀδὴν, a gland.) A synonym of *M. contagiosum*, in reference to its supposed origin in the sebaceous glands.

M. albino'sum. (L. *albus*, white.) The same as *M. fibrosum*.

M. atheromato'sum. (Ἀθήρα, gruel.) The same as *M. contagiosum*.

M. bod'ies. Same as *M. corpuscles*.

M. cholester'icum. (F. *molluscum cholestérique*, Bazin.) The same as *Xanthoma*.

M. contagio'sum. (L. *contagium*, from *con*, for *cum*, with; *tango*, to touch.) Bateman's term for a disease of the skin, consisting of small, smooth, round masses, about an eighth of an inch in diameter, rising above the level of the integument, of pale rose or pearly white colour, with their summits depressed, and with a round spot of dried wax-like material in the centre. In their characteristic condition the little tubercles present on section a close resemblance to a racemose gland enclosed in a fibrous capsule, and composed of wedge-shaped lobules, separated by thin septa derived from the capsule, and converging to a common centre which terminates in the central depression. The lobules are stuffed with epithelial cells, those on the periphery being oblong, those in the centre rounded and nu-

cleated; along with them are the *M. corpuscles*, finely granular amorphous substance, nuclei, fusiform bodies and fibroplastic nuclei, and capillaries with a few fibres belonging to the derma. The exact origin of the disease has been much discussed; formerly it was considered to be a diseased sebaceous gland, and this view is still held by Kaposi and Hutchinson; but many, such as Virchow and Thini, hold that the mischief originates in the Malpighian layer of the skin, probably in connection with the hair-follicle. The little swellings may undergo re-absorption, or they may ulcerate and discharge a little pus, and a fungous vegetation may arise from the ulcerated surface. The occurrence of the disease in several members of the same family, and also of the same district of a town or village, has led to the idea of its being contagious, but there are many Continental observers who dispute this belief. Some contend that it is of parasitic fungoid origin, and others, that it is a form of epithelioma.

M. corpuscles. (*L. corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body. *G. Schwammgeschwulst-körperchen*.) The highly refracting spheroidal bodies found in *M. contagiosum*. They are generally believed to be degenerated and vacuolated epithelial cells, which are gradually filled with an opaque, whitish, structureless substance which does not stain with dyes. According to Auspitz, these corpuscles arise from the prickle cells, and some have believed them to originate in leucocytes.

M. elephan'toid. (*Elephantiasis*; *Gr. εἶδος*, form. *F. molluscum elephantiasique*.) Chassaignac's term for those cutaneous fibromata which in their growth invade the fibrous sheaths of the various tubular structures in the skin, causing it to assume the appearance seen in elephantiasis.

M. epithelia'lē. (*Epithelium*.) Same as *M. contagiosum*.

M. fibro'sum. (*L. fibra*, a fibre. *F. molluscum fibreux*.) A skin disease characterised by the formation of soft tumours resulting from the hyperplasia of the deeper parts of the corium or the superficial part of the subcutaneous connective tissue, and probably commencing in the fibrous sheaths of the vessels or nerves. They are rounded or teat-like elevations, smooth on the surface, pale, or reddish, or bluish, or brown in colour, firm but lax, sessile or pedunculated, and of the size of a pea or a marble, or much larger. They consist of loose, wide-meshed, fibro-cellular tissue, with their spindle-cells and delicate fibres enclosed in a layer of dense connective tissue, and they occasionally contain some milky or yellowish fluid in their centre.

M. follicula'rē. (*L. folliculus*, dim. of *folliculus*, a bag. *F. molluscum folliculaire, acne varioliforme*.) Same as *M. contagiosum*.

M. fungoi'des. (*L. fungus*, a mushroom; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) Same as *Pian*.

M. gigante'um. (*L. giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) A very large form of *M. contagiosum*.

M. lipomatoi'des. (*Λίπος*, fat; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Same as *Xanthelasma multiplex*.

M. lymphaden'icum. (*F. molluscum lymphadenique*.) A variety of the disease named *Pian*.

M. non-contagio'sum. (*L. non*, not; *contagium*.) Same as *M. fibrosum*.

M. pen'dulum. (*L. pendulus*, hanging

down.) Bateman's term for the pedunculated variety of *M. fibrosum*.

M. porcella'neum. (*Porcelain*.) The same as *M. contagiosum*.

M. seba'ceum. (*L. seba*, suet.) Same as *M. contagiosum*.

M. ses'silē. (*L. sessilis*, belonging to sitting.) Same as *M. contagiosum*.

M. simplex. (*L. simplex*, simple.) The same as *M. fibrosum*.

M. u'teri. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) Mathews Duncan's term for a more or less polypoid tumour occupying the uterine cavity, and connected with the mucous membrane. It consists of loose connective tissue, and is covered with cylindrical epithelium.

M. verruco'sum. (*L. verruca*, a wart.) Kaposi's term for *M. contagiosum*.

Mollusk. Same as *Mollusc*.

Mol'ochē. (*Μολόχη*, the mallow.) A term for the *Malva rotundifolia*.

Moloch'inē. (*Μολόχη*, for *μαλάχη*, the mallow plant.) Old epithet, *Gr. μολοχίνη*, used by Galen, de *C. M. per Gen.*, ii, 2, *ferē ad finem*, of a certain green plaster.

Moloposperm'um. (*Μώλωψ*, a weal; *σπέρμα*, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifere*, some of which have narcotic properties.

M. cicuta'rium. De Cand. (*L. cicuta*, the hemlock.) Great broad-leaved hemlock. Hab. European Alps. Root and fruit used in nervous disorders.

Molops. (*Μώλωψ*, the mark of a stripe. *F. sugillation*; *G. Blutunterlaufung*.) A sugillation, or spot on the skin, produced by a stroke or stripe. Anciently applied to the red spots of certain malignant fevers.

Moluc'cas. Islands on the east of Borneo.

M. grains. The seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

M. nut. A name for the *Bonduch indorum*.

M. seeds. Same as *Bonduc seeds*.

Moluccen'sē lig'nūm. (*L. lignum*, wood.) A name for the wood of the *Croton tiglium*; also called *Lignum pavana*.

Molucel'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

M. læ'vis. Linn. (*L. lævis*, light. *F. mélisse de Constantinople*.) Hab. Syria. A cephalic, cordial, and vulnerary.

Mol'va. A Genus of the Division *Anacanthini*, Order *Teleostei*.

M. vulgaris. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The ling, *Gadus molva*.

Moly. (*Μώλυ*, a fabulous herb of magic power, having a black root and a white flower, given by Hermes to Ulysses as a counter-charm to the charms of Circe; also, in later writers, a name for garlic.) The *Allium moly* of Linnaeus.

The *μώλυ* of Homer was, according to Dierbach, the *Atropa mandragora*.

The *μώλυ* of Dioscorides and other later writers was probably the *Allium hirsutum*.

Molybdæ'na. (*Μολύβδαινα*, a metallic substance, probably galena.) Scheele's term for a native sulphide of molybdenum, which was before him believed to be a variety of plumbago, and, along with graphite, was known by both these terms.

Also, applied to *Galena* and *Lythargyrum*.

Molybdænum magne'sii. The *Manganesii oxidum nigrum*.

Molybdamaurosis. (Μόλυβδος, lead; amaurosis. *F. molybdamaurose*; *G. Bleikolik-amaurose*.) A term for amaurosis accompanying or consequent upon lead colic.

Molybdamblyopia. (Μόλυβδος, lead; ἀμβλυωπία, dim-sightedness. *F. molybdamblyopia*.) Saturnine amblyopia or impaired vision caused by the poisonous influence of lead.

Molybdanic. (*F. molybdanique*.) Relating to *Molybdenum*.

M. acid. (*F. acide molybdanique*; *G. Molybdänsäure*.) Same as *Molybdic acid*.

Molybdate. (*F. molybdate*; *G. molybdänsauer Salz*.) A salt of molybdic acid.

M. of ammonium. (*G. molybdänsäures Ammoniumoxyd*.) (MoO_3), $3(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{O} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A five per cent. solution of the salt is used in histology to produce a bluish-grey general stain, which is useful as a base for subsequent double staining with other reagents. It is also used, in conjunction with nitric acid, as a test for phosphoric acid in water.

Molybdencephalia. (Μόλυβδος, lead; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain. *F. molybdencephalie*; *G. Hirnleiden durch Bleivergiftung*.) Saturnine disease of the brain, or brain-affection caused by the poisonous influence of lead.

Molybdencephalopathia. (Μόλυβδος; ἐγκέφαλον; πάθος, disease.) A term the same in its meaning as the less perfect *Molybdencephalia*.

Molybdenite. Native *Molybdenum disulphide*.

Molybdénous. Pertaining to *Molybdenum*.

Molybdenenterophthisis. (Μόλυβδος, lead; έντερον, a bowel; φθίσις, wasting. *F. molybdenenterophthisie*; *G. Darmsehwindsucht von Bleivergiftung*.) Saturnine enterophthisis, or wasting of the bowels caused by lead-poison.

Molybdenum. (Μόλυβδαυα, graphite; from μολυβδος, lead. *F. molybdène*; *I. molybdæno, moliddæno*; *S. molybdæno*; *G. Molybdin, Wasserblei*.) Symbol Mo; eq. 95.86; sp. gr. 8.56. A metal belonging to the chromium group, discovered in 1782 by Hjelm in reducing molybdic acid by hydrogen. It is not widely distributed, and is usually combined with sulphur or with lead. It has a dull, silvery aspect, and remains unchanged when exposed to air at ordinary temperatures; on being heated it becomes brown, then blue, and finally white, in part sublimating. It undergoes rapid oxidation when heated with potassium nitrate. It is attacked by nitric acid in the cold, and by sulphuric acid, chlorine, and bromine when warmed, but not by iodine. Molybdenum forms four oxides: the monoxide, MoO ; the sesquioxide, Mo_2O_3 ; the dioxide, MoO_2 ; and the trioxide, MoO_3 ; besides a blue oxide of variable composition.

M. dioxide. (Δίς, twice.) MoO_2 . A dark brown or yellowish powder, obtained by heating sodium molybdate with ammonium chloride.

M. disulphide. (*F. sulphure naturel de molybdène*; *G. Molybdändisulphid*.) MoS_2 . The chief ore of *Molybdenum*, a mineral in appearance resembling graphite. Sp. gr. 4.138 to 4.569. It is infusible, but oxidises easily in the air, becoming converted into volatile molybdic acid.

M. monoxide. (Μόνος, single.) MoO . A substance produced when molybdenum dioxide or trioxide is brought, in the presence of one of

the stronger acids, into contact with a metal, such as zinc, which decomposes water.

M. sesquioxide. (*L. sesqui*, once and a half.) Mo_2O_3 . A bluish substance, becoming black, formed when one of the higher oxides of the metal is treated with sodium amalgam; or a grey powder when formed by igniting molybdenum trioxide in a current of hydrogen. It is insoluble in acids.

M. trioxide. (*G. Molybdäntrioxid*.) MoO_3 . A yellow powder occurring native, or in crystalline or fibrous masses, as molybdic ochre. It may be prepared by roasting native molybdenum sulphide and purifying the result.

Molybdepilepsia. (Μόλυβδος, lead; ἐπιληψία, epilepsy. *F. molybdépilepsie*; *G. Bleifallsucht*.) Saturnine epilepsy, or epilepsy induced by lead-poison.

Molybdic. Relating to *Molybdenum*.

Also (μόλυβδος, lead), relating to *Lead*.

M. acid. $\text{H}_2\text{MoO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. A yellow substance obtained by adding nitric acid to a solution of ammonium molybdate; or in the anhydrous form, as a white crystalline powder, when a solution of the trioxide in nitric acid is allowed to evaporate spontaneously.

M. colic. Same as *Colic, lead*.

Molybditis. (Μολυβδίτις, like lead.) Old epithet of a species of *Lithargyrum*. (Goræus.)

Molybdocacheria. (Μόλυβδος, lead; καχεξία, a bad habit of body. *F. molybdocacherie*; *G. Bleikacherie*.) Saturnine cachexy, or a depraved state of the body consequent upon the poisonous influence of lead.

Molybdocardialgia. (Μόλυβδος; καρδιά, the heart; άλγος, pain. *F. molybdocardialgie*; *G. Bleikardialgie*.) Saturnine cardiacgia, or heartburn caused by the poisonous influence of lead.

Molybdocolic. (Μόλυβδος; colic. *F. molybdocolique*; *G. Bleikolik*.) Lead-colic, or pain in the bowels the effect of lead-poisoning.

Molybdodyspesia. (Μόλυβδος; dyspepsia. *F. molybdodyspesie*; *G. Blei-Dyspepsie*.) Indigestion produced by lead-poisoning.

Molybdoid. (Μόλυβδος; είδος, form. *F. molybdöide*; *G. molybdänähnlich*.) Resembling lead.

Molybdomancy. (Μόλυβδος; μαντεία, divination. *F. molybdomancie*.) Divination by means of the figures formed by melted lead when cooling.

Molybdonosos. Same as *Molybdonosus*.

Molybdonosus. (Μόλυβδος, lead; νόσος, disease. *F. molybdonose*; *G. Bleikrankheit, Bleikolik*.) Term for lead-disease or lead-colic.

Molybdoparesis. (Μόλυβδος; πάρεσις, paralysis. *F. molybdoparésie*; *G. Bleilähmung*.) Saturnine paralysis, or that which is produced by lead-poisoning.

Molybdos. Same as *Molybdis*.

Molybdosis. (Μόλυβδος, lead.) A term for *Lead-poisoning*.

Molybdospasmus. (Μόλυβδος; σπασμός, spasm. *F. molybdospasme*; *G. Bleikrampf*.) Saturnine cramp or spasm, or that caused by the poisonous influence of lead.

Molybdosynolcé. (Μόλυβδος; συνολκή, a drawing together. *F. molybdosynolce*; *G. Bleicontractur*.) Saturnine contraction, or

MOLYBDOTROMOS—MONAD.

muscular contraction induced by the poisonous influence of lead.

Molybdotromos. Same as *Molybdotromus*.

Molybdotromus. (Μόλυβδος, lead; τρέμος, a trembling. F. *molybdotromos*; G. *bleizittern*.) Saturnine tremor, or that caused by the poisonous effects of lead.

Molybdous. Pertaining to *Molybdenum*.

M. oxide. Same as *Molybdenum monoxide*.

Molybdus. (Μόλυβδος, lead.) Old term for lead.

Molyñe. Same as *Molynie*.

Molyñe. (Μολυνή, the breech.) A term for the anus.

Molynsis. (Μόλυνσις, defilement. G. *Besudelung*, *Verunreinigung*.) A synonym of *Miasma*.

Molyza. (Μώλυ, garlic.) Old name, Gr. μώλυζα, for a kind of garlic, mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul. et de Sterilitate*.

Mombin. The *Spondias tutea*.

Mombuy, Caldas de. See *Caldas de Mombuy*.

Moment. (F. *moment*; from L. *momentum*, a movement, a short time; contracted from *momentum*; from *moveo*, to move. I. *momento*; S. *momento*; G. *Moment*, *Augenblick*.) A minute portion of time.

In Mathematics, a very minute change for the greater or the less in a varying quantity.

In Physics, the condition of a body in action when it produces the maximum of effect.

M., magnetic. (F. *moment magnétique*; G. *magnetisches Moment*.) The product of the strength of one of the poles of a magnet and the distance between them.

M. of force. (F. *moment du force*; G. *Kraftsmoment*.) The product of the number of units of a force by the number of units of a perpendicular let fall from a fixed point to the line of direction of the force is the moment of the force with respect to that point.

M. of inertia. (L. *inertia*, inactivity. F. *moment d'inertie*; G. *Trägheitsmoment*, *Beharrungsmoment*.) The numerical quantity obtained by the sum of the products of the mass of each particle of a given mass and the square of its distance from a given point in space external or internal to the mass.

M., stat'ical. (Στατικός, at a standstill.) The moment of equilibrium between opposite forces.

Momentum. (L. *momentum*, a motion; contracted from *momentum*; from *moveo*, to move. F. *moment*; G. *Momentum*.) The force possessed by matter in motion. It is the product of the mass and its velocity.

Momin. Same as *Mamei*.

Momi'ri. The root of *Thalictrum foliolosum*.

Momis'cus. (F. *momisque*.) Old term for that part of the teeth next the gums, which is often covered with a foul tartareous crust.

Also, a term for a molar tooth.

Momordica. (L. *mordeo*, to bite; from its acrid taste. F. *momordique*; G. *Balsampfel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

M. aspera. Lam. (L. *asper*, rough.) The *Ecballium officinarum*.

M. balsami'na. Linn. (Βαλσαμίνη, the

balsam plant. F. *momordica lisse*, *balsamine mâle*, *b. rampante*; G. *echter Balsampfel*, *Balsamspringkürbis*, *Wunderapfel*, *Balsangurke*.) Balsam apple. The fruit of this species (F. *pomme merveille*) is very poisonous in large doses; in smaller quantities it is a hydragogue cathartic, infused in oil it was used as a vulnerary, as was also the fresh juice of the fruit; leaves used in decoction as a purgative enema.

M. bu'cha. Hab. Brazil. Fruit a drastic purgative. Used in dropsy.

M. charan'tia. Linn. (I. *garanza*; G. *bitterer Springkürbis*.) Paparch. Hab. India, Mexico. Leaves employed as an anthelmintic, and the root as an aphrodisiac; externally it is used in leprosy and malignant ulcers. Fruit eaten in curries.

M. cylin'drica. Linn. (*Cylinder*.) Hab. China, Ceylon. Fruit very bitter and purgative; juice is introduced into the nostrils to produce a serous discharge in threatened apoplexy.

M. dioi'ca. Roxb. (Δίς, twice; οκία, a house.) Hab. India. Young green fruit and tuberous roots of female plant eaten by the natives. Mucilaginous root used as an electuary in piles; an embrocation made from the plant used in cephalalgia.

M. elater'ium. Linn. The *Ecballium officinarum*, A. Richard.

M. luffa. Linn. The *Luffa aegyptiaca*.

M. monadel'epha. Roxb. (Μόνος, single; ἀδελφός, a brother.) Hab. India. Fruit used in curry.

M. murica'ta. Willd. (L. *muricatus*, shaped like a murex, with prickles.) The *M. charantia*.

M. on'cha. The *Luffa purgans*.

M. opercula'ta. Linn. (L. *operculum*, a lid.) A plant indigenous to Brazil. The water in which the fruit has been macerated is intensely bitter, and acts as a drastic purgative; the pulp is eatable. It was introduced under the name *Buchinha*. It is the *Luffa operculata*, Cogn.

M. peda'ta. Linn. (L. *pes*, a foot.) Hab. Peru. Fruit esculent, refreshing.

M. purg'ans. Mart. (L. *purgo*, to purge.) Hab. Brazil. The fruit is employed as a drastic cathartic in the form of extract as a remedy in dropsy.

Momor'dicin. (F. *momordicine*.) The same as *Elaterin*.

Monacan'thous. (Μόνος, single; ἀκανθα, a spine. F. *monacanthé*.) Having but one spine.

Monace'tin. C₂H₅(OH)₂(O.C₂H₃O). Density 1.20. A neutral liquid, obtained by heating glycerin with acetic acid for several days. It has an ethereal odour, and mixes with ether. With half its volume of water it forms a clear liquid, but, on the addition of more water, it becomes opalescent.

Monad. (L. *monas*, a unit; from Gr. μονάς, a unit; from μόνος, alone, single. F. *monade*; G. *Einheit*.) A particle; ultimate atom.

Also (F. *monade*; I. *monade*; S. *monada*; G. *Monad*), in Zoology, a minute unicellular organism found in vast numbers in organic infusions. The monads are simple chlorophyllless cells, closely allied to the unicellular Algae and Fungi. They are a Group of the Order *Flagellata*, Class *Infusoria*.

Also, Hütér's term for a *Micrococcus*.

Also, the elementary cell of a living body.

Also, in Chemistry, an element of which each atom will not combine with more than a single atom of hydrogen.

Also, a term used by Leibnitz to denote the simple substances which form the entire universe; each differs from another, has no extension, is a soul, is living, and is the source of all motion.

M. elements. See *Monovalent elements*.

M., primary. (L. *primus*, first.) The primary cell from which all the other cells of a living body arise.

M.s, secondary. (L. *secundus*, second.) The cells which arise from the *M., primary*.

Monadelphía. (Μονάς, single; δελφός, the womb.) De Blainville's term for a Subclass of the Class *Mammalia*, being those that have a single uterus.

Also (Gr. *μόνος*; δελφός, a brother. F. *monadelphie*; G. *Monadelphie*, *Einbrüderige*), the sixteenth Class of the Linnæan system, being those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with the filaments of all the stamens united into one cylinder, through which the pistil passes.

Monadelphian. Belonging to the *Monadelphía*.

Monadelph'phon. (Μονάς, single; ἀδελφός, a brother.) An andræcium the filaments of which are united into a single column.

Monadelphous. (Μονάς; ἀδελφός, a brother. F. *monadelphie*.) Belonging to the *Monadelphía*.

Monadenoma. (Μόνος, single; adenoma. F. *monadenome*.) Broca's term for a uniglandular adenoma.

Monad'ary. (Μονάς; δέω, to bind.) The common envelope of several associated monads.

Monad'iform. (L. *monas*; *forma*, shape.) Having the form of a *Monad* or a *Monas*.

Monadí'na. (Μονάς, a unit.) A name given by Klebs to rod-like bacteria. They form loose balls, from which motile monads or vibrios break away. These grow into rodlets, which subdivide. They pass into a resting stage, and finally break up into spherules.

Monadí'næ. (Μονάς.) A Group of the Order *Flagellata*, Class *Infusoria*, being simple cells propagating by transverse fission, or after encystment, sometimes after conjugation, by the formation of spores, and living in the intestines of animals.

Monadis'tic. (Μονάς.) Relating to a *Monad* in Hütér's sense.

Monadology. (Μονάς; λόγος, speech.) The doctrine of monads.

Monæ. (F. *fesses*; G. *Hinterbacken*.) Old term for the *Nates*.

Monamide. (Μόνος, single.) An amide or ammonium radical derived from a monatomic acid.

Mon'amines. (Μόνος; amines.) An amine derived from a single molecule of ammonia.

Monan'der. (Μόνος; ἀνήρ, a male.) A monoclous plant having one stamen only, unconnected with the pistil.

Monan'dria. (Μόνος; ἀνήρ, a male. F. *monandrie*; G. *Einmännige*.) The first Class in the classification of plants by Linnæus containing plants having only one stamen.

Monan'drian. Belonging to the Class *Monandria*.

Monan'dric. Same as *Monandrous*.

Monan'drious. Same as *Monandrous*.

Monan'drous. (Μόνος, single; ἀνήρ, a man, the symbol for the stamen, or male organ of flowers. F. *monandre*; I. *monandro*; S. *monandrico*; G. *einmännig*.) Having a single stamen. Belonging to the Class *Monandria*.

Monan'gious. (Μόνος; ἀγγέιον, a vessel. F. *monangé*.) Applied to plants that have single seed-capsules.

Monan'themous. (Μόνος; ἄνθεμον, a flower. F. *monanthème*; G. *einblumig*.) Having a single flower.

Monan'therous. (Μόνος; ἀνθή. F. *monanthère*.) Applied to a stamen which bears but one anther, as is most usually the case.

Monan'thous. (Μόνος; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *monanthe*; G. *einblumig*, *einblüthig*.) Applied to a plant of which the peduncles carry but one flower, or of which the flowers are solitary.

Monap'terous. (Μόνος; πτεῖρον, a wing. F. *monaptère*; G. *einflügelicht*.) Having but one wing or wing-like organ.

Monar'achin. C₄₅H₄₆O₈. A white, wax-like substance of neutral reaction, obtained by heating arachic acid for eight hours with glycerin at a temperature of 180° C. (356° F.) It is insoluble in cold, but slightly soluble in boiling, ether.

Monar'da. (*Monardus*, Nicholas.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*, chiefly inhabiting North America, and highly aromatic.

M. allophyl'la. (ἄλλος, different; φύλλον, a leaf.) A term for *M. fistulosa*.

M. clinopod'ia. (Κλίση, bed; ποῦς, the foot.) A term for *M. fistulosa*.

M. coccin'ea. Michx. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet.) The *M. didyma*. Used as a tonic and febrifuge.

M. did'y'ma. Linn. (Δίδυμος, a twin.) Oswego tea, mountain mint. A plant growing in the Alleghany mountains of North America, and which produces *Oswegotia*, or balm.

M. fistul'osa. Linn. (L. *fistula*, a pipe. F. *monarde fistuleuse*, m. *velve*, bergamote *sauvage*.) Wild bergamot. A plant indigenous in the United States; the leaves are rich in camphorated volatile oil, and are used as an antispasmodic and febrifuge, and in gastralgia.

M. kalmia'na. Pursh. The *M. didyma*.

M. lutea. Michx. (L. *luteus*, yellow.)

The *M. punctata*.

M. oblonga'ta. (L. *oblongus*, oblong.) The *M. fistulosa*.

M. oil. (G. *Monardaöl*.) This oil contains 25 per cent. thymol, 50 per cent. of a levogyrotory terpene (C₁₀H₁₆), a dextrogyrotory (C₁₀H₁₆ O) boiling at 230° C. (446° F.), and small quantities of formic, acetic, and butyric ethers.

M. puncta'ta. Linn. (L. *punctum*, a point. F. *monarde ponctuée*.) American horse-mint. An indigenous plant in the United States, containing much volatile oil, and used as an antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic, carminative, emmenagogue, and febrifuge in rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, low fever, and infantile diarrhoea.

M. punc'tula. (Dim. of L. *punctum*, a point.) The *M. punctata*.

M. purpu'rea. Lam. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) The *M. didyma*.

M. rugo'sa. (L. *rugosus*, rough.) The *M. fistulosa*.

Monar'deæ. (Nicholas *Monardus*.) A Group of the Nat. Order *Labiata*, which includes the *Salvidæ*, *Rosmarinidæ*, and *Horninidæ*.

Monar'din. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A crystalline stearopten isomeric with thymol, obtained from the pungent volatile oil of *Monarda punctata*.

Monar'dus, Nicolás. A Spanish physician and botanist, born in Seville in 1493, and died there in 1588.

Monarthrit'is. (Μόνος, single; ἀρθρίτις, of the joints.) Articular rheumatism of one joint only.

Mon'as. (Μονάς, single. F. *monade*; I. *monade*; S. *monada*.) A Genus of Infusoria, characterised by having a naked body of rounded or oblong form, with a single flagellum.

Undetermined species have been found in the urine of cholera cases.

M. an'atis, Davaine. (L. *anas*, a goose.) An animalcule found in the large intestine of the goose.

M. ca'viæ, Davaine. (L. *cavia*, a guinea-pig.) An animalcule found in the large intestine of the guinea-pig.

M. crepus'culum, Ehrenberg. (L. *crepusculum*, twilight.) The *Micrococcus crepusculum*.

M. elonga'ta, Dujardin. (L. *elongatus*, made very long.) A species found by Steinberg in the concretions between the teeth.

M. glob'ulus, Dujardin. (L. *globulus*, a small ball.) Found by Steinberg in the concretions between the teeth.

M. hæmorrhag'icum. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥέω, to flow.) The micrococcus, described by Klebs, which occurs in cases of hæmophilia neonatorum.

M. intestina'lis, Dujardin. (L. *intestinum*, a gut.) Found in the excrements of *Triton palmipes*.

M. lens. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) A spherical flagellate infusorian. It has been found in the sputa of patients with gangrene of the lungs.

M. prodigio'sa, Ehrenberg. (L. *prodigiosus*, wonderful.) The same as *Micrococcus prodigiosus*.

M. ter'mo, Müll. The *Bacterium termo*.

M. tuberculo'sum. (Tubercle.) A very minute organism described by Klebs and Rein-stadler as occurring in tuberculosis of the pleura. It occurs as small granules, attached to each other in pairs or triplets, and manifesting active movements.

Monas'ter. (Μόνος, solitary; ἀστήρ, a star.) The appearance of the nucleus of a cell in the third, or nuclear-spindle, or equatorial stage of its division when the sister loops, or chromatic fibres, arrange themselves round the equator of the nuclear spindle so as to form a star. Also called *Aster*. See *Nucleus*, division of.

Monatomic. (Μόνος, single; ἄτομος.) Term applied to elements one atom of which saturates one atom of hydrogen.

Monaxiferous. (Μόνος; L. *axis*, an axle-tree; *fero*, to bear.) Possessing only one axis of growth.

Moncarda y Reix'ah. Spain, province of Barcelona. Athermal chalybeate waters.

Monchi'quê. Portugal, province of Algarve. Indifferent mineral waters, having a temperature of 31.5° C. to 34° C. (88.7° F. to 93.2° F.); used in rheumatic and neurotic conditions.

Mon'da. Spain, province of Malaga. Cold saline waters, having a marked diuretic action.

Mon'damin. Corn-flour; maize-meal.

Mon'don. Spain, province of Orense. Athermal chalybeate waters.

Mon'dorf. Luxembourg. A mineral spring, 600 feet above sea-level, having a temperature of 24.75° C. (77° F.); 1000 parts contain sodium chloride 8.8197, calcium chloride 3.2017, magnesium chloride .4288, calcium sulphate 1.66, and sodium bromide .1 part. Used as an analeptic and tonic in scrofulous conditions and chronic catarrhs.

Mone'cious. See *Monœcious*.

Monegrillo. Spain, province of Estremadura. A purgative saline water used in dyspeptic and anæmic conditions.

Monelli. Name of a species of the Genus *Anagallis*.

Monem'bryary. (Μόνος, single; ἔμβρυον, a young one.) Having one embryo only.

Monembryonic. (Μόνος; ἔμβρυον.) Having one embryo only.

Monembryony. (Μόνος; ἔμβρυον.) The production of one embryo only.

Mone'merous. (Μόνος, one; ἡμέρα, a day. F. *quotidien*; G. *täglich*.) Lasting or enduring one day; diurnal.

Mone'merum. (Μόνος, single; ἡμέρα, a day.) Term formerly applied to an ointment for the eyes which was supposed to cure in one day.

Monen'terum. (Μόνος, single; ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *colon*; G. *Kolon*, *Grimmdarm*.) A term for the colon.

Monepigyn'ious. (Μόνος, one; ἐπί, upon; γυνή, a female. F. *monépigyne*.) Applied to a Jussieuan Class of the *Monocotyledones*, having the stamens resting upon the pistils.

Monera. (Μονήρης, single.) Hæckel's term for the first Class of the Subkingdom *Protozoa*, being the simplest living beings, without distinct organs; they are aquatic cytodes, capable of protruding pseudopodia, and having asexual generation, but possessing neither nucleus nor contractile vesicle.

Also, an Order of the Class *Rhizopoda*, Subkingdom *Protozoa*.

Monères. (Μονήρης. F. *monère*.) Single; peculiar; irregular. Formerly applied to a morbid shunning of society, or kind of melancholy.

Mone'ron. (Μονήρης, single. F. *monère*; G. *Moneron*.) Term applied by Hæckel to a low form of Protozoon, consisting of a simple mass of protoplasm without even a nucleus.

Monesia bark. The bark of *Chrysophyllum buranhem*. It contains a large quantity of tannic acid, some gallic acid, monesin, lucumin, and glycyrrhizin. It is used internally as an astringent and tonic in diarrhœa, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis and chronic bronchitis, and as an external application in sore-throat, diphtheria, leucorrhœa and piles.

Mone'sin. The bitter principle of *Monesia bark*. Occurs in transparent, friable, yellowish scales. It is a powerful astringent, and said to be an active oxytocic. Same as *Saponin*.

Mones'tier de Bri'ançon. France, département des Hautes-Alpes. Mild earthy saline waters, from two sources, having a varying temperature of from 30° C. to 45° C. (86° F. to 113° F.) Used in digestive troubles, gravel, rheumatism, and the results of wounds.

Mones'tier de Cler'mont. France, département de l'Isère. Used as a table water, and also in dyspeptic conditions and urinary disorders.

Money. (Mid. E. *monneie*; Old F. *monneie*; L. *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence the mint, money. F. *monnaie*; I. *moneta*; S. *moneda*; G. *Geld*.) Current coin.

M. counters' disease. A term applied in America to the sores on the hands and head, and about the conjunctiva which occur in persons whose occupation is the counting of bank-notes; they are attributed to the presence of arsenic in the notes.

M. probang. See *Probang*, money.

M. wort. See *Moneywort*.

Moneywort. (F. *monnayère*; G. *Pfen-nigkraut*.) The *Lysimachia nummularia*.

Monfalconé. Austria, in Illyria. A weak sulphur water, of a temperature of 38° C. (100.4° F.), containing sodium chloride 9.152 parts, magnesium chloride 1.337 in 1000 parts, and a little hydrogen sulphide. Used in chronic rheumatic conditions.

Mongol. Of, or belonging to, *Mongolia*.

Mongolia. A country of Middle Asia, North of China proper.

Mongolian. Of, or belonging to, *Mongolia*.

M. race. The race of men characterised by yellowish skins, quadrangular heads, narrow flat foreheads, broad small noses, prominent cheeks, oblique eyes, and stiff black hair, oval in section. They are the yellow races, and inhabit China, Thibet, and the greater part of Northern Asia. They form the second type of Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire's classification of men.

Mongolidæ. (*Mongol*; Gr. *είδος*, likeness.) One of Latham's three divisions of man.

Mongolid. (*Mongol*; Gr. *είδος*, likeness.) One of Huxley's Groups of *Leiotrichi*, having a yellowish-brown or reddish-brown skin, dark eyes, long, black, straight hair, and mesencephalic skull.

Mongolid. (*Mongol*; Gr. *είδος*, likeness.) Having the characters of the *Mongolian* race.

Mongrel. (A diminutive, allied to Sax. *mengan*, to mingle.) Of mixed breed.

Monilethrix. (L. *monile*; Gr. *ὄπιξ*, a hair.) A beaded condition of the hair. The beads or nodes are fusiform and almost colourless, the internodes coloured; the hair often breaks off between the beads and the broken end splits into a brush. The disease is an infantile one, and perhaps congenital.

Monilia. (L. *monile*, a necklace.) A Genus of *Fungi*.

M. albicans. Robin. The *Saccharomyces albicans*.

M. candida. Hansen. (L. *candidus*, white.) Occurs as a whitish coating on fresh cowdung and on cracks in sweet fruit. It changes cane-sugar to invert-sugar.

M. pul'a. Pers. (L. *pultus*, dark-coloured.) The *Sterigmatocystis antacustica*.

M. sputic'ola. (L. *sputum*, saliva; *colo*, to inhabit.) A kind of Fungus resembling *Penicillium*, found by Galippe in human saliva. The mycelium forms white threads and chains of spores. The threads vary in diameter, are segmented and branched. The spores are elliptic, pearly-white, and united in rows of about twenty-five in number into chains.

Monilicornate. (L. *monile*, a necklace; *cornu*, a horn. F. *monilicorne*; G. *einhornig*.) Having antennæ in the form of a chaplet.

Moniliferous. (L. *monile*, a necklace; *fero*, to bear. F. *monilifère*.) Applied to some leguminous plants from the necklace-like form of their legumes; and to some animals from the shape of their shells.

Moniliform. (L. *monile*; *forma*, resemblance. F. *moniliforme*; S. *moniliforme*; G. *perlschnurähnlich*, *perlschnurförmig*, *rosenkranzförmig*, *schnurförmig*.) Having the likeness of a necklace; beaded.

M. hair. See *Monilethrix*.

Moniligerous. (L. *monile*; *gero*, to carry. F. *moniligère*.) Bearing a necklace, or something resembling one.

Moniloid. (L. *monile*; Gr. *είδος*, form. F. *moniloïde*; G. *halsbandähnlich*.) Resembling a necklace.

Monimia'ceæ. (*Monime*, the wife of Mithridates Eupator.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Laurales*, being evergreen trees or shrubs, chiefly inhabiting tropical America, and having opposite, exstipulate leaves; and axillary, unisexual flowers.

Monim'ia. Same as *Monimiaceæ*.

Mon'iplics. A term for *Manyplies*.

Monism. (*Μονάς*, single.) The doctrine that there is only one form of substance in the universe; that mind and matter are identical.

In Biology, the doctrine of the development of every living animal from a single cell.

Monis'tic. Of, or pertaining to, *Monism*.

Monk. (Sax. *munec*; L. *monachus*; Gr. *μοναχός*, solitary; from *μόνος*, alone. F. *moine*; I. *monaco*; S. *monje*; G. *Mönch*.) One who retires from the ordinary pursuits of the world and devotes himself to religion.

M.'s hood. See *Monkshood*.

M.'s rhu'barb. The root of the *Rumex alpinus*.

Also, the *Rumex patientia*.

Mon'key. (Old I. *moniechio*; dim. of Old I. *mona*, an ape. F. *singe*, *quenon*; I. *scimmia*, *bertuccia*; S. *mono*; G. *Affe*.) The term for the animals of the Order *Quadrumanæ*, with the exception of the lemurs, with special application to those which have long tails.

M., bez'oar of. See *Bezoar simia*.

M.'s bread. (F. *pain de singes*; G. *Affenbrod*.) Ethiopian sour gourd, or cream of tartar fruit, being the fruit of the *Adansonia digitata*.

M. bread tree. The *Adansonia digitata*.

M. cups. The plants of the Nat. Order *Nepentlaceæ*.

M.'s face tree. The *Rottlera tinctoria*.

M.-flow'er. The plants of the Genus *Mimulus*.

M. nuts. The seeds of *Lecythis ollaria*.

M. pepper. The capsules of *Unona æthiopica*.

M.-pot. The fruit, being a capsule containing the seeds, of *Lecythis ollaria*.

Monks'hood. The plants of the Genus *Aconitum*, so called from the resemblance of the flower to a monk's hood.

M., com'mon. The *Aconitum napellus*.

M., pre'puce. Same as *Prepuce*, hooded.

M., salu'tary. The *Aconitum anthora*.

M., wild. The *Aconitum uncinatum*.

Monnier'ia. (After G. Le Monnier.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ*.

M. Brown'ii. Pers. The *Herpestes monniera*.

M. trifo'lia. Linn. The *Aubletia trifolia*.

MONNINA—MONOCARPIC.

Monni'na. (After *Monnino*, Count de Florida Blanca, a Spanish promoter of botany.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polygalaceæ*.

M. ocamp'i, Her. A Mexican plant. The leaves are used as a tonic.

M. polystach'ya, Ruiz and Pav. (Πόλυς, many; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) A Peruvian shrub. The bark of the root contains saponin, and is used in Peru in place of soap and to excite salivation. It is reputed to be a valuable medicine in diarrhoea and dysentery. The leaves are astringent.

M. salicifolia, Ruiz. (*L. salix*, the willow; *folium*, a leaf.) It is possessed of properties similar to *M. polystachya*.

M. stercarpa, Ruiz. (Στερρός, stiff; καρπός, fruit.) Used as *M. polystachya*.

Monninin. A synonym of *Saponin* when obtained from the *Monnina polystachya*.

Monninine. (*Monnina*.) An acid and bitter resinoid substance, obtained from the root of *Monnina polystachya*. It is soluble in alcohol and in water.

Mono ba'sin warm springs. United States of America, California, Mono County. Thermal springs, having a temperature of 85° F. to 90° F. (29·44° C. to 32·22° C.), and containing sodium carbonate ·5972 gramme, magnesium bicarbonate ·2114, calcium carbonate ·1475, sodium sulphate ·4631, and sodium silicate ·248 gramme in a litre.

Mono Lake. United States of America, California, Mono County. A mineral water, containing sodium carbonate 19·49 grammes, magnesium carbonate ·36, calcium carbonate ·68, sodium sulphate 10·07, sodium bichloride ·2, sodium chloride 18·22, potassium chloride 2·23, and silica ·28 gramme in a litre.

Mon'o-. (Μόνος, single.) A prefix to many chemical and biological terms indicating singleness.

Mon'o-acet'in. $C_5H_{10}O_4$. One of the glycerin ethers of the fatty acids. It is prepared by the action of strong acetic acid upon glycerin.

Mon'o-atom'ic. See *Monatomic*.

Mon'o-axif'erous. (Μόνος, one; *L. axis*, an axle-tree; *fero*, to bear. *F. mono-axifère*.) Applied by Turpin to the inflorescence of vegetables when it presents but one axis or degree of vegetation, as the *Tulipa*.

Monobaph'ia. (Μόνος; βαφή, a dyeing. *F. monobaphie*.) The state of a surface which presents but one colour.

Mon'obase. (Μόνος; βάσις, a base. *F. monobase*.) Having one base or support only. Applied to those vegetable parasites which are attached by one point only.

Monoba'sic. (Μόνος, single; βάσις, a base. *F. monobasique*; *G. monobasisch*.) Having a single base.

M. acids. (*G. monobasische Sauren*.) Those in which only one atom of hydrogen is replaceable by a metal.

M. salts. Salts which contain one equivalent of base to one of acid.

Monoblast'ic. (Μόνος; βλαστός, a shoot.) Arising from one bud or germ; having one sprout only.

M. the'ory of disease'. A theory of the origin of miasmatic contagious diseases, proposed by Nägeli, in which it is maintained that these diseases are due to microphytes, and that the microphyte from the sick person must pass a

special stage of development in an abnormal earth substratum before it can produce the disease; whereas in the diblastic theory it is supposed that the abnormal substratum produces a miasm, without which the microphyte produces no specific effects.

Monoblephari'deæ. (Μόνος, single; βλέφαρις, eyelid.) An Order of the Class *Oomycetes* of phycomycetous Fungi, closely related to the *Peronosporæ*.

Monoblep'sia. Same as *Monoblepsis*.

Monoblep'sis. (Μόνος, single; βλέψις, sight.) A state of vision in which objects are distinct only when one eye is used, and indistinct when both are employed.

Monobothrium. (Μόνος, single; βοθρίον, a pit.) A sexually mature form of cestoid worm found in the intestines of fish.

M. punctatum, Mol. (*L. punctum*, a point.) A species found in the intestines of *Conger vulgaris*.

M. tuba, Dies. (*L. tuba*, a trumpet.) A species found in the intestines of *Tinea vulgaris*.

Monobrachi'us. (Μόνος, alone; βραχίον, the arm.) One having congenital absence of a single upper limb.

Monobranch'iate. (Μόνος; βραγχία, the gills.) Having one set of branchiæ only.

Monobromacetan'ilide. A bromine substitution-compound of acetanilide, the substance known as antifebrin. It has been employed in neuralgia and rheumatism, but cyanosis is reported as an occasional result.

Monobromacetic acid. (*G. Monobromessigsäure*.) $C_2H_3BrO_2$. A crystalline substance, prepared by Duppa and Perkin by heating acetic acid with bromine. It forms glistening plates, which melt at 100° C. (212° F.) Hypodermically injected into rabbits it produces irregularity of respiration and of heart beat, decrease of blood-pressure, gradual loss of reflex excitability, muscular paralysis, and narcosis. It has been employed in epilepsy.

Monobromated cam'phor. (*F. monobromure de camphre*; *G. Monobromkampfer*.) Same as *Camphor monobromide*.

Monobromethane. Same as *Ethyl bromide*.

Monobromide of cam'phor. The same as *Camphor monobromide*.

The *Camphora monobromata*, U.S. Ph.

Monobromphenylacet'amide. Same as *Monobromacetanilide*.

Monocamp'pic. (Μόνος; κάμπη, a caterpillar.) A term applied to the cystic scolex of the Cestoidea when it produces only one head.

Monocard'ian. (Μόνος; καρδία, the heart.) Having a single heart.

Mon'ocarp. (Μόνος; καρπός, fruit.) A plant which perishes after having once borne fruit.

Monocar'pæ. (Μόνος, single; καρπός, fruit.) A division of cutaneous affections, having single, isolated spots. It includes strophulus and ecthyma.

Monocarp'ellary. (Μόνος; carpel. *G. einstempelig*.) A term applied to a pistil or an ovary which consists of a single carpel only, the margins of which are coherent.

Monocarp'ian. (Μόνος; καρπός, fruit. *F. monocarpium*; *G. einfrüchtig*.) Applied by De Candolle to plants which bear fruit only once during their existence.

Monocar'pic. (Μόνος; καρπός.) Bearing fruit only once.

MONOCARPON—MONOCLADOUS.

Monocarp'pon. (Μόνος; καρπός.) Same as *Monocarp.*

Monocarp'pous. (Μόνος; καρπός, fruit. *F. monocarpe*; *S. monocarpo*; *G. einfrüchtig.*) Having only single or solitary fruit.

In Medicine, formerly used to describe an eruption the spots of which were not close to each other but discrete.

Also, the same as *Monocarpian.*

Monocell'ular. (Μόνος.) Same as *Unicellular.*

Monoceph'alocyst. (Μόνος; κεφαλή, the head; κύστις, the bladder.) A synonym of *Cysticercus.*

Monoceph'alous. (Μόνος; κεφαλή, the head. *F. monocephale*; *G. einköpfig.*) Having only one head. Applied by Michel to fruits that have but one organic head, or summit, as the capsule of the *Silene.*

Also, bearing a single *Capitulum.*

Monoceph'alus. (Μόνος; κεφαλή. *F. monocephale.*) A monstrosity with one perfect head and two bodies more or less distinct and developed.

Monoceph'aly. (Μόνος; κεφαλή. *F. monocephalie.*) The condition of a *Monoceph'alus.*

Monocer'ca. (Μόνος; κέρκος, the tail.) A larval form of trematode worm.

M. heterobran'chi. Wedl. A form found in the brain of *Heterobranchus anguillaris.*

Monocercom'onas. (Μόνος; κέρκος; μόνος, single.) A Genus of the Order *Flagellata*, Class *Infusoria*, parasitic in the intestines of man, reptiles, and insects.

Monoc'e'ros. (Μόνος; κέρας, a horn. *F. icorne*; *G. Einkorn.*) A name for *Unicornu*, or the unicorn.

Monocha'sial. Relating to a *Mono-chasium.*

Monocha'sium. (Μόνος, single; χείρ, a shepherd's staff.) That variety of cyme or inflorescence with flattened top in which the flowers are only developed on one side, and in which the upper extremity is more or less coiled.

Monoch'e'les. (Μόνος; χηλή, a nail, or claw. *F. monochèle.*) Applied by Klein to a Family of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which have an entire hoof.

Monochiton'i'da. (Μόνος; χιτών, the garment worn next the skin; είδος, form.) Same as *Biphora.*

Monochlamy'deæ. (Μόνος; χλαμύς, a short mantle. *F. monochlamydees*; *G. Perigonblüthige.*) A Subclass of the Class *Dicotyledones*, Division *Angiospermia*, being plants having large conspicuous flowers, with a simple, more or less petaloid, usually gamophyllous perianth, one or more whorls of stamens, and a polycarpellary ovary.

Monochlamy'deous. (Μόνος; χλαμύς. *F. monochlamydé*; *G. eindeckig.*) Applied to plants in the flowers of which there is only one whorl or floral envelope, that being the calyx.

Monochlorac'etic acid. (Μόνος. *G. Monochloressigsäure.*) $C_2H_3ClO_2$. A crystalline solid, fusing at 62° C. (143·6° F.), and boiling at between 185° C. and 187° C. (365° F. and 368·6° F.) It was first prepared by Leblanc by acting upon glacial acetic acid with dry chlorine. It acts as a caustic.

Monochloral'dehyde. $CH_2Cl \cdot CHO$. A substance known only in watery solution formed by acting on chloroacetal with sulphuric acid.

Monochlore'thane. (Μόνος.) Same as *Ethyl chloride.*

Monochlore'thylene. (Μόνος, single.) C_2H_2Cl . An ethereal gas obtained by acting on ethylene dichloride for some days with alcoholic potash.

M. chl'o'ride. Same as *M. dichloride.*

M. dichlo'ride. $CH_2Cl-CHCl_2$. An ethereal liquid obtained by treating ethylene dichloride in the sunlight. It boils at 115° C. (239° F.), and has a sp. gr. at 0° C. (32° F.) of 1·4223. It is an anæsthetic.

Monochlorinated hydrochlo'ric ether. (Μόνος.) CH_3CHCl_2 . A colourless liquid, of neutral reaction, boiling at 60° C.; vapour density 49·5; not decomposed by cold alcoholic potash. It is isomeric with ethylene bichloride, and possesses anæsthetic properties.

Monochlorometh'ane. Same as *Methyl chloride.*

Monochloropen'tane. Same as *Amyl chloride.*

Monochlorotet'rane. C_4H_9Cl . Butyl chloride. An ethereal liquid, of a chlorinous smell, obtained by distilling amyl alcohol with hypochlorite of calcium. It has a sp. gr. of ·88, and boils at 70° C. (158° F.) It is an anæsthetic, but is depressing to the heart.

Mon'ochord. (Μόνος; χορδή, a string.) A term for a *Sonometer* which has only one string.

M., bioman'tic symbol'ic. See *Biomantic symbol'ic monochord.*

Monochor'dous. (Μόνος; χορδή. *F. monocorde.*) Having only one string.

Monochore'a. (Μόνος; χορεία, a dancing.) Chorea limited to one area, as an arm.

Monochor'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Pontederaceæ.*

M. vagina'tis. (*L. vagina*, a sheath.) An aquatic plant indigenous in India. It is employed by the Hindoos as a remedy in diseases of the liver and stomach.

Monochro'itic. (Μόνος; χροά, colour. *F. monochroite.*) Applied by Beudant to substances which present only one tint.

Monochromatic. (Μόνος; χρώμα, colour. *F. monochromatique*; *G. einge'färbig.*) Presenting one colour only. The term is usually applied to the flames caused by the combustion of alcohol mixed with common salt, which gives a monochromatic yellow flame.

M. aberrat'ion. (*L. ab*, from; *erro*, to wander. *G. monochromatisch Abir'rung.*) The same as *Aberration*, spherical.

M. light. Light which consists of one colour only.

Mon'ochrome. (Μόνος; χρώμα.) Presenting one colour.

Monochrom'ous. (Μόνος; χρώμα, colour. *F. monochrome*; *G. einge'färbig.*) That which is of one colour.

Monochronic. (Μόνος, single; χρόνος, time. *F. monochronique.*) Existing simultaneously or synchronically; applied to organic remains or geological formations which were deposited at the same time.

Monoch'ro'ous. (Μόνος; χροά, colour. *F. monochroé*; *G. einge'färbig.*) That which is of only one colour.

Monocil'iated. (Μόνος; *L. cilium*, an eyelash.) Having one cilium only.

Monocladous. (Μόνος; κλάδος, a branch. *F. monoclade*; *G. einastig.*) A plant of which the stem bears but one branch.

MONOCLE—MONODICHLAMYDEOUS.

Mon'ocle. (Μόνος; L. *oculus*, the eye.) A single eyeglass.

Monoclea'ceæ. (Μόνος, single; κλείω, to shut or close, because the capsule opens only by a slit.) An Order of the Class *Hepaticæ* of mosses allied to the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

Monoclin'al. (Μόνος; κλίνη, a bed.) In Geology, applied to strata which run in one direction only.

Monoclin'ate. Same as *Monoclinic*.

Monoclin'ic. (Μόνος, single; κλίνη, a bed.) Same as *Monoclin'al*.

M. system. One of the systems of Crystallography in which the crystal has three unequal axes, two of them at right angles to each other, and the third, or principal axis, placed at a right angle to one and obliquely to the other of the two angles.

Monoclin'ous. (Μόνος; κλίνη, a bed. F. *monoclinie*; G. *einhäusig, einbettig*.) Applied to plants bearing flowers with both stamens and pistils in each.

Monococ'cous. (Μόνος; κόκκος, a grain. G. *einbeerig*.) Bearing one berry or single berries only.

Monococ'cus. (Μόνος; κόκκος.) Micro-organisms in which the cocci remain distinct and are not united into chains.

Monocœ'lic. (Μόνος; κοῖλος, hollow. F. *monocœlique*.) Having a single cavity.

Monocolon. (Μόνος; κολον, the colon.) Old Paracelsian term for the *Cæcum*. Also, a term for the *Rectum*.

Monocol'poda. (Μόνος; κόλπος, the vagina.) Brown's term for *Monodelph'ia*.

Monocol'um. Same as *Monocolon*.

Monocoon'chous. (Μόνος; κογχή, a mussel-shell. F. *monocouque*; G. *eingeschület*.) A synonym of univalve in speaking of shells.

Monocoty'la. (Μόνος; κοτύλη, a cavity. F. *monocotylaire*.) Applied by Blainville to a Family of the *Entozoa*, comprehending those of which the body has but one vent. Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Acephala*, comprehending those which have a distinct mouth.

Monocoty'læ. (Μόνος; κοτύλη, a cup.) Same as *Monocotyledones*.

Monocotyle don. (Μόνος; κοτύλη.) A plant which is *Monocotyledonous*.

Monocotyle dones. (Μόνος; κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped cavity. F. *monocotyledon*; I. *monocotyledoni*; G. *Monokotyledonen, Spitzkeimler*.) A Class of the Division *Angiospermia*, Subkingdom *Phanerogamia*, being plants the seeds of which possess only a single cotyledon. The vascular bundles are not arranged in circles, but are distributed in the stem. The leaves are, for the most part, parallel-veined. The floral whorls are usually trimerous, rarely four or two, and never five, in number. It is represented by the orchids, lilies, grasses, and palms.

Monocotyle donous. (Μόνος; κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped hollow. F. *monocotyledone*; I. *monocotyledono*; S. *monocotyledoneo*; G. *ein-samerlappig*.) Belonging to the *Monocotyledones*; or having one cotyledon only.

M. embryo. See *Embryo, monocotyledonous*.

M. germination. See under *Germination of seeds*.

M. leaves. These are generally not articulated, non-stipulate, and sheathing at the base, having an entire margin, and more or less parallel venation.

M. roots. See *Roots, monocotyledonous*.

M. stem. See *Stem, monocotyledonous*.

Monocot'yulous. (Μόνος; κοτύλη, anything hollow.) Having one mouth or vent.

Monocra'nus. (Μόνος; κρανίον, the cranium. F. *monocrane*.) Gurli's term for a twin monster fœtus having a single cranium with a more or less double face.

Monocrot'ic. (Μόνος; κροτίω, to strike.) A term applied to the pulse in which the dirotic wave is absent. See *Pulse, monocrotic*.

Monoc'ular. (Μόνος; L. *oculus*, the eye. F. *monoculaire*.) Relating to one eye only.

M. band'age. A bandage applied to one eye only.

M. mi'croscope. See *Microscope, monocular*.

M. vis'ion. See *Vision, monocular*.

Monoc'ulous. (Μόνος; L. *oculus*, the eye.) Having one eye only.

Monoculum. Same as *Monocolon*.

Monoculus. (Μόνος; L. *oculus*, the eye. F. *monocle*; G. *Einauge*.) Formerly applied to those in whom one eye is either actually or virtually wanting.

Also, a term for a bandage used to cover one eye.

Also, a single eye-glass.

Monocy'clie. (Μόνος; κύκλος, a circle. F. *monocyclé*.) Having the members of a series all in one whorl.

Monocyst'ic. (Μόνος; κύστις, a bladder.) A simple cystic tumour, consisting of one cyst only.

Monocyst'itis. (Μόνος; κύστις.) A Genus of *Gregarinida*.

M. ag'ilis. (L. *agilis, nimble*.) Inhabits in its embryo state the visceral cavity of the earthworm.

M. lumbr'icl. (L. *lumbricus*, the earthworm.) Same as *M. agilis*.

Monocy'ttaria. (Μόνος; κύτταρος, a cell.) A Division of the Order *Radiolaria* having only one central capsule.

Monodacty'lia. (Μόνος; δάκτυλος, a finger.) The *Solipedia*.

Monodac'tylous. (Μόνος; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *monodactyle*; I. *monodatillo*; S. *monodactilo*; G. *einfingerig*.) Having one digit or one organ like a finger only.

Monodelph. (Μόνος; δελφύς, the womb.) One of the *Monodelph'ia*.

Monodel'phia. (Μόνος; δελφύς, the womb. F. *monodelphe*.) De Blainville's term for a Subclass of the Class *Mammalia*, comprehending those which have but one womb and a true placenta.

Monodel'phian. One of the *Monodelph'ia*.

Monodel'phic. Connected with, or having the characters of, the *Monodelph'ia*.

Monodel'phii. Same as *Monodelph'ia*.

Monodel'phous. Belonging, or relating, to the *Monodelph'ia*.

Monoder'ic. (Μόνος; δέρμα, skin.) A term applied to epithelium when it consists of one layer only.

Monoder'mic. (Μόνος; δερμά, the skin. F. *monodermique*.) Having an envelope or skin consisting of one layer only.

Monodichlamy'deous. (Μόνος; δίς, twice; χλαμός, a short mantle.) Having

MONODIDYMUS—MONOGONOPOROUS.

either one or both floral envelopes, calyx and corolla.

Monodid'ymus. (Μόνος; διδύμος, twin, or double. F. *monodidyme*.) Term for one of twins.

Monodiplo'pia. (Μόνος; διπλός, double; ὄψις, vision. F. *monodiplopie*; G. *das Doppeltsehen auf einem Auge*.) Double vision with one eye; a condition observed in some cases of catarrh, and in cases of dislocation of the lens.

Monodiplopy. Same as *Monodiplopia*.

Mon'odon. (Μόνος, single; ὀδόν, a tooth.) A Genus of the Order *Cetacea*.

M. monoc'eros. Linn. (Μονόκερως, with one horn only.) The narwhal. Flesh good to eat; blubber supplies a fine oil.

Mon'odont. (Μόνος; ὀδόν, a tooth. F. *monodonte*; G. *einzhnig*.) Having but one tooth.

Monodo'ra. (Μόνος, single; δῶρον, a gift.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anonaceae*.

M. grandifo'ra. Benth. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *M. myristica*.

M. myrist'ica. Dunal. (*Myristica*. F. *muscade américaine*; G. *Muskat-Gewürzbeere*, *Amerikanische- or Kalabasse-Muskatnuss*.) The calabash nutmeg. A plant cultivated in America. The fruit contains an aromatic oil, and is used like the true nutmeg.

Monody'namous. (Μόνος; δύναμις, strength. F. *monodyname*.) Applied to a plant among the stamens of which there is found one much longer than the others.

Monæ'cia. (Μόνος, single; οἰκία, a house. F. *monæcie*; I. *monæcia*; S. *monæcia*; G. *Einhausig*.) Linnaeus's term for the twenty-first Class in his system containing monœcious plants.

Monæ'cian. Same as *Monæcious*.

Monæ'cious. (Μόνος, single; οἰκία, a house. F. *monoïque*.) Having male and female organs in separate flowers, but on the same plant, as in the *Araceæ*.

In Zoology, applied to those animals in which both male and female organs are found in the same individual.

Monæ'cism. (Μόνος; οἰκία. G. *Einhausigkeit*.) That condition of the reproductive organs in plants in which the male cells are produced on different branches of the same plant from those which produce the female cells. It occurs in some Algæ, many Muscineæ, and numerous Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.

Mono-êleuthrogy'nious. (Μόνος; ἐλεύθερος, free; γυνή, a woman. F. *mono-êleuthrogyne*.) Having the ovary free from all adherence.

Mono-êm'eron. Same as *Monemerum*.

Monœpigyn'ia. (Μόνος, single; ἐπί, upon; γυνή, a female. F. *mono-épigynie*; I. *monœpiginia*; S. *monœpiginia*.) A Class of Jussieu's including the monœpigynous plants.

Monœpigyn'ious. (Μόνος; ἐπί, upon; γυνή, a female. F. *mono-épigyne*.) A term for those monocotyledonous plants of which the stamens are epigynous.

Monoëthyl phos'phine. C₂H₄P. A compound phosphorus ammonia which occurs as a volatile colourless liquid, boiling at 25° C. (77° F.), and possessing a powerful, nauseous odour.

Monog'am. A plant which is *Monogamous*.

Monogam'ia. (Μόνος, single; γάμος, marriage. F. *monogamie*; G. *Monogamie*.) A

Linnæan order comprising syngenesious plants of which the flowers are *Monogamous*.

Monogam'ic. (Μόνος; γάμος. F. *monogamique*; I. *monogamo*.) Same as *Monogamous*.

Monog'amous. (Μόνος; γάμος. F. *monogame*; I. *monogamo*; S. *monogamo*; G. *monogam, einheig*.) In Botany, applied to those composite plants which have the flower-heads composed of florets of only one sex.

In Zoology, applied to those animals which for the breeding season, or for life, have only one partner of the opposite sex.

Monog'amy. (Μόνος; γάμος.) The condition of being *Monogamous*.

Monogastr'ic. (Μόνος; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *monogastrique*; I. *monogastrico*; S. *monogastrico*; G. *monogastrisch*.) Having only a single or a simple stomach.

Monogen'ea. (Μόνος, single; γενεά, race.) A Suborder of the Order *Trematoda*, parasitic on the gills and under the skin of Pisces, Crustacea, and Amphibia. They scarcely undergo any developmental change.

Monogen'eous. (Μόνος; γενεά, race. F. *monogène*.) Of one or the same race or family.

Monogen'esis. (Μόνος; γένεσις, generation. F. *monogénèse*; I. *monogenesis*; G. *Monogenesis*.) Van Beneden's term for the form of reproduction by sexual generation only, in opposition to *Digenesis*. It is the form of reproduction which occurs in Vertebrata, Articulata, most Mollusca, Nematoda, and some Polyzoa.

Also, the doctrine of the descent of the members of a species from an original single pair.

Also, the same as *Monogeny*.

Monogenetic. (F. *monogénétique*.) Relating to *Monogenesis*.

Also, single-brooded in one year.

Monog'enism. (Μόνος, single; γένος, race. F. *monogenisme*.) The doctrine that the members of the human race are descended from one pair only; the varieties being produced by the influence of external conditions.

Also, Lamarck's term for the doctrine that all animal types actually living have derived their origin from the same anatomical element.

Monog'enist. (F. *monogeniste*.) A disciple of the doctrine of *Monogeny*, or of *Monogenism*.

Monog'eneous. (Μόνος, single; γένος, race. F. *monogène*.) Applied by Lessing to monocotyledonous plants, because they have but one surface of increase, which is central.

Also, the same as *Monogeneous*.

M. reproduction. See *Reproduction, monogenous*.

Monog'eny. (Μόνος; γένος, race. F. *monogénie*; G. *einsame Zeugung, unpaarige Zeugung*.) Applied by Burdach to the mode of generation which consists in the production, by an organised body, of a part which separates at some period and becomes by its growth a new individual, similar to that which has produced it. Also, the same as *Monogenism*.

Monoglé'nous. (Μόνος; γλήνη, the pupil of the eye. F. *monoglène*.) Seeing with but one pupil.

Monogoneu'tic. (Μόνος; γονεύω, to beget.) Single-brooded in one year.

Monogonop'orous. (Μόνος; γόνός, offspring; πόρος, a passage through the skin.) Having only one sexual aperture, as some of the Dendroceæa.

MONOGONY—MONOMANIA.

Monog'ony. (Μόνος; γόνος, offspring. G. *Monogonie*.) Häckel's term for *Generation*, *asexual*.

Monograph. (Μόνος; γράφω, to write. F. *monographie*; I. *monografia*; S. *monografia*; G. *Monographie*.) A treatise upon a single subject.

Monogyn. One of the *Monogynia*.

Monogynia. (Μόνος, single; γυνή, a female. F. *monogynie*; I. *monoginia*; S. *monoginia*; G. *Einweibige, Einstempelige*.) A Linnean Order of plants comprising such as have one pistil or one style only.

Monogynic. Same as *Monogynous*.

Monogynœcial. (Μόνος, single; γυνή, a female; οίκία, a house.) Applied to a simple fruit formed from the pistil of one flower.

Monogynous. (Μόνος; γυνή. F. *monogynie*; I. *monogino*; S. *monogino*; G. *einweibig, eigriffelig*.) Having one pistil and one ovary only.

Monohēmerous. (Μόνος; ἡμέρα, a day.) Lasting only one day.

Monohistous. (Μόνος, single; ιστός, web.) That which is formed of one tissue only.

Monohydrated. (Μόνος; ὕδωρ, water.) Containing one equivalent of water.

Monohydric. (Μόνος, single; hydrogēn. F. *monohydrique*.) Having one atom of hydrogen only.

M. alcohols. Those in which one atom of the hydrogen of water is replaced by a radical.

Monohydrogen. (Μόνος.) One atom of hydrogen.

M. calcium orthophosphate. See *Calcium orthophosphate, monohydrogen*.

M. phosphate. Same as *Metaphosphoric acid*.

Monohylous. (Μόνος; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made. F. *monohyle*.) Having the body formed wholly or in great part of a homogeneous mass.

Monohypogynœous. (Μόνος; ὑπό, under; γυνή, a female. F. *monohypogyne*.) A term applied to those monocotyledones which have the stamens inserted below the ovary.

Monohypogynia. (Μόνος; ὑπό, under; γυνή, a female. F. *monohypogyne*; G. *Monohypogynie*.) Jussieu's term for a Class including plants which are *Monohypogynœous*.

Monoi'cous. (Μόνος; οίκία, a house. F. *monoi'que*; G. *einhausig*.) Same as *Monœcious*.

Monoi'deism (Μόνος; ἰδέα, form.) Braid's term for the condition in which mental conditions in one person are governed by ideas suggested by another.

Moniodopentane. Same as *Amyl iodide*.

Monolep'idous. (Μόνος, single; λέπις, a scale. F. *monolépidé*; G. *einschuppicht*.) Applied by Necker to a part of a plant that bears but one scale.

Monoloc'ular. (Μόνος; L. *oculus*, a little place or cavity. F. *monoloculaire*; G. *einfächerig*.) Having only one cavity or cell; one-celled.

In Botany, used to designate ovaries with a single cavity or receptacle.

In Pathology, applied to cystic tumours that have one cavity only.

Monom'achon. Same as *Monomachum*.

Monom'achum. (Μόνος, single; μάχη,

a fight.) A barbarous term used for the *Cæcum intestinum*, in the spurious writings bearing Galen's name, *De compagine membrorum*. (Castellus.)

Monoman'ia. (Μόνος; μανία, madness, rage. F. *monomanie*; G. *Monomanie*.) The form of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject, or one series of subjects, only; on all others apparently clear and correct.

The term has been very loosely applied, and is now in large part unemployed. It has also been used in other senses, having been applied by some to cases of insanity without delusion, such as Pritchard's moral insanity; and by Esquirol, who invented the word, to insanity in which the delusions refer to few subjects, and are accompanied by excitement. Bristowe defines it as a form of insanity, specially related to mania, in which the patient, with exalted notions of his own importance, entertains fixed delusions which dominate his thoughts and conduct. Bevan-Lewis observes that monomania as a morbid entity must be regarded as a state evolved out of melancholic and maniacal perversions, as a special derivative of their conditions.

M., affective. (L. *affectio*, feeling.) Same as *Melancholia affectiva*.

M., ambitious. (F. *monomanie ambitieuse*.) The form in which personal exaltation is the main feature.

M., anthropophagic. (Ἀνθρωπος, a man; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *monomanie anthropagique*.) The insane desire to eat human flesh.

M., bulim'ic. (F. *monomanie boulimique*.) Same as *Bulimia*.

M., emo'tional. The form of mental derangement which consists in a disturbance of the healthy action of one or more of the emotions.

M., erot'ic. (Ἔρωτικός, pertaining to love. F. *monomanie erotique*.) Excessive desire for sexual intercourse amounting to insanity.

M., expan'sive. Same as *Amenomania*.

M., fe'verish. (F. *monomanie fiévreuse*.) A synonym of *Mania, acute*.

M., fur'ious. (F. *monomanie furieuse*.) The form which is accompanied with much violence and excitement.

M., gay. (F. *monomanie gaie*.) Same as *Amenomania*.

M., gene'sial. (Γένεσις, generation. F. *monomanie génésique*.) Same as *M., erotic*.

M., homic'idal. (L. *homo*, a man; *cædo*, to kill. F. *monomanie homicide*.) The irresistible impulse to kill some one, prompted neither by hatred, nor revenge, nor gain.

M., hypochon'driac. (F. *monomanie hypochondriaque*.) Same as *Hypochondriasis*.

M., impul'sive. (L. *impulsus*, part. of *impello*, to push against. F. *monomanie impulsive*.) The form in which the impulse to do, be it to kill or to burn, is overpowering and irresistible.

M., incen'diary. (L. *incendiarius*, setting on fire.) Same as *Pyromania*.

M., instinc'tive. (F. *monomanie instinctive*.) Esquirol's term for *M., impulsive*.

M., intel'lectual. (L. *intellectus*, part. of *intelligo*, to choose between.) Hammond's term for a perversion of intellect characterised by the existence of delusions limited to a single subject or to a small class of subjects. There

MONOMANIAC—MONOPETALA.

are two forms respectively characterised by mental exaltation and mental depression.

M., inventive. (L. *inventio*, a discovering. F. *monomanie des inventeurs*.) The form characterised by perversion of the constructive instinct.

M., joy'ous. (F. *monomanie joyeuse*.) Same as *Amenomania*.

M., rea'soning. (F. *monomanie raisonnée*.) Esquirol's term for *Mania sine delirio*, or Prichard's *Insanity, moral*.

M., relig'ious. (L. *religio*, belief in the gods. F. *monomanie religieuse*.) Same as *Insanity, religious*.

M., sad. (F. *monomanie triste*.) A synonym of *Melancholia*.

M., sensorial. (F. *monomanie sensorielle*.) Same as *Insanity, sensorial*.

M., sentiment'al. Same as *M., affective*.

M., stu'porous. (F. *monomanie avec stupeur*.) Same as *Insanity, stuporous*.

M., suicid'al. (F. *monomanie du suicide*.) Same as *Insanity, suicidal*.

M. syphilitica. A morbid dread of syphilis amounting to a delusion.

M., thie'ving. (F. *monomanie du vol*.) Same as *Kleptomania*.

M. transito'ria. Same as *Insanity, transitory*.

M., vain. (F. *monomanie vaineuse*.) Same as *Insanity of grandeur*.

Monoma'niac. (Μόνος; μανία. F. *monomaniaque, monomane*; I. *monomaniaco*; G. *Monomane*.) One labouring under *Monomania*.

Monome'lon. (Μόνος; μήλη, a probe.) Old name of a collyrium; because by one application of the specillum (an instrument for eye-salve) or kind of probe, it healed inflammation of the eyes; described by Aëtius.

Monomenis'cous. (Μόνος; μηνίσκος, dim. of *μήνη*, a crescent.) Ray Lankester's term for the retinulate diplostichous eye of the Arthropoda, which is provided with a single lens.

Monom'era. (Μόνος, single; μέρος, a part.) A Section of the Suborder *Homoptera* in which the tarsus consists of one segment only.

Monomer'ic. (Μόνος; μέρος, a part.) Belonging to a segment.

M. mus'cles. Muscles which occupy the interspaces of metameres, like the intercostal muscles.

Monomeroso'mata. (Μόνος; μέρος, a part; σώμα, a body. F. *monomérosome*.) A synonym of *Acaridea*.

Monomer'ous. (Μόνος; μέρος, a part. F. *monomère*.) Having only one part.

Applied by Kirby to the trunk of insects when it presents no suture or trace of segments, as in the *Araneina*.

In Botany, applied to a flower consisting of one member only of each floral whorl present, as the *Hippuris*.

Also, in Botany, applied to an ovary which is formed of only one carpel.

Monomethyl phos'phene. CH₃ H₂P. One of the compound phosphorus ammonias occurring as a colourless gas.

Monometric. (Μόνος, single; μέτρον, a measure.) Of a single measure, as when a crystal has all its axes equal.

Monom'ates. (Μονόμαστος, one-eyed.) In Teratology, a one-eyed monstrosity.

Monom'oria. (Μόνος, single; μωρία, folly.) A term for *Melancholia*.

Monomor'phia. (Μόνος; μορφή, form.) The condition of having one life form only.

Monomor'phous. (Μόνος; μορφή, form.) Having one form only.

In Entomology, applied to *Aptera* which undergo no metamorphosis, the larva and pupæ being like to the imago.

Monom'phalus. (Μόνος; ὀμφαλός, the navel. F. *monomphalien*; I. *monomphalo*.) A double monstrosity with a single navel.

Monomya'rious. (Μόνος; μῦς, a muscle. F. *monomyaire*.) Having only one muscle. Applied by Lamarck to a bivalve shell which presents but one muscular impression upon each valve, that of the posterior adductor.

Monomy'ary. Same as *Monomyari'ous*.

Monomy'ous. Same as *Monomyari'ous*.

Mononæ'a. (Μόνος, single; νῶος, the mind.) The undue predominance of a single idea which is a characteristic feature in *Melancholia*.

Mononeu'ra. (Μόνος; νῆυρον, a nerve.) Rudolphi's term for those animals which were supposed to possess nerve trunks but not ganglion cells.

Mononitrocellulose. (Μόνος.) C₆H₉(NO₂)O₅. The chief result of the action of cold nitric acid of moderate strength on cotton. See *Pyroxylinum*.

Monon'yehous. (Μόνος; ὄνυξ, a hoof. F. *solipède*; G. *einhufight*.) Having an entire or unclift hoof, as the *Equus* or horse.

Monooxyben'zol. Same as *Carbolic acid*.

Monopag'ia. (Μόνος; πάγος, that which is fixed.) Same as *Monopodia*.

Monopath'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Monopathy*.

Monopathophobia. (Μονοπάθεια, the suffering of one part of the body only; φόβος, panic fear.) A name for *Hypochondriasis*, proposed by Guislain.

Monopath'y. (Μόνος; πάθος, disease. F. *monopathie*; G. *Einzel leiden*.) Disease or disorder of one function or of one organ only.

Monopede. (Μόνος; L. *pes*, a foot.) A monstrosity in which the two lower limbs are fused into one.

Monope'gia. (Μόνος; πήγνυμι, to fix in. F. *monopagie*; G. *halbseitiges Kopfwelh*.) A term for *Hemicrania*, or a fixed pain in one part of the head.

Monoperian'thous. (Μόνος; περί, around; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *monopérianthé*; S. *monoperiantado*.) Applied by Wachendorf and Marquis to plants that have but one perianth; a single floral envelope.

Monoperigyn'æ. (Μόνος; περί, around; γυνή, a female. F. *monopérigynie*.) A Class of monocotyledonous plants in which the stamens are inserted into the calyx or perianth around the ovary, or are perigynous.

Monoperig'ynous. (Μόνος; περί, around; γυνή, a female. F. *monopérigyne*; S. *monoperigynie*.) Applied to a monocotyledonous plant, of which the stamens are perigynous, being inserted above the ovary.

Monopet'ala. (Μόνος; πέταλον, a flower-leaf. F. *monopetale*; G. *Verwachsenblumenblättrige*.) Dicotyledonous plants in which the floral whorls consist of a calyx and a corolla, the segments of the latter being united by their edges to form a tube. De Candolle more correctly proposed that plants with this form of

MONOPETALIA—MONOPODACEPHALUS.

corolla should be termed *Gamopetala*, and that the term *monopetala* should be restricted to those cases when there was only a single petal.

Monopetalia. (Μόνος; πέταλον. F. *monopétalie*.) Same as *Monopetala*.

M. eleutherogyn'ia. (Ελευθερος, free; γυνή, a female. F. *monopétalie-éleuterogynie*.) Richard's term for a class of plants comprehending the dicotyledones with a free ovary.

M. symphysiogyne'ia. (Σύμφυσις, a growing together; γυνή. F. *monopétalie-symphysiogyne*.) Richard's term for a class of plants comprehending the dicotyledones with the ovary adherent.

Monopetalous. (Μόνος; πέταλον, a flower-leaf. F. *monopétale*; G. *einblüen-blätterig*.) Having a tubular or gamopetalous corolla, the petals being united by their edges.

Monophagous. (Μόνος; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *monophage*.) Eating one kind of food only.

Monophagy. (Μόνος; φαγεῖν. F. *monophage*.) The eating of one kind of food only, be it animal or vegetable.

Monophenylamine. A synonym of *Anilin*.

Monophobia. (Μόνος; φόβος, panic fear.) Benid's term for a morbid fear of being alone.

Monophthalm'ia. (Μόνος; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *monophtalmie*.) The condition of a monster who has only one eye. There is a single orbital cavity in the median line, with a more or less perfectly developed eye, or two small ones, lying side by side; the retina is absent, and there is one ventricle in an undivided cerebrum.

Monophthalm'ic. (Μόνος; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Belonging to *Monophtalmia*.

Monophthalmous. (Μόνος; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *monophtalmie*; G. *ein-äugig*.) Having but one eye; one-eyed.

Monophthalm'us. (Μόνος; ὀφθαλμός. F. *monophtalmie*; I. *monoftalmo*.) One who has only a single eye.

Monophyletic. (Μόνος; φύλον, a race.) Pertaining to a single race or family.

M. hypothesis. (ὑπόθεσις, a placing under.) Häckel's hypothesis that the several organic lines of animals have descended from one common form.

Monophyllon. (Μόνος; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Maianthemum bifolium*.

Monophyllous. (Μόνος; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *monophylle*; I. *monofillo*; S. *monofilo*; G. *einblättrig*.) Having but one leaf.

Also, the same as *Monopetalous* in speaking of the calyx.

Monoph'yodont. (Μόνος; φύω, to produce; ὄδους, a tooth.) Mammalia which, throughout their lives, have only a single set of teeth, as the Cetacea.

Monophytous. (Μόνος; φύτον, a plant. F. *monophyte*; G. *einpflanzig*.) Applied to a genus of plants which comprehends but one species.

Monoplanetic. (Μόνος; πλανήτης, wandering.) A term applied to the sac containing zoospores when it discharges them all at one time.

Monoplasmatic. (Μόνος, single; πλάσμα, anything moulded.) Term applied by Kölliker to cells the substance of which is composed of homogeneous protoplasm.

Mon'oplast. (Μόνος; πλάσσω, to mould.) The primary anatomical element of the body. A leucocyte having no cell-wall.

Monoplastic. (Μόνος; πλάσσω.) Having a single form.

Also, applied by Krause to muscles the fibres of which are approximately parallel.

Monoplegia. (Μόνος; πληγή, a stroke. F. *monoplégie*.) Paralysis of one muscle, or group of muscles, as the flexors or extensors of one limb, or of one side of the face, or of one member, or of one apparatus, or of one organ, produced by lesion of one or more of the cortical motor areas of the brain.

M. anæsthet'ica. (Ἄν, neg.; αἴσθησις, sensation.) Loss of sensibility on one side. It has been described by Adamkiewicz as a disease supervening without fever, but with pain and paræsthesia in the limb affected, which are followed by loss of tactile, but not always or completely of thermic sensibility, and with evidence of vaso-motor and trophic disturbance. The motor functions remain normal. The pathological condition is disease, probably of a rheumatic character, of the posterior roots of the nerves of the limb. The affection may also be of an hysterical character.

M., bra'chial. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) Paralysis of one arm resulting from lesion of the centres for the upper limb.

M., bra'chio-cru'al. (L. *brachium*; *crus*, the leg.) Paralysis of the arm and the leg of the same side, and not of the face, from lesion of their respective centres.

M., bra'chio-fa'cial. (L. *brachium*; *facies*, the face.) Paralysis of the arm and the face only from lesion of their respective centres.

M., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Monoplegia resulting from lesion of brain structure.

M., cru'al. (L. *crus*, the leg.) Paralysis of one leg only from lesion of its cerebral centre.

M., fa'cial. (L. *facies*, the face.) Paralysis of one side of the face from lesion of its cerebral centre; it seldom occurs alone.

M., periph'eral. (Περιφέρεια, the circumference of a circle.) Monoplegia resulting from lesion of a nerve trunk.

M., spi'nal. (L. *spina*, the spine.) Monoplegia resulting from lesion of some part of the spinal cord.

Monopleurobranchia'ta. (Μόνος; πλευρά, the side; βράγχια, gills. F. *monopleurobranché*; G. *Einseiten-Kiemer*.) De Blainville's term for those marine Molluscs which have the branchiæ on one side of the body only.

Monopneuménous. (Μόνος; πνέω, to breathe. F. *monopneuméne*.) Breathing only in one way; having only one form of respiratory apparatus during the whole of life.

Monopneumona. Claus. (Μόνος; πνεῦμα, the lung. F. *monopneumones*.) A Suborder of the Order *Dipneusta*, or *Dipnoi*, being those pneumobranchiate fishes which possess only one lung composed of two symmetrical cellular halves.

Monopno'a. (Μόνος; πνέω, to breathe. F. *monopnoé*.) Fitzinger's term for the monopneuménous reptiles.

Monopodacephalus. (Μόνος; πούς, a foot; κεφαλή, the head. F. *monopodacéphale*; G. *einfüssiger Ohnkopf*.) A monster *fœtus* without a head, and with only one foot.

MONOPODE—MONOSTICHOUS.

Mon'opode. Same as *Monopodium*.

Monopod'ia. (Μόνος; πούς, a foot. F. *monopodie*; G. *Einfüssigkeit*.) A monstrosity characterised by the possession of one foot only.

Monopod'ial. Relating to a *Monopodium*.

M. branch'ing. The mode of branching of a plant when the stem continues to grow in the original direction producing lateral branches in succession having the same mode of growth.

M. inflores'cence. Same as *Inflorescence, racemose*.

Monopod'ious. (Μόνος, single; πούς, a foot. F. *monopode*; G. *einfüssig*.) Having but one foot.

Monopod'ium. (Μόνος; πούς, a foot.) A stem which increases by continuous growth at its apex and develops similarly-growing lateral branches in acropetal succession. The term is also applied to a form of subterranean perennial shoot-axis in which the system continues to grow while the annually renewed subærial shoots, bearing leaves and flowers, spring from lateral growing-points of the subterranean system, as occurs, for example, in *Paris quadrifolia*.

Monopous. (Μόνος; πούς, a foot. F. *monopode*; G. *einfüssig*.) Having only one foot.

Monoproso'pus. (Μόνος; πρόσωπον, the countenance.) A double monstrosity with one face only.

Monoprotophyllous. (Μόνος; πρῶτος, at first; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *monoprotophyllé*.) Applied by Turpin to plants of which the embryo presents at first but one lateral and sheathed leaf, as in the *Monocotyledones*.

Mon'ops. (Μόνος; ὤψ, the eye. F. *monopse*.) An individual having but one eye.

Monop'sia. (Μόνος; ὄψις, sight. F. *monopsie*; I. *monopsia*; S. *monopsia*; G. *Einäugigkeit*.) The condition of one-eyedness.

Monopterous. (Μόνος; πτέρων, a wing. F. *monoptère*; G. *einflügelig*.) Having but one wing, as in certain winged seeds.

Monopterygi'ous. (Μόνος; πτερύξ, a fin. F. *monopterygien*; G. *einflössig*.) Having but one fin.

Mon'opus. (Μόνος; πούς, a foot.) A monster foetus with one perfect lower limb only.

Monopyre'nous. (Μόνος; πυρόν, the stone of stone-fruit. F. *monopyrène*; G. *einkernig*.) Having but one stone or kernel in a fruit.

Monor'chia. (Μόνος; ὄρχις, the testicle.) The condition of a *Monorchid*.

Monor'chid. (Μόνος; ὄρχις, a testicle. F. *monorchide*; I. *monorchide*; S. *monorchido*; G. *Monorchid*.) One in whom only a single testicle has descended into the scrotum, or who has been deprived of one by accident or operation.

Monorchid'ia. Same as *Monorchia*.

Monor'chis. Same as *Monorchid*.

Monor'chism. Same as *Monorchia*.

Monorgan'ici. (Μόνος; ὄργανον, an organ of the body.) A term applied to diseases affecting single organs.

Monoro'bea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Clusiaceæ*.

M. coccin'ea. Aubl. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet.) The *Symphoma globulifera*.

Monorrh'ina. (Μόνος; ῥίς, the nose.) Hæckel's term for *Marsipobranchii*, in reference to the single median nasal cavity.

Monorrhyn'chous. (Μόνος; ῥύγχος, a beak. F. *monorhynque*; G. *einrüssellig*.) Applied to animals provided with but one median proboscis.

Monos'celus. (Μόνος; σκέλος, a leg. F. *monoscèle*.) A monstrosity having but one leg.

Monosep'alous. (Μόνος; sepal. F. *monosépale*; S. *monosepalo*; G. *einkelchblätterig*.) Applied to a calyx or to a colourless perianth when the sepals are united by their margins so as to form one piece of a more or less tubular appearance.

De Candolle proposed to restrict this term to cases in which the calyx consists of one lateral sepal, and to denote the condition of the union of several sepals into one calyx by the term *Gamosepalous*.

Monosi'phonous. (Μόνος; σίφων, a syphon.) Term applied to the fronds of certain Algæ belonging to the Class *Floridææ*, which are characterised by presenting on section only a single elongated central cell or siphon not surrounded by smaller cells of similar form.

Mono'sis. (Μόνωσις, solitariness.) The standing alone of an organ.

Monosi'tia. (Μόνος; σίτος, grain, food. F. *monositie*; I. *monosizia*; S. *monosicia*.) The habit of taking food but once a day.

Monoso'mian. (Μόνος; σῶμα, the body. F. *monosomien*.) A double monster having a single body apparently formed by the division of a single embryo.

Mon'ospasm. (Μόνος; σπάσμα, a convulsion. G. *Einzelkrampf*.) A term applied by Hughlings Jackson to epileptiform seizures in which the spasm, commencing unilaterally, is throughout the attack confined to the same side.

Also, applied to spasm confined to one area, in like manner to monoplegia, but produced by a slighter lesion of the centre.

Monosperm. (Μόνος; σπέρμα, seed.) A plant which produces one-seeded fruit only.

Monosper'mal. Same as *Monospermatus*.

Monosper'matous. (Μόνος, single; σπέρμα, seed. F. *monosperme*; I. *monospermo*; S. *monospermo*; G. *einsamig*.) Having only one seed; one-seeded.

Monosper'mic. The same as *Monospermatous*.

Monosper'mous. Same as *Monospermatous*.

Monosporog'ony. (Μόνος, single; σπόρος, seed; γόνος, race. G. *Keimzellenbildung*.) The form of asexual reproduction in which a single cell detaches itself from the adjoining cells of an organism, increases by division, and forms a multicellular organism.

Monosporous. (Μόνος; σπόρος, seed. F. *monosporé*; G. *einsporig*.) Applied to any conceptacle of a cryptogamous plant which contains but a single sporule.

Monostach'yous. (Μόνος; στάχυς, an ear of corn. F. *monostachyé*; G. *einährig*.) Applied to plants the flowers of which are disposed in but one spike.

Monoste'arin. (Μόνος.) C₂₁H₄₂O₄. A stearic ether of glycerin. It may be prepared artificially by heating stearic acid with glycerin.

Monos'tichous. (Μόνος; στίχος, a row.) In a single row. Ray Lankester's term

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for the Arthropod eye in which the retina-cells are divided into an inner retinal and an outer vitreous layer.

Monostig'matous. (Μόνος; stigma. F. *monostigmaté*.) Applied to a plant, to an ovary, or to a style which has but one stigma.

Monos'toma. (Μόνος; στόμα, a mouth.) A Family of *Trematoda* having one sucker only, and that at the anterior part of the body.

Monostom'atous. (Μόνος; στόμα, a mouth. F. *monostome*; I. *monostomo*; S. *monostomo*; G. *einmaulig*.) Having but one mouth or opening.

Monostom'ea. (Μόνος; στόμα.) An Order of the Subclass *Discophora* with single polypite and central mouth.

Monos'tomous. See *Monostomatous*.

Monostom'um. (Μόνος; στόμα, a mouth.) A genus of sexually mature trematode worms.

M. aff'nē, Leidy. (L. *affinis*, that is neighbouring.) Found in the cystic duct of *Fiber zibethicus*, Cuv.

M. alvea'tum, Mehlis. (L. *alveatus*, hollowed out.) Found in the intestine of *Anser cinereus*, Meyer.

M. as'perum, Vaillant. (L. *asper*, rough.) Found encapsuled beneath the skin of *Siren lacertina*, L.

M. attenua'tum, Rud. (L. part. of *attenuo*, to make thin.) Found in the cæcum of *Ascolopax gallinago*, L.

M. biparti'tum, Wedl. (L. *bis*, twice; *partitus*, part. of *partio*, to divide.) Found in the branchia of *Thynnus vulgaris*, Cuv.

M. capitella'tum, Rud. (L. *capitellum*, a small head.) Found in the intestine of *Scomber scombrus*, L.

M. caryophylli'num, Zed. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree.) Found in the intestine of *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, Stichling.

M. cochlearifor'mē, Rud. (L. *cochlea*, a snail shell; *forma*, likeness.) Found in the intestine of *Barbus fluviatilis*, Agass.

M. constrict'um, Dies. (L. *constrictus*, part. *constringo*, to bind.) Found in the eye of *Abramis brama*.

M. cor'nu, Rud. (L. *cornu*, a horn.) Found in the intestine of *Fulica atra*, L.

M. crenula'tum, Rud. (Low L. *crenulatus*, having an excised or wavy border.) Found in the intestine of *Lusciola phoenicurus*, L.

M. cymbium, Dies. (L. *cymbium*, a small drinking vessel.) Found in the œsophagus of *Himantopus Wilsonii*, Temm.

M. delica'tulum, Dies. (L. dim. of *delicatus*, dainty.) Found in the intestine of *Emys lutraria*, Bp.

M. delphi'ni, Blainville. (L. *delphinus*, a dolphin.) Found encapsuled in the fat of a species of *Delphinus*.

M. du'bium, Cobbold. (L. *dubius*, doubtful.) Found encapsuled in the peritoneum of *Gasterosteus spinachia*, L.

M. dujo'nis, Leuckart. Found in the Eustachian tube of the dugong, *Halicore cetacea*, Illig.

M. echinos'tomum, Dies. (Έχινος, the sea urchin; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in the intestine of *Cathartis aura*, Temm.

M. ellip'ticum, Rud. (Έλλειψις, a leaving out, an ellipse.) Found in the lungs of *Rana esculenta*, Lin.

M. expan'sum, Creplin. (L. *expansus*, part. of *expando*, to spread out.) Found in the intestine of *Pandion haliaëtus*, Cuv.

M. fa'ba, Brems. (L. *faba*, a bean.) Found in a swelling of the skin of *Ficedula sibilatrix*, Bechst.

M. filari'num, van Bened. Found on the branchiæ of *Sciæna umbra*, Cuv.

M. fi'tum, Dujardin. (L. *filum*, a thread.) Found in the intestine of *Scomber scombrus*, Linn.

M. fla'vum, Mehlis. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) Found in the œsophagus and thoracic cavity of *Anas guliginosa*.

M. galea'tum, Rud. (L. part. *galeo*, to cover with a helmet.) Found in the intestine of *Lichia glauca*, Cuv.

M. gemella'tum, Steenstrup. (L. *gemellus*, a twin.) Found encapsuled in the branchiæ of *Mugil auratus*, Risso.

M. grac'ilē, Rud. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Found in the abdomen of *Osmerus eperlanus*, Cuv.

M. hippocre'pidis, Diesing. Found in the large intestine of *Hydrocherus capybara*, Exleben.

M. hys'trix, Molin. (L. *hystrix*, the porcupine.) Found in the intestine of *Rana esculenta*, Lin.

M. incom'modum, Leidy. (L. *incommodus*, disagreeable.) Found in the fauces of *Alligator mississippiensis*, Gray.

M. lanceola'tum, Wedl. (L. *lanceolatus*, armed with a point.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Himantopus melanopterus*, Meyer.

M. lent'is, Van Nordmann. (L. *lens*, the lens of the eye. F. *monostome du cristallin*.) Found in the lens of the eye of *Homo sapiens*, Linn.

M. lep'oris, Rudolphi. (L. *lepus*, a hare.) Found in the mesentery of *Lepus variabilis*, Pallas.

M. liguloi'deum, Diesing. (L. *ligula*, a strap; Gr. *είδος*, form.) Found in the ventriculus of *Vastres Cuvieri*, C. V.

M. macros'tomum, Rud. (Μακρός, large; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in the intestine of *Larus ridibundus*, Lin.

M. maren'ulæ, Rudolphi. Found in the capsule of the stomach of *Coregonus albulæ*, L.

M. mol'lē, Leidy. (L. *mollis*, soft.) Found in the lung of *Sternotherus odoratus*, Gray.

M. mutab'ilē, Zed. (L. *mutabilis*, changeable.) Found in the nictitating membrane of *Faleo hamatus*, Illiger, and in the nasal fossæ, peritoneal cavities, intestines, and other organs of aquatic birds. The ciliated embryo contains within its body another parasite like a *Redia*.

M. orbicula'rē, Rud. (L. *orbiculus*, a small disc.) Found in the intestine of *Box salpa*, Cuv.

M. orna'tum, Leidy. (L. part. *orno*, to adorn.) Found in the abdomen of *Rana pipiens*, Gmel.

M. ova'tum, Molin. (L. *ovum*, an egg.) Found in the intestine of *Crex pratensis*, Bechst.

M. petasa'tum, Deslongchamps. (L. *petasatus*, provided with a travelling cap.) Found in the intestine and cæcum of *Hæmatopus ostralegus*, L.

M. plica'tum, Creplin. (L. part. *plico*,

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to fold.) Found in the cesophagus and intestine of *Balana mysticetus*, L.

M. præmorsum, Van Nordmann. (L. part. *præmordeo*, to bite at the end.) Found in the branchiæ of *Abramis brama*, C. V.

M. prismaticum, Zed. (L. *prisma*, a prism.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Corvus frugilegus*, L.

M. renicapitè, Leidy. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *caput*, the head.) Found in the intestine of *Dermatochelys coriacea*, St.

M. reticulârè, Van Beneden. (L. *reticulum*, a little net.) Found in the intestine of *Chelone mydas*, Cuv.

M. spirâlè, Diesing. (L. *spira*, a coil.) Found in the intestine of *Chelonoides tabulatus*, Fitzinger.

M. sulcatum, Rudolphi. (L. *sulcatus*, part. of *sulco*, to furrow.) Found in the intestine of *Pipa americana*, Laur.

M. trigonocephalum, Rud. (Τρίγωνον, a triangle; κέφαλη, the head.) Found in the intestine of *Chelone mydas*, Cuv.

M. ventricosum, Rud. (L. *venter*, the belly.) Found in the intestine of *Lusciola luscina*, L.

M. vespertilio'nis, Rudolphi. Found in the intestine of *Vesperugo noctula*, Keys and Blas.

Monostyleous. The same as *Monostylous*.

Monostylous. (Μόνος, single; *style*. F. *monostyle*; G. *eingriffelig*.) Applied to an ovary which bears but one style.

Monosymmetric. Same as *Monosymmetrical*.

M. system. Same as *Monoclinic system*.

Monosymmetrical. (Μόνος; συμμετρία, due proportion. G. *monosymmetrisch*.) Applied to flowers and other parts of plants which can be divided into two exactly symmetrical halves in one plane only.

Monosymphysogynia. (Μόνος; σύμφυσις, a growing together; γυνή, a female. F. *monosymphysogynie*.) Applied by A. Richard to those Monocotyledones which have the ovary adherent.

Monothalamæ. (Μόνος; θάλαμος, a chamber. F. *monothalamées*.) Lamarck's term for those *Cephalopoda* which have but one unicellular shell.

Also, a Division of *Foraminifera*, having a shell containing a simple cavity only.

Monothalamic. (Μόνος; θάλαμος.) A term applied to a fruit which is formed from a single flower.

Monothalamous. (Μόνος; θάλαμος. F. *monothalamé*.) Single-chambered. Applied to univalve shells which contain but one cavity; and to *Foraminifera*, which possess only one chamber.

Monothalloid. (Μόνος; θαλλός, a young shoot; είδος, form. G. *unzertheiltförmig*.) Having a single or an undivided thallus.

Monotham'noïd. (Μόνος; θαμνός, a shrub.) Same as *Monothalloïd*.

Monothecal. (Μόνος; θήκη, a case.) Having only one compartment.

Monotheleous. (Μόνος; θηλή, a nipple. F. *monothèle*; G. *einbrustwartig*.) Allman's term for those plants of which the flower contains but a simple ovary.

Monothion'ic acid. (Μόνος; θείου, brimstone. G. *Monothionigesäure*.) H₂SO₃. A yellow, powerfully reducing, very unstable fluid, obtained by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on iron or zinc, with exclusion of air.

Monothyrous. (Μόνος; θύρα, a door. F. *monothyre*.) Employed to designate shells consisting of only one valve.

Monotic. (Μόνος, single; οὖς, the ear.) Belonging to, or possessing, only one ear.

Monotocus. (Μόνος; τόκος, a bringing forth.) Fruiting or bearing offspring only once.

Monot'omous. (Μόνος; τομή, section.) Cleaving in one direction only.

Monotremata. (Μόνος; τρήμα, a hole. F. *monotrèmes*; G. *Kloakenthiere*.) An Order of the Division *Aplentalia*, of the Class *Mammalia*, having only one external opening or vent, the cloaca, for the semen, urine, and excrements, jaw beak-like and without true teeth, mammary gland without a nipple, no marsupium, and no corpus callosum.

Monotrematous. Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Monotremata*.

Mon'otreme. (F. *monotreme*.) A member of the *Monotremata*.

Monotrid'yms. (Μόνος, single; τριδύμος, threefold. F. *monotridyme*.) A monster fetus born with three bodies.

Monotrocha. (Μόνος; τροχός, a wheel. F. *monotroques*; G. *Einradige*.) Applied by Ehrenberg to those *Rotifera* in which the cilia form a simple and complete crown.

Monotropæ. (Μόνος; τρόπος, a turn. G. *Ohnblatt*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Monotropaceæ*.

M. hypop'itys, L. (Υπό, under; πίτυς, the pine. G. *Schneerwurz*, *Waldwurz*, *Fichtenspargel*.) A plant used in Sweden to cure cough in cattle and sheep. It contains some salicylic acid.

M. unifl'ora, Linn. (L. *unus*, one; *flor*, a flower.) Indian pipe, corpse plant, fit root. An American plant. The dried root has been administered in epilepsy. The juice, mixed with water, is useful in cases of ophthalmia as a topical application.

Monotropæ'ceæ. (Μόνος, single; τρόπος, a turn. G. *ohnblattartige Gewächse*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Ericales*, being scale-leaved plants parasitic on firs, with more or less distinct inferior sepals; four to five petals; hypogynous stamens twice as many as the petals; two-celled, longitudinally-dehiscing anthers; superior ovary, four to five-celled at the base, one-celled with five parietal placentæ at the apex; capsular fruit with loculicidal dehiscence; numerous seeds, having a minute embryo at the apex of fleshy albumen.

Monotypic. Same as *Monotypous*.

Monotypous. (Μόνος, single; τύπος, a type. F. *monotype*; G. *mit ein Vorbild*.) Of one type.

Applied to genera the species of which are very similar, and form a distinct type.

Monovalent. (Μόνος; L. *valeo*, to be worth.) Having power to enter in combination in single atoms only.

M. elements. (L. *elementum*, a first principle. G. *einwerthige Körper*.) Those chemical elements which possess only one combining unit, such as hydrogen, chlorine, and sodium.

MONOVARIAN—MONSTER.

Monovarian. (Μόνος; ovarium. F. *monovarien.*) Relating to one ovary only.

Monoxide. (Μόνος, single; oxide.) A compound containing one atom only of oxygen combined with one of metal.

Monoxybenzol. (Μόνος.) The same as *Carbolic acid*.

Monozo'a. (Μόνος; ζῷον, an animal.) A Division of *Radiolaria*, according to Hæckel, having a single central capsule. Same as *Monocyttaria*.

Monozoic. (Μόνος; ζῷον, an animal. F. *monozoïque.*) Applied to animals which live isolated and independent and not in a condition of aggregation.

Monozoicity. (Μόνος; ζῷον. F. *monozoicité.*) The condition of being *Monozoic*.

Monrepos. France, département de la Gironde. A cold chalybeate water.

Monro, Alexander. Monro primus. A Scotch surgeon, born in London in 1697, was Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and died in 1767.

M., foramen of. See *Foramen of Monro*. This foramen was previously described by Vieussens.

M., sulcus of. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow.) A slight depression on the wall of the third ventricle of the brain, just below the habenula of the pineal gland. It extends from the aqueduct of Sylvius to the foramen of Monro.

Monro, Alexander. Monro secundus. A Scotch anatomist, born in Edinburgh in 1733, died in 1817.

Monro, Alexander. Monro tertius. A Scotch anatomist, born in Edinburgh in 1773, died in 1859.

Monroe hot spring. United States of America, Arizona, Maricopa County. A thermal water, having a temperature of 150° F. to 160° F. (65·55° C. to 71·11° C.), and used for bathing.

Mons. (L. *mons*, probably from root of *mineo*, to project. F. *mont*; I. *montagna*, *monte*; S. *monte*; G. *Berg*.) A mountain.

Also, the same as *Monticulus*.

M. pubis. (L. *pubes*, the private parts.) The eminence in front of the body and horizontal ramus of the os pubis in the male.

M. veneris. (*Venus*, the goddess of love. F. *mont de Vénus*; I. *monte di Venere*; S. *monte de Venus*; G. *Schamberg*, *Schamhügel*, *Schossbügel*.) The triangular eminence in the upper and anterior part of the pubes of women, between the hypogastrium above and the vulva below. The term is sometimes applied to the corresponding part of the male.

Monsa'o. Portugal, province of Minho. Thermal indifferent waters, from three sources, having a temperature of 31·75° C. to 43° C. (89·15° F. to 109·4° F.)

Mon'sel's salt. The basic ferric sulphate formed in the *Liquor ferri subsulphatis*.

M.'s solution. The *Liquor ferri subsulphatis*, U.S. Ph.

Monsonia. (Lady Anne Monson.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Geraniaceæ*.

M. ova'ta. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Keita. A plant growing at the Cape of Good Hope. The root and herb are astringent, and are useful in the treatment of dysentery.

Monsoon'. (I. *monsone*; Malay *músim*; Ar. *mausim*, a season; but it may have come through S. *monzon*, or Port. *monção*, or *monsão*.

F. *mousson*; G. *Monsum*, *Passatwind*.) The Arabic name given to the periodically alternating summer and winter winds on the shores of the Indian Ocean. In India the winter wind is the north-east monsoon, whilst the summer wind is the south-west monsoon. The direction of the south-west wind is due to the low pressure of the air in the centre of Asia in summer, which causes a great indraught towards this area and a consequent reversal of the ordinary course of the trade wind.

Mon'ster. (Mid. E. *monstre*; F. *monstre*; from L. *monstrum*, that which points out, a portent, a misshapen or unnatural thing; from *monéo*, to cause to think; from Aryan root *man*, to think. I. *mostro*; S. *monstruo*; G. *Ungeheuer*, *Missgeburt*.) An unnatural production; a plant or an animal of misshapen form.

M., acar'diac. ('A, neg.; καρδία, the heart.) A monster foetus without a heart.

M., acephalic. ('A, neg.; κεφαλή, the head.) A monster foetus without a head.

M., acor'mous. ('A, neg.; κόρμος, the trunk of a tree.) A monster consisting of a misshapen head with only a rudimentary trunk.

M., amor'phous. ('A, neg.; μορφή, form.) A monster consisting only of a formless mass without head or limbs.

M., anencephalic. ('Αν, neg.; εγκέφαλος, the brain.) A monster foetus possessing no brain and no cranial vault, but a face.

M., autosi'tous. (Αὐτόσιτος, bringing one's own provisions. F. *monstre autosite*.) One which is capable of independent life after birth.

M., autosi'tous, doub'le. (Αὐτόσιτος. F. *monstre double autositaire*.) A double monster, each individual being capable of independent life after birth.

M., celosomatic. (Κήλη, a rupture; σῶμα, the body.) One in which there is almost complete eversion of the viscera, from defect of the abdominal wall.

M., compound. (F. *monstre composé*.) One in which there are the complete or incomplete elements of more than one individual.

M., cyclocephalic. (Κεφαλή, the head.) Same as *Cyclops*.

M., cyphoscoliotic. (Κύφος, a hump; σκολίωσις, crookedness.) One with a forward, as well as a lateral, curvature of the spine.

M., dicephalo-diso'matous. (Δίς, twice; κεφαλή, the head; δίς; σῶμα, the body.) A double monster having two distinct heads and two bodies united by some part.

M., dicephalous. (Δίς, twice; κεφαλή, the head.) One with two heads.

M., diso'matous. (Δίς; σῶμα, the body.) One with a single head and two bodies.

M., doub'le. (F. *monster double*.) One in which there is a reduplication of certain organs or parts which are derived from two individuals. They proceed from one blastodermic vesicle only, two primitive grooves being formed.

M., ectomelic. (Εκτρωμα, the product of an abortion; μέλος, a limb.) One in which a limb or more is aborted in development.

M., endocymatic. (Ενδον, within; κύμα, the foetus in the womb.) A double parasitic monster within which parts of one or more parasites are enclosed.

M., eusomphalic. (Εὖ, well; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) A double autositous monster, of which each foetus has a separate umbilicus.

MONSTERA—MONSTROSITY.

M., exencephalic. (Ἐξ, out; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) One in which the brain is to a great extent exposed from defect of the cranial wall.

M., head'less. Same as *M., acephalic*.

M., hemicephalic. (Ἡμισύς, half; κεφαλή, the head.) A monster fetus in which the head is very defective.

M., heteralien. (Ἑτερος, other; *L. alienus*, foreign. *F. monstre heteralien*.) A double parasitic monster in which the parasitic fetus is attached to the chief fetus at some distance from its umbilicus, and is fed indirectly by the same cord.

M., heterotypic. (Ἑτερος, other; τύπος, the original type of a thing. *F. monstre heterotypien*.) A double parasitic monster in which the parasitic fetus is suspended from the anterior abdominal wall of the chief fetus, and is supplied by its umbilical cord.

M., monocephalic. (Μόνος, single; κεφαλή, the head.) A double autositous monster with a single head only.

M., monomphalic. (Μόνος; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) A double autositous monster in which the two fetuses have only a single umbilicus.

M., monosomatic. (Μόνος; σῶμα, the body.) A double autositous monster in which two bodies are almost completely fused, but the heads remain separate.

M., mylacephalic. (Μύλη, a mill; κεφαλή, the head.) Same as *M., amorphous*.

M., omphalositous. (ὀμφαλός, the navel; σίτος, food. *F. monstre omphalosite*.) One which is unable to live a separate existence, but must be fed from its mother by means of the umbilical cord.

M., otocephalic. (Ὦς, the ear; κεφαλή, the head.) One in which the ears converge towards each other, and sometimes are united in the median line.

M., parasitic. (Παράσιτος, one living at the expense of another. *F. monstre parasitique*.) A double monstrosity in which a very imperfect individual is attached to a better developed individual.

M., parasitic, double. (Παράσιτος. *F. monstre double parasitaire*.) A double monster, one of which is fed by the circulation of the other.

M., polygnathic. (Πολύς, many; γνάθος, the jaw.) A double parasitic fetus in which the parasite is attached to the upper or lower jaw of the chief fetus.

M., polymelic. (Πολύς; μέλος, a limb.) A double parasitic fetus in which one or more limbs of the parasite are attached to the chief fetus.

M., pseudencephalic. (Ψευδής, false; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) One in which the cranial vault is absent, and a small mass, composed of blood-vessels and nervous tissue, takes the place of the brain.

M., simple. (*F. monstre simple, m. unitaire*.) One whose organs are solely those of one individual.

M., symmelic. (Σύμ, for σύν, together; μέλος, a limb.) One in which the two lower extremities are more or less united.

M., syncephalic. (Σύν; κεφαλή, the head.) A double autositous monster in which the two fetuses are joined by imperfect fusion of the two heads, the bodies remaining separate.

M., synsomatic. (Σύν; σῶμα, the body.) A double autositous monster in which the two bodies are imperfectly fused, but the heads are separate.

M., triplet. (*L. triplex*, threefold.) A rare form of monstrosity in which some of the constituent parts of the body are treble.

Monstera. (*L. monstrum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orothaceae*.

M. Adansonii. Hab. Brazil. Used as a caustic.

M. pertusa. (*L. pertusus*, that has a hole.) Hab. West Indies. Leaves used as a rubefacient in dropsy.

Monstra. Nominative plural of *Monstrum*.

M. abundantia. (*L. abundantia*, fullness.) See *Monstrosity by excess*.

M. anakatadidyma. (Ἀνά, forwards; κατά, downwards; ἴδιμος, double.) The double monsters in which the two individuals are each connected with the other by the thorax, with the faces turned to each other or side by side.

M. deficientia. (*L. deficientia*, want.) See *Monstrosity by defect*.

M. duplicia. (*L. duplex*, double. *G. Doppelmissbildungen*.) Monsters produced by the junction of two individuals.

M. duplicia anadidyma. (*L. duplex*; *Gr. ἀνά*, forwards; ἴδιμος, double.) The double monsters in which the two individuals are each connected with the other by the head, the connection stretching more or less towards the lower part of the body.

M. duplicia katadidyma. (*L. duplex*; *Gr. κατά*, downwards; ἴδιμος, double.) The double monsters in which the two individuals are each connected with the other by the lower part of the sacrum, the connection stretching more or less towards the head.

M. per defectum. (*L. per*, by; *defectus*, a failing.) See *Monstrosity by defect*.

M. per excessum. (*L. per*; *excessus*, part. of *excedo*, to go beyond.) See *Monstrosity by excess*.

M. per fabricam alienam. (*L. per*; *fabrica*, a skilful production; *alienus*, belonging to another person.) Förster's term for the class of monsters in which the viscera of the chest or abdomen are misplaced with their accompanying vascular defects, and those in which there is malformation of the genital apparatus.

M. trigemina. (*L. trigeminus*, three born at a birth.) See *Monster, triplet*.

M. triplica. (*L. triplex*, threefold.) See *Monster, triplet*.

Monstriferous. (*L. monstrum*; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing, or producing, *Monsters*.

Monstrositas. See *Monstrosity*.

Monstrosities. Plural of *Monstrosity*.

M., emmenic. (Ἐμμηνα, the menses.) Raciborski's term for those females who menstruate in infancy.

Monstrosity. (*Monster. F. monstruosité*; *I. monstruosita*; *S. monstruosidad*; *G. Unförmlichkeit, Monstrosität*.) The condition of being a *Monster*.

Also, the same as *Monster*.

M. by defect. (*F. monstruosité par défaut*.) That which results from the arrest of growth of organs or parts of organs.

M. by excess. (*F. monstruosité par excès*.) That which results from certain parts of the body being of disproportionate size.

MONSTRUM—MONTE.

M. by inclusion. (F. *monstruosité par inclusion*.) A rare form of monstrosity in which one body is included either wholly or partially within another.

M. by perversion. (G. *Irrungsbildungen*.) Same as *Monstra per fabricam alienam*.

Monstrum. See *Monster*.

M. aberrantium. (L. *aberro*, to go astray.) The same as *M. per fabricam alienam*.

M. abundantium. (L. *abundantia*, fulness.) The same as *Monstrosity by excess*.

M. alien'tium. (L. *alieno*, to make one person or thing another.) A monster containing the parts of another.

M. deficientium. (L. *deficio*, to fail.) The same as *Monstrosity by defect*.

M. per defectum. (L. *per*, by; *defectus*, a failing or disappearance.) The same as *Monstrosity by defect*.

M. per excessum. (L. *excessus*, projecting beyond a certain limit.) The same as *Monstrosity by excess*.

M. per fabricam alienam. (L. *per*; *fabrica*, the workshop of an artisan; *alienus*, belonging to another person.) See *Monstra per fabricam alienam*.

Monstruositas. (L. *monstruosus*, monstrous. F. *monstruosité*; I. *monstruosita*; G. *Missbildung*.) Same as *Monstrosity*.

Monsummano. Italy, province of Lucca. A thermal indifferent, mineral spring, in a grotto, the air temperature near the entrance being about 20° C. (68° F.), in a further chamber about 25° C. (77° F.), and at the end about 33° C. (91·4° F.); the water in the front chamber being 28° C. (82·4° F.), and in the further one 32° C. (89·6° F.) The grotto is used for vapour baths in rheumatic pains, especially sciatica, in bronchial catarrh, in asthma, in malarial diseases, and in some syphilitic affections.

Mont de Marsan. France, département des Landes, ten leagues from Dax. The spring is chalybeate.

Mont-Dore. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme, in a valley 3400 feet above sea-level. There are very many sources of different temperatures, but eight groups solely are employed, *La Madeleine* and *Raymond* for drinking, the rest for baths; the waters are feebly mineralised, being weakly alkaline, containing some small amount of iron, and arseniate of sodium in very minute quantities. *Source César* and *Source Caroline* have a temperature of 47·7° C. (117·86° F.), and are used for baths. *Source du Pavillon, de Saint Jean*, and *du Grand Bain*, have a temperature of 44° C. (111·2° F.), and are used for baths. *Source Madeleine*, now called *Source Bertrand*, is used for drinking; it has a temperature of 44·9° C. (112·82° F.), and contains sodium bicarbonate ·5352 gramme, potassium bicarbonate ·0309, traces of bicarbonates of rubidium, cesium, and lithium, calcium bicarbonate ·3423, magnesium bicarbonate ·1757, iron bicarbonate ·0207, traces of manganese bicarbonate, sodium chloride ·3685, sodium sulphate ·0664, sodium arseniate ·0009, traces of borate, iodide, and fluoride of sodium, silica ·1654, alumina ·0112, and traces of organic matter in 1000 grammes; it also contains 177·69 c.c. of carbonic acid gas, and 8·64 c.c. of nitrogen; this more or less represents the constitution of the other springs. *Source Raymond* is used for drinking; it has a temperature of 44·5° C. (112·1° F.), and contains the most iron. *Source*

Rigny is used for baths, and has a temperature of 42·7° C. (108·86° F.) *Source Boyer* is reserved for export, and has a temperature of 43·3° C. (109·94° F.) *Source Pigeon* has a temperature of 38° C. (100·4° F.) *Source St. Marguerite* has a temperature of 10·5° C. (50·9° F.) The waters are employed as general and local baths and gargles, in liquid, in spray, and in vapour; and they are drunk either pure or with milk, or syrup of marshmallow, or infusion of lime flowers. They are used in chronic bronchial catarrh, in most affections of the mucous membrane of the throat, in some forms of asthma, and in pulmonary phthisis, in gastro-intestinal catarrh, in uterine affections, in rheumatism, and in sciatica and neuralgias caused by cold and damp. The treatment occupies fifteen to twenty days. The season lasts from the middle of June to the middle of September.

Mont-Louis. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales. A mild chalybeate water.

Montachiqué. Portugal, province of Estramadura. A chalybeate water.

Montafia. Italy, province of Alexandria. A cold sulphur water.

Montagnæa. A Genus of the Group *Helianthacea*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. florabunda. La Llav. (L. *flos*, a flower; *abundus*, copious.) A Mexican plant. A decoction of the leaves and the juice are employed to hasten labour.

M. tomento'sa. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing or cushioning.) A Mexican plant employed similarly to *M. florabunda*.

Montaigut. See *Grandeyrol*.

Montalce'to. Italy, in Tuscany. Earthy saline chalybeate waters, from several sources, having a temperature of 34° C. (93·2° F.)

Montanin. (F. *montanine*.) An alkaloidal substance said to have been discovered by Van Mons in the bark of a new species of cinchona, called *Cinchona montana* or *Exostemma floribundum*.

Montbarri. Switzerland, canton of Fribourg, near Gruyère. A calcic sulphate spring, used in rheumatic and cutaneous diseases.

Montbrison. France, département de la Loire, fifteen leagues from Lyons. Three cold springs, containing sodium carbonate and a little iron, used in dyspepsia, dysuria, and hepatic colic.

Montbrun. France, département de la Drôme. A cold calcium sulphide spring, containing a remarkable quantity of hydrogen sulphide, 27·54 in 10,000 volumes. Used in skin diseases and mucous catarrhs.

Montbuy, Caldas de. Same as *Caldas de Mombuy*.

Montcel. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme. A cold mineral spring, containing some carbonate of soda. Used in digestive troubles.

Montchan'son. France, département du Cantal. A chalybeate water.

Mont'è Alce'to. Italy, in Tuscany, in the valley of Arbia. The waters effervesce, and have a temperature of 22° C. (71·6° F.) to 34° C. (93·2° F.) They contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, and magnesia, with a very little iron.

Mont'è Alfe'o. Italy, province of Pavia. An athermal sulphur water, containing sulphates and carbonates of calcium and magne-

sium, a minute quantity of calcium hyposulphite, with much hydrogen sulphide and some carbonic acid and nitrogen. Used in chronic catarrhs of the several mucous tracts, and in skin diseases.

Montè Amia'ta. Italy. Athermal chalybeate waters, from several sources, some containing hydrogen sulphide.

Montè-Calvario. Spain. An athermal purgative water, containing sodium sulphate, with sulphates of magnesium and potassium.

Montè-gro'to. Italy, province of Padua. Sodæ chloride waters, having a temperature of 65° C. (149° F.) to 76° C. (168·8° F.) It is near to *Abano*, and the waters are similarly employed. The Mons ægrotans of olden times.

Montè grotto. Same as *Monte grotto*.

Montè Orto'nè. Italy, province of Padua. Thermal sodium chloride waters, having a temperature of 63° C. (145·4° F.)

Montè Pere'go. Italy, in the comune of Rodigo. An athermal chalybeate water.

Montè Rotun'do. Italy, in Tuscany. An earthy chalybeate water.

Montebello springs. Same as *Newbury springs*.

Montebrasite. A mineral which contains lithium phosphate.

Montecatini. Italy, in Tuscany, near Lucca, 280 metres above sea-level. The waters contain chiefly sodium chloride, with a minute quantity of iron and traces of iodides and bromides; they arise from many sources, varying in temperature from 17° C. (62·6° F.) to 29·75° C. (85·55° F.) They are used for drinking and for bathing in its various forms in liver diseases, lymphatism, scrofula, chronic mucous catarrh, dysentery, especially the *Sorgenta delle Torretta*, and in skin diseases.

Montefiasco'ne. Italy, province of Rome. A thermal sulphur water.

Monteg'gia, Giovanni Battis'ta. An Italian surgeon, was Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Milan, born in Laveno on the Lago Maggiore in 1762, and died in 1815.

M.'s dislocation. A dislocation of the upper extremity of the femur, in which the limb is everted, the head of the bone lying near the anterior superior spine of the ilium.

Montégut-ségla. France, département de la Haute-Garonne. An athermal chalybeate water.

Montemay'or y Bejar. Spain, province of Cáceres, at the foot of the Matagatos mountain chain, about fifty miles from Salamanca. The waters are warm, having a temperature of 42° C. (107·6° F.), and sulphurous. They have a stimulating action, which is useful in certain forms of skin disease, in rheumatic disorders, and in mucous catarrhs.

Montesano springs. United States, Missouri, Jefferson County. Mineral waters from ten sources, one of which contains calcium carbonate 71·45 grains, magnesium carbonate 14·05, calcium sulphate 32·37, sodium hyposulphite ·747, sodium sulphite ·339, sodium chloride 365·11, potassium chloride 16·37, magnesium chloride 35·91, magnesium iodide ·852, and silica ·51 grain in a gallon, with carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Montfer'rand. Same as *Rennes-les-bains*.

Montgol'fier, Jo'seph Mich'el.

A French physicist, born at Vidalon-lez-Annonay, died at Balaruc in 1810.

M.'s rule. A rule relating to the calculation of the rate of movement of streams of air, and thus expressed: fluids pass through an orifice in a partition with a velocity equal to that which a body would attain in falling through a height equal to the difference in depth of the fluid on the two sides of the partition.

Montgomery white sulphur springs. United States of America, Virginia, Montgomery County. Sulphur springs.

Montgomery, William Feth'erston. An Irish physician, born 1797, died 1859.

M.'s cups. The dilated canals of the uterine tubular glands seen as minute projections on the outer surface of an aborted ovum at an early stage; on section minute cavities filled with a milky fluid are exposed.

M.'s glands. (*G. Montgomery'sche Drüsen.*) The sebaceous glands of the areola of the nipple which undergo hypertrophy in pregnancy. According to some, they are accessory milk-glands; and, according to others, they are rudimentary nipples; Sappey says that they communicate with a galactophorous duct. They increase in size during pregnancy.

M.'s tubercles. (*L. tuberculum*, a small hump.) Same as *M.'s glands*.

Month. (*Mid. E. moneth*; *Sax. monaþ*, from *mona*, the moon. *F. mois*; *I. mese*; *S. mes*; *G. Monat.*) The period of the moon's revolution; being twenty-eight days, this is the lunar month. The calendar month is longer in order that twelve periods may occur in the year.

M., calendar. (*L. kalendarium*, an account-book of interest due to money changers on the *Kalende*, or first day of each month; an almanac.) The twelfth part of a year, unequally divided into one month, February, of 28 days, or in leap-year 29; four of 30 days, April, June, September, and November; and seven of 31 days, January, March, May, July, August, October, and December.

M., lu'nar. (*L. luna*, the moon.) The month of twenty-eight days, reckoning from change to change of the moon. This, the usual signification, is not quite correct, the time which the moon takes to travel round the earth and return to its original position being 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2 seconds.

Monthly. (*Month. F. mensuel*; *I. mensile*; *S. mensual*; *G. monatlich.*) Occurring each month.

M. cours'es. A term for the *Menses*.

M. ill'ness. A term for the *Menses*.

M. nurse. The attendant on a woman during and after delivery.

M. periods. A term for the *Menses*.

Monticulous. (*L. mons*, a mountain; *colo*, to inhabit. *F. monticule.*) Living or growing on mountains.

Monticulus. (*L. monticulus*; dim. of *mons*, a mountain. *F. monticule.*) A small mountain; a small elevation.

M. cer'ebelli. (*L. cerebellum*, the little brain. *F. monticule*; *I. monticello*; *G. Berg.*) The central projecting portion of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

M. ven'eri. The *Mons veneris*.

Montig'enuous. (*L. mons*; *geno*, for *gigno*, to beget.) Produced, or living, on a mountain.

Montionē di Piombino. Italy, in Tuscany. Earthy waters, having a temperature of 35° C. (95° F.), used in rheumatic affections and skin diseases.

Montli'gnon. France, département de Seine-et-Oise. Cold bicarbonated chalybeate waters.

Montm'rail. France, département de Vaucluse. Mineral springs, one of which contains sulphur, and has a temperature of 16° C. (60·8° F.); another, Eau Verte, contains sodium and magnesium sulphate, is bitter and purgative, and has a temperature of 16·5° C. (61·7° F.); and a third is chalybeate.

Montmorot. France, near to the baths of Lons-le-Saunier. A cold saline water, containing sodium chloride 180·33 grammes, magnesium chloride 60·15, potassium chloride 20·11, potassium bromide ·55, sodium sulphate 40·8, magnesium sulphate 40·06, and potassium sulphate ·76 gramme in 1000. Used to reinforce the bathing water of *Lons-le-Saunier*.

Montner. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales. Athermal bicarbonated, weak, chalybeate waters.

Montpellier. France, chief town of the département de l'Hérault, 480 miles south of Paris. It is a health resort, beautifully situated 145 feet above the sea. The air is purer and less scorching than at Marseilles; mosquitoes are less troublesome, and the keen blasts of the mistral are less felt.

M. scam'mony. See *Scammony*, *Montpellier*.

M. tur'bith. The *Globularia alypum*.

Montpen'sier. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme. Athermal waters, containing sodium bicarbonate.

Montreux. Switzerland, a health resort on the lake of Geneva. It is recommended in cases of ulceration of the larynx and in bronchial catarrh. It is also a place where the grape-cure can be carried out.

Mont'ron. France, département de la Loire. A mild chalybeate water, containing sodium carbonate, and having a temperature of 26° C. (78·8° F.) Used as an analeptic and tonic in anæmia, dyspeptic conditions, hepatic diseases, and genito-urinary disorders.

Montser'rat. Central America. An island north-west of Guadalupe. Thermal waters of unknown composition. Used in rheumatic conditions.

Mont'vale springs. United States of America, Tennessee, Blount County. Mineral waters from three sources, one of which contains calcium carbonate 13·26 grains, iron carbonate 2·4, sodium sulphate 4·51, calcium sulphate 74·21, magnesium sulphate 12, sodium chloride 1·96, and aluminium oxide ·5 grain in a gallon. Used in dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa.

Monychous. See *Mononychous*.

Moodoo'ga oil. The oil of the seeds of *Butea frondosa*, used as an anthelmintic in India.

Mood'yville mineral springs. United States of America, Kansas, Pottawatomie County. An alkaline mineral water.

Moog'ree flower's. The flowers of *Jasminum sambac*.

Mooltan'. A district of Northern India.

M. sore. A disease endemic in this part of India. It appears to be identical with *Delhi boil*.

Moon. (Mid. E. *monē*; Sax. *mōna*; G.

Mond; Gr. *μήν*; Sans. *māsa*; from Aryan root *ma*, to measure. F. *lune*; I. *luna*; S. *luna*.) The satellite of the earth. The moon has always been supposed to have a great influence on the human body, especially in the production of insanity.

M. blind'ness. A disease commonly regarded by sailors as the result of exposure to the rays of a bright moon during sleep, but which Wells attributes to the chill produced by radiation from the eyes, the brilliancy of the moon being merely an accompaniment to the clearness of the atmosphere. See *Nyctalopia*.

M. dai'sy. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

M. flower. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

M. root. The *Botrychium lunaria*.

M. wort. The *Botrychium lunaria*.

Moon'calf. (G. *Mondkalb*.) A term for a uterine *Mole*.

Moon'ed. A term for a lunatic.

Moon'seed. The *Menispermum canadense*.

M., Cana'dian. The *Menispermum*, U.S. Ph.

M. or'der. Same as *Menispermaceæ*.

Moon'stroke. An affection believed to result from exposure to the moon, the symptoms resembling those of *Sunstroke*.

Moon'struck. Affected by the moon; a lunatic.

Moon'wort. The *Botrychium lunaria*.

Moor. (Mid. E. *more*; Sax. *mōr*; G. *Moor*, moor, bog. F. *bruyère*, lande; I. *brughiera*, landa; S. *cienaga*.) A stretch of waste, heathy land, often with boggy parts.

M. bath. (G. *Moorbad*.) Same as *Bath*, *peat*.

M. ber'ry. The *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.

M. hen. The water hen, *Gallinula chloropus*.

Also, the coot, *Fulica atra*.

M. ill. A term for inflammation of the stomach and intestines of a dysenteric character occurring in cattle.

Moore. An English surgeon, born at Tewkesbury in 1821, and now living.

M.'s test for sug'ar. Equal quantities of urine, or other suspected fluid, and of solution of potash are mixed in a test-tube and heated to boiling; if sugar be present the fluid becomes yellow, or brown, or brownish black, according to the amount of sugar present; glucic and melassic acids are formed.

Moore, Charles Hewitt. An English surgeon, born at Plymouth in 1821, died in London in 1870.

M.'s method of treating an'eu-rysm. The introduction of a coil of iron wire into the cavity of the aneurysm, which affords favourable conditions for coagulation of the blood.

Moore's springs. United States of America, Alabama, Limestone County. A sulphur water.

Moore'sburg spring. United States of America, Tennessee, Hawkins County. A chalybeate mineral water.

Moore'sville mineral springs. United States of America, Missouri, Livingstone County. Mineral waters, containing calcium bicarbonate 17·61 grains, iron bicarbonate 5·07, calcium sulphate 4·66, magnesium sulphate 1·4,

aluminium sulphate 5.2, sodium chloride 2.15, and potassium chloride 2.45 grains in a gallon.

Moor'grass. The *Potentilla anserina*.

Moor'head. The same as *Alembic*.

Moor'man well. United States of America, Michigan, Washtenaw County. Mineral waters, containing calcium carbonate 68.73 grains, potassium sulphate 42.4, calcium sulphate 210.78, magnesium sulphate 124.52, sodium sulphide 10.12, sodium chloride 1888.35, calcium chloride 172.04, magnesium chloride 158.72, magnesium bromide 13.17, and silicon dioxide 23.79 grains in a gallon, with hydrogen sulphide 32.216 cubic inches.

Moor'wort, broad-leaved. The *Andromeda mariana*.

Moos'bad. Switzerland, Canton Uri. An earthy alkaline spring.

Moose. (The West Indian name.) The Elk.

M. elm. The *Ulmus fulva*, Michaux.

Moose wood. The *Dirca palustris*.

Mop. (Of uncertain origin; either from Old F. *mappe*, a napkin; or of Celtic origin, Welsh *mop*, *mopa*; Gael. *moibeal*; Irish *moipal*, a mop.) A round mass of soft substance at the end of a stick, used for washing floors.

M.-head'ed. (F. *en tête de vadrouille*.)

A term applied to those races of men with crisp or woolly hair, which is long and bristly, and grows into a round mass on the top of the head, as in Kafirs.

Mope-eye. A term for *Myopia*.

Mophe'ta. An old name for nitrogen.

Also, the same as *Moffette*.

Mop'sical. A term for *Myopia*.

Mora'ceæ. (*Morus*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Urticales*, being trees or shrubs with milky juice; largely stipulate leaves; unisexual flowers, the male with perigynous stamens, the female with superior ovary; solitary, pendulous seeds; hooked embryo in fleshy albumen with a superior radicle.

Moræ'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Iridaceæ*.

M. chinen'sis. Lam. (*China*.) Hab. China, Japan. Decoction applied to poisoned wounds and to snake-bites.

M. coll'na. Linn. (*L. collinus*, growing on a hill.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Bulbs poisonous.

Moraine'. (F. *moraine*; probably of Teutonic origin.) The accumulation of sand and stones at the foot, or at the side, or in the middle, of a glacier.

Moral. (F. *moral*; from *L. moralis*, relating to conduct; from *mos*, manner. I. *morale*; S. *moral*; G. *moralisch*.) Relating to right and wrong.

M. faculty. The mental state enabling one to appreciate, and to act in accordance with, the principles of morals.

M. imbecill'ity. See *Imbecillity, moral*.

M. insan'ity. (G. *moralischer Wahn-sinn*.) See *Insanity, moral*.

M. sense. Same as *M. faculty*.

Morals. (F. *moral*; from *L. moralis*. F. *la morale*.) The science or doctrine which supplies rules of conduct founded on the notions of good and evil, of right and wrong. A special deduction of psychology; the basis of society; the duties of men in their social character. A distinctive feature between man, in whom it is invariably, but not always to the same extent,

developed, and animals, in which it is absent, though faint traces may be observed under the influence of a system of rewards and punishment in dogs, horses, and monkeys. It has been defined as the hygiene of the soul. The science of duty.

Morand', Sau'veur François.

A French surgeon, born in Paris in 1697, died in 1773.

M.'s collar. See *Collar, Morand's*.

M.'s spur. (F. *ergot du Morand*.) The *Hippocampus minor*.

Morass'. (Dutch *moeras*, marsh.) A swamp; a tract of boggy fen-land.

Morate. A salt of *Moric acid*.

Morba. See *Morbo*.

Morbi. Nominative plural of *Morbus*.

M. acquis'iti. (L. *acquisitus*, part. of *acquirō*, to add to.) Acquired diseases.

M. acu'ti. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Diseases which run a short course and present severe and violent symptoms.

M. acutis'simi. (L. *acutus*.) Diseases which run their course in three or four days.

M. adventit'ii. (L. *adventicius*, coming from abroad.) Diseases which are acquired after birth in contradistinction to hereditary diseases.

M. anima'ti. (L. *animo*, to make alive.) Diseases produced by parasitic animals.

M. anniversa'rii. (L. *anniversarius*, yearly.) Diseases which occur at the same time each year.

M. an'nui. (L. *annuus*, yearly.) Same as *M. anniversarij*.

M. asthen'ici. (Ἀσθενικός, weakly.) Disease characterised by weakness and loss of tone.

M. au'lici. (L. *aula*, the principal court of a Grecian house.) Diseases of the higher ranks produced by over-feeding, such as gout and corpulence.

M. cela'ti. (L. *celatus*, concealed.) Feigned diseases.

M. chron'ici. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Diseases of slow progress.

M. complica'ti. (L. *complicō*, to fold together.) Diseases which are accompanied by other diseases or by some circumstances affecting their regular progress.

M. congen'iti. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) Diseases which existed in some form at birth.

M. conjunc'ti. See *Conjuncti morbi*.

M. conna'ti. See *Connate disease*.

M. connex'i. (L. *connexus*, joined.) Same as *Conjuncti morbi*.

M. consequen'tes. (L. *consequens*, following on.) Diseases which follow some other disease.

M. constrict'o'rii. (L. *constringo*, to draw together.) Spasmodic diseases.

M. dermat'o'des. See *Dermatodes morbi*.

M. disper'si. (L. *dispersus*, part. of *dispergo*, to scatter about.) Sporadic diseases.

M. dissimula'ti. (L. *dissimulo*, to feign that a thing is not that which it is.) Feigned diseases.

M. epict'e'ti. (Ἐπίκτητος, gained in addition.) Acquired diseases.

M. evolution'is. (L. *evolutio*, an unrolling.) Diseases peculiar to the period of growth and development.

M. heredita'rii. See *Hereditary disease*.

M. homoëd'ri. See under *Homedrous*.
M. implica'ti. (L. *implicatus*, entangled.) Diseases which produce disorders in other organs.
M. implic'iti. (L. *implicatus*, part. of *implicare*, to entangle.) Same as *M. implicati*.
M. infitia'ti. (L. *infitor*, to deny.) Feigned diseases.
M. inter'ni. (L. *internus*, within.) Diseases of the internal organs.
M. nervo'si. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) Diseases of the nervous system.
M. occul'ti. (L. *occultus*, hidden.) Latent diseases.
M. perplex'i. (L. *perplexus*, entangled.) Same as *M. complicati*.
M. pseudo'lei. (Ψευδαίλος, false.) Feigned diseases.
M. recidi'vi. (L. *recidivus*, returning.) Diseases which tend to relapse.
M. recur'sus. (L. *recursus*, a running back.) Diseases which tend to relapse.
M. simula'ti. (L. *simulo*, to imitate.) Feigned diseases.
M. spar'si. (L. *sparsus*, scattered.) Same as *Sporadic diseases*.
M. spasmod'ici. See *Spasmodic diseases*.
M. subacu'ti. (L. *sub*, under; *acutus*, sharp.) Diseases which last from twenty to forty days.
M. subacutis'simi. (L. *sub*; *acutus*.) Diseases which last about a week.
Morbid. (F. *morbide*; from L. *morbidus*, sickly; from *morbus*, disease. I. *morbo*; S. *morbo*; G. *krankhaft*, *kranklich*.) Of, or belonging to, disease; unhealthy.
M. anatomy. See *Anatomy, morbid*.
M. growth. A term for a *Tumour*.
M. im'pulses. See the subheadings of *Impulse, morbid*.
M. state. The condition of a person who is depressed in spirits without apparent cause.
M. temper'ature. (F. *température morbide*.) A temperature either above or below the natural range of temperature of the healthy human body.
Morbidity. (L. *morbus*, disease. F. *morbidité*; I. *morbosità*; G. *Morbidität*.) The disposition to disease in an individual or community, as measured by the ratio of health to disease.
Morbiferous. (L. *morbus*, disease; *fero*, to bear.) Carrying, conducting, or conveying disease.
Morbific. (L. *morbus*, disease; *facio*, to make. F. *morbifique*; I. *morbifico*; G. *krankmachend*.) Inducing, or causing, disease.
Morbigenous. (L. *morbus*; *geno*, for *gigno*, to beget. F. *morbigène*.) Producing disease.
Morbility. Same as *Morbidity*.
Morbilli. (A dim. of L. *morbus*, a disease.) A name for *Measles*.
M. asthen'ici. (Ἀσθενικός, weakly.) Measles accompanied with adynamic symptoms approaching to those of *Measles, malignant*.
M. benign'i. (L. *benignus*, mild.) A mild attack of the ordinary form of *Measles*.
M. confer'ti. (L. *confertus*, pressed close.) The ordinary form of measles with a dense rash, and little or no intervening unaffected skin.
M. confuen'tes. (L. *confuso*, to run together.) The same as *M. conferti*.
 Also, a term for *Scarlet fever*.

M. discre'ti. (L. *discretus*, part. of *discerno*, to separate.) The ordinary form of measles with a moderate and distinct rash.
M. ereth'ici. (Ἐρεθίζω, to rouse to anger.) A severe form of ordinary measles.
M. hæmorrhag'ici. See *Measles, hæmorrhagic*.
M. ign'e'i. (L. *igneus*, fiery.) A term for *Scarlet fever*.
M. inoc'ti. (L. *incoctus*, uncooked.) Imperfectly developed measles; formerly believed not to secure immunity from a second attack.
M. læ'ves. (L. *lævis*, light.) The form in which the spots are smooth and isolated.
M. millia'res. (L. *milium*, a millet seed.) Same as *M. vesiculosi*.
M. nervo'si. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The form described as *Measles, malignant*.
M. nig'ri. (L. *niger*, black.) See *Measles, black*.
M. papulo'si. (L. *papula*, a pimple.) The form in which the rash consists of dark-red or brownish dots or papules which surround the hair-follicles.
M. petechia'les. (*Petechia*.) A term for *Measles*.
M. regula'res. (L. *regula*, a rule.) The uncomplicated form of *Measles*.
M. scarlati'na. A term applied to a disorder which presents the characteristics of both scarlet fever and of measles, and is supposed to be caused by a mixed infection.
M. sep'tici. (Σηψίς, putrefaction.) Same as *Measles, malignant*.
M. simplices. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The ordinary uncomplicated form of *Measles*.
M. sin'e catar'rho. (L. *sine*, without.) Same as *Measles without catarrh*.
M. sin'e exanthe'matè. (L. *sine*, without; Gr. ἐξάνθημα, eruption.) Same as *Measles without eruption*.
M. sin'e morbil'lis. (L. *sine*, without.) Same as *Measles without eruption*.
M. synocha'les. Same as *Measles, synochal*.
M. typho'si. (Τύφος, stupor.) Same as *Measles, malignant*.
M. vesiculo'si. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) The form of measles in which some of the papules develop into small vesicles.
M. vulgares. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The ordinary form of *Measles*.
Morbiliform. (*Morbilli*; L. *forma*, shape. F. *morbiliforme*.) Resembling *Morbilli*.
Morbilulous. (F. *morbilleux*; I. *morbilloso*.) Affected with, or relating to, *Morbilli*.
Mor'bo. Italy, in Tuscany. Mineral waters from many sources, some being sulphur springs, and others chalybeate; the temperature of the former varies from 26° C. (78·8° F.) to 50° C. (122° F.), that of the latter is 35° C. (95° F.)
Mor'bose. (L. *morbosus*; from *morbus*, disease.) Sickly; unhealthy.
Morbulent. (L. *morbus*.) Somewhat sickly.
Mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, a sickness.) A disease, sickness, or sore.
M. a cel'si. (L. *celsus*, high, i.e. heaven.) A term for *Catalepsy*.
M. Addison'i. (F. *maladie d'Addison*.) See *Addison's disease*.

MORBUS.

M. ampulla'ceus. (L. *ampulla*, a flask.) A term for *Pemphigus*.

M. amyloi'des. ("Αμυλον, starch; ειδος, form.) A term for *Amyloid disease*.

M. an'glicus. (Mod. L. *Anglia*, England.) A name applied both to *Rickets* and *Phthisis*.

M. anseri'nus. (L. *anser*, a goose. F. *maladie anserine*.) The great emaciation, especially of the hands, which occurs in old cases of pellagra, and which, from the absorption of fat and the prominence of the tendons, causes the hand in some degree to resemble a goose's foot.

M. aphrodis'ius. ('Αφροδίσιος, belonging to the goddess of love.) A term for *Syphilis*.

M. aphtho'sus. (F. *maladie aphtheuse*.) Same as *Stomatitis*, *aphthous*.

M. arcua'tus. (L. *arcuatus*, from *arcus*, a rainbow.) A term for *Icterus*.

M. arietis. (L. *aries*, a ram.) A term for *Influenza*.

M. arqua'tus. (L. *arquatus*, from *arqus*, a rainbow.) A term for *Icterus*.

M. articula'ris. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) A term applied to *Gout*.

M. astra'lis. (L. *aster*, a star.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. atton'itus. (L. *attono*, to stun.) A term for *Epilepsy*.

M. Basedow'ii. (F. *maladie de Basedow*.) *Basedow's disease*, or *Exophthalmic goitre*.

M. Bright'ii. (F. *maladie de Bright*.) See *Bright's disease*.

M. Bru'no-galli'cus. (Brünn, a town of Moravia; Mod. L. *gallicus*, French. F. *maladie de Brünn*.) A name given to a local outbreak of syphilis in Brünn in 1578, supposed to have originated in an infected cupping instrument. The cuts made by the instrument (cupping was a very common operation at that time) ulcerated, and sometimes became phagedenic; rupia-like eruptions often occurred; osteoepic pains and ulcerating nodes followed.

M. bullo'sus. (L. *bulla*, a bubble.) A term for *Pemphigus*.

M. bullo'sus neonato'rum. (L. *bulla*, a bubble; Gr. *νέος*, new; L. *natus*, born.) A term given to an epidemic among young children which occurred in Leipsic in 1872, characterised by bullæ on the skin.

M. cadu'cus. (L. *caducus*, falling. G. *Fallsucht*.) A term applied to *Epilepsy*.

M. cærule'us. (L. *cæruleus*, bluish. F. *maladie bleue*; I. *morbo ceruleo*.) The livid or purple condition of the skin, especially of the extremities, face and lips, which results from congenital defects in the heart, allowing venous blood to pass through the arterial system. Same as *Cyanosis*.

M. cal'culi. (L. *calculus*, a pebble.) The disease resulting from the formation of stone in the kidney, bladder, or other viscous.

M. canadensis. (*Canada*.) The same as *Radesyge*.

M. cancrifor'mis. (L. *cancer*, a cancer; *forma*, a shape.) A term for *Epithelioma*.

M. car'diacus. (Καρδιά, the heart, the stomach.) A term for *Heartburn*.

The term was also formerly applied to a dangerous epidemic disease, characterised by sweating, palpitation, and fainting. It appears to have resembled the sweating sickness.

M. catarrha'lis. (Καταρρίω, to flow down.) A term for *Influenza*.

M. catox'ys. (Κάτοξος, very sharp.) A term for a very acute disease.

M. cel'si. (L. *celsus*, high, in reference to heaven.) A synonym of *Catalepsy*.

M. cerea'tis. (*Ceres*, the goddess of corn.) A term for *Ergotism*.

M. cerebra'lis Whytt'ii. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *Whytt*.) A term for *Meningitis, tubercular*.

M. ce'reus. (L. *cereus*, of wax.) A term for *Amyloid degeneration*.

M. cirrho'rum. (L. *cirrus*, a tuft of hair.) A term for *Plica*, or matted hair.

M. coe'liacus. (Κοιλία, the intestines.) *Diarrhœa* characterised by the passage of undigested food.

M. co'itus. (L. *coitus*, sexual intercourse.) Same as *Mal de coit*.

M. comitia'lis. (L. *comitialis*, pertaining to the assembly for electing magistrates and other officers.) *Epilepsy*; so called because its occurrence on the day of the Roman comitia, or assembly, was regarded as ominous, and broke up the consultation.

M. conviva'lis. (L. *convivialis*, pertaining to a feast.) Same as *Epilepsy*.

M. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) A general term for disease of the heart.

M. costa'lis. (L. *costa*, a side.) A term for *Pleurisy*.

M. cox'æ. (L. *coxa*, the hip.) Strumous disease of the hip-joint.

M. cox'æ seni'lis. (L. *coxa*; *senilis*, belonging to old age.) A term for *Osteo-arthritis* occurring in the hip-joint.

M. coxa'rius. (L. *coxa*, the hip. F. *coxalgie*; G. *Huftweh*.) The *Hip-joint disease*.

M. crimen'sis. (*Crimea*.) Same as *Lepra taurica*.

M. croa'tus. (*Croatia*.) Same as *Scherlievo*.

M. cuculla'ris. (L. *cucullus*, a hood. I. *morbo cucullato*.) A term for *Whooping-cough*.

M. cystopnegmatic'us. (Κύστις, the bladder; φλέγμα, the mucous discharge resulting from inflammation.) A term for catarrh of the urinary bladder.

M. dæmono'iacus. (Δαίμων, the Divine power.) A term for *Epilepsy*.

M. deif'icus. (L. *deificus*, making into a god.) A term for *Epilepsy*.

M. dissolu'tus. (L. *dissolvo*, to relax.) A term for *Dysentery*.

M. dithmar'sicus. The name given in Holstein to an outbreak of *Radesyge*.

M. divi'nus. (L. *divinus*, belonging to a deity.) A term for *Epilepsy*.

M. di'vus. (L. *divus*, divine.) Same as *M. sacer*.

M. domino'rum. (L. *dominus*, a lord.) A name for *Gout*.

M. e crinonibus. (L. *e*, from; *crino*, from *crinis*, the hair.) Same as *M. pilaris*.

M. elephas. (L. *elephas*, an elephant.) Same as *Elephantiasis arabum*.

M. endem'ius. ('Ενδημος, native.) A term for a disease affecting a particular region or locality.

M. epidem'icus. ('Επίδημος, prevalent.) A term applied to disease affecting a wide area.

M. epidem'icus gut'turis Fores'ti. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) A term for *Scarlet fever*.

M. erudit'orum. (L. *eruditus*, learned.) A term for *Melancholia*.

M. extrin'secus. (L. *extrinsecus*, from without.) A term for an external disease.

M. farcimino'sus. Same as *Farcy*.

M. febr'i'lis. (L. *febris*, fever.) Any disease whose chief symptom is fever.

M. fellif'lus. (L. *fel*, bile; *flu*, to flow.) A term for *Cholera*.

M. femina'rum. (L. *femina*, a woman.) Atrophy of the testes and penis, leading to the assumption of the dress and manners of a woman.

M. femin'eus scytha'rum. Same as *Scythian disease*.

M. flatulen'tus. (L. *flatus*, a breath.) A term for *Hypochondriasis*.

M. flatuo'sus. (L. *flatus*, a breath.) A term for *Hypochondriasis*.

M. fluminien'sis. (L. *flumineus*, belonging to a river.) Same as *Scherlievo*.

M. fœ'dus. (L. *fœdus*, horrible.) A term for *Epilepsy*.

M. frig'idus. (L. *frigidus*, cold.) A term for *Atrophy*.

M. gal'licus. (L. *Gallia*, France.) A synonym of *Syphilis*.

M. gesticulato'rius. (L. *gesticulor*, to make mimic gestures.) A term for *Chorea*.

M. granulo'sus re'nem. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) The *Kidney, granular*.

M. gra'vis. (L. *gravis*, severe.) A term for any serious disease.

M. hæmat'icus. (G. *Bluterkrankheit*.) Same as *Hæmophilia*.

M. hæmorrhoida'lis. (Αἱμά, blood; ροία, a flow.) A term for *Piles*.

M. herac'leus. (Ἡρακλῆς, like Hercules.) Same as *M. herculeus*.

M. hercu'leus. (L. *Hercules*.) A name for *Epilepsy*.

M. hispan'icus. (L. *Hispania*, Spain.) A term for *Syphilis*.

M. hungar'icus. A contagious fever prevalent in 1566 in the army of Maximilian II in Hungary, from whence it spread to France. It was doubtless in large part maculated typhus fever.

M. hydrophob'icus. (ὕδωρ, water; φοβέω, to dread.) A term for *Hydrophobia*.

M. hypochondri'asis. (ὑποχόνδριος, the soft part of the body below the cartilage of the ribs and above the navel.) See *Hypochondriasis*.

M. hyster'icus. (ἵστέρα, the womb.) A term for *Hysteria*.

M. idiopath'icus. (ἰδιοπαθής, affected in a peculiar way.) A primary disease.

M. illyr'icus. (Illyria, the modern Dalmatia and Albania.) Same as *Scherlievo*.

M. incur'vus. (L. *incurvus*, bent.) Posterior curvature of the spine.

M. ind'icus. (L. *indicus*, belonging to India.) A synonym of *Syphilis*.

Also, the same as *Favus*.

M. infan'tilis. (L. *infantilis*, belonging to little children.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. insputa'tus. (L. *insputo*, to spit upon.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. interlu'nis. (L. *interlunus*, at new moon.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. interpella'tus. (L. *interpello*, to interrupt.) Disease attended with paroxysms occurring at irregular intervals.

M. ischiad'icus. (ἰσχίαι, a pain in the hips.) A term for *Sciatica*.

M. ital'icus. (L. *Italia*, Italy.) A term for *Syphilis*.

M. jecin'oris. (L. *jecur*, the liver.) A term for *Inflammation of the liver*.

M. larda'ceus. (L. *lardum*, contracted to *lardum*, the fat of bacon.) A term for *Lardaceous disease*.

M. lasc'i'vus. (L. *lascivus*, lewd.) A term for *Chorea*.

M. latera'lis. (L. *latus*, the side.) A term for *Pleurisy*.

M. lat'eris. (L. *latus*.) A term for *Pleurisy*.

M. Laz'ari. (Lazarus, the poor man in Holy Scripture.) A term for *Leprosy*.

M. lese'oli. A term for *Jaundice*.

M. lunat'icus. (L. *luna*, the moon.) A term for *Epilepsy*, on account of the influence which it was supposed to exert on those suffering from the disease.

M. lu'teolus. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) A term for *Jaundice*.

M. maculo'sus. (L. *maculosus*, spotted.) A synonym of *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

M. maculo'sus hæmorrhag'icus. (L. *maculosus*, spotted; Gr. αἷμα, blood; ρέω, to flow.) A synonym of *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

M. maculo'sus Werthof'ii. (L. *maculosus*, spotted; P. G. Werthof, a Hanoverian physician, who lived between 1698 and 1767.) A synonym of *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

M. magn'us. (L. *magnus*, great.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. major. (L. *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) A term for *Epilepsy*.

M. marit'imus. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea.) A synonym of *Sea sickness*.

M. medic'o'rum. (L. *medicus*, a physician or surgeon.) Disease caused by excessive use of remedial agents.

Also, used by Gowers to express the condition of a person having unpleasant cephalic sensations without actual disease, whose distress is perpetuated by the constant seeking of medical advice and the consequent direction of his attention to his infirmities.

M. Men'ièrè. See *Menière's disease*.

M. mensa'lis. (L. *mensis*, a month.) A term for *Epilepsy*.

M. mercuria'lis. (L. *mercurius*, mercury.) Eczema resulting from the absorption of mercury.

M. metal'licus. (L. *metallum*, a metal.) A term for *Lead colic*.

M. millia'ris. (L. *milium*, a millet.) A synonym of *Miliaria*.

M. mirachia'lis. (Mirach.) A term for *Melancholia*.

M. miser'ia. (L. *miseria*, poverty.) Cabiadis's term for *Plague*.

M. muc'o'sus. (L. *mucus*, slime.) An epidemic mucous diarrhoea which attacked the French army stationed in Göttingen about a century ago, and described by Roederer and Wagler. It has been supposed to be due to the presence of the worm *Trichocephalus dispar*, and also to have been enteric fever, but Murchison is of opinion that it was for the most part typhus complicated with dysentery.

M. nau'ticus. (L. *nauticus*, pertaining to ships. G. *Seckrankheit*.) A term for *Seasickness*.

M. neapolita'nus. (*L. Neapolis*, Naples.) A term for *Syphilis*.

M. ni'ger Hippoc'ratis. (*L. niger*, black.) A name for *Melena*.

M. origina'lis. (*L. origo*, a beginning.) A primary disease.

M. ory'zeus. (*Ὠρυζα*, rice.) A term for *Cholera*, malignant. Applied to it on account of the rice-water evacuations characteristic of the disease.

M. palindrom'ia. (*Παλινδρομία*, a going back without coming to a head, as in the case of an abscess.) A term for a relapse.

M. pallidus. (*L. pallidus*, wan.) A term for *Chlorosis*.

M. pance'nus. (*Πάγκωνος*, common to all; from *πάς*, all; *κωνός*, common.) An epidemic disease attacking the greater number of the population of a district.

M. parthen'ius. (*Παρθένιος*, relating to a virgin.) A term for *Chlorosis*. A form of anæmia which attacks girls about the age of puberty.

M. pau'perum. (*L. pauper*, poor.) Engel's term for *Relapsing fever*.

M. Paxto'ni. A parasitic disease affecting the hair of the axillæ, first described by Paxton.

M. pedicula'ris. (*L. pediculus*, a louse.) The symptoms produced on the body as the result of the irritation caused by the presence of lice. See *Phthiriasis*.

M. pēdis entophyt'icus. (*L. pes*, a foot; *Gr. εντός*, within; *φυτόν*, a plant.) A synonym of *Madura foot*.

M. peracut'us. (*L. peracutus*, very sharp.) A disease running an acute course.

M. phlyctæno'id'es. (*Φλύκταινα*, a blister made by a burn; *εἶδος*, likeness.) A synonym of *Pemphigus*.

M. phœnic'eus. (*Φοινίκη*, Phœnicia.) A term for *Elephantiasis*.

M. pila'ris. (*L. pilus*, a hair.) That condition in which the hair is imprisoned in its follicle by an accumulation of sebaceous material. The affection is characterised by small pimples of a dark greyish colour, from which, on scratching, a hair is liberated. The pimples are most commonly found on the body and limbs, as the epithelium dries in this situation.

Also, Horst's term for the disease called *Malis Gordii*.

M. pleurit'icus. (*Πλευρόν*, a rib.) A synonym of *Pleurisy*.

M. plum'beus. (*L. plumbum*, lead.) A synonym of *Lead poisoning*.

M. popula'ris. (*L. popularis*, belonging to the people.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. porci'nus. (*L. porcinus*, belonging to a hog.) A variety of urticaria resembling *Lichen tropicus*.

M. prima'rius. (*L. primarius*, one of the first.) A primary disease.

M. prop'rius. (*L. proprius*, peculiar.) A term for an idiopathic disease.

M. proteifor'mis. (*L. Proteus*, a sea-god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased; *forma*, a shape.) A disease which appears in many forms.

M. protopath'ic. (*Πρωτός*, first; *πάθος*, disease.) A term for a primary disease.

M. psoad'icus. (*Ψάα*, the loins.) A synonym of *Lumbar abscess*.

M. pub'licus. (*L. publicus*, belonging to the people.) An epidemic disease.

M. puer'ilis. (*L. puerilis*, childish.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. pulicula'ris. (*L. pulex*, a flea.) A synonym of *Typhus*, on account of the petechial rash.

M. pustulo'sus. (*L. pustula*, a pimple.) A synonym of *Syphilis*.

M. pustulo'sus fin'nicus. (*L. pustula*; *G. Finne*, a pustule.) A synonym of *Anthrax* or *Malignant pustule*.

M. recidi'vus. (*L. recidivus*, recurring.) A term for a relapse in the course of a disease.

M. regiona'lis. (*L. regionalis*, belonging to a region.) A term for an endemic disease.

M. rég'ius. (*L. regius*, royal.) A name for *Icterus*, or jaundice.

M. resiccat'orius. A synonym of *Hypochondriasis*.

M. ructuo'sus. (*L. ructo*, to belch.) A synonym of *Hypochondriasis*.

M. sa'cer. (*L. sacer*, sacred.) A name for *Epilepsy*; so called because it was supposed to be an affliction coming direct from the gods.

M. saltato'rius. (*L. salto*, to dance.) A synonym of *Chorea*.

M. Sanct'i Joan'nis. (*L. sanctus*, holy.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. Sanct'i Laz'ari. (*L. sanctus*.) A synonym of *Leprosy*.

M. Sanct'i Mæ'vii. (*L. sanctus*.) A synonym of *Leprosy*.

M. Sanct'i Valent'ini. (*L. sanctus*.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. scarlatino'sus. A synonym of *Scarlet fever*.

M. sceles'tus. (*L. scelestus*, baneful.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. scot'icus. (*Mod. L. scoticus*, Scotch.) A synonym of *Sibbens*.

M. scrophulo'sus. (*L. scrofa*, a breeding sow; it was supposed to suffer from a similar affection.) A synonym of *Serofula*.

M. scyth'icus. (*L. Scythia*, the country of that name.) The same as *Seythian disease*.

M. secunda'rius. (*L. secundarius*, belonging to the second class.) A disease which is dependent on another; a secondary affection.

M. seleni'acus. (*Σελήνη*, the moon.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. seni'lis. (*L. senilis*, belonging to old age.) The retrogressive changes of texture resulting from old age.

M. sidera'tus. (*L. part. sideror*, to be planet struck.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. silesi'acus. (*Silesia*.) A convulsive affection resulting from the use of spurred rye, or that which is affected with ergot. A synonym of *Raphania*.

M. simp'lex. (*L. simplex*, simple.) A term for an affection which is uncomplicated.

M. solonien'sis. (*Sologne*, a subdivision of the Orléanais Province of France.) A synonym of *Ergotism*, chronic.

M. solstitia'lis. (*L. solstitialis*, belonging to summer heat.) A term for *Sunstroke*.

M. son'ticus. (*L. santicus*, serious.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. spasmod'icus malign'us. (*L. spasmus*, a cramp; *malignus*, of an evil nature.) A synonym of *Raphania*.

M. spasmod'icus popula'ris. (*L. spasmus*; *popularis*, relating to the people.) A synonym of *Raphania*.

M. strangulato'rius. (L. *strangulo*, to choke.) A synonym of *Croup*.

M. strepito'sus. (L. *strepito*, to make a continuous noise. F. *maladie bruyante*.) A disease common, it is said, in the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous swellings arise under the skin of the neck, face, and arms, which crepitate when handled.

M. sudato'rius. (L. *sudor*, sweat.) A name for the *Sweating sickness*.

M. suffocans. (L. *suffoco*, to choke.) A name for *Sore-throat*, *putrid*.

M. testiculi syphiliticus. (L. *testiculus*, a testicle.) A term for *Orchitis*, *syphilitic*.

M. testiculi tuberculo'sus. A term for *Testicle*, *strumous*.

M. truculentus infan'tum. (L. *truculentus*, cruel; *infans*, a child.) A name for *Croup*.

M. tuberculo'sus. See *Tubercular disease*.

M. tuberculo'sus pe'dis. (L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling; *pes*, the foot.) A term for *Madura foot*.

M. ungaricus. See *M. hungaricus*.

M. vermino'sus. (L. *vermis*, a worm.) A term for the symptoms caused by the presence of parasitic worms in the intestines.

M. vernac'ulus. (L. *vernaculus*, native.) A term for an endemic disease.

M. vervecinus. (L. *vervex*, a wether.) A term for *Influenza*.

M. vesicula'ris. (L. *vesicula*, a little blister.) A synonym of *Pemphigus*.

M. virgin'eus. (L. *virgo*, a maiden.) A synonym of *Chlorosis*.

M. viridellus. A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. vitriola'tus. (L. *vitreolus*, dim. of *vitreus*, of glass.) A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

M. vo'cis. (L. *vox*, a voice.) A general term for diseases of the voice.

M. vul'pis. (L. *vulpis*, a fox.) A term for *Alopecia*.

Morchella. (Latinised by Dillenius from the German name *Morchel*. F. *morille*; I. *spugnola*.) A genus of plants belonging to the ascomycetous Fungi. Cases have been reported of poisoning by an unnamed *Morchella*, with vomiting, diarrhoea, colic, and dilated pupils, followed by yellowness of the conjunctiva and skin, and hæmoglobinuria.

M. boh'e'mica. Krombh. (*Bohemia*.) An edible species.

M. con'ica. Pers. (L. *conus*, a cone. G. *Kegelmorchel*.) An edible species. According to Siegel, the dried fungus contains protein 36.25 parts, ash 8.97, fat 1.52, carbohydrates 44.11, and fibrous matter 6.2 parts.

M. delicio'sa. Fr. (L. *deliciosus*, delicate.) An edible species.

M. elatu's. Fr. (L. *elatus*, tall.) An edible species.

M. esculen'ta. Pers. (L. *esculentus*, edible. F. *morille comestible*, *morchillon*, *mourillon*, *ambourige*, *mérigole*; G. *Speisemorchel*.) The morel. It is esculent; it was formerly supposed to be aphrodisiac. According to Siegel, the dried fungus contains protein 33.9 parts, ash 9.74, fat 1.71, carbohydrates, including mannite, 48.07, and fibrous substance 6.58 parts.

M. gi'gas. (L. *gigas*, a giant.) A species used as the *M. esculenta*.

M. pat'ula. Pers. (L. *patulus*, spreading.) An edible species.

M. semili'bera. De Cand. (L. *semi*, half; *liber*, free. F. *morillon*.) Esculent.

Morda'cious. (L. *mordax*, from *mordeo*, to bite.) Biting.

Mordant. (L. *mordeo*, to bite. F. *mordant*; G. *beissig*, *beissend*.) A term applied to a substance, used by dyers, which combines with the fabric to be dyed in order to fix the colouring matter; as alumina and the oxides of iron and tin, which are the most usual mordants employed.

In Pathological investigations mordants are certain substances, such as anilin oil, salicylic aldehyde, turpentine, carbolic acid, and borax, which are added to the basic anilin dyes to fix them on bacteria which may be present, and so render them more or less insensitive to decolourising agents.

Mordax. (L. *mordeo*, to bite. F. *mordant*; G. *beissig*, *beissend*.) That which biteth; biting; pungent.

Morden'si. A Javanese name for Asiatic cholera.

Mordex. (L. *mordex*, from *mordeo*, to bite.) A tooth.

Mordicant. (L. *mordico*, to bite. F. *mordicant*; I. *mordicante*; G. *beissend*.) Biting; pungent.

Also, the same as *Mordant*.

Mordication. (L. *mordico*, from *mordeo*, to bite.) Inflammation of the skin with burning and pricking.

Mordices. Nominative plural of *Mordex*.

Mo're dict'o. (L. *mos*, manner; *dictus*, part. of *dico*, to tell.) In the manner directed.

Mo're solito. (L. *mos*, manner; *solitus*, accustomed.) In the usual way.

Morea. (Mopéa, the mulberry tree.) The common mulberry tree, *Morus nigra*.

Mor'æ. (Mopéa. F. *moré*.) Applied by A. Richard to a tribe having the *Morus*, or mulberry, for their type.

Morel', Ben'edict Aug'uste. A French physician, born at Vienna in 1809, died at Saint Yon in France in 1873, where he was chief of an asylum.

M's ear. (G. *Morel'sches Ohr*.) The deformities of the external ear occurring in the insane.

Morel'. A French surgeon of the seventeenth century.

M's tour'niquet. (F. *garrot*, Morel.) A primitive tourniquet, invented by Morel in 1674, consisting of a narrow band, placed round the wounded limb, and tightened by twisting it up by means of a piece of stick introduced beneath it for that purpose. Compresses were placed under the band to protect the limb from bruising, and a piece of leather or thick paper beneath the knot. To ensure pressure upon the artery a rolled bandage was introduced beneath the band in the course of the artery.

Morel. (F. *morille*.) The fungi of the Genus *Morchella*.

Also (F. *morelle*; I. *morello*; from *moro*, a Moor; from L. *Mauri*, the Moors), the *Atropa belladonna*, so called from its black berries.

M., com'mon. The *Morchella esculenta*.

M., great. The *Atropa belladonna*.

M., petty. The *Solanum nigrum*.

Moretarium. See *Mortarium*.

More'tum. (L. *moretum*.) A salad made with garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, and other things.

Moretus. (*L. morum*, the mulberry.) Old name for a kind of julep or aromatic potion in which a syrup of mulberries was an ingredient.

Morgagni, Giovanni Battista. An Italian physician and pathologist, born at Forlì in 1682, died at Padua in 1771. He was Professor of Anatomy at Padua for fifty-nine years.

M.'s caruncle. See *Caruncula Morgagni*.

M., colum'næ rectæ of. (*L. columna*, a column; *rectus*, straight.) A term for the longitudinal plicæ of the lower end of the rectum. See *Columnæ Morgagni*.

M., col'umns of. The *M., columnæ rectæ of*.

M., fora'men cæ'cum of. (*F. trou borque de Morgagni*.) The *Foramen cæcum of tongue*.

M., fos'sa of. The *Fossa navicularis*.

M., fræ'nium of. (*L. frænum*, a band.) The shelf formed by the union of the ileo-colic and ileo-cæcal valves before and behind.

M.'s glands. Racemose glands situated in the mucous membrane of the urethra.

Also called *Littre, glands of*.

Also, the same as *Tyson's glands*.

M., hu'mour of. (*L. humor*, a liquid.) The *Liquor Morgagni*.

M.'s hydatid. (*F. hydatides de Morgagni*; *I. idatide del Morgagni*; *G. Morgagni'sche Hydatiden, Morgagni'sche Cyste*.) A sessile, solid, or hollow body situated between the body of the testis and the epididymis. It is believed to be the remains of the upper extremity of Müller's duct. *Fleisch* has recently suggested that it is a rudimentary ovarium masculinum; and Waldeyer, that it is the homologue of the pars infundibuliformis tubæ Fallopii, because it is invested with ciliated epithelium. The hydatid of Morgagni is not to be confounded with hollow-stalked bodies, which are persistent remains of the tubes of the primordial kidney or Wolffian body.

Also, a pedunculated cyst, about 1.3 mm. in diameter, at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube; probably remains of the Müllerian duct.

M.'s lacunæ. (*L. lacuna*, a hollow place.) The depressions of the mucous membrane of the urethra into which the racemose glands of the urethra open; especially the *Fossa navicularis*.

M., li'quor of. See *Liquor Morgagni*.

M., si'nus of. (*G. Morgagni'sche Tasche des Kehlkopfs*.) A small semicircular space of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, between its attachments to the petrous bone and to the cuneiform process of the occipital bone.

M., si'nuses of. Same as *Valsalva, sinuses of*.

Also, the depressions between the *M., columnæ rectæ of*.

M., ven'tricle of. The same as *Larynx, ventricle of*.

Morgagnian. (*F. morgagnique*; *G. morgagnisch*.) Relating to *Morgagni*.

M. cat'aract. See *Cataract, Morgagnian*.

M. con'chæ. (*L. concha*, a mussel shell.) The superior turbinated bones of the nose.

Morgan springs. United States of America, Tennessee, Rhea County. Chalybeate waters.

Morgins. Switzerland, Canton Valais.

A health resort, about 4600 feet above the sea, situated in the Val d'Iliez. It is well protected from wind, and there is a chalybeate spring. There are several hotels.

Morgue. (*F. morgue*; *I. sala di riconoscimento*.) A mortuary or place for the reception of unknown dead bodies in order that they may be claimed.

Mo'ri. Genitive singular of *Morum*.

M. suc'cus. B. Ph. (*L. succus*, juice. *F. suc de mûres*; *G. Maulbeersaft*.) Mulberry juice; the juice of the ripe fruit of *Morus nigra*. It is of a dark-violet or purple colour, with a faint odour, and an acidulous saccharine taste.

Moria. (*Mopia*, silliness. *F. fatuité*; *G. Narrtheit*.) The same as *Fatuity* or *Idiocy*.

Also, a variety of monomania in which the patient believes himself distinguished for talents, bravery, and genius; also called *Morosis*.

M. de'mens. (*L. demens*, insane.) A term for *Dementia*.

M. de'mens lere'ma. (*Aἰονια*, silly talk.) A term for *Paralysis, general, of insane*.

M. imbe'cillus amne'sia. (*L. imbecillus*, weak.) A term for *Amnesia*.

Moribund. (*L. moribundus*, dying. *F. moribond*; *I. moribondo*; *G. Sterbend*.) A term for one in the death agony, or in the article of death.

Moric. (*L. morus*, the mulberry tree. *F. morique*.) Relating to the mulberry.

M. ac'id. An acid found by Klaproth in the bark of the *Morus alba*.

Also, the same as *Morin*.

Moriform. (*L. morum*, a mulberry; *forma*, resemblance. *F. muriforme*; *G. maulbeerförmig*.) Having the form or shape of a mulberry.

Morille. (*F. morille*.) The *Morchella esculenta*.

Morin. (*F. morin*; *I. morina*.) $C_{12}H_{2}O_3$. Name given by Chevreul to the colouring matter of the yellow wood of the *Maclura tinctoria*. It is bitter to the taste, and crystallises in shining needles.

Mo'rin, Lou'is. A French academician and botanist, born 1636, died 1715.

Morinda, Vaill. (*Morin*. *F. morinde*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*, Subfamily *Coffeæ*; chiefly tropical plants. Several of the species are used in dyeing and as astringents.

M. citrifolia, Linn. (*L. citrus*, the citron-tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Indian mulberry. A plant employed in the treatment of dysentery; fruit said to be deobstruent and emmenagogue; juice of the leaves applied to gouty swellings and to wounds and ulcers.

M. dounda'ké. A variety of *M. longifolia*.

M. longifo'lia, G. Don. Bark bitter and astringent.

M. musco'sa, Jacq. The *Cephaelis muscosa*.

M. roy'oc, Linn. Hab. India, China, and America. Said to be a violent purgative and vermifuge.

M. scan'dens, Roxb. (*L. scando*, to climb.) The *M. umbellata*.

M. umbella'ta, Linn. (*L. umbella*, a sunshade.) A plant used, on account of its astringency, in dysentery, and as a vermifuge.

Morindin. $C_{22}H_{30}O_{15}$. A yellow crystalline colouring matter found in the bark of *Morinda citrifolia*.

MORINGA—MORPHIA.

Moringa. (F. *morughe*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Moringaceæ*.

M. aptera, Gärtn. ('A, neg.; πτερόν, a wing. F. *ben aptère*.) Hab. Africa. Flowers are added to curries; gum of bark said to be used to produce abortion; root stimulant and diuretic, externally rubefacient and vesicant; seeds bitter and purgative, they furnish some *Ben, oil of*.

M. nut. (L. *nux*, a nut. F. *semences de ben*.) Ben nuts, the seeds of *M. pterygosperma*. The seeds yield a fixed oil, called oil of ben (F. *huile de ben*), which is used by painters, perfumers, and watchmakers.

M. nux-be'hen, Desf. (L. *nux*, a nut.) The *M. pterygosperma*.

M. oleifera, Lam. (L. *oleum*, oil; *fero*, to carry.) The same as *M. pterygosperma*.

M. pterygosperma, Gärtn. (πτερόν, a wing; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *ben ailé*.) The ben nut tree, or horse-radish tree. It has been supposed to be the *Lignum nephriticum* of the old materia medica writers. The root resembles the horse-radish in its taste and odour; it has been used externally as a stimulant and diuretic, and when fresh as a rubefacient and vesicant, as well as internally in paralysis, epilepsy, hysteria, and intermittent fevers. Seeds pungent and stimulating; they furnish *Ben, oil of*.

M.-tan'nic acid. See *Morintannic acid*.

M. zeylanica, Pers. The *M. pterygosperma*.

Moringa'ceæ. (*Moringa*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Sapindales*, being trees with bipinnate or tripinnate leaves and thin, deciduous stipules; five, deciduous, petaloid sepals, with a fleshy disc; imbricate æstivation; eight or ten stamens on the disc; one-celled anthers; stalked, superior, one-celled ovary; pod-shaped, three-valved fruit, with loculicidal dehiscence; seeds without albumen.

Moringeæ. Same as *Moringaceæ*.

Morintannic acid. (G. *Moringerb-säure*.) $C_{13}H_{10}O_6 + H_2O$. The name given by Wagner to a powder obtained from fustic, the wood of *Maclura tinctoria*, and now generally called *Maclurin*. It is a yellow crystalline powder, soluble in hot water and in alcohol; the solutions giving a greenish-black precipitate with ferric chloride.

Morion. (Μόριον.) The *Belladonna* of Pliny, and the *Mandragora* of Dioscorides.

Morioplasticé. (Μόριον, a small part; πλασσω, to form. F. *morioplastique*; G. *Morioplastik*.) The art of forming or constructing anew lost living or organic parts. Same as *Autoplasty*.

Morisonia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Capparidaceæ*.

M. americana, Linn. Hab. South America. A plant with a most unpleasant faecal odour. Fruit used as an antispasmodic; flowers and root as an antihysterical.

Moritz, Saint. See *Saint Moritz*.

Morium. (Μόριον, a piece, a member; dim. of μόρος, a part.) A small part or space; also, division or distribution.

Also, a term for the penis.

Mormolyca. Same as *Mormolycium*.

Mormolycium. (Μορμολυκίον, a bugbear.) A spectre or phantom.

Morning. (Mid. E. *morning*, contracted from *morwening*; from *morwen*; from Sax. *morgen*, morn. F. *matin*; I. *mattina*; S.

mañana; G. *Morgen*.) The early part of the day; the time between midnight and midday.

M. glory, blue. The *Pharbitis nil*.

M. sick'ness. (G. *morgendliches Erbrechen*.) One of the earlier symptoms of pregnancy. It is characterised by nausea, generally accompanied by vomiting. It occurs more frequently in the morning than at any other time of day. It is due to the nervous derangement which results from the increased functional activity of the uterus.

Moro. (L. *morum*, a mulberry.) Old name for a small abscess like a mulberry.

Also, a mulberry-like tumour on the genitals.

Moroco'co. A country on the north coast of Africa.

M. gum. The same as *Mogador gum*.

M. leech. The *Sanguisuga interrupta*.

Morochites. The same as *Morochthus*.

Moroch'thus. (Μόροχθος, a kind of pipe-clay.) The *Agaricus mineralis*; also called *Galaxias*.

Also, applied to the *Osteocolla*, or gluestone.

Moroch'tus. See *Morochthus*.

Morocomium. (Μόρος, silly; κομῖω, to cure. F. *morocomie*; G. *Irrenhaus*, *Narrenhaus*.) A lunatic asylum, or house for reception and treatment of the insane.

Morodochium. (Μόρος; δέχομαι, to admit or receive.) The same as *Morocomium*.

Mor'on. (Μόρον.) A name for the *Rubus idæus*, or raspberry plant.

Morono'bea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Clusiaceæ*.

M. coccin'ea, Aubl. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet coloured.) The plant from which the South American hog- or doctor-gum is by some said to be obtained.

Moro'sis. Same as *Moria*.

Morositates. (L. *morositas*, peevishness.) A generic name given by Sauvages to an order of insanity. He included under this term pica, bulimia, polydipsia, antipathia, nostalgia, pantophobia, satyriasis, nymphomania, tarantism, and hydrophobia.

Moros'ity. (F. *morosité*; from L. *morositas*, peevishness; from *morosus*, peevish; from *mos*, manner. I. *morosita*; S. *morosidad*; G. *Verdrossenheit*.) Peevish sadness.

Morotrophium. (Μώρος, foolish; τρέφω, to maintain. F. *maison petite, hôpital des fous*.) A lunatic asylum.

Moroxylic acid. Same as *Moric acid*.

Morphæ'a. Same as *Morphæa*.

Morphe'a. Same as *Morphæa*.

Morphœoma'nia. Same as *Morphinomania*.

Morphetin. (F. *morphétin*.) A brown, amorphous, bitter substance, obtained by Marchand from morphia when treated with peroxide of lead and sulphuric acid.

Morphew. Old English name for various cutaneous affections of the face.

Morphia. Same as *Morphina* and *Morphine*.

M., ac'etate of. See *Morphinæ acetat*.

M. and ipecacuan'ha loz'enges. See *Trochisci morphinæ et ipecacuanhæ*.

M. and zinc, double l'iodide of. It is prepared by boiling iodide of morphia with water and zinc, allowing them to act on each other for some days, filtering, and crystallising. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

M., bimeconate of. See *Morphine, bimeconate*.

M., bromide of. (F. *bromhydrate de morphine*.) Formed by the action of solution of potassium bromide on a solution of morphia. It is given in syrup, each drachm of which contains one eighth of a grain of morphia.

M., citrate of. A salt of morphia which has been used in place of morphia sulphate.

M. eruption. See *Eruptions, medicinal*.

M. habit. The condition brought on by the constant subcutaneous injection of morphia. See *Morphinism*.

M., hydrochlorate of. See *Morphine hydrochloras*.

M., lactate of. See *Morphine lactas*.

M. lozenges. See *Trochisci morphinae*.

M., sulphate of. See *Morphine sulphas*.

M. suppositories. See *Suppositoria morphinae*.

Morphiæ. Genitive singular of *Morphia*.

M. acetas. See *Morphine acetas*.

M. bromidum. See *Morphia, bromide of*.

M. citras. See *Morphia, citrate of*.

M. hydrochloras. See *Morphine hydrochloras*.

M. lactas. See *Morphia, lactate of*.

M. mu'rias. See *Morphine hydrochloras*.

M. sulphas. See *Morphine sulphas*.

Morphiated. (*Morphia*, F. *morphiné*.) Impregnated with morphia, or affected with morphia.

Morphic. (*Morphé*, form.) Relating to the anatomical shape.

Morphica. (*Morphé*, form.) A generic term for monstrosities.

Morphil. Vegetable ivory, the endosperm of the fruit of *Phytelphas macrocarpa*.

Morphimet'ria. See *Morphometry*.

Morphimetric. See *Morphometric*.

Morphina, U.S. Ph., Fr. Codex. The Latinised form of *Morphine*.

Morphinæ. Genitive singular of *Morphina*.

M. acetas, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *acétate de morphine*; I. *acetato di morfino*; G. *essigsaures Morphin*.) $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_2H_3O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$, or $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HC_2H_3O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$. A white powder, having a faintly acetous odour, soluble in six parts of water and in spirit. It is prepared from a solution of morphine hydrochlorate by precipitating the morphine with ammonia and redissolving it in a solution of acetic acid, evaporating to dryness, and pulverising. Dose, .2 grain (.01 gramme) or more.

M. hydri'odas. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HI \cdot 2H_2O$. A salt, crystallising in long silky needles, prepared by dissolving morphine in dilute hydriodic acid. It is sparingly soluble in cold water.

M. hydrobro'mas. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HBr \cdot 2H_2O$. A white amorphous powder, crystallising in long white needles, prepared by dissolving morphine in warm hydrobromic acid. It is fairly soluble in water. It is said not to produce headache.

M. hydrochloras, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *chlorhydrate de morphine*; I. *cloridrato di morfina*; G. *salzsaures Morphin*.) $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HCl \cdot 3H_2O$. White, feathery, acicular prisms of a silky lustre, permanent in air, and soluble in water and spirit. The salt is prepared by mixing a concentrated infusion of opium with chloride of calcium, deodorising by animal charcoal, precipitating the

morphine by ammonia, and neutralising with hydrochloric acid. Dose, .2 grain (.01 gramme).

M. lactas. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_3H_5O_3$. A white crystalline salt obtained by adding morphine to lactic acid. Dose, .125 to .5 grain or more.

M. meconas. See *Morphine meconate*.

M. mu'rias. Same as *M. hydrochloras*.

M. oleas. See *Oleatum morphinae*.

M. sulphas, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *sulfate de morphine*; I. *sulfato di morfino*; G. *schwefelsaures Morphin*.) $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$. A salt, crystallising in white bundles of hard, feathery, silky crystals, obtained by adding morphia to hot dilute sulphuric acid, and crystallising. It has a bitter taste and neutral reaction, is soluble in 14.5 parts of water, and sparingly in alcohol. A powerful narcotic. Dose, .2 grain (.01 gramme) or more.

M. tar'tras. $(C_{17}H_{19}NO_3)_2C_4H_6O_6 + 3H_2O$. A salt, crystallising in small efflorescent needles, obtained by dissolving morphine in a hot solution of tartaric acid. It is very soluble, and has been recommended for hypodermic use. Dose, .125 to .5 grain.

Morphinated. (F. *morphiné*.) Same as *Morphiated*.

Morphine. (L. *Morpheus*, the son of sleep, and god of dreams. F. *morphine*; I. *morfina*; S. *morfina*; G. *Morphin, Morphinium*.) $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 + H_2O$. One of the alkaloids contained in opium, and recently found in *Eschscholtzia californica*. It is prepared by extracting opium with water; precipitating meconic acid with calcium chloride and evaporating the filtrate, when crystals of morphine hydrochlorate separate out. The addition of ammonia to a solution of the hydrochlorate of morphine causes the precipitation of morphine. Morphine crystallises in white, silky, dextrogyrous, six-sided prisms, without smell, but with bitter taste. Sp. gr. 1.317 to 1.326. It melts at 230° C. (446° F.). At 17° C. (63° F.) one part dissolves in 100 parts of spirit of wine of sp. gr. 0.832, almost insoluble, slightly soluble in chloroform; 1000 grammes of water dissolves 0.1 gramme of morphine at 10° C. (50° F.), 0.2 gramme at 20° C. (68° F.), 0.3 gramme at 30° C. (86° F.), and 0.4 gramme at 40° C. (104° F.); one part dissolves in 500 of boiling water. Morphia reduces the oxidation processes, relieves pain, induces sleep, and in large doses has a stimulant action on the spinal cord. It diminishes the excitability of the respiratory centre, and slightly reduces the excretion of urea. It causes contraction of the pupil; when taken in gradually increasing quantity for a long period a tolerant condition of the system towards it is established. Its general effects on the body differ little from those of opium, and consist chiefly in that it excites the circulation and the nervous system less, it does not produce so much perspiration, it is more likely to cause nausea, but less likely to produce constipation; it produces more urinary irritation and more cutaneous papular or erythematous rash; and its prolonged use, especially hypodermically, is much more likely to produce grave disturbance of the functions of the body, especially of those of the nerve-centres. The ordinary dose is from one eighth to one half grain or more. See also under *Opium*.

The old *Magisterium opi* consisted chiefly of meconate of morphine, but the alkaloid was first demonstrated as a principle by Sertürner in 1816.

M. ac'etate. See *Morphina acetas*.

MORPHINIA—MORPHINISM.

M., acetate solution of. See *Liquor morphinae acetatis*.

M. and chloroform tincture. See *Tinctura chloroformi et morphinae*.

M. and ipecacuanha lozenges. See *Trochisci morphinae et ipecacuanhae*.

M. and ipecacuanha, troches of. See *Trochisci morphinae et ipecacuanhae*.

M. and soap suppositories. See *Suppositoria morphinae cum sapone*.

M. bimeconate. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_7H_5O_2$. The monobasic meconate; a glutinous amorphous substance which dissolves easily in water. It is prepared by dissolving equal molecules of morphine and meconic acid in hot alcohol. The solution when given by the mouth or hypodermically is said to cause less headache and constipation than other salts of morphia.

M. bimeconate, solution of. See *Liquor morphinae bimeconatis*.

M.-eserin. A compound of the two alkaloids which retains the chemical characters of morphine, but not of eserin, while the physiological action of eserin remains so that it still produces, when a solution is dropped into the eye, contraction of the pupil.

M. habit. See *Morphinism*.

M. hydriodate. See *Morphinae hydriodas*.

M. hydrobromate. See *Morphinae hydrobromas*.

M. hydrochlorate. See *Morphinae hydrochloras*.

M., hydrochlorate, solution of. See *Liquor morphinae hydrochloratis*.

M. hydrocyanate. A soluble salt of morphine, obtained by Maish from the addition of a solution of a cyanide to one of a morphine salt. It has been used in gastralgia, respiratory neuroses, and as a local sedative.

M., hypodermic injection of. See *Injectio morphinae hypodermica*.

M. lozenges. See *Trochisci morphinae*.

M. meconate. (G. *meconsaures Morphin.*) ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot C_7H_5O_2 + 5H_2O$). The bibasic meconate; a crystalline salt forming stellæ, which are colourless, and dissolve easily in water and in alcohol. It may be prepared by adding two molecules of morphine to one of meconic acid. It is said to disturb the digestive organs and the head less than the other salts of morphine.

M. phthalate. (G. *Morphinphthalat.*) A salt obtained by Bombelon in vitreous tables by dissolving pure morphine in pure phthalic acid, concentrating to a syrup, and drying on a plate of glass. It is soluble in five parts of water, is neutral, keeps well in solution, and so is very fitted for hypodermic use.

M., poisoning by. Morphia when taken in large doses, as of one grain, readily causes nausea and vomiting, with strong disposition to sleep, which is of a disturbed character. The pupils are usually contracted. The pulse is slow and small, and some difficulty is often experienced in voiding the urine, owing to a weakened condition of the bladder. After excessive doses, as from one to two or three grains, cerebral excitement occurs, with disordered vision and noise in the ears, sudden convulsive movements, dilated pupils, hurried stertorous respiration, cold skin, coma, and death.

The post-mortem appearances are not marked; there is distension of the cerebral blood-vessels, and sometimes serous effusion, ventricular or

peripheral. The smallest fatal dose in adults is one grain, and in infants one-twelfth of a grain. See also *Opium, poisoning by*.

M., powder of, compound. See *Pulvis morphinae compositus*.

M. sulphate. See *Morphinae sulphas*.

M. suppositories. See *Suppositoria morphinae*.

M. suppositories with soap. See *Suppositoria morphinae cum sapone*.

M., tests for. Morphia dissolves in concentrated nitric acid, with a blood-red colour, which gradually assumes a yellow tint. It is dissolved slowly and without discoloration by concentrated sulphuric acid, but if to the solution, on being heated to 100° C. to 150° C. (212° F. to 302° F.), a few drops of dilute nitric acid, or a few grains of potassium nitrate, are added, a beautiful blue-violet colour appears, soon changing to blood-red. Strong sulphuric acid either produces no change in pure morphine or makes it pinkish; if potassium bichromate be added the colour becomes green from the production of chromic oxide. Ferric chloride gives a blue colour, changed to green by excess of reagent, and destroyed by free acids or alcohol, but not by alkalies.

Fröhde's reagent, which consists of a freshly prepared solution of molybdate of soda and concentrated sulphuric acid, turns a solution containing morphia, at first violet, then blue and green, and finally pale red.

Husemann's iodine test consists in the addition of a mixture of potassium iodate and sulphuric acid to the suspected fluid, when, if morphia be present, iodine is set free, and may be recognised by the starch test. The iodic acid test may be applied by mixing it with carbon disulphide, when on the addition of morphine, or one of its salts, iodine is liberated and dissolved by the carbon disulphide, which sinks to the bottom of the vessel, and assumes a reddish colour.

Morphinia. Term proposed to be used as distinctive of disease caused by extensive use of the salts of *Morphia*.

Morphinic. (F. *morphiniqu.*) Relating to *Morphine*.

Morphinisation. (*Morphia*. F. *morphinisation.*) The producing of the physiological action of morphia in the system by internal administration or hypodermic use.

Morphinism. (F. *morphinisme*; I. *morfismo.*) The condition of the system induced by the excessive use, or by the administration of excessive doses, of *Morphia*.

By some the term is restricted to the condition of the body in such cases, leaving the mental conditions to be denoted by the term *Morphinomania*.

M., acute. (G. *acute Morphinumvergiftung.*) See *Morphine, poisoning by*.

M., chronic. (G. *chronische Morphinumvergiftung.*) After the persistent use of morphia, often in increasing doses, either administered by the stomach or by subcutaneous injection, various symptoms begin to appear, amongst which the most prominent are listlessness and neglect of daily duties, loss of energy and appetite, trembling of the hands, myosis, neuralgia, sweating, impotence, feeble gait, pasty complexion, sleeplessness, restlessness, and anxiety. In some instances transient albuminuria and glycosuria occur. When the use of the drug is stopped the

MORPHINITISM—MORPHOSIS.

symptoms observed are restlessness, inability to fix the attention, intense longing for morphia, discontent, irritability of temper, neuralgia, rigors, sweating, constipation or diarrhœa leading to collapse.

Morphinitism. (F. *morphinitisme*.) Laborde's term for *Morphinism*.

Morphinomania. (*Morphine*; L. *mania*, madness. F. *morphinomanie*; I. *morfomania*; G. *Morphiumsucht*.) The uncontrolled desire for *Morphia*. See under *Morphinism*.

Morphinum. Same as *Morphine*.

M. acetikum. Same as *Morphine acetas*.

M. hydrochloricum. G. Ph. The *Morphine hydrochloras*.

M. sulfaricum. G. Ph. The *Morphine sulphas*.

Morphioidina. (*Morphia*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) Sertürner's name for *Narcotin*.

Morphiomania. (G. *Morphiomanie*.) See *Morphinomania*.

Morphiometry. (*Morphia*; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) The estimation of the quantity of morphia in opium.

Morphiophagy. (*Morphia*; Gr. φαγεῖν, to eat.) The taking of morphia to excess by the mouth.

Morphium. Sertürner's name for *Morphine*.

M. acetikum. See *Morphine acetas*.

M. antimonicum. A combination of antimony and morphine, recommended by Falciani.

M. bimeconicum. See *Morphine bimeconate*.

M. camphoricum. A combination of morphine and camphoric acid recommended by Tanchon in painful erections of the penis.

M. hydrobromicum. See *Morphine hydrobromas*.

M. hydrochloratum. Same as *Morphine hydrochloras*.

M. hydrocyanatum. See *Morphine hydrocyanate*.

M. hydrocyanicum. Same as *Morphine hydrocyanate*.

M. hydroiodicum. See *Morphine hydriodas*.

M. meconicum. See *Morphine meconate*.

M. stibicum. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) Same as *M. antimonicum*.

Morphœa. (Low L. *morphœa*; probably Oriental in its origin, inasmuch as it is found first in the writings of the Arabian physicians, and in all likelihood derived from Gr. μορφή, form. F. *morphée*; I. *morfea*; S. *morfea*; G. *weisser Hautfleck*.) An old name for two different diseases of the skin, one a form of *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, the other the disease now known as *Scleroderma, circumscribed*.

M. alba. (L. *albus*, white. F. *lépre écailleuse*.) The form of *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, or leprosy, in which the cicatricial area is white.

M. atrophica. (Ἀτροφος, ill-fed.) The form of *Elephantiasis Græcorum* in which the spots are shrivelled.

M. lardacea. (L. *lardum*, the fat of bacon.) The form of *Elephantiasis Græcorum* in which there are spots of white lardaceous infiltration.

M. nigra. (L. *niger*, black.) The form of *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, or leprosy, in which the cicatricial area is pigmented.

M. rubra. (L. *ruber*, red.) The form of *Elephantiasis Græcorum* in which there is much vascular injection.

M. Wilson's. (Sir Erasmus Wilson.) A white variety of *Cheloid*.

Morphogeny. (Μορφή, form; γεννάω, to produce. F. *morphogenie*.) Serres's term for the study of the laws which determine the form of living beings and of their organs.

Morphographic. (F. *morphographique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Morphography*.

Morphography. (Μορφή, form; γράφω, to write. F. *morphographie*; G. *Morphographie*.) The description or history of external form of the parts of the organism.

Morphological. (F. *morphologique*; I. *morfologico*.) Of, or belonging to, *Morphology*.

M. neck of humerus. See *Neck of humerus, morphological*.

Morphology. (Μορφή, form; λόγος, a discourse. F. *morphologie*; I. *morfologia*; G. *Morphologie*.) The science which is occupied with the description of the form and structure of animals and plants, not only when adult, but at different stages of their growth. It is hence divisible into anatomy and the history of development.

M. gen'eral. The doctrine of the formed elementary tissues of organs, being the same as *Histology*.

M. of plants. (F. *morphologie végétale*.) That department of Botany which is occupied with the description of organs, with special examination of the different forms they may present.

M. spec'ial. The doctrine of the forms of the parts and organs of living beings; being the same as *Anatomy*, animal or vegetable.

Morpholysis. (Μορφή, shape; λύσις, dissolution.) A destruction of organisation.

Morpholytic. (Μορφή; λύσις, dissolution.) An agent which is capable of destroying the organisation of a body.

Morphomania. (Μορφή, form; μανία, madness. F. *morphomanie*; G. *Überschätzung der äusseren Formen*.) A term for too much esteem of external form.

Morphometric. (F. *morphométrique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Morphometry*.

Morphometry. (Μορφή; μετρέω, to measure. F. *morphométrie*.) The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form and condition of objects.

Morphonomy. (Μορφή, form; νόμος, a law or custom. F. *morphonomie*.) The science of the laws of configuration, as of crystals, plants, and animals.

Morphoplasma. (Μορφή; πλάσσω, to form. F. *morphoplasme*.) Term for a mass or substance for counterfeiting corporeal or anatomical figures.

Morphoplastic. (F. *morphoplastique*.) Relating to *Morphoplasty*.

Morphoplasty. (F. *morphoplastie*; from Gr. μορφή, form; πλάσσω, to build up.) The origin and development of parts with their form.

Morphoscopy. (F. *morphoscopie*; from Gr. μορφή; σκοπέω, to observe.) Same as *Morphology*.

Morphosis. (Μόρφωσις, a shaping. F. *morphose*; G. *Bildungskrankheit*.) Term for a morbid formation, used by Eisenmann; organic disease.

MORPHOSTÆCHIOMETRY—MORTARIOLUM.

Also, the acquirement of form; the mode of development of an organ.

Morphostæchiometry. (Μορφή, form; στήχος, a row or series; μετρίω, to measure. F. *morphostæchiométrie*; G. *Gestaltreihenmessung*.) The ascertaining of the proper condition and relation of objects, as by classification of crystals and plants.

Morphothebain. $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$. An alkaloid obtained by Howard from the heating of thebain and fuming hydrochloric acid in a closed tube to 90° C. (194° F.)

Morphotheoria. (Μορφή; θεωρία, a viewing or beholding.) The same as *Morphonomy*.

Morphotic. (Μορφή.) Relating to organic or anatomical elements.

M. proteids. (Πρωτος, first.) Those proteids which actually become part of the living cells, as opposed to those which are found in the internal meshes of the cell, or in the surrounding lymph, or in the blood, and which are called the circulating proteids.

Morphotomy. (Μορφή; τέμνω, to cut. F. *morphotomie*.) A term for general anatomy.

Morphozoa. (Μορφή; ζῷον, an animal. F. *morphozoaire*.) Applied by Blainville to a type of the animal kingdom, comprehending animals which have a determinate form.

Morpio. (F. *morpion*; I. *piattone*; S. *ladilla*; G. *Filzlaus*.) A name for the *Pediculus pubis*, or crab-louse.

Mor'rhua. (F. *morue*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

M. americana, Storer. The *Gadus californicus*.

M. vulgaris, Storer. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Gadus morrhua*.

Mor'rhue o'leum. See *Oleum morrhue*.

Mor'rhuin. $C_{19}H_{27}N_3$. A basic substance obtained by Gautier and Mourgues from cod-liver oil in the proportion of 2 milligrammes in a dessert-spoonful of oil.

Mor'rhui'ic acid. (Morrhuinsäure.) The same as *Gadin*.

Mor'rhuiol. (Morrhua. F. *morrhuiol*; I. *morrhuolo*; G. *Morrhuiol*.) The active principle, possibly, of cod-liver oil. It is a pungent, bitter, and aromatic substance, semicrystalline at ordinary temperatures, and containing iodine, bromine, sulphur, and phosphorus. It is obtained from cod-liver oil by treating the oil with rectified spirit, and subsequently distilling off the spirit. It is said to be very efficacious in the early stages of phthisis.

Mor'rison spring. United States of America, Colorado, Jefferson County. A cold sulphurous spring.

Mors. (L. *mors*, death; from Aryan root *mar*, to die.) The absolute cessation of life; death.

M. appa'rens. (L. *apparens*, part. of *apparco*, to become visible.) A synonym of *Asphyxia*.

M. ni'gra. Same as *Pestis nigra*.

M. putati'va. (L. *puto*, to think.) A synonym of *Asphyxia*.

M. repenti'na. (L. *repentinus*, sudden.) Sudden death.

Morse. An American physicist of the present time.

M. key. An apparatus for making and

breaking electrical contact. It is employed in telegraphy, and in studying the electrical phenomena of muscles and nerves.

Morse. (Russ. *morf'*, a walrus.) The *Walrus*.

M. teeth. A name given to the teeth of the hippopotamus used for making artificial teeth.

Morsel. See *Morsellus*.

Morsellus. Same as *Morsulus*.

Morsicant. (F. *morsicant*; from L. *morsicans*, part. of *morsico*, to bite.) Producing a sensation as of repeated biting or pricking.

Morsulus. (L. dim. *morsus*, a bite, or mouthful. F. *morceau*; I. *morsello*; G. *Bissen*.) A little mouthful. Medicine intended to be chewed or dissolved in the mouth; a lozeng.

Morsus. (L. *morsus*; from *mordeo*, to bite. F. *Morsure*; G. *Biss*, *Bisswunde*.) A bite, grasp, or sting.

M. diab'oli. (L. *diabolus*, the devil. F. *morsure du diable*; G. *Teufelsbiss*.) The fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Also, the *Scabiosa succisa*.

M. gallinæ. (L. *gallina*, a hen.) The *Alsine media*.

M. ranæ. The *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*.

M. stom'achi. (L. *stomachus*, the gullet, the stomach.) A term for *Heartburn*.

M. ventric'uli. (L. dim. of *venter*, the belly.) A term for *Heartburn*.

Morta. A name of *Pemphigus*.

Mortajo'nè. Italy, Tuscany, in the valley of the Merso. A sodic chloride spring, having a temperature of 27° C. (80-6° F.)

Mortal. (Old F. *mortal*; from L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, death. F. *mortel*; I. *mortale*; S. *mortal*; G. *sterblich*.) That which is subject to death.

Also (G. *tödllich*), that which produces death.

Mortality. (F. *mortalité*; from L. *mortalitas*; from *mortalis*. I. *mortalità*; S. *mortalidad*; G. *Mortalität*, *Sterblichkeit*.) Liability to death.

Also, the ratio of deaths to the total population of a district or country.

M., bills of. (G. *Sterbelisten*, *Mortalitytätstafel*.) Tables indicating the number of deaths occurring in a certain area within a definite period.

Mortar. (Mid. E. *mortier*; from F. *mortier*; from L. *mortarium*, mortar. I. *malla*, *calcina*; S. *mortero*; G. *Mörtel*.) A mixture of slaked lime and sand. A gradual combination of the lime with the silica occurs, and the mortar sets or hardens.

Also (Mid. E. *morter*; Sax. *mortere*; F. *mortier*; from L. *mortarium*, a vessel to pound things in; from Aryan root *mar*, to bruise. I. *mortajo*; S. *mortero*; G. *Mörser*), a vessel in which substances are pulverised. Mortars were anciently made of wood, iron, brass, lead, or glass; the leaden mortars were specially used for making those ointments and plasters suitable for malignant and cancerous ulcers.

M.s, hydraulic. (Υδωρ, water; αἰλός, a pipe.) Mortars which set under water; also called *Roman cement*.

Morta'riolum. (L. dim. *mortarium*, a mortar.) A little mortar.

Also, anciently used for the socket of a tooth.

Also (F. *mortariole*; G. *Kleinnörser*), old term for a mould for making cupsels.

Morta'rium. A *Mortar*.

Also, anciently used for the trunk of the body, from the neck to the hip; it was also applied to the os cribiforme, or ethmoid bone.

Mortefontaine. France, département de l'Oise. A cold calcic sulphate water, containing some hydrogen sulphide, and used in mucous catarrhs and in moist skin diseases.

Mortiferous. (L. *mortiferus*, from *mors*, death; *fero*, to carry. F. *mortifère*; I. *mortifero*; G. *tödtbringend*.) Causing or bringing death.

Mortifica'tio. See *Mortification*.

M. pulmo'nium. (L. *pulmones*, the lungs.) A term for *Lung*, gangrene of.

Mortification. (F. *mortification*; from L. *mortificatio*, from *mortifico*, to kill; from *mors*, death; *facio*, to make. I. *mortificazione*; S. *mortification*; G. *Mortification*, Brand, *Tödtung*, *Erdtötung*.) The loss of vitality in, or the death of, a part of the body. Same as *Gangrene*.

M., cold. Same as *Gangrene, cold*.

M., ergot. See *Ergotism, gangrenous*.

M., hot. Same as *Gangrene, hot*.

M. mil'dew. A term for *M., ergot*.

M. root. The *Althæa officinalis*.

M., syphilitic. See *Syphilitic gangrene*.

Mortify. (Mid. E. *mortifen*; from F. *mortifier*; from L. *mortifico*, to kill. I. *mortificare*; S. *mortificer*; G. *mortificiren*.) To become dead.

Morton, James. A Scotch surgeon, born at Ochiltree in Ayrshire in 1819, died in Glasgow in 1889.

M.'s fluid. A solution composed of 30 grains of iodide of potassium, 10 grains of iodine, and one ounce of glycerin. It is used as an injection in the radical cure of spina bifida.

Morton, Samuel George. An American physician and naturalist, born 1799, died 1851.

M.'s plane. A plane passing through the most salient points of the parietal and the occipital protuberances.

Morttooth. A term for sulphate of copper.

Mortuary. (Probably through the French from L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead; from *mortuus*, dead. F. *mortuaire*; I. *mortuario*; G. *Mortuarium*.) A place for the temporary reception of dead bodies.

Also, that which relates to the burial of the dead.

M. chap'el. A place where the burial service is read prior to the disposal of the body.

M. reg'isters. A term for *Mortality, bills of*.

Mor'ula. (Dim. of L. *morum*, a mulberry. F. *morule*.) A mulberry-like fungous excrescence.

Also, a synonym of *Frambæsia*.

Also (F. *corps muriforme*; G. *Maulbeerkugel*), Häckel's term for the solid, mulberry-like body which results from the cleavage or division and subdivision of the impregnated ovum. It is composed of a large number of small nucleated cells or blastomeres.

Mor'ular. Relating to a *Morula*.

Morulus. (Dim. of L. *morum*, a mulberry.) The same as *Yaws*.

Also, a term for *Scurvy, button*.

Mor'um. (L. *morum*; from Gr. *μῶρον*, a mulberry. F. *mure*; G. *Maulbeere*.) A mulberry, the fruit of the *Morus nigra*.

M. idæ'um. (L. *Idæus*, belonging to Mount Ida.) The raspberry.

M. pal'pebræ inter'næ. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid; *internus*, within.) A term for *Granular ophthalmia*.

Morung el'achi. The native name in India of the fruit of *Anomum aromaticum*.

Mor'us. (L. *morus*, a mulberry tree; from Gr. *μῶρον*, the black mulberry. F. *murier*; G. *Maulbeerbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Moracæ*.

M. alba, Linn. (L. *albus*, white. F. *murier blanc*; G. *weisser Maulbeerbaum*.) The white mulberry. Hab. Levant, China. The root is said to be cathartic and anthelmintic.

M. nigra, Linn. (L. *niger*, black. F. *murier noir*; G. *schwarzer Maulbeerbaum*.) The mulberry tree. Hab. Levant. The bark of the root, as well as the bark of the stem, is said to be cathartic and useful against tænia. The fruit is refreshing and slightly laxative.

M. papyrif'era, Linn. (F. *murier à papier*.) The *Broussonetia papyrifera*.

M. ru'bra, Linn. (L. *ruber*, red.) The red mulberry. Indigenous in the United States. Fruit esculent; the root has been used to destroy tænia.

M. tincto'ria, Linn. The *Broussonetia tinctoria*.

M. xanthoxylum. (Ξανθός, yellow; ξύλον, wood.) The *M. tinctoria*.

Mor'van. A French physician of the present time.

M.'s disease'. (F. *maladie de Morvan*.) Same as *Monoplegia anæsthetica*.

Mos. (L. *mos*.) Custom; manner; way.

M. morbi benign'us. (L. *morbus*, disease; *benignus*, mild.) The innocent character of a disease.

M. morbi malign'us. (L. *morbus*; *malignus*, of an evil nature.) The malignant character of a disease.

Mo'sa. Old name of a kind of food used in Germany, made of wheaten flour and milk; with which, it is said, mothers and nurses fill and stuff their infants, to the stretching of the hypochondria and danger of epilepsy.

Mosaic. (F. *mosaïque*; from Low L. *mosaicus*; from late Gr. *μοσαϊκός*, from *μουσεῖον*, mosaic work; from Gr. *μουσα*, a muse. I. *mosaico*, *mosaico*.) A kind of inlaid work in which coloured portions of stone, glass, or other substance, are arranged to form a pattern, and fixed in their place by cement.

M. gold. See *Aurum musicum*.

M. of mus'cle compartments. (G. *Kölliker'sche Felder*.) The polygonal areas surrounded by dark lines seen on fresh section of a muscular fibre, without addition of reagents or with acetic acid alone.

M. of mus'cle prisms. (G. *Cohnheim'scher Felder*.) The appearance presented on section of a muscle fibre after the addition of water. The muscle prisms are separated by interstitial fluid.

M. of pig'ment cells of eye. The appearance presented by the inner surface of the choroid tunic.

M. vis'ion. The variety of vision possessed by the Arthropoda and other animals with compound eyes. In these eyes each facet of the cornea is isolated from its fellows by a coat of pigment, and represents a narrow straight tube with blackened walls, which transmits and modifies the rays of light till it reaches a nerve-ending.

MOSCH—MOSS.

Mosch. (Arabian name of musk.) A name given by Bilsius to certain imaginary vessels of the kidney; also called *Vasa vori-fera*.

Moschardina. (Μόσχος, musk.) Term for a confection or lozenge of musk, amber, and other strong scented substances.

Also, a term for *Betel*.

Moschate. (Μόσχος.) Exhaling the odour of musk.

Moschatel. The *Adoxa moschatellina*.

Moschatine. $C_{21}H_{27}NO_7$. An aromatic, bitter principle, obtained by Planta from *Achillea moschata*.

Moschelæum. (Μόσχος, musk; ελαιον, oil.) Old term for a compound aromatic oil, of which musk seems to have constituted the basis, being added in large quantity to the other ingredients.

Moschiferous. (Μόσχος; *L. fero*, to bear. *F. moschifère*.) Bearing or yielding musk, as the *Moschus moschiferus*.

Moschocaryum. (Μόσχος; κάρυον, a nut. *F. moschocaryon*; *G. Muscatnuss*.) A name for the *Nux moschata*.

Moschus, B. Ph., U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (Μόσχος; from Sans. *mushka*, a testicle. *F. muse*; *G. Bisam*.) Musk; reddish-black granules, slightly unctuous, having a very strong smell and a bitter taste; being the dried secretion of the follicles of the prepuce of the *Moschus moschiferus*, contained in a membranous bag; it is used as a powerful antispasmodic and stimulant in hysteria and asthenia of the respiratory centre. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

M. arabum. A name for the seed of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

M. factiti'us. (*L. facticius*, artificial.) A term for *Musk*, artificial.

Moschus. (Μόσχος.) A Genus of the Order *Ungulata*, Class *Mammalia*.

M. moschiferus, Linn. (Μόσχος; *L. fero*, to bear. *F. chevrotaïn porte-musc*; *G. Bisamthier*.) The musk-deer; from which musk is obtained. Hab. Central Asia.

Moscolæ'a. A term for *Moschelæum*.

Moselle'. (*G. Mosel*.) A river of Germany.

M. wine. A white wine grown on the banks of the river Moselle; it is very much of the character of Hoek, but lighter, and has a less prejudicial influence on a gouty condition of system. It is said to be much adulterated.

Moselli. Greece, not far from Astio. A very cold indifferent water, having a temperature of 6° C. (42.8° F.), even when the air is as high as 32° C. (89.6° F.) It is used as a tonic.

Moslich. Same as *Maslach*.

Mosqueiros. Portugal, province of Minho. Cold sulphur waters.

Mosquit beans. The legumes of *Prosois pubescens*.

Mosquita. (*Mosquito*.) Old name for a cutaneous disorder in the East Indies, said to be sometimes produced by sweating, and sometimes by the bite of the mosquito; when the pimples arise on the skin an itching immediately follows, which, if scratched, is soon followed by an ulcer.

Mosquito. (*S. mosquito*; dim. of *mosca*, a fly; from *L. musca*, a fly. *F. mosquite*; *G. Moskito*.) The *Culex pipiens*.

A species of mosquito is the host of *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

M. curtains. Curtains of thin net or

gauze hung round beds to prevent the assaults of mosquitoes.

Moss. (Mid. E. *mos*; Sax. *meós*; *G. Moos*, *F. mousse*; *I. musco*; *S. musgo*.) The plants of the Nat. Order *Musci*, which grow in damp situations, as on trees and old walls.

M., aquatic. (*L. aqua*, water. *F. mousse aquatique*.) A term for one of the *Conferveæ*.

M. ber'ry. The *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.

M., bog. The name of the several species of *Sphagnum*.

M. bread. Bread made of Iceland moss. It is both cheap and nutritive, and being composed chiefly of inulin, is recommended as a substitute for wheat bread in diabetes.

M., Car'rageen. See *Carrageen moss*.

M., Ceylon'. (*F. mousse de Ceylan*.) See *Ceylon moss*.

M., club. The *Lycopodium clavatum*.

M., Cor'sican. (*F. mousse de Corse*; *I. musco di mare*; *S. musgo de Corcego*; *G. Corsicanisches Wurmmoos*.) The *Alsidium helminthocorton*. It has been used principally as a vermifuge.

M., Cor'sican worm. The *Alsidium helminthocorton*.

M., cup. The *Cladonia pyxidata*.

M., dog. (*F. mousse de chien*.) The *Peltigera canina*.

M., ed'ible. A term for *Ceylon moss*.

M., fir club. The *Lycopodium selago*.

M., foam. (*F. mousse écumeuse*.) The mucus and saliva, mixed with bubbles of air, which collect round the mouth during an epileptic fit and other morbid conditions.

M. fruit. Same as *Sporophyte*.

M.-gold. An esculent fungus, *Clavaria muscoides*.

M., hair'cap. The *Polytrichum juniperinum*. Common in New England. It is said to possess powerful diuretic properties.

M., hair'y tree. The *Usnea plicata*.

M., Ice'land. The *Cetraria islandica*.

M., Ice'land, decoction of. See *Decoctum cetrariæ*.

M., In'dian. The *Gracilaria lichenoides*.

M., Ir'ish. The *Chondrus crispus* and *C. mamillosus*. The *Chondrus*, U.S. Ph.

M., Jaff'na. Same as *Ceylon moss*.

M., Japan'. (*F. mousse du Japon*.) The species of the Genus *Gelidium*.

M., marine'. A term for *Ceylon moss*.

M., north'ern. (*F. mousse du nord*.) The *Cladonia rangiferina*.

M. of a dead man's skull. See *Musculus cranii humani*.

M., pearl. (*F. mousse perlée*.) Same as *Carrageen moss*.

M., pect'oral. (*F. lichen pulmonaire*.) The *Lichen pulmonarius*.

M., rein'deer. (*F. mousse des rennes*.) The *Cladonia rangiferina*.

M., rock. (*F. mousse de rocher*.) The *Roccella tinctoria*.

Also, a name of *Corallium album*.

M., sea. (*F. mousse de mer*.) The *Alsidium helminthocorton*.

M., stone. The plants of the Genus *Gyrophora*.

M., terres'trial. (*L. terra*, land. *F. mousse terrestre*.) The plants of the Genus *Lycopodium*.

M., up'right fir. The *Lycopodium selago*.

M., wall. The *Parmelia parietaria*.
Mossberry. The *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.
Moss'es. (*Moss.*) The plants of the Order *Musca*.

Mossy. Covered with, or resembling, moss.

M. stone'crop. The *Sedum acre*.
Mosyllon. Same as *Mosyllum*.
Mosyllum. (Μόσυλλον.) Old epithet of the best cinnamon.

Motarium. Same as *Motarium*.
Mota'rium. (Μοτάριον, dim. of μωτός, shredded linen.) Term for fine charpie.

Motatory. (*L. motus*, a moving. *F. mouvant.*) Applied by Kirby to limbs which, during rest of the animal, are in a perpetual vibratory motion, as those of the *Tipula*.

Mote. (*Mid. E. mot*; *Sax. mot.*) A speck. Same as *Musca*.

Moth. (*Mid. E. mothe*; *Sax. moððe*; *G. Motte. F. papillon de nuit*; *I. tignuola.*) The lepidopterous insects of the Division *Heterocera*.

M. freck'le. A term for *Chloasma*.
M. mullein. The *Verbascum blattaria*.
M. mullein, yellow. The *Verbascum blattaria*.

M. patch. A synonym of *Chloasma*.
Mother. (*Mid. E. moder*; *Sax. mōder*, *mōdor*, *mōdur*; *G. Mutter*; *L. mater*; *Gr. μήτηρ*; *Sans. mātā, mātṛi*; from Aryan root *ma*, to measure. *F. mère*; *I. madre*; *S. madre.*) A female parent.

Also, a term for the *Womb*.
 Also, a synonym of *Hysteria*.
 Also, a term for *Lees*.

M.-cells. (*F. cellules mères*; *G. Mutterzellen.*) The large cells which are developed in the parenchyma of the young anther. The mother-cells by a process of division form the *M. cells, special*, from which in turn the pollen grains are developed.

Also, generally the original cells from which secondary or daughter-cells are produced.

M.-cells, special. See under *M.-cells*.

M. cloves. (*F. mères de girofle*; *G. Mutternelken.*) Anthophylli; the fruit of the clove tree, *Eugenia caryophyllata*, the ovate oblong berries of which are about an inch in length. They resemble cloves in appearance and properties, but are weaker in odour.

M. liquor. Same as *M. water*.
M. lye. (*Lye.*) Same as *M. water*.

M.'s mark. The popular term for any of the appearances named *Nævus maternus*.

M. nu'cleus. See *Nucleus, mother*.

M. of pearl. (*F. naore*; *I. madreperla*; *S. madreperla*; *G. Perlmutter.*) The bright, whitish substance which forms a thin layer lining the interior of many shells, but which is obtained in mass from the *Meleagrina margaritifera*, Lam. It presents an iridescent play of colours on the surface, owing to the presence of nearly parallel wavy lines. It is used in Spain, when powdered and washed, as an antacid and absorbent.

M. of the wood. The *Asperula odorata*.
M. of thousands. The *Linaria cymbalaria*.

M. of thyme. (*F. serpolet.*) The *Thymus serpyllum*, or wild thyme, so called from its supposed influence on the mother or womb.

M. of vin'egar. The dregs of the fluid

from which vinegar has been made, containing fragments and spores of *Mycooderma aceti*.

M. of yaws. See *Mama pian*.
M. star. Same as *Monaster*.

M.-wa'ter. (*F. eau mère*; *G. Bittern.*) The residual fluid after evaporating sea-water, or any other solution containing common salt, and taking out the crystals.

M.-wort. The *Leonurus cardiaca*, so called from its use in risings of the mother or womb. Also, the *Matricaria parthenium*.

Motific. (*L. motus*, motion; *facio*, to make.) Producing motion.

Mo'tile. (*L. motus. F. motile.*) Capable of motion.

Motilitas. See *Motility*.

Motility. (*L. motio*, movement. *F. motilité*; *I. motilità*; *S. motilidad*; *G. Motilität, Bewegungsvormögen.*) The power of movement or contractility.

M., diminution of. A condition of the nervo-muscular apparatus, indicated by various degrees of weakness or paresis up to complete palsy or paralysis.

M., increa'sed. Same as *Spasm*.

M., modes of testing disturbances of. Disturbances of motility may be tested by simple inspection, as by making the patient walk, speak, write, or sew, and observing the degree of precision with which the requisite movements are performed; by the dynamometer, which shows the force which can be exerted; by the examination of automatic passive and reflex movements; and by the reaction of the nerves and muscles to direct and indirect electrical and other excitation.

Motion. (*F. motion*; *L. motio*, a moving; from *moveo*, to move. *I. moto*; *S. mocion*; *G. Bewegung.*) The act of changing place. See also *Movement*.

Also, applied to the act of evacuating the bowels, and also to the substance evacuated.

M., absolute. (*L. absolutus*, complete.) Change of position with respect to ideal fixed points in space.

M., amo'e'bid. (*Amaba*; *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) The slow movement observed in certain low and free-living forms of cells. It is effected by the temporary protrusion of processes of the body-substance into which the rest of the cell gradually flows.

M.s, black. The dark-coloured evacuations which occur when blood is poured into the intestine in small quantity only, as in gastric or intestinal ulcer or in portal congestion.

The motions are stained black also by iron, bismuth, and charcoal, as well as, in some degree, by logwood, tannin, lead, and copper.

M., Brownian. See *Brownian movement*.

M., cil'ary. (*L. cilium*, an eyelash.) The lashing movements which occur in the delicate protoplasmic processes of many varieties of cells. The forward stroke of the process is more rapid than the return. These movements may be hook-like, similar to the flexion and extension of the finger; funnel-shaped, in that the cilium describes a cone; oscillating from side to side; or undulating. See also *Ciliary motion*.

M.s, clay'ey. The pale, sticky, faecal motions which indicate a deficiency of bile.

M.s, curdy. Faecal evacuations containing curds of undigested milk.

M., curvilin'ear. (*L. curvus*, bent;

linea, a line.) Change of position in a curved line.

M., excited. (L. *excito*, to wake up.) Same as *Reflex motion*.

M.s, form'ed. Sausage-shaped faecal evacuations which retain the form they have assumed in the intestinal canal.

M.s, green. The faecal evacuations which not infrequently occur in infantile diarrhoea, and are either passed of this colour or may assume the tint outside the body.

M., invol'untary. (L. *in*, neg.; *voluntarius*, of his own free will.) Movements which require no exercise of the will to produce them, but are performed by means of an afferent nerve acting through a ganglion cell upon an efferent nerve. The closure of the glottis during deglutition is an example of such an involuntary action.

M., laws of. See *Newton's laws of motion*.

M.s, meat-scrap'ings. The thin reddish motions like the scrapings of uncooked meat which occur in dysentery.

M., molec'ular. See *Molecular motion*.

M., oscillating. (L. *oscillo*, to swing.) The motion of the rebounding of a hard elastic body when it falls on a hard surface.

M.s, pea-soup. The semifluid yellowish evacuations characteristic of enteric fever.

M., periodic. See *Movements, periodic*, and *M.s, sleep*.

M., protoplas'mic. (Πρώτος, first; πλάσμα, anything formed.) A slow-flowing movement of the whole cell-substance, best seen in such a plant as *Spirogyra*, where it is well marked by the small chlorophyll granules which it carries round and round the cell.

M., recip'rocating. (L. *reciproco*, to move backwards and forwards.) Same as *M., oscillating*.

M., rectilin'ear. (L. *rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line.) Change of position along a straight line.

M., re'flex. See *Reflex movements*.

M., relative. (F. *relatif*; from L. *relativus*, having reference.) Change of position with reference to surrounding bodies.

M.s, rice-water. The faecal evacuations of cholera which are watery and turbid, and contain whitish flocculi.

M., vi'bratory. (L. *vibro*, to move rapidly to and fro.) A term for *M., ciliary*.

M., vol'untary. (L. *voluntarius*, of his own free will.) Those movements which can be originated at will. The movements of all the muscles of the trunk and limbs are voluntary.

Motive. (Mid. E. *motif*; F. *motif*; Low L. *motivum*, from *motivus*, moving; from L. *moveo*, to move.) An inducement; a cause of action.

Also, causing or producing motion.

Moton. (Μοτόν.) Shredded linen, or lint, for dressing wounds.

Motor. (L. *motor*, a mover; from *moveo*, to move. F. *moteur*; I. *motore*; S. *motor*; G. *bewegend*.) Communicating motion.

Also, a thing which causes to move.

M. apha'sia. (Ἀφαρία, speechlessness. G. *motorische Aphasie*.) Wernicke's term for the aphasia produced by lesion of the left motor speech region. The patient is speechless and generally unable to answer by signs at first, although he may understand what is said; in a

little time the latter faculty is quite regained, and perhaps the power of uttering some short and simple words; this may be the whole of the power recovered, or a more or less imperfect speech may be regained by the development of the power of the right motor speech centre.

M. appara'tus. The motor nerves and the muscles they supply.

M. a'rea. (L. *area*, an open space. F. *aire motrice*.) The part of the surface of the cerebral convolutions which includes the *Gyrus centralis anterior* and the *G. centralis posterior*, with the *Lobulus cerebri parietalis superior* and the *Præcuneus*, being the parts bounding, and in the neighbourhood of, the fissure of Rolando; it so called because it contains the chief cortical motor centres. The structure of the cerebral cortex in the motor area differs in some respects from that of the other cortical parts of the hemisphere. It consists essentially of five layers: an outer or first layer, consisting of neuroglia with a pellucid homogeneous matrix, medullated nerve-fibres, a network of non-medullated fibres from the ganglion-cells of the underlying layers, perivascular spheroidal cells, spheroidal or irregular cells with two or three nuclei, and a layer of flattened, translucent, epitelioid cells on the outer surface; the second layer is very thin, and consists of irregular nerve-cells with a large nucleus, giving off many delicate processes, some of which pass into the outer layer; the third layer consists of long, pyramidal nerve-cells having a nucleus and a nucleolus, and presenting an apical process which passes peripherally, and several basal processes which do not turn outwardly; the fourth layer consists chiefly of various modifications of the nerve element, called by Bevan Lewis *M. cell*, with, in the neighbourhood of the sensory area, a superimposed layer of granule cells; the fifth layer consists of radially arranged spindle-cells with bundles of medullated nerve-fibre between them. The layer of granule cells in the fourth layer constitutes, according to some, an additional layer, and so the structure is said to have six layers or laminae.

M. asyn'ergy. (Ἀσύνεργος, not affording help.) Greenhow's term for *Ataxy, locomotor*.

M. cell. The ganglion cell which is connected with an efferent nerve fibre.

Also, see *Nerve-cell, motor*.

M. cen'tres. (F. *centres moteurs*.) The masses of grey nerve-substance in the central nervous system from which the motor nerves arise.

The term is generally restricted to certain limited parts of the *M. area* of the cortex of the cerebrum, electric stimulation of which produces co-ordinated movements in a limb or a distinct part of the body. This has been determined by direct experiment in the lower animals, as the dog and the monkey, and by pathological change and surgical operation in man. The exact nature of these centres, whether they are entirely motor, or whether they are primarily sensory, is still unsettled, but it is certain that nerve-fibres pass from them through the white nerve-substance of the brain to the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata and thence to the part of the spinal cord whence the muscular motor nerves are derived.

The several motor centres govern the move-

ments of the groups of muscles with which they are respectively connected on the opposite side of the body. The *Leg-centre* occupies the posterior three fourths of the uppermost part of the motor area reaching to the longitudinal fissure, being the highest parts of the gyrus centralis anterior and the gyrus centralis posterior with the lobulus parietalis superior. The *Arm-centre* lies below the leg-centre on each side of the fissure of Rolando, occupies the middle third of the gyrus centralis anterior and posterior, and stretches in front of the leg-centre to the longitudinal fissure. The *Face-centre* is beneath the arm-centre, occupying the lower third of the gyrus centralis anterior, and perhaps a part of the gyrus centralis posterior, the upper part having relation to the movements of the face, and the lower part, with the hinder end of the gyrus frontalis inferior, having relation to those of the lips and tongue, and forming the *Speech-centre*. The *Head-centre* lies, in all probability, in front of the arm-centre. The *Trunk-centre* is believed to occupy the medial aspect of the gyrus centralis anterior in the longitudinal fissure.

M. end-plate. See *End-plate, motorial*.

M. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, that which is outside.) A name given to the sixth cranial nerve, because it supplies the external rectus muscle of the eye.

M. ganglion cells. The ganglion cells of the spinal cord which possess a *Deiter's process*. See also, *Ganglion cells*.

M. hallucina'tion. See *Hallucination, motor*.

M. im'pulse. (L. *impulsus*, a putting in motion against.) The influence which, passing from the cerebrum to a muscle, causes its contraction.

M. intuition. (L. *intueor*, to look into. G. *Bewegungs-Ausschauung*.) The psychological modification of condition in the cortical motor area directly resulting from the functional activity of the motor ganglia in connection therewith.

M. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) The *Hypoglossal nerve*.

M. nerve centre. A name given to the corpus striatum of the brain. See also *M. centres*.

M. nerve-root. See *Nerve-root, motor*.

M. nerves. (F. *nerfs moteurs*; I. *nervi motori*; G. *Bewegungsnerven*.) The nerves which innervate muscles, and when excited cause contraction. They are centrifugal or efferent nerves.

M. neuro'ses. (Νεύρον, a nerve.) Morbid states of the nervous system leading to spasmodic contraction of muscles.

M. oculi commu'nis. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *communis*, common. F. *nerf moteur oculaire commun*.) The third cranial or *Oculomotor nerve*.

M. oculi exter'nus. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *externus*, that is outside. F. *nerf moteur oculaire externe*.) The sixth cranial or *Abducens oculi nerve*.

M. oculi, paral'ysis of. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) A disease characterised by external squint owing to unopposed action of the external rectus, crossed diplopia, dilated pupil, and loss of accommodation. It may be partial or complete. When complete, the muscles paralysed are the levator palpebræ, the superior, internal,

and inferior recti, the inferior oblique, the sphincter pupillæ, and the ciliary muscle.

M. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, motor*.

M. path. The path which a motor impulse traverses from the brain to a muscle. Gowers describes it as consisting of two segments; the upper, or cerebro-spinal, consisting of a ganglion cell in the cerebral cortex, and a nerve fibre proceeding from it through the pyramidal tract to ramify in the spongy tissue of the anterior cornu of the cord; and the lower, or spino-muscular, consisting of a ganglion cell in the anterior cornu of the cord, with a nerve fibre proceeding from it to ramify on the muscular fibre.

M. pea. The *Pisum sativum*.

M. plates. See *End-plate, motorial*.

M. point. The point at which a motor nerve enters a muscle, and at which electrical stimulation acts most effectively.

M. resid'ua. See *Residua, motor*.

M. root. The place where the bundles containing the motor filaments of a compound nerve escape from the brain or spinal cord.

M. speech centre. See *Speech centre, motor*.

M. sphere. The area or region of the central nervous system which is implicated in movement.

M. tract. Same as *M. arca*.

M. u'vulæ. The *Azygos uvule*.

Moto'res. (L. nominative plural of *motor*.) Movers.

M. acu'lei. (L. *aculeus*, a prickle.) The bundles of longitudinal muscular fibres outside the capsular ligament of the spines of the Echinoidea.

M. oculo'rum. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The third pair of cranial nerves.

Moto'rial. Same as *Motor*.

M. end-plates. See *End-plate, motorial*.

Moto'rium. (L. *motorium*, the power of motion.) A mover; a source of motion.

M. commu'nē. (L. *communis*, common.)

A name given to the *Corpus striatum*. The term is used by Maudsley in a psychological sense to denote the common centres of motion.

Moto'rius. (L. *motorius*; from *moveo*, to move.) Having power of moving.

M. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) The *Hypoglossal nerve*.

M. oculi. Same as *Motor oculi*.

Motorpathic. Relating to *Motorpathy*.

Motorpathy. (L. *motor*, a mover; Gr. *πάθος*, disease.) A term for the treatment of disease by *Gymnastics*.

Moto'ry. (L. *motor*.) A term applied to efferent nerves and the ganglionic centres in connection with them, because they are in connection with muscles, and serve to the production of motion.

Moto's. (Μοτός, shredded linen.) Lint.

Also, an old term for a *Tent*.

Moto'sis. (Μότωσις; from *μοτῶω*, to dress a wound with lint. F. *motose*.) The dressing of a wound with lint.

Motricity. (F. *motricité*; from L. *moveo*, to move.) Charles Robin's term for the faculty of producing, or of conveying, a motor impulse.

Mot'rix. Same as *Motory*.

Motte, la. See *La Motte-les-bains*.

Mott'led. (Old F. *matellé*, clotted; from

Old High G. *matte*n; from Bavarian *matte*, curds F. *pommelé*; I. *pomelato*; S. *alagartado*; G. *bunt*.) Spotted with different colours.

M. kidney. See *Kidney*, large mottled.

Motum. Same as *Moton*.

Motus. Same as *Motos*.

Motus. (L. *motus*, a moving.) Motion.

M. assimilationis. (L. *assimilatio*, likeness. F. *puissance du moule intérieur*; G. *Bildungstrieb*.) The power of reforming their own substance, which living bodies possess.

M. automaticus. (Αὐτοματός, self-moving.) Same as *Motion*, involuntary.

M. automatus. Same as *M.*, *automaticus*.

M. compressorius. (L. *compressus*, a pressing together.) A term for the peristaltic action of unstriped muscle.

M. convulsivi. The same as *Convulsions*, infantile.

M. cordis diastolicus. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Same as *Diastole*.

M. hæmorrhoidalis. Same as *Hæmorrhoids*.

M. intestinum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) Same as *Borborygmus*.

M. involuntarius. Same as *Motion*, involuntary.

M. peristalticus. Same as *Peristalsis*.

M. testudinæus. (L. *testudo*, a tortoise.)

A term for *Peristalsis*.

M. vermicularis. (L. *vermis*, a worm.)

A term for *Peristalsis*.

M. vibratarius. (L. *vibro*, to move rapidly to and fro. G. *Flimmerbewegung*.) Same as *Ciliary motion*.

M. voluntarius. Same as *Motion*, voluntary.

Moudang. France, département des Hautes-Pyrénées. Athermal chalybeate waters, containing calcium sulphide and a little hydrogen sulphide. Used in digestive troubles and skin diseases.

Mould. (Mid. E. *molde*; Old F. *molle*; from L. *modulus*, a measure. F. *moule*; I. *molle*; S. *molde*; G. *Form*.) A model; a pattern.

Also, a synonym of *Fontanelle*.

Also, to make to a model or pattern.

Mould. (Mid. E. *molde*; Sax. *molde*, dust; from Teut. type *molda*; from Aryan root *mal*, to grind. F. *terreau*; I. *terriccio*; S. *tierra vegetal*; G. *Fruchterde*.) Earth; soil.

Also (F. *moisissure*; I. *muffa*; S. *moho*; G. *Schimmel*), the fungoid growth which appears on things when left in a moist place.

M.-form. (G. *Pilzfigur*.) The circular or stellate patch produced by inoculating septic matter containing bacteria into the cornea of a rabbit.

M. fungi. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom. F. *moisissures*; G. *Schimmelpilze*.) Term applied to various forms of hyphomycetous Fungi. They are without chlorophyll, and form the flocculent covering seen on decaying organic substances. Amongst the most common are the *Mucor mucedo*, the *Aspergillus glaucus*, and the *Penicillium glaucum*. These mould fungi are the exciting causes of many skin diseases. They are found in favus, tinea tonsurans, tinea versicolor, and sycosis. They seldom penetrate beyond the superficial layers of the tissues affected. See *Hyphomycetes*.

M.s. pathogen'ic. (Πάθος, disease;

γεννάω, to produce.) Those which produce disease in the human body, such as the *Achorion Schönleini*.

M.s. saprophytic. (Σαπρός, putrid; φυτόν, a plant.) Those which set up decomposition or fermentation in dead organic matter, as *Mucor mucedo*.

Moulded nitrate of silver. (F. *nitrate d'argent fondé*; I. *nitrate d'argento fuso*.) Small cylinders or pencils of nitrate of silver, formed by running the fused salt into moulds. In the United States Pharmacopœia, 4 per cent. of hydrochloric acid is directed to be added to render the sticks less brittle. It is used as a local stimulant or escharotic. The *Argentum nitras fusus*, U.S. Ph.

Moule, Reverend Hen'ry. An English clergyman of the present century.

M.'s earth closets. An apparatus for the deodorising and disinfecting of human excreta. It consists of a box attached to a privy-seat and containing dry earth in a hopper, from which a due quantity can be discharged, by the pulling of a plug, on to the faeces.

Moult. (Mid. E. *mouten*; from L. *muto*, to change. F. *mouer*; I. *mudare*; S. *mudar*; G. *sich mausen*, *abhaaren*.) To cast or shed the feathers, as a bird does at a particular season.

Also, the same as *Ecdysis*.

Moultan. A city and district of the Punjab.

M. sore. An endemic sore of the same nature as *Delhi boil*.

Moulting. (Moult.) The periodical act of casting off the feathers of birds.

Also, the desquamation of the skin of serpents.

Moultonborough mineral spring. United States of America, New Hampshire, Carroll County. A chalybeate water.

Mound. (Sax. *mund*, protection; perhaps ultimately from Aryan root *man*, to jut out. F. *monticule*; I. *monticellino*; S. *monte*; G. *Wall*.) A low or small hillock.

Mound soda springs. United States of America, Colorado, Park County. A carbonated, alkaline mineral water.

Mound springs. United States of America, Utah, Box Elder County. A thermal water.

Mounding. (Mound. G. *Wallung*.) The rising of muscle into a low lump when struck by a light, sharp blow, as in some forms of locomotor ataxia, and in the weak and thin.

Mount Airy springs. United States of America, Georgia, Habersham County. A chalybeate water.

Mount Clemens mineral springs. United States of America, Michigan, Macomb County. The water is saline, and has a purgative action.

Mount Nebo springs. United States of America, Arkansas, Yell County. Chalybeate waters from five sources.

Mount Sinai man'na. See *Manna of Mount Sinai*.

Mount Zir'con spring. United States of America, Maine, Oxford County. A saline mineral water.

Mountain. (Mid. E. *montaine*; Old F. *montaigne*, *montaine*; Low. L. *montana*; from L. *montanus*, hilly; from *mons*, a mountain. F. *montagne*; I. *montagna*; S. *montaña*; G. *Berg*.) A high hill.

MOUNTAIN—MOUSE.

M. air. The term mountain air varies in its signification, as Burney Yeo has remarked, in different countries. In Scotland 3000 or 4000 feet above the level of the sea is regarded as offering the advantages of great purity of the air, with rarefaction and, generally speaking, dryness. Whilst in other countries 6000, 8000, or 10,000 feet are required, but the effects must be very different, since it is estimated that at a height of 2500 feet the pressure of the atmosphere on the body, as compared with its pressure at the sea level, is reduced 1-8th, at 6000 feet 1-6th, at 7500 feet 1-4th, and at 16,000 feet one half. Speaking generally, there is a fall of 1° C. for every 520 feet of elevation in summer, and for every 910 feet of elevation in winter. As a rule the air is dryer, as well as colder, at high elevations; and the proportion of carbonic acid is generally less than at lower levels. The sun's rays are more brilliant.

M. ar'nica. The *Arnica montana*.

M. ash. (F. *sorber*; I. *sorbo*; G. *Vogel-beerbaum*.) The *Pyrus aucuparia*.

M. ash, American. The *Pyrus americana*.

M. a'vens. The *Dryas octopetala*.

M. balm. The *Melittis melissophyllum*.

Also, the *Eriodictyon glutinosum*, Benth.

M. blue. Native copper carbonate.

M. bram'ble. The *Rubus chamæmorus*.

M. bu'gle. The *Ajuga pyramidalis*.

M. cal'amint. The *Calamintha grandiflora*.

M. cigar'-bush. The *Hedysmum nutans*, Sw.

M. col'chicum. The *Colchicum montanum*.

M. cork. Same as *Asbestos*, elastic.

M. cur'rant, taste'less. The *Ribes alpinum*.

M. dam'son. The *Simaruba glauca*.

M. el'der. The *Sambucus racemosa*.

M. elm. The *Ulmus montana*.

M. fe'ver. See *Fever*, mountain.

M. flax. The *Linum catharticum*.

M. globe-flower. The *Trollius europæus*.

M. grape. The *Berberis aquifolium*.

M. green. A pigment consisting of powdered green malachite, or of artificially prepared oxychloride of copper.

M. hemp. The *Hyoscyamus insanus*.

M. hys'sop. The *Thymra spicata*.

M. i'ronwort. The *Sideritis montana*.

M. knap'weed. The *Centaurea montana*.

M. laur'el. The *Kalmia latifolia*.

M. leath'er. A tough variety of *Asbestos*.

M. lime'stone. Magnesium carbonate in combination with calcium carbonate. It occurs native.

M. liq'uorice. The *Trifolium alpinum*.

M. mad'wort. The *Veronica montana*.

M. mahog'any. The *Betula lenta*.

M. man'chineel. The *Rhus metopium*.

M. man'go. The *Clusia flava*, *C. alba*, and *C. rosea*. These three varieties are known as the balsam tree of Jamaica. They yield pitch.

M. meal. (G. *Bergmahl*.) A kind of earth consisting largely of the debris of minute Infusoria or microphytes, and used by the Finns and Laplanders in times of scarcity to mix with food. It is whitish and meal-like, and occurs in

lake or bog deposits in the north of Europe and in Tuscany.

M. milk. (G. *Bergmilch*.) The *Agaricus mineralis*.

M. mint. The *Pycnanthemum incanum*, Michx.

M. pa'per. A thin laminated form of *Asbestos*.

M. pars'ley. The *Peucedanum montanum*.

M. pars'ley, black. The *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

M. pep'per, long. The *Pahari sylvaticum*.

M. pine. The *Pinus pumilio*.

M., poly. See *Poly-mountain*.

M. rhu'barb. The *Rumex alpinus*.

M. sage. (G. *Bergsalbei*.) A species of *Artemisia*, indigenous to the Rocky Mountains, and there named *Sierra salvia*.

M. ser'vice. Same as *M. ash*.

M. sick'ness. (F. *mal de montagne*; I. *male di montagna*; G. *Bergkrankheit*.) An affection felt by mountain climbers, and by persons who, having been accustomed to low levels, have gone to live in mountainous regions. It is characterised by breathlessness, rapid action of the heart, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, epistaxis, hæmoptysis, and great loss of muscular power. The symptoms are supposed to result from the diminished quantity of oxygen in the blood; according to Bert, the co-efficient of hæmoglobin for oxygen is from 10 to 12 per cent., while in animals living at a great height it may rise to 17 to 21 per cent.

M. speed'well. The *Veronica montana*.

M. spin'ach. The *Atriplex hortensis*.

M. su'mach. The *Rhus copallina*, L.

M. tal'low. A mineral hydrocarbon found in Welsh coal-mines and in Scotland. It has the colour and consistence of tallow.

M. tea. The *Gaultheria procumbens*.

M. tobac'co. The *Arnica montana*.

M. vale'rian. The *Valeriana montana*.

M. wood. The same as *Asbestos*, ligniform.

Mount'ain Glen hot springs.

United States of America, Colorado, Santa Barbara County. Sulphur waters, having a temperature of 60° F. to 100° F. (15.55° C. to 37.77° C.)

Mount'ain Val'ley springs.

United States of America, Arkansas, Garland County. Mineral waters, containing magnesium bicarbonate 3.17 grains, calcium bicarbonate 12.66, iron bicarbonate 2.17, and calcium sulphate 2.54 grains in a gallon.

Mount'ing. (F. *montage*.) The arrangement of an object for preservation and exhibition.

M. flu'ids. The chief mounting fluids in common use are potassium acetate and glycerin, which do not harden on exposure to the air. Farrant's solution and glycerin jelly, Canada balsam and Dammar varnish, which harden on exposure.

M. of ob'jects. The act of preserving objects in such a form as to render them useful for microscopical or other inspection and investigation.

Mouris'co. Portugal, province of Minho. Sulphur waters, having a temperature of 32.5° C. (90.5° F.)

Mouse. (Mid. E. *mous*; Sax. *mús*; G.

Maus; L. *mus*; Gr. *μῦς*; Sans. *mūṣka*; from Aryan root *mus*, to steal. F. *souris*; I. *scorcio*; S. *raton*.) The *Mus musculus*, and other animals of the Family *Muridae*.

M. ear. The *Aisine media*, the *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, and the *Hieracium pilosella*.

M.-ear chick'weed. The plants of the Genus *Cerastium*.

M.-ear, com'mon. The *Hieracium pilosella*.

M.-ear, corn. The *Cerastium arvense*.

M.-ear hawk'weed, com'mon. The *Hieracium pilosella*.

M.-ear scorpion grass. The *Myosotis palustris*.

M., joint. See *Joint mouse*.

M. septicæmia. (Σήψις, putrefaction; αἷμα, blood.) An acute disease produced in about thirty per cent. of common mice by the injection of a minute quantity of a putrid fluid. Conjunctivitis is an early and marked symptom, somnolency occurs, and death in from forty to sixty hours. After death there is found enlargement of the spleen, and œdema of the neighbourhood of the inoculation, where, and in the leucocytes and blood capillaries, are found great numbers of the specific bacillus; pure cultivations of which reproduce the disease in common mice and sparrows, but not in field mice.

M. septicæmia, bacillus of. (Σήψις; αἷμα; L. *bacillum*, a small staff.) A very minute bacillus discovered by Koch in the tissues of animals dying of *M. septicæmia*, but especially in the leucocytes. It is $\cdot 8 \mu$ to 1μ long and $\cdot 1 \mu$ to $\cdot 2 \mu$ broad, it frequently occurs in links of two, seldom of four; cultivated on nutrient gelatin containing sodium phosphate it forms cloud-like patches.

M. sight. A term for *Myopia*.

M.'s tail. The *Myosurus minimus* and the *M. scorpioides*.

MOUSSERON. The *Agaricus prunulus*.

Mouth. (Sax. *múð*; G. *Mund*. F. *bouche*; I. *bocca*; S. *boca*.) The front opening into the alimentary canal. It is an oval cavity, with the larger end in front, situated at the anterior extremity of the alimentary tube. It is bounded in front by the lips, above by the hard and soft palate, laterally by the cheeks and alveolar processes of the upper and lower jaws, with the teeth, below by the tongue and mucous membrane covering the mylohyoid muscles; posteriorly it opens into the pharynx and larynx and the posterior nares. The cavity is occupied by the teeth and gums, and by the tongue. It is lined by mucous membrane, continuous with that of the respiratory and the digestive tract, and with the skin; it possesses true salivary glands, muco-salivary glands, and mucous glands.

Also, any opening into a canal or cavity.

In Botany, the opening which is produced by the dehiscence of the sporangium of mosses. Also, called *Stoma*.

M., ab'sence of. Closure of the mouth from congenital defect.

M. can'ker. A term for gangrenous stomatitis or *Noma*.

M. cavity. (L. *cavitas*, a hollow. F. *cavité buccale*; I. *cavità buccale*; G. *Mundhöhle*.) The space between the teeth and the fauces.

M. inflammation of. See *Stomatitis*.

M. root. The *Coptis trifoliata*.

M., ta'pir. (*Tapir*, the animal of that name.) Landouzy's term for the peculiar tapir-

like expression of mouth produced by wasting of the muscles of the face in myopathic atrophy.

M. to mouth insufflation. (L. *insufflatio*, a blowing into.) Same as *Inflation*, mouth to mouth.

Mouthless. See *Astomus*.

Moutiers. See *Salins-Moutiers*.

Mouza'ia les mines. Algeria, province of Algiers. Chalybeate waters, containing sodium sulphate, and having a temperature of 14° C. ($57\cdot 2^{\circ}$ F.) to 21° C. ($69\cdot 8^{\circ}$ F.) Used in anæmic gastro-intestinal disorders.

Mo'veable. (*Move*.) Capable of being moved.

M. bod'ies in joints. See *Joints, loose bodies in*.

M. kid'ney. See *Kidney, movable*.

M. liv'er. See *Liver, movable*.

Move. (Mid. E. *mouen*; from Old F. *moveir*; from L. *moveo*, to set in motion; from Aryan root *mu*, to push. F. *se mouvoir*; I. *muovere*; S. *mover*; G. *bewegen*.) To set in motion; to be in motion.

Movement. (*Move*. F. *mouvement*; I. *movimento*; S. *movimiento*; G. *Bewegung*.) The act of being in motion.

Also, the act of evacuating the bowels; as well as the matter resulting therefrom.

M.s, ab'stract. (L. *abstraho*, to withdraw.) Same as *M.s, potential*.

M.s, acqui'red. (L. *acquirō*, to seek in addition to.) Those of which man is only capable after much practice, such are the movements of the hands and arms in playing a musical instrument.

M.s, ac'tive. (L. *activus*, active.) Movements of a limb or other part made by volition of the person.

M.s, allassoton'ic. (Ἀλλάσσω, to make other than it is; τόνος, force.) De Vries' term for the movements of the mature organs of plants in response to a stimulus; the organs return to their normal position on the removal of the stimulus.

M.s, amœb'oid. See *Amœboid movements*.

M.s, anheliotrop'ic. (Ἄν, neg.; ἥλιος, the sun; τρέπω, to turn.) The movement from the light which is observed in certain organs, as the roots of plants.

M., antiperistalt'ic. See *Antiperistaltic*.

M.s, apheliotrop'ic. (Ἀπό, from; ἥλιος, the sun; τρέπω, to turn.) The movements of plants, or parts of plants, as the tendrils of the *Bignonia capreolata*, in bending away from the light. Darwin considers such movements to be a modified form of circumnutation.

M.s, apogegotrop'ic. (Ἀπό; γῆ, the earth; τρέπω.) The movements which plants, or certain parts of plants, like the stems, perform in bending away from the earth.

M.s, asso'ciated. (L. *as*, for *ad*, to; *socius*, a companion. F. *mouvements associés*.) Movements produced by the action of different muscles which have their nerve supply from the same source, as the occurrence of contraction of the constrictor of the pupil along with that of the internal rectus of the eye in consequence of both being supplied by the same nerve.

Also, see *Associated movements*.

M.s, automatic. (Αὐτόματος, self-acting. F. *mouvements automatiques*.) Movements which occur spontaneously, without the

MOVEMENT.

action of the will, and in the absence of external irritation.

M.s, automatic, acquired. (Αὐτόματος; L. *acquirō*, to add to.) The movements which, although at first acquired by voluntary effort, become at last capable of continuation without any effort of the will, as those of walking.

M.s, automatic, secondary. (Αὐτόματος; L. *secundus*, next.) Same as *M.s, automatic, acquired*.

M.s, autonom'ic. (Ἀυτόνομος, independent.) Same as *M.s, spontaneous*.

M.s, auxoton'ic. (Ἀύξη, increase; τόνος, force.) De Vries' term for the movements of the growing organs of plants.

M., Brown'ian. See *Brownian movement*.

M., ciliary. See *Motion, ciliary*.

M.s, circumnutating. (L. *circum*, around; *nuto*, to nod.) The revolving movements of a growing plant, the tip of which is directed successively to all points of the compass. Darwin has shown that in general the line described is, owing to the growth of the plant, a circular spiral, but that it is often irregularly elliptic or oval. It appears to be primarily due to increased turgescence of certain cells with extensibility of their walls.

M.s, circ'us. See *Circus movements*.

M.s, concentric. (L. *con*, for *cum*, together with; *centrum*, a centre.) A term applied to those movements of *Lingism* during which the muscular contraction is steadily increased.

M.s, co-ordina'tion of. (L. *co*, for *cum*, together with; *ordino*, to order.) The grouping and coincident action of two or more muscles in complex muscular movements through the agency of a nerve centre, probably situated in the cerebellum.

M. cure. The methodical treatment of disease by movements, especially passive movements. See *Lingism*.

M.s, diageotrop'ic. (Διά, through; γῆ, the earth; τρέπω, to turn.) The movements by which, under the influence of gravitation, certain parts are excited to place themselves more or less transversely to the line of its action. They are seen in the horizontal position assumed by the secondary radicles of certain plants.

M.s, diabeliotrop'ic. (Διά; ἥλιος, the sun; τρέπω.) Movements observed in plants, or parts of plants, which place themselves more or less transversely to the direction whence the light proceeds, and are thus fully illuminated.

M.s, diurn'al sleep. (L. *diurnus*, daily.) Same as *M.s, paraheliotrop'ic*.

M.s, eccentric. (Ἐκ, out of; κέντρον, the centre of a circle.) A term applied to those movements of *Lingism* in which the muscle is stretched by the operator and its contraction is steadily decreased.

M.s, epinas'tic. (Ἐπί, upon; ναστός, close-pressed.) Those movements in plants which are due to the more rapid growth of the upper surface of an organ than of the lower, causing it to bend downwards.

M.s, fœ'tal. (L. *fœtus*, offspring.) The movements of the fœtus are usually first perceived by the mother in the fifth month, but, according to Preyer, it moves its limbs before the twelfth week of pregnancy. See *Quickening*.

M.s, forc'ed. Those unsymmetrical movements which result from unilateral injury to the motor centres or path.

M.s, fundamen'tal. (L. *fundamentum*, a foundation.) Those which are innate, but under the control of the will, such as the movements of the eyes.

M.s, geotrop'ic. (Γῆ, earth; τρέπω, to turn.) Movements observed in certain parts, as the radicles of plants, causing them to turn or bend towards the earth.

M.s, heliotrop'ic. (ἥλιος, the sun; τρέπω.) Term applied in Botany to the bending of any organ towards the light.

M.s, hygroscop'ic. (Υγρός, moist; σκοπέω, to see.) Movements occurring as the result of inhibition of water, chiefly occurring in the dry tissues or structures of plants.

M.s, hyponas'tic. (Υπό, beneath; ναστός, close-pressed.) Those movements in plants which result from the more rapid growth of the lower surface of an organ than of the upper, causing it to bend upwards.

M.s, ide'o-mo'tor. See *Ideo-motor movements*.

M.s, in'dex. (L. *index*, the pointer. F. *mouvements en rayon de roue*.) Those forced movements in which the hinder part of the body is still and the anterior part is moved about. They are caused by injury to the body of the cerebellum, or of the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.

M.s, loco'mo'tory. (L. *locus*, a place; *moveo*, to move.) Those which effect a change of the whole organism from place to place. Most animals are capable of these movements, and some low vegetable organisms consisting of a plasmodium which, by extension of one part and retraction of another, can slowly creep over a moist surface; certain diatoms also can move from their position in water.

M., molec'ular. (L. *molecula*, a small mass.) Same as *Brownian movement*.

M., nuta'tion. See *Nutation*.

M.s, nyctitrop'ic. (Νύξ, night; τρέπω, to turn.) The movements that occur in plants towards, and at the close of, day, or during the night. The movements are due to the difference in the amount of light which they receive during the day and night. They are most observable in leaves and cotyledones, and, as a rule, the blade of the leaf is placed in such a position at night that its upper surface is exposed as little as possible to full radiation. Darwin considers that they result from modified circumnutation.

M.s of varia'tion. Same as *M.s, allasotonic*.

M.s, os'cillatory. (L. *oscillo*, to swing.) The jerking movements of the leaves of certain plants, as those of *Dionæa*. They continue night and day for some months, and are displayed by young unexpanded leaves and by old ones which have lost their sensibility to a touch. A similar movement is seen in the joints of some *Graminaceæ*.

M.s, paraheliotrop'ic. (Πάρα, against; ἥλιος, sun; τρέπω, to turn.) Movements made by some plants when brilliantly illuminated. Thus, for example, the leaflets of *Robinia*, when exposed to bright sunlight, rise up and present their edges to the light, whilst their position at night is vertically downwards. They have been sometimes called diurnal sleep movements.

M.s, pas'sive. (L. *passivus*, bearing patiently.) Movements of a limb or other part made by means of the action of another person, without the agency of the person affected.

M., period'ic. See *Periodic movements*.

M., peristaltic. See *Peristaltic movement*.

M., potential. (L. *potentia*, power.) The latent power or capacity for exciting movement which exists in the motor nervous system, for instance, of the fœtus before actual movement of a part of the body has been accomplished.

M.s., precursory. (L. *præcurro*, to run before. F. *mouvements avant-coureurs*.) The slight variable movements which sometimes precede a definite reflex act.

M.s., protoplasmic. See *Protoplasm, circulation of*.

M., psychical. (Ψυχή, the life. F. *mouvement psychique*.) A conscious movement produced through the agency of the nervous system.

M.s., reflex. See *Reflex movements*.

M.s., revolving. (L. *revolver*, to roll back.) Same as *Circumnutation* and *M.s., circumnating*.

Also, the same as *M.s., rolling*.

M.s., rolling. (F. *mouvements gyratoires*.) Those forced movements in which the body is rolled on its longitudinal central axis. It has been observed in lesions of the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.

M., sarcodic. (Σαρκώδης, fleshy. F. *mouvement sarcodique*.) Same as *Motion, amoeboid*.

M.s., sensori-motor. (L. *sensus*, the faculty of feeling; *motus*, motion.) A movement resulting from an impression made on the ends of a sensory nerve which is conveyed to a sensory nucleus, transferred to a motor nucleus, and transmitted by a motor nerve to the muscle which moves.

M.s., sleep. Same as *M.s., nyctitropic*.

M.-spasms. See *Spasms, movement-*.

M.s., spontaneous. (L. *sponte*, of one's own accord.) Same as *M.s., automatic*.

M., streaming. See *Protoplasm, movements of*.

M., Swedish. Those of *Lingism*.

M.s., unconscious. (E. *un*, a negative prefix; L. *conscious*, aware. F. *mouvement inconscient*.) A movement produced by physical or chemical causes.

M.s., vermicular. (L. *vermiculus*, a little worm.) Wave-like depressions and elevations in the intestines produced by rhythmical contractions of the circular muscles of the intestines, like to those of a worm in movement.

M.s., vibratile. (L. *vibro*, to set in tremulous motion. F. *mouvement vibratile*.) Same as *Motion, ciliary*.

M.s., voluntary. (L. *voluntas*, will.) Those caused by the action of the psycho-motor centres of the brain.

M., wheel. Same as *M., index*.

Mower. (Mow.) One who cuts hay or corn.

M.'s mite. The *Leptus autumnalis*.

Moxa. (Jap. *moxa*; G. *Brennkylinder*.) A word by which the Japanese and Chinese describe the downy covering of the dried leaves of *Artemisia moxa*; this down is made into a sort of cone or cylinder, which is used to cauterise the skin, one end being placed on the skin and held there, and the other lighted. In Europe moxas are made of the pith of the *Helianthus annuus*, of cotton soaked in solution of potassium nitrate, and of other vegetable substances,

made up into a cone or cylinder about an inch long, and fitted in an instrument called a portemoxa, for the purpose of applying it on the precise spot wished, where it is burned by the aid of a blow-pipe till the whole is consumed.

M. japonica. Same as *Moxa*.

M. weed. The *Artemisia moxa*.

Moxibura. (*Moxa*; L. *uro*, to burn.) A *Moxa*.

Moxiburium. (*Moxa*; the root of L. *combuo*, to burn up: *buro* is not connected with *uro*, to burn.) The remedial application of the *moxa*.

Moxibustion. (*Moxa*; L. *ustio*, a burning.) Cauterisation by means of a *Moxa*.

Moxocausis. (*Moxa*; Gr. *kavris*, a burning.) Cauterisation by means of a *Moxa*.

Moxosphyra. (*Moxa*; Gr. *σφύρα*, a hammer. F. *moxosphyre*.) Breschet's term for an instrument like to *Corrigan's cautery*.

Mo'zambique. A country on the East Coast of Africa, between the twelfth and twenty-fifth degrees of south latitude.

M. opium. See *Opium, Mozambique*.

M. ulcer. A sloughing ulcer common in this neighbourhood. See *Ulcers, tropical*.

Mo'zigome. (G. *Klebreis*.) A term applied in Japan to those kinds of rice which, when moistened, form a glutinous mass. The starch granules are not rendered blue, but copper-red, with iodine.

Mschéno. Bohemia, near Prague. Mild sulphated chalybeate waters.

Mucago. (L. *mucus*, slime. F. *mucage*.) A mucous or mouldy covering.

Also (G. *Schimmel*), mouldiness or hoariness.

Also (G. *Schleim*), the same as *Mucdo*, and as *Mucilago*.

M. cum gummi. Fr. Codex. (F. *mucilage de gomme*.) Gum arabic 100 grammes, dissolved in 100 grammes of cold distilled water.

M. cum tragacantha. Fr. Codex. (F. *mucilage de gomme adragante*.) Tragacanth 10 grammes, dissolved in cold distilled water 90 grammes.

M. e seminibus cydoniæ. Fr. Codex. (F. *mucilage de semence de coing*.) Quince seeds one gramme, macerated in 10 grammes of tepid distilled water for six hours, and then strained with expression.

Mucamide. C₆H₁₂N₂O₆. A white, tasteless substance, crystallising in octohedra, obtained by the action of ammonia on mucic ether. It is soluble in boiling water.

Mucarum. See *Mucharum*.

Mucate. (F. *mucate*; G. *schleimsauer Salz*.) The combination of mucic acid with a base having the formula of C₆H₈M₂O₆. The alkali-metal mucates are soluble in water, the rest are for the most part insoluble.

M. of ethyl. Same as *Mucic ether, ethyl*.

Muccinum. Term for *Mucilage*.

Mucedin. Ritthausen's term for a gluten-like substance obtained from wheat, rye, and barley. It forms yellowish-white slimy masses, slightly soluble in cold water and cold alcohol, and soluble in dilute acids and alkalies. It contains carbon 53.6 to 54.1 parts, hydrogen 6.8 to 7, nitrogen 16.6 to 17, and sulphur .5 to .9.

Mucedinæ. (F. *mucedinées*; I. *mucedinti*.) The moulds. A family of hyphomycetous Fungi, characterised by having a receptacle formed of simple filaments not differentiated from the mycelium. They are represented by

MUCEDINE—MUCILAGO.

Mucor, Peronospora, Aspergillus, and Penicillium. The term was first used by Link.

Mucedine. (F. *mucedine*.) A synonym of *Mucin*.

Also, see *Mucedin*.

Mucedin'æ. See *Mucedinæ*.

Mucedinous. (L. *mucedo*, slime of the nose.) Having the appearance and characters of a mould.

Mucedo. (L. *mucedo*, mucus of the nose.) Same as *Mucus*.

Also, see *Mucor mucedo*.

Mucenteron. (Μύξα, mucus; ἔντερον, an intestine. I. *mucentero*.) Term formerly applied to the epithelium of the intestines.

Muces'teron. (Μύξα; ἔξ, outside of; I. *mucentero*.) Term formerly applied to the epidermis.

Mucha'rum. A barbarous term, embracing the *M. perfectum* and *M. imperfectum*, for infusion of roses or syrup of roses, the former consisting of many, the latter of two, infusions.

Mu'cherus. The Hindoo name for the astringent gum-resin of the *Bombax heptaphyllum*.

Muchucun'da. The *Pentapetes phœnicia*, an Indian plant, the mucilaginous flowers of which are used in gonorrhœa.

Muc'ic. (L. *mucus*, gum. F. *mucique*.) Of, or belonging to, Gum or *Mucus*.

M. acid. (F. *acide mucique*; I. *acido mucico*; G. *Schleimsäure*.) $C_6H_{10}O_8 = C_6H_4(OH)_2(CO_2H)_2$. A dibasic acid discovered by Scheele, obtained by the action of dilute nitric acid on gum, lactose, mellitose, and dulcitol. It is isomeric with saccharic acid. It is solid, white, friable, soluble in alcohol, and slightly in water.

M. e'ther. The *M. ether*, *ethyl*.

M. e'ther, am'yl. (F. *éther mucique*.) $C_6H_9(C_3H_{11})O_8$. A crystallisable substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a mixture of amylc alcohol and mucic acid. It dissolves in boiling water and alcohol.

M. e'ther, e'thyl. $C_{10}H_{18}O_8 = C_6H_5(C_2H_5)_2O_8$. A crystalline substance prepared by heating mucic acid with sulphuric acid, and adding alcohol. It is insoluble in ether, soluble in boiling alcohol, and in boiling water.

Mucid'æ. (F. *mucidé*.) Applied by Link to a Section of the *Gasteromyces*, having the *Mucor* for their type.

Mucif'ic. (L. *mucus*, slime; *facio*, to make. F. *mucifique*; I. *mucifico*; G. *schleim-erzeugend*.) Mucus-forming. All columnar epithelial cells in the body are mucific, since they form mucus.

Muciform. (L. *mucus*; *forma*, a shape. F. *muciforme*; I. *muciforme*; G. *schleimartig*.) Resembling mucus.

Mucigen. Same as *Mucinogen*.

Mucilage. (F. *mucilage*; from L. *mucilago*, mouldy moisture; I. *mucilagine*; S. *mucilago*; G. *Schleim*.) An aqueous solution of gum, or a similar substance, employed in Pharmacy for the suspension of insoluble powders, or for the diminution of acidity. See *Mucilago*.

Also, in Chemistry, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, a substance found in the seeds and other parts of linseed, safflower, mallow, plantain, quince, and other plants; its aqueous solution is somewhat turbid, and is precipitated by lead acetate; it is coloured red by rosolic acid. Its composition is very like that

of starch, but appears to vary somewhat in different plants.

M. cells. The cells which contain the mucilage of plants; this is sometimes produced by conversion of the cell-contents, and at other times by the conversion of a portion of the cell-wall, into mucilage. Mucilage cells are larger than the surrounding cells.

M. gland. The cell or cells containing mucilage which are found at the base of the leaf-stalk of *Osmunda*.

M. of aca'cia. See *Mucilago acaciæ*.

M. of cydon'ium. See *Mucilago cydonii*.

M. of elm. The *Mucilago ulmi*.

M. of gum aca'cia. The *Mucilago acaciæ*.

M. of gum ar'abic. The *Mucilago acaciæ*.

M. of Har'vey. See *Mucilago Harveyi*.

M. of quince-seed. The *Mucilago cydonii*.

M. of sas'safras-pith. The *Mucilago sassafras medulla*.

M. of slip'pery-elm bark. The *Mucilago ulmi*.

M. of starch. The *Mucilago amyli*.

M. of trag'acanth. See *Mucilago tragacanthæ*.

M. pas'sages. The long tubes filled with mucilage produced by the absorption of the contiguous walls of a linear series of *M. cells*.

Mucilag'inous. (*Mucilage*. F. *mucilagineux*; I. *mucilaginoso*; S. *mucilaginoso*; G. *schleimig*.) Slimy; containing, or having the properties of, *Mucilage*.

M. albu'men. (L. *albumen*, the white of egg.) The form of albumen of a plant-seed which contains many mucilage cells, as the *Malva*.

M. ex'tracts. (F. *extraits mucilagineuxes*; G. *schleimige Extracten*.) Term for those extracts which are easily soluble in water, but not in alcohol, and which undergo spirituous fermentation.

M. glands. A name given by Clopton Havers to the fringed vascular folds of the synovial membrane of joints. They are also called *Haversian fringes*.

M. sheath. The thin, transparent sheathing of the cells and filaments of *Conjugatæ*, some Algae, Nostoc, and other low vegetable forms.

Mucila'go. Same as *Mucilage*.

M. aca'ciæ. B. Ph. (F. *mucilage de gomme arabique*; I. *mucilagine di gomma arabica*; G. *Gummischleim*.) Gum acacia 40 parts dissolved in distilled water 60 parts.

In U.S. Ph., acacia 34 parts, washed in cold water, dissolved in 66 parts of water, and strained.

M. am'yli. B. Ph. (L. *amylum*, starch. F. *mucilage d'amidon*; I. *mucilagine di amido*.) Starch 120 grains boiled for a few minutes with distilled water 10 fluid ounces. Used as a glyster in diarrhœa.

M. articulo'rum. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) A term for the synovial fluid.

M. cre'tica. (L. *creta*, chalk.) The *Mistura cretæ*.

M. cydonii. U.S. Ph. (L. *cydonium*, quince. F. *mucilage de coing*; I. *mucilagine di semi di cotogno*; G. *Quittensamenschleim*.) Mucilage of quince. A bland demulcent obtained by macerating two parts of cydonium seeds in 100 parts of water for half an hour, and afterwards straining through muslin.

MUCIN—MUCOCARNEOUS.

M. gum'mi arab'ici, G. Ph. One part of gum arabic dissolved in two parts of water.

M. Harve'ii. A term given by Harvey to the blood plasma, because it becomes vesical on clotting.

M. horde'i. (L. *hordeum*, barley.) Half an ounce of pearl barley boiled in sixteen ounces of water.

M. junctura'rum. (L. *junctura*, a joining.) A term for the synovial fluid.

M. lini sem'inis. (L. *linum*, linseed; *semen*, seed. F. *mucilage de semences de lin*; I. *mucilage di linseme*.) Mucilage of linseed. It is made by macerating one part of whole linseed in 5 parts of lukewarm water for six hours, the mixture being frequently shaken.

M. medicamento'sa mollus'cæ. (L. *medicamentum*, a remedy; *molluscus*, soft. I. *mucillagine medicamentosa dei molluschi*.) The mucus of snails.

M. mimos'æ. (*Mimosa*.) Same as *M. acaciæ*.

M. salep, G. Ph. (G. *Salepschleim*.) One part of powdered salep is mixed with 10 parts of cold water, and after being well shaken 90 parts of boiling water are added, and the mixture allowed to cool.

M. sas'safra's medul'læ, U.S. Ph. (L. *medulla*, pith.) A mucilage made by boiling 2 parts of sassafra's pith with 100 parts of water and straining. It is demulcent.

M. sem'inis cydo'nii mal'i. (L. *semen*, seed; *cydonius*, a quince-tree; *malum*, an apple.) A term for *M. cydonii*.

M. tragacan'thæ, B. Ph. (F. *mucilage de gomme adragante*; I. *mucilage di gomma adragante*; G. *Traganterschleim*.) Tragacanth 60 grains, water 10 ounces. Used as a vehicle in the preparation of pills and lozenges.

In U.S. Ph., tragacanth 6, glycerin 18, water to 100.

M. ul'mi, U.S. Ph. (F. *mucilage d'écorce d'orme fauve*; G. *Ulmerrindenschleim*.) Six parts of the inner bark of the slippery elm are macerated for two hours and a half in 100 parts of boiling water, and then strained. A demulcent, slight astringent, and tonic.

Mucin. (L. *mucus*. F. *mucine*; I. *mucina*; S. *mucina*; G. *Mucin*, *Schleimstoff*.) The slimy, tenacious characteristic component of mucus formed from *Mucigen*. It is found in the saliva of the submaxillary gland, in the bile, in the feces, in urine, upon the mucous membrane of the respiratory passages and of the intestinal canal, in synovia and the contents of bursæ, in the cement substance of the connective tissues and of the epidermis, especially in myxœdema, in gelatinous tissue and in embryonic connective tissue. It can also be obtained from the tissues of the snail and from the electric organs of animals. Its exact composition is not yet known, but it is a glucoside closely allied to albumin; according to Eichwald, the mucin of *Helix pomatia* contains on an average carbon 48.94 parts, hydrogen 6.81, nitrogen 8.5, and oxygen 35.38 in 100; according to Obolensky, the mucin of the submaxillary gland contains carbon 52.31 parts, hydrogen 7.22, nitrogen 11.84, and oxygen 28.63 parts in 100; but there are probably several mucins. It is insoluble in water, but swells up in it, and to a still greater extent on the addition of a little common salt; the swollen mass exhibits opalescence. It is soluble, but not opalescent, in alkalies, from

which acetic acid throws down a precipitate which is not dissolved by sodium sulphate. It is precipitated by alcohol, and by dilute mineral and organic acids. It is first precipitated and then dissolved by concentrated mineral acids. The neutral or alkaline solutions are not precipitated by copper sulphate, corrosive sublimate, silver nitrate, ferric chloride, but they are precipitated by tannic acid, and acetate of lead; with Millon's reagent it gives a rose-red colour, with nitric acid a yellow colour; on boiling with dilute acids it becomes converted into acid albumen and animal gum, which last, on further boiling, yields a sugar with the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Also, De Saussure's term for the substance called by Ritthausen *Mucedin*.

M. cells. The large, clear, almost spheroidal mucus-secreting cells found in the submaxillary and sublingual salivary glands.

Mucin'ogen. (*Mucin*; Gr. γεννώω, to beget.) A substance found in the protoplasmic network of the goblet-cells of mucus-forming glands which is the antecedent of mucin. It is transformed into mucin on discharge from the cells, and by the action of dilute alkaline solutions, or by the addition of water, and is distinguished from it by not being coloured by hæmatoxylin.

Mucinog'enous. (*Mucin*; Gr. γεννώω, to beget. F. *mucinogène*.) Producing *Mucin*.

M. substance. (F. *substance mucinogène*.) Same as *Mucigen*.

Mu'cinoid. (L. *mucus*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) Resembling mucus.

M. glob'ulin. A proteid found in lymph corpuscles. It is not a glucoside, and is not precipitated with tannic acid.

Mu'cinose. A term for the sugar obtained from *Mucin*.

Mu'cinous. (F. *mucineux*.) Relating to *Mucin*.

M. cysts. A term for *Cysts*, *mucous*.

M. exuda'tions. (L. *ex*, out; *sudo*, to sweat.) The discharges characteristic of catarrhal inflammation.

M. tis'sue. (F. *tissu mucineux*.) The tissue composing a *Myxoma*.

Mucin'u'ria. (*Mucin*; Gr. οὔρον, urine.) The presence of mucin in the urine; it may be caused by catarrh of some part of the urinary passages, or in women may proceed from the vagina; or, according to Kirk, it may be derived from the metabolic processes of the epithelium of the renal tubules.

Mucip'arous. (L. *mucus*, slime; *pario*, to produce. F. *mucipare*; I. *muciparo*; S. *muciparo*; G. *schleimbabsondernd*, *schleimbildend*.) Producing, or secreting, mucus.

M. glands. (F. *glandes mucipares*; I. *ghiandole mucipare*; G. *schleimbildende Drüsen*, *schleimbabsondernde Drüsen*.) Same as *Glands*, *mucous*.

Muci'tis. (L. *mucus*, slime. F. *mucite*; G. *Schleimtentzündung*.) Inflammation of a mucous membrane. A synonym of *Gonorrhœa*.

Muciv'orous. (L. *mucus*; *voro*, to devour. F. *mucivore*; G. *schleimverschlingend*.) Devouring or eating mucus, as those dipterous insects which feed on the juices of plants.

Mucocar'neous. (L. *mucus*; *caro*, flesh. F. *mucocarne*; G. *schleimfleischicht*.) Having, or consisting of, mucus and flesh; formerly applied by Severinus to an abscess which was so constituted. A term for a *Myxosarcoma*.

Mu'cocele. (L. *mucus*; Gr. κηλη, a tumour. F. *mucocèle*; G. *Schleimbruch*.) A tumour caused by distension of the lachrymal sac with mucus. It is usually the result of the retention of the tears in a dilated lacrimal sac, which again is consequent upon some obstruction in the middle or lower part of the nasal duct. It forms a smooth, indolent, more or less firm and elastic swelling at the inner part of the eye. By gentle pressure fluid, resembling the tears, regurgitates from the canaliculi; on further pressure mucus exudes, and sometimes a little pus escapes. Such swellings often remain for years without pain or other inconvenience than causing an overflow of the tears, or the condition known as watery eye, but from exposure to cold, or to injury, or from the entrance of some morbid agent, violent inflammation is apt to arise with the formation of a lacrimal abscess.

Also, a tumour consisting of one or more mucous cysts.

Mu'co-coli'tis. (L. *mucus*; *colon*.) A synonym of *Enteritis, pellicular*.

Mu'coderm. (L. *mucus*; Gr. δέρμα, skin. F. *mucoderme*.) De Blainville's term for the corium of a mucous membrane.

Mu'co-enteri'tis. (L. *mucus*; Gr. έντερον, an intestine. F. *muco-enterite*.) Intestinal catarrh. An affection due to some direct irritation of the mucous lining of the intestines by food or other materials, or to a chill. It may be associated with reflex irritation. Same as *Enteritis, catarrhal*.

Mucoglobulins. (*Mucus*; *globulin*.) A term applied to a group of substances found in protoplasm, of which an example occurs in *Plasin*.

Mucoglu'cose. (L. *mucus*; Gr. γλυκός, sweet. F. *muco-glycose*.) Same as *Sugar, uncrystallisable*.

Mu'coid. (L. *mucus*; Gr. εἶδος, form. F. *mucoid*; G. *schleimähnlich*.) Resembling *Mucus*.

M. degenera'tion. Same as *Degeneration, mucous*.

M. degenera'tion of cel'lular tis'sue. A synonym of *Myxœdema*.

M. sof'tening. Same as *M. degenera-tion*.

M. tis'sue. Same as *Gelatinous tissue*.

M. tu'mour. A term for a *Myxoma*.

Mu'colite. Same as *Mucilage*.

Muconic acid. $C_6H_8O_4$. A monobasic acid, obtained by the action of silver oxide on a hot aqueous solution of dibromadipic acid. It forms large, many-faceted crystals.

Mucopep'tone. (L. *mucus*, slime; *peptone*.) A material formed by the gastric digestion of mucus in presence of certain albuminous bodies. It is analogous to ordinary peptone.

Mu'co-pu'rulent. (L. *mucus*; *pus*, matter. F. *mucopurulent, micosopurulent*; G. *schleimeiterig*.) Of the nature, appearance, or quality of mingled mucus and pus; applied to discharges from wounds or sores presenting this condition.

M. spu'tum. See *Sputum, muco-purulent*.

Mu'co-pus. (L. *mucus*, slime; *pus*, matter.) The variety of pus in which it is mixed with mucus. Mucus containing many leucocytes.

Mu'cor. (L. *mucor*, from *mucus*, the slime of the nose. F. *mucage*; G. *Schimmel*.) The same as *Mucago*.

Also (F. *mucus*; G. *Schleim*), the same as *Mucus* and *Blenna*.

Also, a term applied by Pasteur to oily-looking scum near the surface of liquids in which bacteria are growing.

M. granu'la'tus. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) The form of eczema which has also been called *Achor*.

M. na'rium. (L. *nares*, the nostrils.) The nasal mucus.

Mu'cor, Micheli. (L. *mucor*, mouldiness. G. *Kopfschimmel*.) A Genus of *Mucorinæ*, with large septate hyphæ, forming chlamydospores, having erect simple or branched filaments bearing sporangia. The sporangia are globular or hemispherical, with a central columella, and become dark-brown or black. The endospores filling the sporangia are globular, hyaline, or coloured. In some species oospores are formed by the copulation of two filaments or suspensors, which swell when they meet, fuse, and form the spore between their extremities. The mucors, of which seventy-eight species have been described, are of common occurrence, and grow on decomposing organic matters. Many of them are subject to the attacks of parasitic plants, usually entophytes.

M. aspergil'lus, Lichtheim. (L. *aspergillus*, a sprinkling brush.) Fruit-hyphæ dichotomous, spores dark-brown.

M. corym'bifer, Cohn. (L. *corymbus*, a cluster of fruit; *fero*, to bear.) A species which has a whitish-grey mycelium, and spreading filaments bearing racemose sporangia containing small, elongated, colourless spores; it is said by Lichtheim to be pathogenic in rabbits when the spores are injected into the blood, producing hæmorrhagic nephritis. It has been found in a ceruminous plug of the external auditory meatus.

M. crusta'ceus, Linn. (L. *crusta*, rind.) The *Penicillium glaucum*.

M. fu'siger, Lichtheim. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *gero*, to bear.) Spores ovoid.

M. glau'cus, Linn. (L. *glaucus*, bluish grey.) The *Aspergillus glaucus*.

M. macrocar'pus, Lichtheim. (Μακρός, long; καρπός, fruit.) Spores fusiform, pointed.

M. melitoph'horus, Lichtheim. (Μελίττα, a bee; θφώρα, destruction.) Spores elliptical, contained in egg-shaped sporangia. Found in the stomach of bees.

M. mu'c'do, Linn. (L. *mucdo*, the mucus of the nose. F. *moississure vulgaire*.) The mycelium is saprophytic, creeping, branched, lying on the surface or embedded in the substance of some nutritive soil, as horse-dung. From it thicker aerial hyphæ arise, ending in a sporangium, the contents of which ripen into spores. The sporangia bursting set free the spores, which again produce the mycelium under certain conditions; zygospores are formed by the junction and fusion of the contents of special hyphæ, named suspensors. These form black, rounded spots. When cultivated in nutritive fluids, yeast-like cells are formed, which multiply by gemmation. This fungus is the white mould of vegetable structures, it produces the alcoholic fermentation, and is said to be found in the blood and sputa of patients suffering from measles. It has been found in a cavity in the lung.

M. phycom'yces, Lichtheim. (Φύκος, seaweed, a red colour obtained from sea-weed; μύκης, a mushroom.) Fruit-hyphæ olive-green, sporangia black, spores oblong.

MUCORIFEROUS—MUCOUS.

M. pusillus, Lindt. A species which grows on white bread. It is said by Lindt to be pathogenic in rabbits when the spores are injected into the veins.

M. racemosus, Fr. (*L. racemus*, a bunch of grapes.) Very like *M. mucedo*, but more delicate, along with which it grows. It produces alcoholic fermentation, and sets up putrefaction in fruits. According to some it is transformed into the *Achorion Schönleini*.

M. ramosus, Lindt. (*L. ramosus*, branching.) Said by Lindt to be pathogenic in rabbits.

M. rhizopodiformis, Lichtheim. (*Ῥίζα*, a root; *πούς*, a foot; *L. forma*, shape.) Mycelium snowy-white, changing to greyish, spores colourless. Grows on bread. Spores act as those of *M. corymbifer*.

M. sphaerocephalus, Bulliard. (*Σφαῖρα*, a ball; *κεφαλή*, the head.) The *M. mucedo*.

M. stolonifer, Ehrenberg. (*L. stolo*, a shoot; *fero*, to bear.) Mycelium at first erect, then bending down and penetrating the nutrient substratum, such as an egg-shell on which it is growing.

M. tenuis, Link. (*L. tenuis*, thin.) The *M. mucedo*.

M. torula. A variety of *M. mucedo* which occurs when this fungus is made to grow beneath the surface of a saccharine fluid. The *M. torula* differs from *M. mucedo* in the mode of the development of the young hyphae, which more closely resemble the *Torula cerevisiae* than *M. mucedo*. When grown in this way *M. torula* sets up a feeble fermentation of an alcoholic nature.

M. vulgaris, Micheli. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *M. mucedo*.

Mucoriferous. (*L. mucor*, mouldiness; *fero*, to bear. *F. mucorifere*.) Having a resemblance to mouldiness, as the surface of some leaves.

Mucorine. Relating to *Mucus*, or to *Mucor*.

Mucorini. (*L. mucor*, mouldiness.) An Order of the Class *Zygomycetes*, for the most part terrestrial saprophytes, and some being parasitic on other Fungi of the same order. Thallus consisting of a branching hypha; reproduction accomplished by a zygospore, along with spores and sometimes propagating cells.

Muco'sa. (*L. mucosus*, slimy.) The corium of a mucous membrane, consisting of a dense interlacement of fibrous connective tissue with some elastic tissue; it is covered with epithelium, into which in some parts numerous conical papillae project from its surface.

Muco-salivary. (*L. mucus*, slime; *saliva*, spittle.) Resembling, or containing, mucus and saliva.

M. glands. Those salivary glands which, like the human submaxillary and sublingual glands, consist partially of serous and partially of mucous glands.

Mucose. Same as *Mucous*.

Mucosine. De Blainville's term for *Mucin*.

Mucosity. (*L. mucosus*, slimy. *F. mucosité*; *I. mucosita*; *S. mucosidad*.) Sliminess. A fluid which contains a certain quantity of mucus.

Mucos'ma. A synonym of *Milk sickness*.

Muco'so-purulent. Same as *Mucopurulent*.

Muco'so-saccharine. (*L. mucosus*, slimy; *saccharum*, sugar. *F. mucoso-saccharin*.) Same as *Sugar*, *uncrystallisable*.

Mucous. (*L. mucosus*. *F. muqueux*; *I. mucoso*; *G. schleimig*.) Slimy. Of the nature of, or belonging to, or resembling, *Mucus*.

M. alveoli. (*L. alveolus*, a little trough.) The alveoli of the salivary glands which secrete aropy fluid containing mucin.

M. can'cer. (*L. cancer*, a crab, the disease cancer.) A form of cancer in which the stroma, and sometimes the cells also, have assumed the form of gelatinous tissue; it is occasionally seen in the ovary.

Also, a synonym of *Cancer*, *colloid*.

M. cartilage. (*L. cartilago*, gristle. *F. cartilage muqueux*.) The mucous substance which lies in the centre of the intervertebral discs and other similar cartilages, and which contains isolated cartilaginous capsules, consisting of systems of cartilage-cells embedded one in the other.

M. casts. Same as *Mucus-cylinders*.

M. cells. See *Cells, mucous*.

M. connective-tis'sue. Same as *Gelatinous tissue*.

M. corpuscles. See *Mucus corpuscles*.

M. cysts. See *Cysts, mucous*.

M. degeneration. See *Degeneration, mucous*.

M. diarrhoe'a. See *Diarrhoea mucosa*.

Also, a synonym of *Enteritis, pellicular*.

M. disease'. An abnormal condition in which mucus is secreted in abundance upon the mucous surfaces, where it forms tubular casts.

M. exuda'tion. See *Exudation, mucous*.

M. fermenta'tion. See *Fermentation, mucic*, and *F., mucous*.

M. fe'ver. See *Fever, mucous*.

M. fibro'ma. See *Fibroma, mucous*.

M. follicles. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag.) Simple mucous glands, such as *Lieberkühn's glands*.

M. flux. See *Flux, mucous*.

M. glands. See *Glands, mucous*.

M. infiltra'tion. See *Infiltration, mucous*.

M. lay'er. A term for the *Hypoblast*.

M. lig'ament of knee. The *Ligamentum mucosum genu*.

M. mem'brane. (*F. muqueuse*; *I. membrana mucosa*; *S. membrana mucosa*; *G. Schleimhaut*.) The soft, moist membrane which lines the canals and cavities of the interior of the body which open externally, and the several side canals which communicate with them. It consists superficially of a layer or layers of epithelium, in some parts scaly and stratified, in others columnar and polyhedral, which themselves produce mucus and become goblet-cells, in the former case the mucus is secreted by definite glands; the epithelial layer in many parts lies upon a very thin but distinct basement membrane, consisting of flattened cells joined by their edges so as to form a uniform layer, or giving off branches, which join those of neighbouring cells and form a fenestrated membrane; underneath this is a more or less thick layer of connective tissue, in some places presenting papillae and villi, the corium or *mucosa*, consisting of many white fibres and some yellow elastic fibres, or in some places of retiform tissue or of lymphoid tissue, especially where the layer is perforated by glands; beneath this in many parts is a layer of unstriped muscular fibre-cells,

MUCRO—MUCRONULE.

the muscularis mucosæ, which sometimes sends fibres to the basement membrane; and at the deepest part of the mucous membrane is the submucous layer of areolar tissue attaching it to the subjacent parts. The blood-vessels subdivide and branch in the submucous tissue and penetrate the corium and its papillæ, where they form a fine capillary plexus immediately below the epithelium or the basement membrane. The lymphatics arise in the papillæ or in a network of lymph-spaces beneath the plexus of capillary blood-vessels. The nerves are chiefly distributed on the muscularis mucosæ, often after having formed a gangliated plexus, and some fibres end between the epithelial cells. The mucus is formed by the columnar and polyhedral epithelium, and by mucous crypts and simple racemose glands embedded in the corium and the submucous tissue. See also *Membrane, mucous*, and its subheadings.

M. mem'brane, gastro-pneumon'ic. (Γαστήρ, the belly; πνεύμων, the lung.) See *Membrane, mucous, gastro-pulmonary*.

M. mem'brane, inflammation of, catar'hal. See *Inflammation, catar'hal*.

M. mem'brane, inflammation of, croup'ous. See *Inflammation, croup'ous*.

M. mem'brane, inflamma'tion of, diphtherit'ic. See *Inflammation, diphtheritic*.

M. mem'branes, dermo-papill'ary. (Δέρμα, the skin; L. *papilla*, a small pimple. *F. muqueuses dermo-papillaires*.) Same as *M. membranes, ectodermic*.

M. mem'branes, ectoder'mic. (Ἐκτός, outside; δέρμα, the skin. *F. muqueuses ectodermiques*.) The mucous membranes which are developed from the musculo-dermic layer of the mesoblast, comprising those of the cephalic, œsophageal, and laryngo-tracheal cavities and the genito-urinary mucous membrane.

M. mem'branes, endoder'mic. (Ἐνδόν, within; δέρμα. *F. muqueuses endodermiques*.) The mucous membranes which are developed from the fibro-intestinal layer of the mesoblast, comprising that lining the digestive canal from the cardiac orifice of the stomach to the anus, and that lining the gall-bladder and its ducts.

M. mem'branes, syph'ilis of. See *Syphilis of mucous membranes*.

M. mem'branes, tuberculo'sis of. See *Tuberculosis of mucous membranes*.

M. papillo'ma. See *Papilloma, mucous*.

M. pap'ules. (L. *papula*, a pimple.) Same as *M. patches*.

M. patches. (*F. plaques muqueuses*.) Flattened, generally indurated, discoid elevations covered with a moist, glistening, greyish-white exudation, occurring as a manifestation of secondary or of congenital syphilis. They develop in parts where folds of skin are in contact, as on the vulva, the anus, and the scrotum, and the commissure of the lips, they are also found on the tonsils, and the tongue; they are sometimes papular, but most commonly not; they occasionally ulcerate. They exhibit under the microscope a large accumulation of small round cells around the blood-vessels, with swelling of the connective tissue and fibrinous effusion among its meshes; the polygonal cells of the rete mucosum are enlarged and appear as if breaking down, and the cells of the epidermis are distended and separated from each other by leu-

cocytes. Hutchinson has proposed for the papillary form the term *M. wart*.

M. plaque. (*F. plaque*, a plate.) Same as *M. patch*.

M. pol'yopus. See *Polypus, mucous*.

M. râles. (*F. râles muqueuses*.) A common class of superadded sounds heard on auscultating the lungs. They are due to the transmission of air through viscid fluid contained in the air-tubes or vesicles. If the sounds are large or of medium size they are mucous, otherwise they are called submucous and crepitant.

M. rhon'chus. See *Rhonchus, mucous*.

M. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma, mucous*.

M. spu'tum. See *Sputum, mucous*.

M. stools. See *Stools, mucous*.

M. tis'sue. Same as *Gelatinous tissue*.

M. tis'sue tu'mour. Same as *Myxoma*.

M. tu'bercle. Same as *M. patches* and *Condyloma*.

M. tu'mour. A term for *Myxoma*.

M. wart. A term suggested by Hutchinson as a substitute for *M. patch*, when used as synonymous with *Condyloma*.

M. web. The *Rete Malpighii*.

Mu'cro. (L. *mucro*, a sharp point. *F. mucron*; *G. Endspitze, Stachelspitze*.) A sharp point.

Applied by De Candolle to spiculæ which are straight and stiff and which terminate an organ.

M. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The apex of the heart.

M. hu'meri. (L. *humerus*, the upper bone of the arm.) The acromion process of the scapula.

M. ster'ni. (Στήρνον, the breast.) The gladiolus of the sternum.

Mu'cro basis cartilag'inis arytено'idææ. (L. *mucro*, a sharp point; *basis*, a base; *cartilago*, cartilage; *arytenoid*.) The process of the arytenoid cartilage to which the true vocal cords are attached.

Mucrona'ta cartila'go. (L. *mucronatus*, pointed; *cartilage*, cartilage. *F. cartilage ensiforme*; *S. mucronata*; *G. schwertförmiger Knorpel*.) The ensiform cartilage of the sternum.

Mu'cronate. (L. *mucronatus*; from *mucro*, a sharp point. *F. mucroné*; *I. mucronato*; *S. mucronado*; *G. stachelspitzig*.) Having a sharp point; sharp-pointed; dagger-pointed.

In Botany, applied to a leaf which has a short point at its apex, as in *Lathyrus pratensis*.

Mucrona'tion. (L. *mucronatus*.) The condition of being *Mucronate*.

Mucrona'tum os. (L. *mucronatus*; *os*, a bone.) Same as *Mucronata cartilago*.

Mucronifer'ous. (L. *mucro*, a point; *fero*, to carry. *F. mucronifère*.) Bearing straight and stiff points, as the leaves of the *Mesembryanthemum mucroniferum*.

Mucronifol'iate. (L. *mucro*, a point; *folium*, a leaf. *F. mucronifolié*.) Having mucronated leaves.

Mucronif'orm. (L. *mucro*, a sharp point; *forma*, resemblance. *F. mucroniforme*; *G. stachelspitzförmig*.) Having the form or appearance of a point.

Mucronu'late. (Dim. of L. *mucro*, a point. *F. mucronulé*.) Having a little point, or little points, as the carpels of the *Sida mucronulata*.

Mu'cronule. (Dim. of L. *mucro*, a sharp point.) A small point or sharp projection.

Muculent. (L. *muculentus*, abounding in slime.) Slimy.

Mucuna, Adanson. (*Mucuna*, the Brazilian name of one of the species.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, Suborder *Papilionaceæ*. The genus comprehends about twenty-five species, which are almost all climbing plants, and are chiefly found in the tropics.

Also, B. Ph. (*F. dolie*; *G. Faseln*), cowhage. The hairs from the pod or fruit of the *M. pruriens*, cowhage or cow-itch.

M. capita'ta, De Cand. (L. *capitatus*, having a head.) The young pods of this plant are eaten as pot-herbs, and the seeds are used as weights in India.

M. cylindrosperma, Welwitsch. (Κύλινδρος, a roller; σπέρμα, seed.) The seeds of this plant are found as an adulteration of Calabar beans.

M. gigante'a, De Cand. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) Hab. Malabar, Coromandel. Bark in powder with ginger used as a local application in rheumatism.

M. monosperma, De Cand. (Μονός, single; σπέρμα, seed.) Negro bean. Hab. India. Seeds esculent.

M. nive'a, De Cand. (L. *niveus*, snowy.) A species the skinned pods of which are eaten as a pot-herb in India. The seed is said to absorb the poison of scorpions from a wound.

M. pruriens, De Cand. (L. *prurio*, to itch. *F. pois à gratter*; *G. echte Juckbohne*, *Juckfasel*, *Kratzbohne*.) The plant which yields cowhage or cow-itch; it grows in Africa, America, and India, but is indigenous to Asia. The root is diuretic, and is employed in cholera, and as an ointment in elephantiasis; the leaves are used in Java to make a black dye, and as an application to ulcers. The hairs of the pod are used as a vermifuge, and the seeds as an aphrodisiac; a vinous infusion of the pod is used in dropsy.

M. pruri'ta, Hook. The *M. pruriens*.

M. u'rens, De Cand. (L. *uro*, to burn.) A plant indigenous to America, but widely distributed in the tropics. The seeds come from West Africa under the name of calinuts, as an adulteration of Calabar beans. They contain much tannic acid, and are used in Caracas and Venezuela as a remedy for dysuria and for hæmorrhoidal affections. The pods supply some cowhage. The *Stizolobium urens*, Pers.

Mucura-ca-ha. A native name of one of the plants which enters into the formation of curara.

Mucus. (L. *mucus*, the slime of the nose; Gr. μῦκος, defiled; allied to μῦξα, the discharge from the nose; from Aryan root, *muk*, to cast away. *F. mucus*; *I. mucro*; *S. mucro*; *G. Schleim*.) The viscous, transparent, or sometimes turbid, fluid secreted by the mucous membranes, by the muciparous glands, and by the external surface of some Mollusca. It consists of water containing mucin, albuminoids, fat, extractives, and salts in solution, constituting the *Liquor mucæ*, and floating in it mucus corpuscles, epithelial cells, fatty granules, and sometimes crystals of cholesterin. The mucus of the nasal passages contains, according to Nasse, water 955.6 parts, mucin 23.7, organic matters 9.8, fats 2.8, and saline matters 8.1, in 1000.

Also, vegetable mucus or gum.

M., buc'cal. (L. *bucca*, the cheek.) The

mucus of the mouth; it is transparent, viscid, and alkaline.

M. cal'culus. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) A small calculus, occasionally found, containing mucin, fatty substance, and phosphates and carbonates of calcium and magnesium.

M. carpho'des. (Κάρφος, any small dry body; εἶδος, likeness.) Applied to stringy mucus.

M. cathart'icus. (Καθάρτικος, fit for cleansing.) A term applied to *Moss*, *Iceland*.

M.-cells. Same as *Cells*, *goblet*, and *C.s.*, *mucous*.

M., con'crete. (L. *concretus*, stiff. *F. mucus concret.*) The semi-solid secretion of a mucous surface when it has lost much of its water and has become greyish-white and tenacious.

M.-cor'puscles. (L. *corpusculum*, a small body. *F. corpuscules du mucus*; *G. Schleimkörperchen*.) The leucocytes, identical with those of pus, which occur in the mucus of an inflamed mucous membrane.

M.-cyl'inders. (Κύλινδρος, a roller.) Hollow casts of the intestine in tenacious mucus occurring sometimes in intestinal catarrh.

M., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the belly. *F. mucus gastrique*.) The secretion of the gastric mucous membrane which is contained in the stomach of mammals during intra-uterine life, and which is in excess in some morbid conditions of the stomach. It is greyish, and alkaline, with threads of mucin.

M., intest'inal. (L. *intestinalis*, the bowels.) A greyish, viscid alkaline mucus, containing threads of mucin, epithelial cells, and many fatty granules.

M., lac'rimal. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.) Same as *Dacryolin*.

M. Malpi'ghii. (*Malpighi*, Marcello.) The *Rete mucosum*.

M. of te'ars. Same as *Dacryolin*.

M., pancreat'ic. Same as *Pancreatin*.

M., pu'riform. (L. *pus*, matter; *forma*, shape.) Same as *Mucopus*.

M., pu'rulent. (L. *purulentus*, full of pus.) Same as *Mucopus*.

M., salivary. (L. *saliva*, spittle.) Same as *Ptyalin*.

M., stom'achal. (Στόμαχος, the stomach.) Same as *M., gastric*.

M., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb. *F. mucus uterin.*) A semi-transparent, greyish fluid secreted by the mucous follicles of the lining membrane of the body of the uterus. That of the neck of the uterus is a yellowish, gelatinous, and very tenacious alkaline fluid secreted by the mucous follicles of the cervix uteri. It is in excess during pregnancy, and forms a gelatinous plug in the canal.

M., vagin'al. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) The mucus of the vagina; it is slightly viscid and acid; it contains occasionally animal parasites such as the *Trichomonas vaginalis*, and vegetable growths such as certain Schizomycetes and Bacteria.

M., ves'i'cal. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The mucus of the urinary bladder; it is occasionally found in excess in the urine.

Muc'usine. The characteristic principle of mucus, *Mucin*.

Mud. (Old Low G. *mudde*. *F. boue*; *I. fango*; *S. fango*; *G. Schlamm*.) Soft, wet, earthy débris.

MUDAR—MULBERRY.

M. bath. See *Bath, mud.*

Mudar, Ind. Ph. The root bark of *Calotropis procera*, R. Br., or *C. Hamiltoni*, Wight, growing in India, Persia, Asia Minor, and Africa, and in the West Indies, and of *C. gigantea*, R. Br., or *Asclepias gigantea*, Wight, growing in the East Indies and Ceylon. The taste of the bark is bitter, nauseous, acrid, and slimy, and it has a peculiar smell. Its active principle is supposed to be *Mudar*. It is an alterative, tonic, diuretic, and diaphoretic; in large doses it is emetic. It has been used in leprosy, constitutional syphilis, diarrhoea, dysentery, and chronic rheumatism.

M., powder of. The *Pulvis calotropis*.

M. sugar. A kind of manna furnished by the *Calotropis gigantea*.

Mudar. (F. *mudarine*; I. *mudarina*.) A bitter substance obtained by Duncan from the bark of the root of *Calotropis gigantea* and other species. It is a clear brown, amorphous, friable mass, easily soluble in water, but becoming gelatinous at 35° C. (95° F.) It is very bitter, and acts as an emetic. It is said also to be alterative and tonic.

Muddy springs. United States of America, Nevada, Lincoln County. Thermal waters.

Mudstone. The soft shales which on exposure to the atmosphere are decomposed and become mud.

Muffle. (F. *moufle*; from Old Low G. *moffel*; dim. of *muff*, a warm cover for the hands. G. *Muffel*.) To cover up warmly; to wrap up in something that deadens sound.

Also, a closed tubular vessel, resembling in form a D lying on its flat side, used in metallurgical operations.

Also (F. *muffle*, the muzzle), the naked, tumid part of the upper lip and nose of Ruminantia and Rodentia.

Muffled. (*Muffle*.) Obscured in sound.

M. tone. (F. *obtusio de son*, Woillez.) Walsh's term for the diminished intensity of resonance on percussion and the fall in pitch observed in cases of pneumothorax, in which there is extreme distension of the pleural sac.

Mugget. (F. *muguet*, lily of the valley; from Low Lat. *musquettus*, dim. of *L. muscus*, musk.) The *Convallaria majalis*.

Mugho pine. The *Pinus pumilio*, or mountain pine.

Mugil. (L. *mugil*, a sea-fish, probably the mullet. F. *muge*, *mulet*; G. *Meeräsche*, *Harder*.) A Genus of the Division *Acanthopterygii*, Order *Teleostei*.

M. cap'ito, Cuv. (L. *capito*, big-headed.) The grey mullet of the European coasts and the Baltic Sea. Used as food.

M. cephalus, Cuv. (Κεφαλή, the head. F. *surmulet*; G. *Meeräsche*.) The grey mullet. A Mediterranean and West African coast fish. A delicate food.

M., sil'very grey. The *M. cephalus*.

Mugiloid. (L. *mugil*, the mullet; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *mugiloïde*; G. *meeräsche-ähnlich*.) Resembling the *Mugil*, or mullet.

Mugitus. (L. *mugitus*; from *mugio*, to bellow. F. *mugissement*; G. *Brüllen*.) Term for the lowing or bellowing of cattle, as the bull and cow; but formerly applied by Laur. Bellinus, *Tract. de Morb. Capiti*, in *Opusc. Medicis*, p. 441, to the heavy and prolonged sound which patients give out in the beginning of an apo-

plectic attack, as if produced by a more intense and more copious breathing of inspired air.

Mugnaio. (I. *mugnaio*, of a mill.) The *Hygrophorus eburneus*.

Mugrela, tincture of. A tincture of the seeds of *Nigella sativa*, formerly official in the Bengal Pharmacopœia, and employed as a carminative.

Muguet. (F. *muguet*.) The cheesy or curdy appearance produced by the growth of the thrush fungus, *Oidium albicans*.

Mugweed. The *Galium cruciata*.

Mugwort. (Sax. *mucgwyr*, probably meaning midge-wort, being good against midges.) The *Artemisia vulgaris*.

M., fine-leaved. The *Artemisia campestris*.

M. of Chi'na. The *Artemisia chinensis*.

Mühlenbeckia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polygonaceæ*.

M. adpressa. (L. *adpressus*, part. of *adprimo*, to press to.) Hab. Australia. Berries esculent.

Muiocephalon. (Μῦα, a fly; κεφαλή, the head.) A small protrusion of the iris, like a fly's head, through an ulcerated opening in the cornea. Same as *Myiocephalum*.

Muiocephalum. Same as *Muiocephalon*.

Muiodesopsia. (Μῦα; ὄψις, vision.) A state of vision in which *Musca volitantes* are present, or in which the atmosphere seems to be full of flies. Same as *Myiodesopsia*.

Muirtown. Scotland, near to Strathpeffer. A sulphur spring.

Mukosma. Same as *Mucosma*.

Mukul. The *Balsamodendron mukul*.

Mula. Spain, province of Murcia. A thermal chalybeate water, having a temperature of 38.5° C. (101.3° F.)

Mulæ. Old term for pustules arising either from heat or cold.

Mulat'to. (S. *mulato*; from *muleto*, a young mule; from L. *mulus*, a mule. F. *mulâtre*; I. *mulatto*; G. *Mulatte*.) The offspring of a white and a black parent, having half white and half black blood. The term is loosely used so as to include other degrees of intercrossing.

M. Jack. A term for *Yellow fever*.

Mulatress. (F. *mulâtresse*.) The female of *Mulatto*.

Mulberries. Plural of *Mulberry*.

M., syr'up of. See *Syrupus mori*.

Mulberry. (Mid. E. *moolberry*; *mool*, for *mor*, of Sax. *morbeam*; from L. *morum*, a mulberry; *berry*, from Sax. *berige*. F. *mure*; I. *mora*; G. *Maulbeere*.) The fruit of *Morus nigra* and other species.

M., black. The *Morus nigra*.

M. blight. The *Blitum capitatum*.

M. bod'y. A term for the *Morula*, or mass of cells formed by the segmentation of the yolk of an impregnated ovum.

M. calculus. See *Calculus*, mulberry.

M. eye'tid. Same as *Trachoma*.

M., in'dian. The *Morinda citrifolia*.

M. jelly-sprout. The *Tremella moriformis*.

M. juice. (F. *jus de mûres*; G. *Maulbeersaft*.) The juice of the ripe mulberry. It is said to be slightly laxative. The *Mori succus*, B. Ph.

M.-leav'ed booby bark. The bark of *Cinchona purpurea*, Ruiz and Pavon.

M. mass. See *M. body*.
M., pa'per. The *Broussonetia papyrifera*.
M. rash. Sir William Jenner's term for the petechial livid rash which appears in typhus fever.
M., red. The *Morus rubra*.
M. tree. (*F. murier*; *G. Maulbeerbaum*.) The *Morus nigra*.
M. tree, pa'per. The *Broussonetia papyrifera*.
M., white. The *Morus alba*.
M., wild. Same as *Morus rubra*.
Mul'der, Johann'es. A Dutch anatomist, born in Franeker in 1769, died in 1810 at Groningen, where he was Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Physiology.
M., angle of. (*F. angle sincipital*.) The angle formed by the intersection of the facial line of Camper with a line drawn from the root of nose to the spheno-occipital suture.
Mulder. A German chemist of the present time.
M.'s test. (*G. Mulder'sche Probe auf Glycose*.) A test for glucose. It consists in adding a solution of indigo-carmin made alkaline with sodium carbonate to the fluid supposed to contain the glucose, and boiling. If glucose is present it becomes violet and then yellow, but if agitated the blue colour returns.
Mule. (*Sax. mul*; from *L. mulus*, a mule. *F. mulet*; *I. mula*; *S. mulo*; *G. Maulesel, Maulthier*.) The offspring of a horse and an ass.
 Also, the offspring of two different species generally, either animals or plants, and so synonymous with *Hybrid*.
 Also, applied to insects of which the organs are not properly developed and which are really of neither sex.
 In Botany, the same as *Hybrid*.
M.'s fern. The *Asplenium hemionitis*.
Mules, Philip Henry. An English ophthalmic surgeon of the present century.
M.'s operation. The evisceration of the globe and introduction of an artificial vitreous body consisting of a hollow glass sphere. An operation by which a good stump is left for an artificial eye. It is adapted especially for cases of staphyloma of the globe. The cornea and ciliary region of the eye are removed by an elliptical incision. The contents of the globe are removed, the glass sphere is introduced, the edges of the sclerotic are brought together with sterilised catgut sutures, and the edges of the conjunctiva by other sutures. Some oedema commonly follows, but subsides in the course of a week. The glass globe should not be too large.
Mulgedium. (*L. mulgeo*, to milk.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositae*.
M. acuminatum. (*L. acumino*, to make pointed.) Blue lettuce. It has the reputation of curing the bites of rattlesnakes.
M. alpinum, De Cand. (*L. alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) Calyx affords a balsamic resin.
M. florida'num. (*Florida*, one of the United States of America.) The false lettuce; said to cure the bites of rattlesnakes.
M. Plumieri. Same as *M. alpinum*.
Mulieb'riety. (*L. muliebris*; from *muliebris*, belonging to women.) The period of womanhood or puberty in the female.
Muliebros'ity. (*L. muliebrosus*, loving woman. *F. muliebrosité*.) The love of woman.
Muliebrose. (*L. muliebrosus*. *F. mu-*

liebreuz; *G. weibersüchtig, weiberknechtisch*.) Belonging to, or absorbed in, the contemplation of woman.
Mulier. (*L. mulier*.) A woman.
M. ple'na. (*L. plenus*, full.) A pregnant woman.
Muliera'rius. (*L. mulierarius*; from *mulier*, a woman.) A lover of women.
Mull. (*Hind. mul-mul*, muslin.) A thin, soft kind of muslin used for antiseptic dressings.
Mul'led. (Corrupted from the first part of *Sax. mold-ale*, a funeral ale; *mold*, meaning mould, the earth of a grave.) Mulled or sweetened wine or ale is prepared with cinnamon, nutmeg, cloves, sugar, and boiling water, added to wine or ale.
Mullein. (*Mid. E. moleyn*; *Sax. molegn*. *F. molène*.) The name of the plants of the Genus *Verbascum*.
M., black. The *Verbascum nigrum*.
M., dark. The *Verbascum nigrum*.
M., great. The *Verbascum thapsus*.
M., moth. The *Verbascum blattaria*.
M., pet'ty. The *Primula veris*.
M., sage-leaved. The *Phlomis lychnitis*.
M., white. The *Verbascum lychnitis*.
M., white-flowered. The *Verbascum lychnitis*.
M., yellow. The *Verbascum blattaria*.
Muller. (*L. mola*, a mill. *F. môleur*.) A stone held in the hand for the purpose of reducing substances to powder upon a flat slab.
Müller, Heinrich. A German anatomist, born at Castell in 1820, died in Würzburg in 1864, where he was Professor of Anatomy.
M.'s fibres. See *Müllerian fibres*.
M.'s muscle. (*G. Müller'scher Muskel*.) A layer of unstriated muscle fibres bridging over the spheno-maxillary fissure in man. It corresponds to a more largely developed layer found in the extensive aponeurotic part of the orbital wall in various animals.
 Also see *M.'s muscle, annular*.
M.'s muscle, annular. (*L. annulus*, a ring. *G. Müller'scher Ringmuskel*.) The circular fibres of the *Ciliary muscle* which lie near to the iris.
M.'s muscle, eye'lid. (*G. Müller'scher Augenlidmuskel*.) A set of fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle lying beneath the tendon of the levator palpebre.
M.'s muscle, palpebral. Same as *M.'s muscle, eyelid*.
Müller, Johan'es. A German physiologist and comparative anatomist, born at Coblenz in 1801, died in Berlin in 1858.
M., canal of. The *Müllerian duct*.
M.'s cap'sule. Same as *Bowman's capsule*.
M., duct of. See *Müllerian duct*.
M.'s experiment. A mode of proof that diminution of intra-thoracic pressure affects the action of the heart; the glottis is closed after the deepest possible expiration, a powerful inspiratory effort is now made, when the cavities of the heart become dilated from elastic traction of the lungs and the attenuation of the contained air; the pulmonary blood-vessels become filled with blood and the right heart is distended, while the systemic vessels contain less blood and the pulse may not be able to be felt.
M.'s fluid. (*Müller'sche-Lösung*.) Bichromate of potassium 2 grammes, sodium sulphate one gramme, distilled water 100 c.c. A useful hardening agent for tissues which are to

be examined microscopically. The colour which the fluid imparts to tissues which have been preserved in it can be discharged by hydrate of chloral.

M.'s ganglion. The *Ganglion, jugular, of glosso-pharyngeal*.

M.'s valve. A bottle partly filled with mercury and hermetically closed after the placing in it of two tubes, one of which dips to the bottom of the mercury which allows air to be drawn through it to the other tube, but prevents any return.

Müller, Peter. A German physician, born in 1836 in New Orleans; now Professor of Midwifery in Bern.

M.'s operation. The operation of removal of the pregnant uterus by abdominal section when myoma is present and the foetus non-viable.

M.'s ring. (G. *Müller'scher Ring*.) A ring-like thickening of the mucous membrane of the canal of the cervix uteri during pregnancy at the spot where the canal commences to open out into the cavity of the womb, being the upper limit of the cervical canal in its changed condition; the internal os uteri and the upper part of the cervical canal having contributed by their dilatation to the formation of the uterine cavity.

Also, a cicatricial hardening of the mucous membrane of the upper part of the cervix uteri after laceration.

Müllerian. Relating to Müller.

M. duct. (Müller, Johannes. *F. canal de Müller*; I. *canale di Müller*; G. *Müller'scher Gang*.) A duct formed in amniotic Vertebra on each side of the embryo by involutions of the pleuro-peritoneal cavity into the tissue situated between the Wolffian body on either side and the body-wall; in the lower Vertebra it appears to be the ventral part of the segmental duct, the dorsal part becoming the Wolffian duct. In the female the Fallopian tubes and the upper portions of the uterus in the adult represent the upper portions of the ducts of Müller, whilst the lower portions of the two tubes coalesce to form the lower portion of the body of the uterus, the cervix uteri and the vagina. In the male the hydatid of Morgagni represents the upper part of the duct, whilst the sinus pularis is the atrophied remnant of the distal end of the fused ducts; the rest of the duct on either side remains undeveloped.

M. fibres. (Müller, Heinrich. *F. fibres de Müller*; G. *Müllersche Fasern, M. Stützfasern*.) The sustentacular or radial fibres of the retina. They consist of connective-tissue fibres, which run from the outer to the inner membrana limitans through the whole thickness of the retina, binding the various parts together, and forming a framework for the support of the more delicate nervous elements.

Mullet. (Mid. E. *molet, mullet*; from Old F. *mulet*; from, with suffix *et*, L. *mulus*, the red mullet. *F. mulle*; G. *Meerasche*.) The species of the Genus *Mulus*.

M., grey. The *Mugil cephalus*.

M., red. (F. *rouget*; I. *triglia*; G. *Rothbart*.) The *Mulus barbatus*; found in the Mediterranean and Northern Seas; it is twelve or fifteen inches in length, and its flesh was as highly esteemed by the Romans as it is now. The fish was said to be good in colic from cold, and pituitous humours; and its flesh was applied to insect-stings.

Mullet, flea-bane. (F. *mollet*, soft.)

The *Inula dysentericum*, so called from its soft leaves and its reputed use.

Mullet. Same as *Mulle*.

Mul'in. A term for *Mead*.

Mulus. (L. *mulus*, the red mullet.) A Genus of the Division *Acanthopterygii*, Order *Teleostei*.

M. barba'tus, Linn. The *Mullet, red*.

M. surmuletus, Linn. (G. *Streifenbarbe*.) The striped surmullet, equally esteemed with the red mullet.

Mulo-medicina. (L. *mulus*, a mule; *medicina*, medicine. F. *médecine vétérinaire*; G. *Thierheilkunde*.) Old term by Publ. Vegetius for the *Ars Veterinaria*, or veterinary art of medicine.

Mulo-medicus. (L. *mulus*; *medicus*, a physician. F. *hippiatre*; G. *Pferdarzt, Rossarzt, Thierarzt, Veterinararzt*.) A veterinary surgeon, or horse doctor.

Mul'sa acida. (L. *mulsa*, honey-water; *acidus*, sour.) A preparation made by macerating and boiling honeycomb in water and adding vinegar.

Mulse. Same as *Mulsum*.

Mulsum. (L. *mulsum*, honey-wine.) Another name for *Hydromeli*.

M. vino'sum. (L. *vinosus*, full of wine.) A term for *Hydromeli*.

Multangular. (L. *multus*, many; *angulus*, a corner. F. *multangulaire*; G. *vielseckig*.) Having many corners.

Multangulate. (L. *multus*; *angulus*, a corner. F. *multangulé*; G. *vielseckig*.) Having a great many corners or angles, as the shell of the *Tellina multangulata*.

Multangulum majus. (L. *multus*; *angulus*; *majus*, greater.) The *Trapezium*.

M. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Trapezoid*.

Multarticulate. See *Multi-articulate*.

Multi-articulate. (L. *multus*; *articulus*, a joint. F. *multi-articulé*; G. *vielseckig*.) That which is composed of a great number of joints, as the antennæ of many insects, and the carpus of certain *Crustacea*.

Also, applied to bivalve shells which have numerous teeth at their hinges.

Multi-axiferous. (L. *multus*; *axis*, an axle-tree; *fero*, to bear. F. *multi-axifère*.) Applied by Turpin to inflorescence when it presents more than three axes of vegetation, as the thyrus of the lilac.

Multibulbose. (L. *multus*, much; *bulbosus*, having, or full of, bulbs. F. *multibulbeux*; G. *vielfründig*.) Having numerous bulbs, as the *Allium multibulbosum*.

Multicapsular. (L. *multus*, many; *capsula*, a capsule. F. *multicapsulaire*; I. *multicapsulare*; S. *multicapsular*; G. *vielschachtelig*.) Applied to fruit produced by the assemblage of many capsules; and to a plant which bears a large number of capsules.

Multicarinæte. (L. *multus*; *carina*, a keel. F. *multicariné*; G. *vielschiefelförmig*.) Term applied to shells having many carinæ or projecting ridges.

Multicaudate. (L. *multus*; *cauda*, a tail. F. *multicaude*; G. *vielschwanzig*.) Having numerous prolongations in form of tails.

Multicauline. (L. *multus*; *caulis*, a stem. F. *multicaule*, *multitige*; I. *multicaule*; S. *multicaule*; G. *vieltammig*, *vieltstengelig*.) Having numerous stems.

MULTICA'VOUS—MULTIJUGATE.

Multica'vous. (L. *multus*; *cavum*, a hollow.) Having many cavities.

Multicellular. (L. *multus*; *cellula*, a small chamber. F. *multicellulaire*; S. *multicellulare*.) Composed of, or containing, many cells.

Multiceph'alous. (L. *multus*.) Same as *Polycephalous*.

Multicip'ital. (L. *multus*, many; *caput*, the head.) Having many heads of flowers.

Also, having many stems from one crown or root.

Multicoc'cous. (L. *multus*; Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry. F. *multicoque*; G. *vieltachelig*.) Having many berries.

Multicolorous. (L. *multus*; *color*, a colour. F. *multicolor*; G. *vielfärbt*.) That which is of many colours, as the plumage of many birds and insects; many-coloured.

Multicor'nate. (L. *multus*; *cornu*, a horn. F. *multicorne*; G. *vielfehörnt*.) Having a multitude of horns, as the *Vaucheria multicornis*, which has numerous sterile peduncles that resemble horns.

Multicos'tate. (L. *multus*, many; *costa*, a rib.) Leaves with more than five ribs proceeding from the base.

Multicus'pid. Same as *Multicuspidate*.

Multicus'pidate. (L. *multus*; *cuspid*, a point. F. *multicuspidé*; S. *multicuspidé*.) Having many points.

M. teeth. (F. *dents multicuspidées*.) The true molar teeth which have several cusps or points on their crown.

Multicuspidat'i. The *Multicuspidate* teeth.

Multiden'tate. (L. *multus*; *dens*, a tooth. F. *multidenté*; G. *vieltähnig*.) Having many teeth, or projections like teeth.

Multidig'itate. (L. *multus*, much; *digitus*, a finger. F. *multidigité*; G. *vielfefingert*.) Applied to a leaf of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles, as in the *Lupinus varius*.

Multidigita'to-pin'nate. (L. *multus*; *digitus*; *pinnate*. F. *multidigité-penné*.) Applied by Mirbel to decompound leaves of which the summit of the petiole produces more than four secondary petioles, to the sides of which the folioles are attached.

Mul'ti-em'bryonate. (L. *multus*, many; *embryo*. F. *multi-embryonné*.) Applied to seeds which contain more than one embryo. Many plants are in this condition, as the *Viscum album*, *Pinus cembro*, *Citrus aurantium*.

Multifa'ced. (L. *multus*; E. *face*.) Having many faces, as some crystals.

Multifa'rious. (L. *multifarius*, many-fold. F. *multifarié*; G. *vielfältig, vielreihig*.) Having great multiplicity. Applied to parts which are disposed in a considerable number of rows or ranges.

Multifas'ciate. (L. *multus*, much; *fascia*, a bandage. F. *multifascié*; G. *vielbandig*.) That which is provided with a great number of coloured bands, as the *Bulimus multifasciatus*.

Multiferous. (L. *multus*; *fero*, to carry. F. *multifère*.) Bearing many or much. Employed by De Candolle to characterise vegetables which bear flowers and fruits many times in the course of a year.

Mul'tifid. Same as *Multifidous*.

In Botany, applied to a leaf which is deeply and many times cleft.

Also, to a style which is many times cleft.

Multifidous. (L. *multifidus*; from *multus*, many; *fido*, to divide. F. *multifide*; I. *multifido*; G. *vielspaltig*.) Divided into many parts.

Multif'idus. Same as *Multifidous*.

M. spinæ. (F. *muscle compliqué de l'épine*; I. *multifido spinale*; S. *müsculo complicado de la espina*; G. *vieltheiliger Rückgratsmuskel*.) A compound muscle of the fifth layer of dorsal muscles, which extends from the sacrum to the second vertebra. It arises between the central and external row of processes of the sacrum as low as the fourth aperture; from the posterior superior process of the iliac bone and the sacro-iliac ligaments; from the accessory and articular processes of the lumbar vertebrae; from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae; and from the articular processes of the fifth lower cervical vertebra. The fasciculi are directed upwards and inwards to the spines and neural arches of the vertebrae immediately above. The two sets acting together straighten the back, one set acting alone rotates the spine.

Multiflorate. (L. *multus*, many; *flos*, a flower. F. *multiflore*; I. *multifloro*; S. *multifloro*; G. *vielflühig, vielblühig*.) Having numerous flowers.

Multiflorous. Same as *Multiflorate*.

Multifetation. (L. *multus*, many; *fætus*, offspring.) Pregnancy with more than one fætus; or, according to some, with more than two fætus.

Multifoliate. (L. *multus*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *multifolié*; G. *vielblättrig*.) Applied to a digitate leaf having more than five leaflets springing from a common point, as the *Lupinus varius*.

Multiform. (L. *multiformis*; from *multus*; *forma*, shape. F. *multiforme*; S. *multiforme*; G. *vielförmig*.) Having many shapes. Applied to a body which assumes a great number of different forms.

M. bone. (F. *os multiforme*.) The Cuneiform bone of the carpus.

M. erythema. See *Erythema multiforme*.

Multif'orous. (L. *multus*, much; *foro*, to pierce. F. *multiforé*; G. *vieltöcherig*.) That which is pierced by a great number of holes, as the *Asterias multifora*.

Multigeminate. (L. *multus*; *geminus*, twin.) Same as *Multijugate*.

Multigem'mious. (L. *multus*, many; *gemma*, a bud. F. *multigemme*; G. *vielnospig*.) Applied to a tuber which contains many buds, as those of the *Solanum tuberosum*.

Multigran'ulate. (L. *multus*; *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, a grain.) Consisting of, or containing, many small grains or granules.

Multigrav'ida. (L. *multus*; *gravidus*, pregnant.) Term applied to a woman who has had several pregnancies.

Multiju'gate. (L. *multijugus*; from *multus*; *jugum*, a yoke. F. *multijugué*; G. *vielpaarig*.) Having many pairs of organs or structures. Applied to a pinnate leaf of which the common petiole bears more than five pairs of folioles.

Also, applied by Koch to the *Umbeliferæ*, of which each carpel of the fruit, besides the five ordinary projecting lines, presents still another in each of the four depressions or hollows which separate the lines.

Multijugous. (L. *multus*; *jugum*.) Same as *Multijugate*.

Multilabrous. (L. *multus*; *labrum*, the lip. F. *multilabre*; G. *vieltlippig*.) Having many lips, as the shell of some molluscs, of which the lip presents many imbricated borders.

Multilamellate. (L. *multus*; *lamella*, a little plate. F. *multilamellé*; G. *vielplattig*.) That which is provided with a great number of lamellæ, as the shell of the oyster.

Multilateral. (L. *multus*; *latus*, the side.) Having many sides.

Multilinear. Same as *Multilinear*.

Multilinear. (L. *multus*, many; *linea*, a line.) Having many lines.

Multilobate. (L. *multus*; *lobus*, a lobe. F. *multilobé*; I. *multilobato*; S. *multilobado*; G. *vieltlappig*.) That which is divided into many lobes, as the anthers of the *Taxus baccata*, and the leaves of a great number of plants.

Also, sometimes employed as synonymous with *Polycotyledonous*.

Multilocular. (L. *multus*; *loculus*, a little cell. F. *multiloculaire*; I. *multiloculare*; S. *multilocular*; G. *vielfächerig*.) Having many little cells or compartments.

In Botany, applied to an ovary which has many cells or loculi.

M. cysts. See *Cysts, multilocular*.

Multimamma. (L. *multimammus*; from *multus*, many; *mamma*, the female breast. F. *multimammes*; I. *multimamma*; S. *multimama*.) A term for one who has accessory breasts and nipples.

Multinervate. (L. *multus*; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *multinervi*; S. *multinervulato*; G. *vielspännadericht*.) Applied to leaves, or to folioles, which have many nerves departing from their base, or their surface covered with numerous nerves.

Multinervia. (L. *multus*; *nervus*.) An old name of the *Plantago major*.

Multinervious. (L. *multus*; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *multinervi*; G. *vielspännadericht*.) Applied by Raspail to the palææ, of which the nerves exceed the number seven.

Multinervulate. (F. *multinervulé*.) Applied, according to Mirbel, to the placentalium which presents an indeterminate number of nervules.

Multinodate. (L. *multinodus*; from *multus*, many; *nodus*, a knot. F. *multinœudeux*; G. *vielknotig*.) Having a great number of knots, or nodes.

Multinodous. Same as *Multinodate*.

Multinucleate. (L. *multus*, many; *nucleus*, a little nut. F. *multinucellé*.) Having many nuclei.

Multinucleolate. (L. *multus*; dim. of *nucleus*, a nut. S. *multinucleolar*.) Having four or more nucleoli.

Multiovulate. (L. *multus*; *ovulum*, a little egg. F. *multiovué*; S. *multiovuado*.) Applied to the cells or compartments of the ovary when they contain a great many ovules, as in the *Viola tricolor*.

Multipara. (L. *multus*; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *multipare*.) A woman who has had more than one pregnancy.

Multiparous. (L. *multus*; *pario*, to bring forth young. F. *multiplaire*; I. *multiplaro*; S. *multiplaro*; G. *vieltgebärend*.) Producing many. Applied to those animals which bring forth several young ones at a birth.

Also, applied to a woman who has had several children.

In Botany, applied to a cyme with many branches.

Multipartite. (L. *multipartitus*; from *multus*; *partitus*, divided. F. *multiparti*; I. *multipartito*; S. *multipartido*; G. *vielttheilig*.) Having numerous divisions.

Multipede. (L. *multus*; *pes*, a foot. F. *multiède*; G. *vielfüssig*.) Having many feet.

Multipes. (L. *multipes*; from *multus*; *pes*, a foot.) Many-footed.

A name for the *Oniscus asellus*, or wood-louse. Also, formerly applied to the polypus, from its numerous processes like legs; also, to animals having more than four feet.

Multipetalous. (L. *multus*; *petal*. F. *multiptalé*; G. *vieltblumenblättrig*.) Applied to plants of which the corolla is composed of an indefinite number of petals.

Multiple. (L. *multiplex*, that has many folds. G. *vieltfältig*.) Repeated many times; formed of many parts.

Also, a number which contains another number an exact number of times.

M. abscesses. Larrey's term for pyæmic abscesses. See *Abscess, multiple*.

M. arc. (L. *arcus*, a bow.) A mode of joining galvanic cells in which the positive poles of all are joined to one wire to form the positive electrode of the battery, and all the negative poles to another wire to form the negative electrode.

M. corolla. (L. *corolla*, for *coronula*, dim. of *corona*, a crown.) A corolla which consists of two or more whorls of petals, as in *Nymphaea alba*.

M. epidermis. (Ἐπίδερμις, the outer skin.) A term applied to the epidermis of a leaf when it consists of two or more layers of cells, by division of the original epidermic cells parallel to the surface of the leaf, as in *Ficus*.

M. fibroma of skin. Same as *Molluscum fibrosum*.

M. foetation. (L. *foetus*, filled with young.) The occurrence of more than one foetus in the pregnant womb.

M. fractures. See *Fractures, multiple*.

M. fruit. See *Fruits, multiple*.

M. fungoid papillomatous tumour. Köbner's term for *Granuloma fungoides*.

M. gestation. (L. *gestatio*, a carrying.) A pregnancy with more than one foetus.

M. proportions, law of. A law of chemical combination, according to which an element unites with another element in quantities standing in relation to each other in simple numerical proportions.

M. neuritis. See *Neuritis, multiple*.

M. neuromata. See *Neuromata, multiple*.

M. pregnancy. See *Pregnancy, multiple*.

M. pupil. See *Pupil, multiple*.

M. sclerosis. See *Sclerosis, disseminated*.

M. sclerosis, cerebral. See *Sclerosis, cerebral, multiple*.

M. sclerosis, cerebro-spinal. See *Sclerosis, multiple, cerebro-spinal*.

M. sclerosis, spinal. See *Sclerosis, multiple, spinal*.

M. staining. Dyeing tissues for microscopical examination with more than one staining agent. For treble staining, picrocarmine,

MULTIPLEX—MULTUNGULATE.

rosein, and iodine green form the best combination; for quadruple staining, pierocarmine, or rosein, logwood, rose anilin, and anilin green are said to give the best results.

M. tumours. See *Tumours, multiple.*

Multiplex. (L. *multiplex*; from *multus*, much; *plico*, to plait or fold. F. *multiple*; G. *vielfach*.) Manifold. Applied to the ovary when there are many in the same flower, as the *Ranunculus*; to the style when it is in the same condition, as the *Phytolacca*; to the stigma when there are more than five, as in the *Nigella hispanica*; to the stem when the root produces many; to the fruit when it is composed of carpels naturally isolated the one from the other in the same flower, as in the *Apocynæ*; and to petals when they lie over each other in folds.

Multiplicate. (L. *multiplicatus*, part. of *multiplico*, to make manifold; from *multus*; *plico*, to fold or plait. F. *multiplié*; G. *vermehrt*.) Many-folded. Applied by De Candolle to flowers which double by increase of the rows of floral verticelli or whorls, or by increase of the parts of these rows and their transformation into petals.

Multiplication. (L. *multiplicatio*, a making manifold. F. *multiplication*; I. *moltiplicazione*; S. *multiplicacion*; G. *Verhelfältigung, Vermehrung*.) The act or process of increasing in number; the state resulting from reproduction of new beings.

In Botany, the term is used in various senses. In the case of cells, nuclei, and phytoblasts, the term process of multiplication is applied to their increase by fission; in flowers the term multiplication is applied to an augmentation in the number of the whorls; and in horticulture it implies the production of many plants from a single one by the processes of seeding and cutting.

M., cell. Same as *Cytogenesis*.

M., cell, direct. The division of a cell by simple constriction of its nucleus and its protoplasm; probably a form which does not exist.

M., cell, endogenous. See *Endogenous cell-formation*.

M., vegetative. (F. *multiplication végétative*.) Reproduction of a plant by the organs of vegetation, as occurs in mosses.

Multiplicator. (L. *multiplico*, to make manifold. F. *multiplicateur*; G. *Electricitäts-Vermehrer*.) An instrument for demonstrating the existence of feeble continuous electric currents. It consists in the instrument devised by Schweigger, of a rectangular frame in which is placed a magnetic needle, and on which is coiled several times a wire so as to run parallel with the needle above and below it; when a current of electricity is passed through the wire the needle is deflected, and the amount of deflection is the measure of the strength of the current.

Multiplied. (L. *multiplico*. F. *multiplié*.) Increased in number; repeated several times.

Multiplier. Same as *Multiplicator*.

Multiplinervate. (L. *multiplex*, manifold; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *multiplinervé*; G. *vielspannadericht*.) Many-nerved. Applied to a leaf of which the median nerve gives origin to many of the lateral nerves, a little above the base of the lamina.

Multipolar. (L. *multus*, many; *polus*, the end of an axis. F. *multipolaire*.) Having many poles.

M. cell. (F. *cellule multipolaire*.) A nerve-cell which has numerous processes.

Multipunctate. (L. *multus*; *punctum*, a point. F. *multiponctué*; G. *vieltichig*.) Many-dotted. That which is marked with numerous coloured points.

Multiradiate. (L. *multus*; *radius*, a ray. F. *multirayonné*; G. *vielstrahlend*.) Many-rayed. That which presents a great number of lines disposed in the manner of rays, as the *Pecten multiradiatus*.

Multiramos. (L. *multus*; *ramus*, a branch.) Having many branches.

Multisect. (L. *multus*; *seco*, to cut. F. *multiséqué*; G. *vielsgeschnitten*.) Much divided. Applied to the body of an articulated animal when it is divided into a great number of segments, as that of the *Scolopendra*.

Multiserial. (L. *multus*; *series*, an order or row. F. *multisérié*; G. *vieltreihig*.) Many-rowed. Applied by H. Cassini to the squamæ of the periclinium of the *Compositæ*, when they are disposed around the calathidium in many concentric rows.

Multiseriate. Same as *Multiserial*.

Multisiliquose. (L. *multus*, many; *siliqua*, a pod. F. *multisiliquæus*, *multisiliqué*.) Having numerous siliquæ, or pods, as the *Hippoprepis siliquosa*.

Multisiliquous. Same as *Multisiliquose*.

Multispermous. (L. *multus*, many; *sperma*, seed.) Many-seeded. Applied to a fruit or pericarp which contains numerous seeds.

Multispiral. (L. *multus*; *spira*, a turning. F. *multispiré*; G. *vieltgewunden*.) Applied to the operculum, or lid of a univalve shell, when it is formed of a very great number of narrow turns of a spire of which the summit is nearly median.

Multispirate. Same as *Multispiral*.

Multistriate. (L. *multus*, many; *stria*, a furrow. F. *multistrié*; G. *vieltausgehölet, vieltausgekehlt, vieltgestriéft*.) That which is marked by a great number of striæ, as the body of the *Tænia multistriata*.

Multisulcate. (L. *multus*; *sulcus*, a furrow. F. *multisilloné*; G. *vieltgefurcht*.) Applied to a shell that is grooved by a multitude of furrows, as the *Turritella multisulcata*.

Multitestis. (L. *multus*; *testis*, a testicle.) One who has more than two testicles.

Multivalence. The quality of being *Multivalent*.

Multivalent. (L. *multus*, many; *valéo*, to be worth.) Applied to an element one atom of which is equivalent in combination to many atoms of hydrogen.

Multivalvate. (L. *multus*; *valvis*, a valve. F. *multivalvée*; I. *multivalvo*; S. *multi-valvo*; G. *vieltklappig*.) Having more than two valves.

Multivalve. Same as *Multivalvate*.

Multivalvular. Same as *Multivalvate*.

Multivorous. (L. *multus*, much, or many; *voró*, to devour. F. *multivoore*; G. *vieltfressig*.) Devouring much or many.

Multocular. (L. *multus*; *oculus*, the eye.) Having many eyes.

Multungulate. (L. *multus*; *ungula*, a hoof. F. *Vieltfußer*.) An Order of the Class *Mammalia* having the hoof divided; it includes elephants, tapirs, and swine.

Multungulate. (L. *multus*, many;

ungula, a hoof. *F. multongulé*; *G. vielhufig*.) Applied to those mammals which have more than two segments of the hoof, as the elephant.

Mulungu. The Brazilian name for the *Erythrina indica*.

Mumia. (Arab. *mum*, wax. *F. mumie*; *G. mumie*.) A word of Arabic or Persian origin, and used anciently to designate several substances; it either signified *Pissasphaltum*; or a liquid or semi-solid substance found in receptacles for the dead in which embalmed corpses were preserved for many years; or the dead body itself thus preserved and dried in sand by the sun; and not only human flesh dried and preserved, but also any other slain body; or an ethereal substance produced in the body during the act of dying or after death. Paracelsus employed the term to signify the invisible vehicle which contains the essence of life.

Also formerly, the spirit supposed to exist in all living bodies and to remain for some time after death.

Also, the same as *Mummy*.

M. de medullis. (*L. de*, from; *medulla*, pith.) Another term for *Asungia de mumia*, or the marrow of bones.

M. medullæ. (*L. medulla*, pith.) The marrow of bones.

M. minera'lis. (*F. mumie minérale*.) Old term for *Asphaltum*.

M. patibuli. (*L. patibulum*, a forked-shaped gibbet.) That obtained from the flesh of an executed criminal.

M. transmarina. (*L. transmarinus*, coming from beyond sea.) Old term for *Manna*.

Mumiform. (*Mumia*; *L. forma*, resemblance. *F. mumiforme*; *G. mumienförmig*.) Applied by Latreille to the pupæ of the *Lepidoptera*, from their resemblance to the coffin of the Egyptian mummies, or to the mummies themselves.

Mumisa'tion. (*Mumia*. *F. mumisa'tion*.) The preservation of a dead body by *Embalming*.

Mummifica'tion. (*Mummy*; *L. facio*, to make. *F. momification*; *G. Mumienbildung*, *Mumifikation*.) The act of making into, or becoming, a mummy, or something like unto one.

In Surgery, the shrivelling of the tissues, such as occurs in *Gangrene*, dry.

In Midwifery, the shrivelling and drying up of a fetus which occasionally occurs when it is retained for some time in the womb after its death.

M. of umbilical cord. (*L. umbilicus*, the navel.) The shrivelling and drying up of the umbilical cord in the living child which occurs shortly after it has been tied and separated; it is usually complete about the third day, when the cord is brownish, like parchment, and somewhat translucent.

Mum'my. (Old *F. mumie*; *I. mummia*; from Pers. *mumyān*, a mummy; from *mum*, wax. *F. momie*; *S. momia*; *G. Mumie*.) An animal body which has undergone the process of embalming or of drying.

Mumps. (*E. mump*, to sulk; from Dutch *mompen*, to mumble. *F. oreillons*; *I. strangulioni*, *orechioni*; *S. papeas*, *parotidas*; *G. Kehlsucht*, *Ziegenpeter*, *Bauernwetzeln*, *Wochen-töpel*, *Ohrenklamm*.) A specific contagious dis-

ease characterised by inflammation of the salivary glands, which is not infrequently epidemic. It occurs, as a rule, once only during life, and is supposed to be propagated by means of the breath. After an incubation-period of from fourteen to twenty-one days there is pain and tenderness in some part of the parotid gland of one or both sides, preceded or not by a day or two of feverishness or malaise; the gland swells, and afterwards the inflammation extends to the submaxillary glands; the skin over the affected parts may become rosy or it may be pale and waxen; the tonsils become implicated, and also the fauces and pharynx; the facial expression is greatly changed by the swelling, and mastication may become impossible; the accompanying fever is sometimes severe, and occasionally presents typhoid symptoms; the pain is usually great, and sometimes extends into the ears. After four to six days the symptoms begin to abate, and at the end of twelve or fourteen days the patient is well. At or after the decline of the disease, orchitis, often of the right side in the male, or inflammation of the mammary glands or the external genitals in the female, may occur, accompanied by great collapse, high fever, or serious delirium; atrophy of the testicle may result. The morbid process consists in an inflammatory infiltration, partly serous and partly cellular, of the connective tissue of the glands. When suppuration has ensued, which is very rare, micrococci have been observed in the gland ducts.

Muncha'toë. A term for the *Mous-tache*.

Munchshofen. Bavaria. A cold, earthy, mild chalybeate water; used in rheumatic and gouty conditions, serofula, liver disorders, splenic enlargements, and paralysis.

Munctio. (*L. munctio*; from *mungo*, to blow the nose.) A term for the act of nose-blowing.

Mun'dia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polygalaceæ*.

M. spino'sa. (*L. spinosus*, thorny.) A plant growing in South Africa. A decoction of its branches is used in phthisis.

Mundic'ative. (*L. mundo*, to cleanse. *F. mundicatif*, *mundicant*; *S. mundificante*.) Having the power of cleansing; purifying. Formerly applied to detergent medicines, internal and external; also to a certain plaster.

Mundifican'tia. (*L. mundus*, clean; *facio*, to make.) Cleansing agents.

Munduli. The ground nut, *Arachis hypogæa*.

Mun'dus. (*L. mundus*, the world; possibly from *mundus*, clean; from Aryan root *mand*, to adorn. *F. monde*; *G. Welt*.) The world, and so the same as *Macrococosmos*, or the great world; man was called *Parvus mundus*, the small world, or *Micrococosmos*. Paracelsus reckoned three worlds; the first and greatest, which is the heavens with the earth; the lesser and middle, which is man; and the least, or last, which is woman.

Mun'gel's springs. United States of America, Virginia, Washington County. Sulphuretted and chalybeate springs.

Mungos rad'ix. (*L. radix*, root.) A name for the root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos*.

Mun'grel. Same as *Mongrel*.

Mun'ich. The capital of Bavaria.

M.-Frank'fort ang'le. (*Frankfort*, a city of Prussia, on the Main.) The facial angle

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adopted by the Frankfort Craniometrical Congress, having for its base or horizontal line one drawn from the upper border of the external auditory meatus through the lower border of the orbit, and for its facial line one drawn from the superciliary depression of the most projecting part of the alveolar border of the superior maxillary bone.

M. plane. The *Plane, auriculo-infra-orbital*.

Munimentum castitatis. (L. *munimentum*, outwork; *castitas*, purity.) A term for the *Hymen*.

Munjeet. Same as *Munjeth*.

Munjeth. The Hindoo term for East Indian madder; the root of *Rubia munjista*.

Munjistin. $C_8H_6O_3$. An orange colouring matter obtained by Stenhouse from East Indian madder. It is nearly related to purpurin and to alizarin.

Munk, Hermann. A German physiologist, born in Posen in 1839; now living.

M.'s visual centre. (L. *visus*, sight.) The outer convex part of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum in the dog.

Munro. See *Monro*.

Münster am Stein. Germany, in the valley of the Nahe, near to Kreuznach. Mineral waters containing sodium chloride, bromide and iodide. The baths are strengthened by mother lye.

Munsterberg. Silesia. A chalybeate water.

Mura'na. (Μύραινα, a sea eel. F. *murène*; G. *Lamprete, Muräne*.) A Genus of the Division *Apoda*, Order *Teleostei*.

M. anguilla. Linn (L. *anguilla*, an eel. F. *anguille*; G. *Aal*.) The *Anguilla vulgaris*.

M. conger. Linn. (F. *congre*; G. *Meer-aal*.) The *Conger vulgaris*.

M. Helena. Linn. (L. *Helena*, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, who was carried off by Paris to Troy. F. *murène commun*; G. *gemeine Muräne*.) The murrey, or Roman eel, found along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in the Atlantic Ocean, and in Australia; celebrated as the favourite of the ancient Romans.

M. Roma'na. (L. *Romanus*, Roman.) Same as *M. Helena*.

Mural. (L. *muralis*; from *murus*, a wall. F. *mural*.) Of, or belonging to, a wall. Applied to plants which grow on walls.

M.gesta'tion. (L. *gestatio*, a carrying.) The form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the fœtus is lodged in the substance of the uterine wall.

M. preg'nancy. Same as *M. gestatio*.

Muraria. The *Asplenium murale*.

Murarium. Old epithet of nitre.

Murdan'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Comelynaceæ*.

M. scapifl'ra. Royle. (L. *scapus*, a stem; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. India. Used in Hindoo medicine under the term *Safed musti*. The *Anisema tuberosum*.

Mur'der. (Mid. E. *mordre*, *morder*; Sax. *morðor*, *morður*. F. *meurtre*; I. *omicidio*; S. *homicidio*; G. *Mord*.) The unlawful killing of a human being with premeditation.

Mures. Nominative plural of L. *mus*, a mouse.

M. articula'res. (L. *articulus*, a joint. G. *Gelenkmäuse*) Loose cartilages in a joint.

Mure'tta colum'bo. The *Frasera Walteri*.

Murex'an. (L. *murex*, the purple snail from which the Tyrian purple dye was obtained. F. *murexan*; S. *morexano*; G. *Purpurschnecke*.) $C_4H_2N_2O_3$. A light crystalline powder, obtained by the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on murexide. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid, the solution reddening in air charged with ammonia. It was discovered by Prout and named by him purpurate of ammonia.

Murex'ia. (L. *murex*.) Same as *Murexide*.

Murex'ide. (L. *murex*. F. *murexide*; S. *murexido*; G. *murexid, purpursäures Ammoniak*.) $C_8H_8N_2O_4$. A substance, crystallising in four-sided prisms, which appears green by reflected, red by transmitted, light. It is only slightly soluble in cold water, which it stains of a purple colour, but more freely in hot. It is insoluble in ether and alcohol. It is obtained by the action of silver oxide or mercury oxide on murexan, or by the action of ammonia on alloxan.

M. test for ur'ic ac'id. The solution, supposed to contain uric acid, is evaporated to dryness over a water-bath with a little strong nitric acid; alloxan is formed, and the addition of ammonium hydrate to the alloxan produces a reddish-purple colour, due to the murexide or purpurate of ammonia.

Murex'oin. $C_8(CH_3)_4N_2O_6(NH_4)$. Gerhard's tetramethylmurexide, formed from amalic acid in the presence of air, water, and ammonia. It crystallises in scarlet, four-sided prisms, two of whose sides have a golden lustre. Its formation is a test of the presence of caffeine and theobromine.

Mur'ha. The Hindustani name of *Eleusine corocana*.

Muria. (L. *muria*, brine; from Gr. *ἀλμυρίς*, salt water.) Salt water; formerly used as an injection in cases of dysentery.

Also, old name of *Sodium chloride*.

Also, old name for a kind of sauce or pickle made from the tunny fish, used by the ancient Romans. Also, brine.

Muriacite. (F. *gypse*; G. *Gyps*.) A name for *Gypsum*.

Murias. Same as *Muriate*.

M. ammoni'æ. The *Ammonii chloridum*.

M. au'ri et so'dæ. The *Auri et sodii chloridum*.

M. au'rico-na'tricum. (L. *aurum*, gold; *natron*.) The *Auri et sodii chloridum*.

M. ba'ryl. The *Barium chloride*.

M. bary'tæ. The *Barium chloride*.

M. cal'cis. The *Calcii chloridum*.

M. chi'ni. The *Quiniæ hydrochloras*.

M. cu'pri. The *Copper chloride*.

M. fer'ri ammoniaca'lis. The *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

M. hydrarg'ryi corrosi'vus. (L. *corrodo*, to gnaw to pieces.) The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

M. hydrarg'ryi mi'tis. (L. *mitis*, mild.) The *Hydrargyri chloridum*.

M. morph'icus. The *Morphinæ hydrochloras*.

M. qui'niæ. The *Quiniæ hydrochloras*.

M. so'dæ. The *Sodium chloride*.

M. sti'b'il. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) The *Antimonii chloridum*.

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M. stib'ii solu'tus. (L. *stibium*; *solu'tus*, dissolved.) The *Liquor antimonii chloridi*.

M. strychnii. The *Strychnia chloridum*.

M. zin'ci. The *Zinci chloridum*.

Muriate. (F. *muriate*.) A salt of *Muriatic acid*.

M. of ammo'nia. (F. *muriate d'ammoniaque*.) The *Ammonii chloridum*.

M. of ba'rium. The *Barium chloridum*.

M. of gold. The *Auri chloridum*.

M. of iron. The *Ferri chloridum*.

M. of lime. The *Calcii chloridum*.

M. of magne'sia. The *Magnesium chloridum*.

M. of mor'phia. The *Morphia hydrochloras*.

M. of so'da. The *Sodium chloridum*.

M. of strychnia. The *Strychnia hydrochloras*.

Muriated. (F. *muriaté*.) Containing *Muriatic acid*.

Muriatic. (L. *muria*, brine. F. *muriatique*; G. *salzbrühartig*.) Of, or belonging to, sea-salt.

M. ac'id. (F. *acide muriatique*; I. *acido muriatico*; G. *Kochsalzsäure*.) A synonym of *Hydrochloric acid*, because it is prepared from *muriate of soda* or common salt.

M. ac'id, dilu'ted. The *Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum*.

M. ac'id, oxyge'nated. A synonym of *Chloric acid*.

M. ac'id, superoxyge'nated. (L. *super*, above.) A synonym of *Perchloric acid*.

M. e'ther. Same as *Ethyl chloride*.

Mur'icate. (L. *muricatus*, pointed like the shell of the *murex*, or purple-fish. F. *muriqué*; G. *stumpfstachelig, weichstachelich*.) Covered with short sharp points or prickles, or with hard, rough tubercles.

Muricated. Same as *Muricate*.

Mur'icia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceae*.

M. cochine'chinensis, Loureiro. Hab. China and Cochinchina. Seeds and leaves used in obstructions of the liver and spleen and in tumours, and applied externally to malignant ulcers and prolapsus uteri.

Muric'ulate. (L. *muriculus*, a small *murex*. F. *muriculé*.) Minutely *muricate*; furnished with small points, as the fruit of the *Spermacoce muriculata*.

Mu'ride. (L. *muria*, brine. F. *muride*; I. *murido*.) Ballard at first designated bromine by this name.

Mu'rie. (F. *la murie*.) A disease observed in 1774, 1775, and 1776, amongst the cattle of Verceil, near Ormans, in Franche Comté. It was characterised by dyspnoea, heat of mouth, thick yellow mucous coating to the tongue, drooping ears, staring coat, tense skin, dull eyes with lachrymation, weakness of the muscles, loss of appetite and colic, and considerable swelling of the belly.

Mu'riform. (F. *mûre*, a mulberry; from L. *mora*, a mulberry; *forma*, a shape.) Resembling a mulberry.

M. mass. Same as *Morula*.

Mu'riform. (L. *murus*, a wall; *forma*, likeness. F. *muriforme*.) Resembling the arrangement of bricks in a wall. See *M. parenchyma*.

M. paren'chyma. (Παράγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) That variety

of tissue in plants in which the cells are arranged like courses of bricks in a wall.

Mu'rigene. (L. *muria*, brine; Gr. γεννᾶν, to produce.) A synonym of *Chlorine*.

Mur'ina. (L. *muria*.) A term for *Bromine*.

Muri'ti palm. The *Mauritia vinifera*.

Murmur. (F. *murmure*; from L. *murmur*, a humming, a murmur; a reduplication of the Aryan root *mar* or *mur*, to make a rustling noise. I. *mormorio*; S. *murmullo*; G. *Geräusch, Gemurmel*.) A low muttering sound.

Also, to utter a low muttering sound.

In Medicine (F. *bruit*; I. *rumore*; S. *ruido*; G. *Geräusch*), an alteration of, or an addition to, the natural sounds heard over the heart and the blood-vessels, and dependent upon some morbid condition of the cardiac musculature, or of the cardiac valves, or of the coats of the vessels, or upon the disordered condition of blood which accompanies the anæmic state. Cardiac murmurs were discovered by Laennec. See under *Bruit*.

Also, the sound made by the heart's contraction when the pericardium is rough.

Also, the sound produced in the lungs and air passages by breathing.

M.s, abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The sounds heard on auscultation of the abdomen which are produced by the movements of air and fluids.

M.s, anæ'mic. (Ἀν, neg; αἷμα, blood.) A murmur heard over the heart and great vessels in cases of anæmia, accompanying the ventricular systole, and much more likely to be heard at the base of the heart in the second left intercostal space than at the apex; and also the *M., jugular*.

A basal murmur is, according to Balfour, dependent on mitral insufficiency caused by defective nutrition of the musculature of the heart-wall or of the musculi papillares, or on dilatation of the left ventricle which allows of regurgitation into the auricle during the ventricular systole, and so of the formation of a *Phid vein*; to which Broadbent adds high arterial tension which produces overfilling of the left ventricle and dilatation. Russell suggests that this murmur has as its basis mitral regurgitation and consequent overfilling of the left auricle which compresses the pulmonary artery and produces in its contents sonorous vibrations.

M.s, aneurys'mal. (Ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm.) A more or less rough or harsh blowing murmur, generally systolic, but sometimes also diastolic, heard over the sac of an aneurysm, and conveyed along the course of the blood-stream for a greater or less distance. The systolic murmur is caused by the formation of a fluid vein; the diastolic murmur may be in an aortic aneurysm conducted from the aortic orifice or may arise at the exit from the sac.

M.s, aor'tic. (*Aorta*.) Murmurs taking origin at the aortic orifice of the heart, and propagated to a greater or less extent along the vessel; they are often heard with great distinctness on the right border of the sternum just above the sternal end of the third costal cartilage. The systolic murmur is caused by contraction or irregularity of the aortic orifice; the diastolic murmur, which is longer in duration, by imperfect closure of the valves resulting in continuous regurgitation.

M.s, arte'rial. (L. *arteria*, an artery. F. *bruits artériels*; I. *rumori nella arterie, rumori*

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arteriosi; G. *Gefäßgeräusche*.) In health two sounds are heard in the arteries near the heart; the first, which follows close upon, and is in part caused by, the systole of the ventricles, and in part by the closure of the auriculo-ventricular valves, is coincident with the expansion or diastole of the vessels; and the second, which is coincident with the contraction or systole of the vessels, is caused by the closure of the semilunar valves; these are the conducted cardiac sounds. Cardiac murmurs may in like manner be conducted along the arteries. With insufficiency of the aortic valves the second sound ceases in the carotid and subclavian; on the other hand, a sound coincident with diastole of the arteries may be heard in the smaller vessels when these are from any cause suddenly dilated. Moderate pressure, as of a stethoscope, on the femoral artery first causes the dull tone of the arterial diastole to disappear, and then, if the pressure be increased, a pressure murmur, caused by eddies of a fluid vein, is heard. In cases of aortic insufficiency, especially under these circumstances, two sounds are heard, Duroziez's phenomenon; one the pressure murmur, the other caused by the rush back of the blood towards the heart. Arterial murmurs are heard in cases where the vessels present dilatation, as in aneurysm and in exophthalmic goitre, owing, probably, to the formation of eddies and of a backward current of the blood. They are produced by roughness of the lining membrane of an artery, by pressure on it from without, and by conduction from some distant part of a vessel.

M., arterial-diastolic. (Ἀρτηρία, an artery; διαστολή, dilatation.) Finlayson's term for a murmur produced by the pressure of the stethoscope on an artery, inasmuch as it is coincident with the dilatation or pulse of the artery concerned, and not with the ventricular systole.

M., arterial, double. (Ἀρτηρία.) See under *M.s., arterial*.

M.s., arterio-venous. (L. *arteria*; *vena*, a vein.) Murmurs arising from the passage of blood through an irregular opening between an artery and a vein. They commence with the systole of the heart, and continue into the period of the diastole; they are sometimes musical.

M., auricular-systolic. (Auricle; Gr. *συστολή*, contraction.) A murmur occurring at the time of the auricular systole; being Gairdner's term for *M., præsystolic*.

M. aurium. (L. *auris*, the ear.) A term for *Tinnitus aurium*.

M.s., backward. Same as *M.s., indirect*.

M., bellows. Same as *Bruit de soufflet*.

M., bellows, double. A murmur consisting of both a systolic and a diastolic murmur produced by defect of the same valve.

M.s., cachectic. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) Same as *M.s., anæmic*.

M.s., cardiac. (Καρδιά, the heart. F. *bruits cardiaques*; G. *Herzgeräusche*.) Murmurs produced by some defect of one or other of the cardiac valves, or by some roughness of the pericardium, or by some disordered condition of the blood. See *M.s., endocardial*, and *M.s., pericardial*.

M.s., cardio-pulmonary. (Καρδιά; L. *pulmo*, the lung. I. *rumori cardio-pneumatici*.) Vascular murmurs caused by physical changes in the structure of the lung; such are the murmurs heard in large, thin-walled, pulmonary cavities during the systole of the heart,

and murmurs heard in the pulmonary artery produced under the influence of a patch of pneumonic consolidation and contraction.

M.s., carotid. See under *M.s., arterial*.

M., cephalic. (Κεφαλή, the head. F. *bruit cephalique*.) A soft, blowing murmur observed by Tripier over the temples and the eyes of anæmic persons, originating, he believes, at the termination of the internal carotid artery.

See also *M., encephalic*.

M., clicking. A clicking sound, sometimes repeated, heard with each beat of the heart, and believed by Walsh to be produced in the pericardial cavity by the temporary separation of two surfaces glued together with exudation-matter.

M.s., coagulation. Cardiac murmurs depending upon sudden coagulation of blood or fibrin in the cavities of the heart; they are most common on the right side of the heart, are low in pitch, and usually soft in quality of tone.

M.s., constrictive. (L. *constringo*, to draw together.) Murmurs caused by contraction of the orifice through which the blood is flowing; they are forward murmurs.

M., diastolic. (Διαστολή, a drawing asunder. I. *rumore diastolice*.) A cardiac murmur accompanying the heart's diastole.

M.s., direct. Murmurs caused by obstruction to the direct flow of blood in its natural course through one of the cardiac orifices, whereby a sudden change in the calibre of the tube occurs and a *Fluid vein* is produced.

M.s., dynamic. (Δύναμις, force.) Murmurs caused by abnormal or irregular action of the healthy heart and of its muscoli papillares, as in violent palpitation.

M., encephalic. (Ἐγκεφαλός, within the skull.) A soft, blowing systolic murmur heard, especially over the anterior fontanelle, in most mammals from the fourth month to the second year of life. It is supposed to be conveyed from the tortuous carotid arteries at the base of the skull.

M.s., endocardial. (Ἐνδόν, within; καρδιά, the heart. F. *bruits endocardiaques*; I. *rumori endocardiali*; S. *ruidi endocardiali*; G. *endokardiale Herzgeräusche*.) Abnormal sounds originating within the heart, and usually depending upon some morbid condition of the orifices and valves. Murmurs are either due to obstruction of the blood-flow through the valvular openings, *M.s., obstructive*; or they are caused by the regurgitation of blood through valves which do not close perfectly or are incompetent, *M.s., regurgitant*; or they result from some disordered condition of the blood, *M., hæmic*. For the terms applied to the different characters of these murmurs see under *Bruit*.

The causes of endocardial murmurs have been much discussed; formerly it was supposed that they were the sounds produced by the friction of the passage of the blood over a roughened surface, but that has been shown to be doubtful, and the suggestion of their production by a *Fluid vein* is now generally accepted, the sonorous vibrations thus produced being supposed to be the cause of the murmur. Endocardial murmurs are usually propagated in the direction of the blood-current, *M.s., direct*; but under certain circumstances they follow an opposite direction, *M.s., indirect*. See also *M.s., hæmic*.

M.s., exocardial. (Ἐξω, without; καρδιά, the heart.) Murmurs originating on the outside of the

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heart, and caused by roughness of the pericardial surfaces. They vary in character from a uniform crackling or grating to an irregular creaking or creaking, and are most usually heard over the right ventricle, though they vary in position from time to time; they occur with both cardiac sounds, but sometimes only with the first. If gas be present the sounds are of a splashing character.

M., expiratory. (L. *expiro*, to breathe out. F. *bruit expiratoire*; I. *rumore espiratore*; G. *Ausathmungsgeräusch*.) The soft whiffing sound heard over the lungs during expiration, and produced by the current of air passing out through the bronchioles; at its commencement it approaches the character of the *M., vesicular, inspiratory*. In a diseased condition it may become harsh or prolonged; these characters are produced by the obstruction of a swollen bronchial mucous membrane, and are often observed in the early stage of pulmonary phthisis.

M.s. for ward. Same as *M.s. direct*.

M.s. functional. (L. *functio*, a performing.) Murmurs which are not dependent upon an organic change in the structure of the cardiac valves. They may be *M.s. dynamic*, or *M.s. hæmic*.

M., fu'nic. (L. *funic*, a cord.) A sound first described by Evory Kennedy as heard on auscultating over a pregnant uterus of some advance. It is a single flowing murmur synchronous with the fetal heart-sounds and heard in their neighbourhood. It is said to be caused by pressure on the umbilical cord or by a kink in it.

M.s. gas'tric. (Fæc'rip, the belly.) The sounds heard on auscultating over the stomach caused by the presence of air and fluid. They may be large gurglings from change of position of the stomach contents, produced by alteration of posture or of pressure; or they may be finer crackling sounds, due to the bursting of bubbles of gas produced in fermentation.

M.s. hæ'mic. (Aîµa, blood.) Murmurs depending on some disturbed condition of the composition or of the quantity of the blood. See *M., anæmic*, and *M., jugular*.

M.s. in'direct. Murmurs caused by back-flow or regurgitation of blood by reason of the insufficiency of a valve.

M.s. inorganic. (L. *in*, neg.; *organic*.) Abnormal or superadded heart-sounds which are not due to disease of the heart substance, such as hæmic murmurs. Inorganic murmurs are also said to be due to the irregular action of the muscular papillares in the left ventricle, to excited cardiac action or irregular palpitation, to twisting of the heart, to external pressure, and to clots in the heart.

M.s. inspi'ratory. Murmurs produced during inspiration.

M.s. intesti'nal. (L. *intestinum*, a gut. G. *Geräusche am Intestinalcanal*.) These may be of several kinds, as the sound made by the rolling flatus in the intestines (G. *Amphorischegeräusch*); and the sound made by the friction of adjoining surfaces of peritonæum in inflammatory states of the intestine (G. *Reibungsgeräusch*). Arterial and venous murmurs (G. *Gefässgeräusche*), may be heard in some cases of abdominal tumour, or by pressing strongly with the stethoscope.

M. intestino'rum. See *M.s. intestinal*.

M.s. in'tra-card'iac. (L. *intra*, within.) Same as *M.s. endocardial*.

M., jug'ular. A continuous murmur heard in the jugular vein in anæmic conditions.

A systolic murmur is occasionally heard when there is insufficiency of the tricuspid valves.

A diastolic murmur in the internal jugular vein has been described by Friedreich.

M., metamorpho'sic. Same as *Metamorphosic breathing*.

M.s. mî'tral. See *Mitral murmurs*.

M., mus'cular. (L. *musculus*, a muscle. F. *bruit musculaire*; I. *rumore musculare*; S. *ruido muscular*; G. *Muskelton, Muskelgeräusch*.) The sound heard when a muscle is contracting and kept in a state of tension.

M.s. mus'ical. Murmurs possessing a musical tone. They are usually caused by the consonance of a solid, which fulfils the function of the reed in a wind instrument, such as a loose portion of a valve or of endocardium, or a piece of fibrin; or they may be produced by a perforation in a valve; or they may result from the vibrations of a fluid vein, especially if the vessel curves soon after a constricted part.

M.s. obstruc'tive. (L. *obstructus*, part. of *obstruo*, to block up. I. *rumori da stenosi*.) Murmurs due to constriction at the valvular orifices, from inflammation, or to direct impediment preventing the opening of the valves to their full extent, or they may result from external pressure upon the heart, or from a twisting of the orifice with a wrong direction of the blood-current, owing to displacement of the heart. When obstructive murmurs originate at the auriculo-ventricular openings they are usually post-diastolic or præsystolic sounds. When they originate at the aortic or pulmonary orifices they are systolic, being synchronous with the pulse.

M., on'ward. Same as *M., direct*.

M.s. organ'ic. (Οργανον, an instrument.) Those abnormal sounds which occur as a result of disease of the cardiac or vascular substance.

M.s., patholog'ical. (I. *rumori patologici*.) Murmurs that accompany, or which are produced by, disease, in contradistinction to those which accompany the heart or respiratory organs in health.

M.s., pericar'dial. (Περικάρδιον, the membrane round the heart. G. *pericardiale Reibungsgeräusche*.) See *M.s. exocardial*.

M., peridiastolic. A cardiac murmur occurring during the *Peridiastole*.

M., perisystolic. A cardiac murmur occurring during the *Perisystole*.

M., placen'tal. (Placenta. F. *bruit placentale*; I. *rumore placentare*; S. *ruido placentario*; G. *Mutterkuchengeräusch*.) Same as *M., uterine*.

M., post-diastolic. (L. *post*, after; Gr. διαστολή, dilatation.) Same as *M., præsystolic*.

According to Hayden, it is a murmur succeeding a normal second cardiac sound, and terminating during the period of the pause at a varying time before the period of the first cardiac sound.

M., post-systolic. (L. *post*, after; Gr. συστολή, contraction.) A murmur which is interposed between the first and second cardiac sounds.

M., prædiastolic. (L. *præ*, before; Gr. διαστολή, a drawing asunder.) A murmur which is heard during some part of the period of the short pause immediately before the occurrence of the second cardiac sound.

M., præsystolic. (L. *præ*, in front; Gr. συστολή, contraction. G. *præsystolisches*

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Geräusch.) A sound, first noticed by Fauvel, audible at the close of the diastole of the heart, before the systolic sound, which may be heard most distinctly at the apex of the heart in stenosis of the mitral orifice, a condition that is commonly associated with incompetence of the mitral valve. Hence, in such cases, the first sound of the heart is not well defined. It accompanies the auricular systole. It may occur also in tricuspid obstruction.

M.s, pres'sure. (*I. rumori di pressione*; *G. Druckgeräusche*.) Vascular murmurs produced by pressure, as of a tumour or of a stethoscope.

M., pu'erile. See *Puerile breathing*.

M.s, pul'monary. (*L. pulmo*, the lung. *G. Lungenschlagadergeräusche*.) Murmurs arising from defect of the pulmonary valve. They are heard most distinctly at the sternal attachment of the third rib.

Also, the same as *M., respiratory*.

M.s, reduplication. (*L. re*, an inseparable particle meaning again; *duplico*, to double.) A term which includes the *Bruit de galop*, which consists of the first cardiac sound and a præ-systolic murmur, indicating granular kidneys, according to Potain; and the *Bruit de rappel*, a divided diastolic murmur.

M.s, regurgitant. (*L. re*, back again; *gurgis*, a whirlpool. *I. rumori di regurgito*.) These arise from various causes. They may result from the widening of an orifice where the valves do not become correspondingly enlarged; also from destruction or perforation of the valves, or from their contraction, thickening, rigidity, or adherence to each other or to the cardiac walls. Regurgitant murmurs may also be due to changes in the chordæ tendineæ or musculi papillares, which prevent the valves from closing properly. Occasionally pulmonary or aortic atheroma prevents the closure of the valves. Regurgitant murmurs originating at the auriculo-ventricular valves occur with the systole of the heart, whilst those of the aortic pulmonary orifices are diastolic.

M., respiratory. (*L. respiro*, to breathe out. *F. bruit respiratoire*; *I. rumore respiratorio*; *G. Athmungsgeräusch*.) The sound heard over the thorax in breathing; or, according to some definitions, the sound made during breathing, be it in the thorax, the larynx, the mouth, or the nose.

M., respi'ratory, bron'chial. (*L. respiro*; *bronchial*. *G. bronchiales Athmungsgeräusch*.) A coarser or rougher sound than the vesicular respiratory murmur heard when the stethoscope or the ear is applied over the larger air-tubes.

M.s, respi'ratory, indeter'minate. (*I. rumori indeterminati*.) Skoda's term for murmurs which have the characters neither of vesicular nor of bronchial murmurs. They are caused by defective expansion of the alveoli from infiltration or from compression of the air-cells, or by the presence of mucus in one of the larger or several of the smaller bronchi.

M., respi'ratory, vesic'ular. (*L. respiro*; *vesicula*, a small blister. *F. bruit respiratoire*, *b. d'expansion pulmonaire*, murmur vesiculaire; *I. rumore vescicolare*; *S. murmullo respiratorio vesicular*; *G. Athmungsgeräusch*.) The soft sound heard over the chest generally during the whole of the act of inspiration and at the commencement of the expiratory act, the latter being about one third

the length of the former. It is supposed to be due to the air opening up the collapsed minute tubes leading to the pulmonary vesicles. It varies in intensity in different persons, is louder and harsher in children than in adults, and more distinct in men than in women. In disease it may become weakened from obstruction to the movement of the air, exaggerated and intensified in a healthy piece of lung when another part is diseased, jerking as in an early stage of tuberculosis, or altered in proportion by prolongation of its expiratory section.

M., subclavian. (*L. sub*, under; *clavicle*. *I. rumore sotto-claviculare*.) A blowing murmur over the subclavian artery, first observed by Stokes in consolidation of the apex of the lung by tubercle; and subsequently shown by Richardson to occur in healthy persons, especially adult men. It is probably in most, if not in all, cases produced by pressure, as of lung, or of a well-developed subclavius muscle as suggested by Richardson, assisted by altered blood conditions, but by some it is looked upon as entirely a hæmic murmur.

M., systol'ic. (*Συστολή*, contraction. *I. rumore sistolice*.) A cardiac murmur accompanying the heart's systole.

M., systolic, auric'ular. See *M., auricular-systolic*.

M.s, tricus'pid. (*L. tres*, three; *cuspid*, a point. *G. Dreizeipfelklappenegeräusche*.) Murmurs arising from defect of the tricuspid valve; they are best heard over the lower part of the sternum, but are rare.

M., umbilic'al. (*L. umbilicus*, the navel.) Same as *M., funic*.

M., u'terine. (*L. uterus*, the womb. *F. bruit utérine*; *I. rumore uterino*; *G. Uteringeräusch*.) A sound which is heard over the pregnant uterus, first observed by Lejumeau de Kergaradec. It is synchronous with the arterial pulse and results from the blood rushing through the tortuous uterine arteries into the placental sinuses, or, according to some, it occurs in the placental and uterine veins. An almost identical murmur is heard in cases of unusually vascular fibroid tumours of the uterus.

M., u'tero-placental. (*L. uterus*; *placenta*.) A term for *M., uterine*.

M.s, vas'cular. (*L. vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.) Murmurs produced in the neighbourhood of blood-vessels. They may be due to anæmia, to rigidity, or to dilatation of the aorta, to an open ductus arteriosus, or to a connection between a large vein and an aneurysm; in the lungs they may be due to dilatation or to constriction of the pulmonary artery.

M.s, ven'ous. (*L. vena*, a vein. *F. bruits veineux*, *b. de souffle*, *b. de susurre*; *I. rumori nelle veni*; *S. ruidi de monjas*; *G. Nonnengeräusche*.) Hæmic murmurs, being the continuous humming or musical sound heard over the large veins of the neck in patients suffering from anæmia; the *Bruit de diable*. An intermittent venous murmur has also been described in certain cases of anæmia, tricuspid regurgitation, and other morbid conditions, such as dilatation of the veins. See also *Venous hum*, *M.s, arterio-venous*, and *M., uterine*.

M., ventric'ular-diastol'ic. (*Ventricle*; *Gr. διαστολή*, a drawing asunder.) A murmur occurring at the time of the ventricular diastole or dilatation.

M., ventric'ular-systol'ic. (*Ventricle*,

Gr. *συστομή*, contraction.) A murmur occurring at the time of the ventricular systole or contraction.

M. ven'tris. (L. *venter*, the belly.) A term for *M.s. intestinal*.

M., vesic'ular. See *M., respiratory, vesicular*.

M., whif'ing. (F. *souffle bronchique*.) Same as *Bronchial breathing*.

Murphy, Ed'ward William. An Irish physician, Professor of Midwifery at University College, London, born in 1802, died in 1877.

M.'s repos'itor. (L. *repositus*, part. of *repono*, to put back.) An instrument for the replacing of a prolapsed funis into the cavity of the womb. It consists of a hollow elastic tube, containing a stilette, terminating in two half rings, which separate when the stilette is pushed up, and close when it is pulled down.

Murphy's seven springs. United States of America, Kansas, Davis County. Mineral waters, containing calcium bicarbonate 13.128 grains, magnesium bicarbonate 5.235, sodium bicarbonate 3.47, and silica .98 grains in a gallon.

Murr. Old term for *Murrain*.

Mur'rain. (Mid. E. *moregne, moreine*; Old F. *morine*, a carcass of a beast, a disease among cattle; from *morir*, to die; from L. *morior*, to die. F. *epizootie*; I. *epizozia, moria*; S. *morriha*; G. *Viehseuche, Rinderpest*.) A pestilence among cattle. The term is loosely applied to various forms of epidemic disease among domestic animals. It has been applied to *Foot-and-mouth disease*.

Mur'ray, Johann And'reas. A Swedish physician and naturalist, born at Stockholm in 1740, died at Göttingen in 1797.

Murray'a. (*Murray*, Johann Andreas.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aurantiaææ*, indigenous in China and India.

M. exot'ica. Linn. ('Εξωτικός, foreign.) A plant with fragrant white flowers. The bark and leaves are said to be tonic and stomachic.

M. König'i. Spreng. The *Bergera Königii*.

Murray'in. (*Murraya*.) $C_{18}H_{22}O_{10}$. A bitter substance obtained by De Vrij from the *Murraya exotica*. It crystallises in small white needles, which melt at 170° C. (338° F.), has the composition of a glycoside, and is soluble in alcohol and in boiling water.

Mur'ray's springs. United States of America, Kentucky, Davis County. Mineral waters, containing calcium carbonate .12 grain, iron carbonate .02, sodium sulphate .05, and magnesium sulphate .03 grain in 1000 grains.

Mur'ry. The *Murena Helena*.

Mur'ton. (Μύρτον, the female generative organs.) A term for the *Clitoris*.

Mur'tum. Same as *Murton*.

Murucu'ja. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Passifloraceæ*.

M. ocell'a'ta. Pers. (L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, the eye.) Bull's hoof. Hab. West Indies. Used as an anthelmintic, diaphoretic, and antihysterie.

Murus. (L. *murus*, a wall. F. *mur*; G. *Wand*.) A wall.

Mur'wa. The native name of millet beer brewed in Sikkim from the seeds of *Eleusine coracana*.

Mus. (L. *mus*; Gr. *μῦς*; Sans. *mūsha*, a mouse; from Aryan root *mus*, to steal. F.

souris; G. *Maus*.) The mouse. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rodentia*.

M. alpin'us. (L. *alpinus*, belonging to the Alps. F. *marmotte*; G. *Murmeltier*.) The marmot, *Arctomys marmota*.

M. mus'culus. Linn. (L. *musculus*, the common mouse; dim. of *mus*, a mouse. G. *Hausmaus*.) The common *Mouse*.

Mu'sa. (From the Egyptian name of the plant, *Mauz*; or from Antonius *Musa*, physician to Augustus. F. *plantain, bananier*; G. *Wegerich, Pisang*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Musaceæ*.

M. Cavendish'il. (Henry Cavendish, an English chemist, 1731-1810. G. *Zwergbanane*.) A plant indigenous to China, is used sometimes in the manufacture of Manila hemp. The fruit is edible and pleasant to the taste.

M. Clif'fortia'na. (*Cliffort*, G., English minister in Holland, died 1750.) A term for *M. paradisiaca*.

M. ense'të. Gmelin. (*Enseth*, or *Anseth*, of the Abyssinians.) A plant indigenous in Abyssinia, discovered by Bruce. The growing stem yields, when the bark is removed, a tissue that is cooked and eaten by the natives. The leaves furnish good fodder. After incisions into the stem a juice flows, which, mixed with milk and butter, constitutes a wholesome and pleasantly-tasting food.

M. mensa'ria. A term for *M. paradisiaca*.

M. para'disi'aca. Linn. (L. *paradisus*, the Garden of Eden; from Gr. *παράδεισος*, a garden; so called because it was supposed to be the fruit with which Eve tempted Adam. F. *bananier commun*; I. *fico d' Adamo*; G. *gemeiner Pisang* or *Bisang*, *Adamsapfel*, *Paradiesfeige*, *Wegerich*.) The plantain tree, a native of India, and cultivated in every part of the continent of South America; the fruit is a common article of food, and when ripe affords a liquor called *Mistau*, by being roasted in the husks, then beaten into a mash, and water being poured on it; the liquor is drawn off as it is wanted. The leaves are used as dressings for blisters. The sap is astringent, and used in cases of diarrhoea. The unripe plantain is dried and powdered to form a flour which is used as a delicate food.

M. sapien'tum. Linn. (L. *sapiens*, wise; so-called because it was the chief food of the Brahmans or wise men. F. *bananier des sages, b. figuier*; G. *Pisang*.) The banana tree, extensively cultivated in Jamaica; the fruit is shorter, straighter, and rounder, the pulp softer and more luscious, than that of the *M. paradisiaca*; the leaves are used as dressings for blisters; the water from the trunk is astringent and used to check diarrhoea; the root is used as an alternative.

M. tex'tilis. Nees. (L. *textilis*, woven. G. *Gewebe Pisang*.) The plant from which Manila hemp is prepared.

Musa'ceæ. (*Musa*. F. *musacées*.) An Order of the Cohort *Anomales*, consisting of herbaceous plants, with large leaves, having parallel curved nerves springing from the mid-rib, and sheathing petioles forming a spurious stem; irregular, spatheaceous flowers; irregular, 6-partite, petaloid, superior, 2-whorled perianth; inferior, 3-celled ovary; seeds with mealy albumen, and embryo not enclosed in a vitellus.

Musa'ceous. (F. *musacé*.) Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the Genus *Musa*.

Musa'di. (Arab.) Old term for *Sal ammoniacum*.

Musan'ga. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Artocarpaceæ*.

M. cecropioi'des, Robt. Brown. (*Cecropia*, the plant of that name; Gr. *eidōs*, form.) Hab. Guinea. Decoction of the leaves used as an emmenagogue.

Musca. (L. *musca*, a fly. F. *mouche*; G. *Fliege*.) A Genus of the Division *Brachyceræ*, Order *Diptera*. The fly.

Also, applied to anything like to a fly.

M. anthropoph'aga. (Ἀνθρωπος, man; φαγῖν, to eat.) The *Lucilia hominivorax*.

M. cadaveri'na, Linn. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body. F. *mouche dorée de cadavre*; G. *Aasfliege*.) A fly laying its eggs in putrefying flesh. It is about the same size as the house-fly, but has a brilliant golden-green colour; the legs and antennæ are black. It has been found in the human body.

M. cæ'sar, Linn. (F. *mouche dorée*; G. *Goldfliege*.) A fly of smaller size than the blow-fly, but of similar habits. Its body is a brilliant emerald green. The larva has been found on wounds and ulcers.

M. carna'ria. The *Sarcophaga carnaria*.

M. domesti'ca, Linn. (L. *domesticus*, belonging to the house. F. *mouche commune*; I. *mosca*; S. *mosca*; G. *Stubenfliege*.) The house fly. The eggs are usually laid in dung, from which the larva creeps in twelve hours. The process of development continues for a month. By their buzzing they disturb rest and irritate man, and may perhaps be the conductors of contagion. Its larva has been found in the body and on wounds.

M. hispa'niola. (L. *Hispania*, Spain.) The Spanish fly, *Cantharis vesicatoria*.

M. larva'rum. The *Tachina larvarum*.

M. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) Larva has been found in wounds and ulcers.

M. stab'ulans. (L. *stabulo*, to stable cattle. G. *Stallfliege*.) Thorax with four black stripes; abdomen with brown iridescent spots and black dorsal line; legs and antennæ reddish yellow. Larva has been found in man.

M. vomito'ria, Linn. (L. *vomitus*, vomit. F. *mouche à viande*; G. *Schmeissfliege*, *Brummer*, *blaue Fleischfliege*, *Brechfliege*.) The blue-bottle fly. Head black, antennæ reddish yellow, legs black, abdomen shining blue. Larva has been found in man.

Muscade'li. Clary wine, a sweet wine made from the flowers of the *Salvia sclarea*, or garden clary.

Mus'cadine. The *Vitis vulpina* and its fruit; the term is applied to other wild grapes of North America.

Mus'cæ. Nominative plural of *Musca*.

M., entohy'aloid. (Ἐντός, within; ὑαλοειδής, glassy.) A variety of specks which float in front of the eye, which result from fragments of lymph or other inflammatory products situated in the vitreous humour.

M., fix'ed. Those specks which do not change their relative position in the eye. In the cornea very slight opacities or clouds may cause muscæ. In the lens they may be the remains of pigment after iritis or a commencing senile cataract.

M., float'ing. Those specks which actually move in the field of vision.

M. hispani'cæ. (L. *hispanicus*, belong-

ing to Spain. F. *mouches d'Espagne*; G. *Spanische Fliegen*.) The *Cantharis*, B. Ph.

M. volitan'tes. (L. *musca*, a fly; *volito*, to flutter. F. *mouches volantes*, *Dechales*; I. *moschi volanti*; S. *moscas volantes*; G. *fliegende Mücken*, *Mückensehen*.) Minute specks which appear to float in the field of vision. They are either subjective or objective. The subjective varieties are most troublesome in debilitated persons, whilst the objective varieties are usually the result of old inflammatory disease of the vitreous body. There are several recognised varieties of objective muscæ. The physiological muscæ may be due to tears and mucus flowing over the cornea, or to the outlines of the corneal epithelial cells being unduly apparent to a hyperæsthetic retina. Pathological muscæ are sometimes visible through the ophthalmoscope. In the vitreous body they may result from syphilitic iritis or irido-choroiditis leading to a proliferation of cells; they may be due to disintegrated blood clot. They not unfrequently result from overstrain of the eye, either in emmetropic or ametropic eyes.

Mus'cæform. (L. *musca*, a fly; *forma*, likeness. F. *musciforme*; G. *fliegeförmig*.) Having the form of a fly.

Mus'cale buttons. A term used in Mexico to designate a cactus named by Hennings *Anhalonium Lewini*. Lewin found in the plant a base the action of which resembled that of strychnia.

Muscardin'a. Same as *Muscardine*.

Mus'cardine. (F. *muscardine*.) A contagious and very destructive disease occurring in silkworms, caused by the growth in their interior of a fungus discovered by Bassi, the *Botrytis bassiana*. The spores of this plant gaining admission into the body of the worm fructify and prove fatal, without antecedent symptoms. Twenty-four hours afterwards the worm becomes stiff and of a rose tint; in the course of the following day it becomes whitish, and on the close of the fourth day the fungus is in full fructification; the spores are spherical, 5 μ in diameter, perfectly white, and very light. The disease is not communicable until after the seventieth hour after death of the worm, when the spores are developed. Humidity promotes the extension of the disease.

Mus'cari, Tourn. (Μόσχος, musk; on account of its smell. G. *Bisam-* or *Muskat-Hyacinth*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliacæ*. The species, about forty in number, chiefly inhabit the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

M. ambrosia'ceum, Mönch. (F. *jacinthe muscée*.) The musk hyacinth. Hab. South Europe. Root emetic; used in bladder affections and as a nerve.

M. botryoi'des, Mill. (Βότρυς, a bunch of grapes; *eidōs*, likeness. G. *Perlbütige*, *Bisamhyacinth*.) The grape hyacinth.

M. como'sum, Mill. (L. *comosus*, hairy. F. *muscari*; G. *schopfige Bisamhyacinth*.) The bulb of this species is said to be emetic, and is applied externally as a resolvent; and in decoction has been recommended as an emetic. According to Curci, it contains comosa acid, a local irritant and a paralysor of the circulatory organs.

M. moscha'tum. (Μόσχος, musk.) Bulb emetic.

M. racemo'sum, Mill. (L. *racemus*, a bunch of grapes. G. *Tranbenbisamhyacinth*.) The starch hyacinth.

Musca'riiform. (*L. muscarium*, a fly-orchid; *forma*, likeness. *F. muscariiforme*.) Having the form or appearance of a broom.

In Botany, applied to an organ which has long hairs on a stem, as the style of some of the *Compositae*.

Muscarin. (Μόσχος, musk.) $C_5H_{13}O_2N + H_2O = CH(OH)_2 \cdot CH_2N(CH_3)_3OH$. A colourless, tasteless alkaloid, destitute of smell, found by Schmiedeberg and Koppe in *Agaricus muscarius*; it is an oxidation product of cholin. It is of syrupy consistence, but becomes crystalline when slowly evaporated over sulphuric acid, the mass deliquesces on exposure to air. Its reaction is strongly alkaline. It dissolves in all proportions in water and in spirit, but is nearly insoluble in chloroform and ether. Muscarin is a poison, acting with especial energy upon cats. When injected into the blood in man, in doses of 2 mgm. to 5 mgm., it causes in the course of two or three minutes increased frequency and diminished vigour of the cardiac beats, with slight myosis and sluggishness of the pupil. When subcutaneously injected, in doses of 3 mgm. to 5 mgm., it occasions profuse salivation, considerable congestion of the head, the appearance of sweat on the forehead, vertigo and faintness; the heart ultimately stops in diastole; the respiratory acts are quickened at first and then paralysed; the animal heat rises; the secretions of the pancreas and liver are increased, but not that of the urine; the muscular coat of the intestines is tetanised. In most of its actions muscarin is the antagonist of atropin. It does not materially affect the centres of reflex activity, the muscles, nor the peripheric nerves. Muscarin has been found by Brieger in putrid fish.

Musca'rious. (*L. musca*, a fly.) Of, or belonging to, flies.

Musca'rium. (*F. muscarium*, a fly-flap.) A term employed by Tournefort and Ruellius to designate a corymb that is slack or loose and irregular, as in the *Erigeron*.

Also (*F. houssoir*), a hair-broom.

Muscat. Same as *Muscatel*.

Also, a name for the *Agaricus abellus*.

M. wine. A name given to some of the highly-scented wines, both white and red, of France and Italy.

Muscatel. See under *Raisin*.

Muscattelle. The *Adoxa moschatellina*.
Muscatelline. Same as *Musk*, vegetable.

Also, the *Adoxa moschatellina*.

Muscer'da. (*L. mus*, a mouse; *merda*, dung. *F. ordure de souris* ; *G. Mausmist*.) The dung of mice; formerly used in epilepsy.

Also, the same as *Moschardina*.

Musch'elkalk. (*G. Muschel*, a mussel; *Kalk*, lime. *F. calcaire coquillier*.) The name given to the middle layer of the Triassic system in Germany. It is rich in fossil shells. It does not occur in England.

Musci. (*L. muscus*, moss. *G. Moose*.) A Class of the Subdivision *Muscineæ*, or an Order of the Class *Muscineæ*, being the mosses. Cellular plants having antheridia and archegonia on the same or on separate individuals; and a capsule which usually opens by a distinct operculum.

M. acrocarpi. (Ἀκρος, at the end; καρπός, fruit.) Mosses with the fructification terminal.

M. frondosi. (*L. frondosus*, full of

leaves. *G. Laubmoose*.) The true mosses, or *Musci*, as distinguished from the *Hepaticæ*.

M. pleurocarpi. (Πλευρόν, the side; καρπός, fruit.) Mosses with the fructification lateral.

Muscic'olous. (*L. muscus*, moss; *colo*, to inhabit. *F. muscicole*; *G. moosbewohnend*.) Living in, or inhabiting, the mosses, as the *Pistillaria muscicola*.

Musciferous. (*L. muscus*, moss; or *musca*, a fly; *fero*, to bear. *G. Fliegentragend*, *Moostragend*.) Fly-bearing, or moss-bearing.

Musciform. (*L. muscus*, moss; *forma*, shape. *F. musciforme*.) Resembling a Moss.

Muscigenous. (*L. muscus*, moss; *gigno*, to produce. *F. muscigène*; *G. in Moos erzeugt*.) That which is produced among mosses, as the *Clavaria muscigena*.

Muscineæ. (*L. muscus*, a moss.) A Subdivision, or Group, or Class of the Division *Cormophyta*, Subkingdom *Cryptogamia*, being plants usually consisting of a stem bearing leaves and the oophore, which, when fertilised, gives rise to a capsule; they do not possess roots or fibro-vascular bundles.

Muscipulus. (*L. musca*, a fly; *capio*, to take. *F. muscipule*; *G. fliegennehmend*.) That which takes flies. Insects fix themselves to the glue on the summit of the stem of the *Silene muscipula*. The leaves of the *Dionaea muscipula* contract upon the flies which introduce themselves, and cause them to perish.

Musciv'orous. (*L. musca*; *voro*, to devour. *F. muscivore*; *G. fliegefressend*.) Term applied to plants or animals that attract and devour flies.

Muscle. (*F. muscle*; from *L. musculus*, a little mouse, a muscle of the body; dim. of *mus*, a mouse; so called from its creeping appearance. *I. muscolo*; *S. musculo*; *G. Muskel*.) A contractile organ, composed of muscular tissue, which alone, or in conjunction with others, produces the several movements of the animal body. The term is specially applied to the collections of striped muscular tissue forming the flesh of the limbs and trunk. See the several subheadings, as well as those of *Muscular*.

Also, the tissue of which a muscle is composed. See *Muscular tissue*.

Also (*F. moule*; *G. Muschel*), another spelling for *Mussel*.

M.s. abdom'inal. (*L. abdomen*, the belly. *F. muscles abdominaux*.) Those of the wall of the abdomen.

M., absolute force of. This has been variously estimated at 123·04 lbs. per square inch of cross section and 102·55, for man. In the case of the frog, the gastrocnemii muscles can raise a weight of 1000 to 1200 grms., corresponding to a co-efficient of contraction of from 1·8 to 3 kilogrammes per square centimeter.

M.s. adduc'tor. (*L. adduco*, to lead to.) Muscles which draw a part towards the median line of the body or of a limb.

Also, broad bands of muscular fibres, anterior and posterior, which pass from one shell to the other in Mollusca, and serve to close the two.

M.-albu'min. One of the proteids of *M. plasma*; it coagulates at 73° C. (163·4° F.), and is apparently identical with *Serum-albumin*.

M. animals. (*G. Muskelthiere*.) Oken's term for the *Reptilia*.

M., antagonis'tic. (Ἀνταγωνιστής, an opponent. *F. muscles antagonistes*; *G. entge-*

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genwirkende Muskeln.) Muscles which on contraction produce an opposite movement.

M., atrophic proliferation of. (*Ἀτροφία*, want of nourishment; *L. proles*, offspring; *fero*, to bear.) See under *M., atrophy of*.

M., atrophy of. (*Ἀτροφία*. *G. Muskelatrophie, Muskelgewebsschwund*.) Wasting of a muscle from diminution in number or in size of its constituent fasciculi; the muscular fibres often being subject to fatty or other degeneration. There may be atrophy of muscular fasciculi without diminution in the actual size of the muscle, the defect being compensated by increase in the adipose or connective tissue of the muscle. It may be general, such as that which occurs in wasting diseases; or it may be local, such as that which occurs in the muscles belonging to a diseased joint or to a paralysed limb. The atrophy may be simple diminution in size, or it may be accompanied by fatty or granular degeneration, and this latter may present proliferation of the muscle corpuscles.

M.-beating. A form of massage proposed by Klemm. It is practised by means of a muscle-beater made of three india-rubber tubes on a handle, and is employed in stiffened joints, muscular weakness, and coldness of the extremities.

M.s, Bell's. (*Bell*, John, a Scotch anatomist, born in 1762, died in 1820.) Two longitudinal bands of muscle contained in the two slight folds which stretch from the uvula vesicæ to each ureter, and form the boundaries of the trigone.

M., belly of. (*Mid. E. bely*; *Sax. belg*, a bag. *F. ventre du muscle*; *G. Muskelbauch*.) The middle fleshy part of a muscle.

M., bipenniform. (*L. bis*, twice; *penna*, a feather; *forma*, shape.) A double rhomboidal muscle in which the muscular fibres converge in parallel fashion to both sides of a tendon, as in the *Rectus femoris*.

M.s, blood-vessels of. The arteries are usually accompanied by the veins and, entering at various points, pass among the muscular fasciculi in the connective tissue of the perimysium internum; the capillaries penetrate this, and form a fine network with many transverse branches, having narrow oblong meshes in the endomysium, but do not penetrate the sarcolemma.

M., body of. (*G. Muskelkörper*.) The same as *M., belly of*.

M., Bowman's. (*Bowman*.) The radiating fibres of the *Ciliary muscle*.

M., broad. (*F. muscle large*.) A muscle which forms a thin layer or expansion, like the *latissimus dorsi*, and the muscles forming the lateral parietes of the abdomen.

M., Brücke's. (*Brücke*, Ernst, an Austrian physiologist, now living.) The radiating fibres of the *Ciliary muscle*.

M.s, buccal, protractor. (*L. bucca*, the cheek; *protraho*, to draw forth.) The part of the muscular surrounding of the mouth of Mollusca which serves to protrude it.

M.s, buccal, retractor. (*L. bucca*; *retraho*, to draw back.) The part of the muscular surrounding of the mouth of Mollusca which serves to draw it in.

M. bundle. (*G. Muskelbündel*.) The primitive aggregation of non-stripped muscular fibre-cells with a surrounding of homogeneous cement substance; they may interlace with each other, or may be formed into groups by means of fibrous connective tissue.

M., cardiac. (*Καρδία*, the heart. *F. muscle cardiaque*; *G. Herzmuskel*.) See *Muscular fibre, cardiac*.

M. case. (*G. Muskel-Kästchen*.) Krause's term for the segment of muscular fibre containing in the centre a muscle-prism, and consisting of muscle-rods of anisotropic substance, and at either end fluid isotropic substance, which on contraction separates the muscle-rods from each other.

M.-casein. (*L. caseus*, cheese.) The casein which has been said to occur in muscle.

M. cas'ket. Same as *M. case*.

M. cas'ket, Schneider's. See the paragraph concerning Cyclostomata in *Muscular system, development of*.

M.-cells. The anatomical element of unstripped muscle. See *Muscular tissue, unstripped*.

M., chemical composition of. Living muscle resembles protoplasm, with many other elements, as those belonging to nerve, blood and lymph vessels superadded. It contains 75 per cent. of water. By pressure at a low temperature a semifluid substance, muscle plasma, can be expressed from it, which is capable of spontaneous coagulation; the clot is named myosin, and the fluid in which it floats muscle serum; it also contains serum albumin, fats, and volatile fatty acids, such as formic, acetic, and butyric, inositol and glycogen, a trace of a diastatic ferment, carbonic acid gas, and nitrogen, but little or no oxygen; extractives, amongst which are kreatin, sarcosolactic acid, xanthin and hypoxanthin, uric acid, and sugar. The muscular tissue of man, including the connective tissue with its fat, the vessels and nerves, contains on an average water 73·5 per cent., and solids 26·5; the latter composed of proteins, sarcolemma insoluble in water 16·18, soluble albumins and albuminates with hæmoglobin 1·84, fat 3·27, gelatin 1·99, extractives, creatin, lactic acid, glycogen, and some other substances ·22, and ash 3·12; with carbonic acid 14·4 per cent., nitrogen 4·9, and oxygen ·09 per cent. See also *M. plasma*, *M. serum*, *M.s, pigments of*, *M., extractives of*, and *M., salts of*.

M., ciliary. See *Ciliary muscle*.

M. clot. The coagulum formed when *M. plasma* clots; it consists of *Myosin*. This coagulation probably gives rise to many of the phenomena of rigor mortis.

M. columns. A name given by Kölliker to the first grouping of the *Muscular fibrille*, *primitive*. The transverse section of a muscle-column constitutes a Cohnheim's area.

M. compartment. Same as *M. case*.

M., compound. (*L. compono*, to put together. *F. muscles composés*.) A muscle which, like the flexor sublimis digitorum, has a single belly and terminates in several tendons; or one which has two or more bellies and a single or multiple tendon.

M.s, congenerous. (*L. congenero*, to connect. *F. muscles congénères*.) Those muscles which co-operate with some other muscle or muscles to produce a certain effect.

M., contractility of. (*L. contraho*, to draw together. *F. contractilité de muscle*.) The capability of muscular tissue to shorten itself on the application of a stimulus either to its substance or to the nerve supplying it.

M. contraction, breaking-of. (*I. corrente indotto di apertura*; *G. Inductions-Oeffnungsschlag*.) The single contraction which

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appears in a voluntary muscle at the instant when a constant electric current which has been passing through the nerve is shut off by breaking the circuit.

M., contraction-curve of. See *Myogram*.

M., contraction, making-of. (G. *Schliessungszuckung*.) The single contraction which appears at the instant when a constant electric current is thrown into a nerve, or when the electric circuit is completed.

M., contraction of. See *Muscular contraction*.

M., contracture of. See *Contracture*.

M. corpuscles. (L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, the body. F. *noyaux musculaires*; G. *Muskelkörperchen*.) The oblong isolated nuclei, which in most vertebrates are situated on the surface of the substance of muscular fibres, but within the sarcolemma. They are numerous and large in the muscles of young animals. In invertebrates they are often found in the central part of the fibres, when they form an almost continuous column.

M., Cramp'ton's. (Crampton, Sir Philip, an Irish surgeon, born 1777, died 1858.) The meridional, external, or radiating fibres of the ciliary muscle, which were first recognised by Sir Philip Crampton in birds, in which animals they are strongly developed.

M.-current, electrotonic. See *Electrotonic muscle-current*.

M.-current, measurement of. The electro-motive force of a muscle-current is determined by sending it round a galvanometer and noting the amount of deflection of the needle; an electric current, the compensating current, is then sent round the galvanometer in the opposite direction until the needle stands at zero; the amount of the compensating current is the measure of the value of the muscle-current.

M. current, negative variation of. The diminution or reversal of the normal muscle current which takes place when the muscle is made to contract.

M. curve. The curved line on the smoked plate of the myograph produced by the contraction of a muscle. See *Myogram*.

M.s., cutaneous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Same as *Exoskeletal muscles*.

M., degeneration of, colloïd. (L. *degenero*, to be unlike one's race; Gr. *κόλλα*, glue; *εἶδος*, likeness. G. *gallertartige Muskelentartung*.) Same as *M.s., degeneration of, waxy*.

M., degeneration of, fatty. (L. *degenero*, to be unlike one's race. F. *dégénération graisseuse du muscle*; G. *fettige Muskelentartung*.) The transformation of the protoplasm of muscle-substance into fat granules. The transverse markings become obscured by minute oil globules, which increase in number until the whole protoplasm is converted; the sarcolemma may undergo the same change. The muscle gradually becomes softer, and ultimately is very friable; it is paler in colour and cuts greasily. A similar degeneration occurs in unstriated muscular tissue. See also, *Heart, degeneration of, fatty*.

M.s., degeneration of, fibroid. (L. *degenero*; *fibra*, a thread; Gr. *εἶδος*, form.) The change which sometimes occurs in chronic myositis when the effusion becomes organised and compresses the muscular fibres to their destruction.

M.s., degeneration of, granular.

(L. *degenero*; *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, a grain. F. *transformation granuleuse du muscle*; G. *granulirte Muskelentartung*.) The form in which the muscular fibres become more opaque and their striation obscured by numerous fine granules, which disappear under the influence of acetic acid; it occurs in myositis and in diseases with a high temperature, such as enteric fever; and it is often present as the first stage of fatty degeneration.

M., degeneration of, hyaline. (L. *degenero*; Gr. *υἶλος*, glass. G. *glasartige Muskelentartung*.) Same as *M.s., degeneration of, waxy*.

M.s., degeneration of, pigmentary.

(L. *pigmentum*, paint. F. *décoloration pigmentaire du muscle*.) The form in which roundish or angular brownish granules occur in the muscular fibres, probably from some change in the colouring matter of the myosin.

This condition is normal in the heart muscle, pathological in the heart muscles.

M.s., degeneration of, vitreous. (L. *degenero*; *vitrum*, glass. F. *transformation vitreuse du muscle*; Cornil; G. *glasartige Muskelentartung*.) Same as *M.s., degeneration of, waxy*.

M.s., degeneration of, waxy. (G. *wachsartige Muskelentartung*.)

A form of degeneration described by Zenker, in which the myosin of some of the muscular fibres has undergone coagulation, rendering the whole muscle pale reddish-grey, like the muscular tissue of fish, lustreless and dry. It is a form of coagulation necrosis, and may be produced by freezing or injuring a muscle; it is common in enteric fever and other conditions of high temperature. The change was described by Sir W. Bowman in 1841. Also called *Zenker's degeneration*.

M., degeneration of, Zenker's. (L. *degenero*.) Same as *M.s., degeneration of, waxy*.

M.s., development of. (G. *Muskelentwicklung*.)

The muscles first make their appearance at the close of the second month of intra-uterine life in the muscle-plates of the primitive vertebral discs, and in the mesoblastic layer of the embryo. The fibres originate from fusiform nucleated cells, which grow rapidly, and with frequent division of the nucleus. The daughter-nuclei become separated, and the intervening sarcoplasm becomes fibrillated and transversely striated.

M., diastasis of. See *Myodiastasis*.

M.s., dislocation of. (L. *dis*, apart; *locus*, a place.) Displacement of a muscle from its natural position, usually caused by violent contraction, either during active and irregular exercise or during a fall.

M., dorso-lateral. See *Dorso-lateral muscle*.

M., elasticity of. (F. *élasticité de muscle*; I. *elasticità del muscolo*; G. *Elasticität des Muskels*.) The elasticity of living muscle is small but perfect, that is, it yields readily to an extending force, but returns again to its original length like a thread of india rubber; its elasticity increases with increasing tension, so that when stretched it requires a greater weight to extend it a given distance than when unstretched. The elasticity of a muscle in action or contracted is diminished; that is, with the same weight it undergoes greater elongation when contracted than when at rest.

M., electrical current of. (L. *currens*,

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part. of *curro*, to run. *F. courant musculaire*; *G. Muskelstrom*.) A current of electricity which, in the normal resting muscle, is believed by many physiologists to run from the natural or artificial transverse section to the longitudinal surface within the substance of the muscle, and from the natural or artificial longitudinal surface to the transverse section outside the muscle. This is named the current of rest. When the muscle is stimulated the current of rest becomes temporarily modified by the development of a new current passing through the muscle in the opposite direction, which is named the negative variation or current of action. Hermann believes that no such current exists in the healthy uninjured muscle, but that it is generated by the action of oxygen on the exposed transverse section, which sets up a current within the muscle towards the uninjured part, whilst the surface of the part exposed is dead, and therefore negative in its electrical relations. Liebig accounted for the current by attributing it to the reaction of the alkaline blood upon the acid muscle substance. Becquerel regarded it as the outcome of a great number of electro-capillary couples formed by different fluids on the opposite sides of membrane; whilst Du Bois-Reymond considered it as a consequence of the muscular fibre being composed of a great number of small electro-motor elements, each of which has a positive centre and two negative polar zones, the whole being embedded in an intermediate conducting matter. During the passage of a constant current through a muscle variations in the electric currents of the muscle are observed. These are known as the electro-tonic currents; they are analogous to the electro-tonic nerve currents.

M., electrotonic changes in. (*Electricity*; *Gr. τόνος*, a stretching.) The variations in the muscular current of rest which occur during the passage of a constant current through the muscle.

M.s., endodermal. (*Endoderm*.) Same as *M.s., hypoblastic*.

M.s., endoskeletal. (*Ἐνδόν*, within; *σκελετόν*, a skeleton.) Muscles which are connected with the endoskeleton or internal skeleton; they are axial and appendicular.

M.s., epaxial. See *Epaxial muscles*.

M.s., epiblastic. (*Ἐπί*, upon; *βλαστός*, a sprout.) Muscles derived from the epiblast, as the external muscular sheath of the *Cœlenterata*, and the non-striated muscular fibre-cells which surround some sweat-glands.

M.s., episkel'etal. See *Episkel'etal muscles*.

M. epithelium. (*Ἐπί*, upon; *θηλή*, the nipple.) A synonym of *Myoblast*.

M., excitability of. Same as *Irritability, muscular*.

M., exhaus'tion of. (*L. exhaustus*, part. of *exhaurio*, to draw out. *F. fatigue musculaire*; *I. stanchezza del muscolo*; *G. Ermüdung des Muskels, Muskelserschöpfung*.) That condition into which muscle passes after it has been long excited to contract, or has been made to contract repeatedly. If the arteries supplying a muscle be ligatured, complete exhaustion occurs after it has been stimulated to contract from 120 to 240 times in from two to four minutes. The state is attributed to the accumulation of the products of disintegration, for if these be removed contraction can be again induced.

M.s., exoskel'etal. See *Exoskeletal muscles*.

M.s., exten'sor. (*L. extensus*, part. of *extendo*, to stretch out. *F. muscles extenseurs*; *G. Streckmuskeln*.) Those whose action is to stretch out a limb, or the body, or a part of it.

M., extractives of. (*L. extractus*, part. of *extraho*, to draw out.) Numerous complex crystalline substances which can be obtained from muscular tissue by washing it with water, alcohol, or dilute saline solution. The nitrogenous extractives are kreatin, kreatinin, carnin, xanthin, hypoxanthin, uric acid, urea, taurin, and inosinic acid; the non-nitrogenous extractives consist of fats, glycogen, inosite, sugar, and lactic acids.

M.s., extrin'sic. See *Extrinsic limb-muscles*.

M., fascic'ulus of. See *Fasciculus, muscular*.

M., fatigue' of. See *Fatigue, muscular*.

M., feeling. (*G. Muskelgefühl*.) Same as *Muscular sense*.

M. fer'ment. A myosin-ferment, being an albumose, or a substance in close connection with it, according to Halliburton, which may be extracted by water from the precipitated proteids obtained by keeping muscle under alcohol for some months. In addition to this, pepsin, peptone, and a diastatic ferment have been described, probably incorrectly.

M. fibre. See *Muscular fibre*.

M., fibrils of. See *Muscular fibrille, primitive*.

M. fibrin. (*G. Muskelfibrin*.) Liebig's term for the substance now known as *Syntonin*.

M., filaments of. (*Low L. filamentum*; from *L. filum*, a thread.) Same as *Muscular fibrille, primitive*.

M.s., flex'or. (*L. flexus*, part. of *flecto*, to bend. *F. muscles fléchisseurs*; *G. Beugemuskeln*.) Those whose action it is to bend the body or a part of it.

M., fusiform. (*L. fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape.) One which is smaller at each end than in the middle, as the obliquus superior of the eye.

M., gan'grene of. (*Γάγγραινα*, an eating sore which ends in mortification. *G. Muskelbrand*.) An occasional result of acute inflammation of a muscle; the masseter muscle has been known to come away entire in a sloughing condition.

M., gas'es of. See under *M., composition of, chemical*.

M.s., gas'tric. (*Γαστήρ*, the stomach.) Four muscular bands in the *Arthropoda*, two anterior and two posterior, which arise from the inner side of the carapace and are inserted, the former into the cardiac ossicle, and the latter into the pyloric ossicle.

M., Gav'ard's. (*Gavard*, a French anatomist.) A name given to the oblique layer of involuntary muscular fibres in the stomach.

M., grey. (*F. muscle gris*.) Same as *M., unstriped*.

M., gum'mata of. (*Gumma*.) Ill-defined, firm swellings in the substance of a muscle caused by syphilis; they give some pain, but do not often soften.

M., Guth'rie's. (*Guthrie*, George James. *S. transverso profundo*.) A muscle described by Guthrie as situated between the layers of the triangular ligament. It arises by a pointed and

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tendinous origin from the descending ramus of the os pubis near its junction with the ischium; the fibres pass transversely inwards and soon divide into two fasciculi, of which one spreads out upon the upper surface and the other on the lower surface of the membranous portion of the urethra. A tendinous raphe in the middle line indicates the line of junction of the fibres of the opposite sides both above and below. The superior raphe is prolonged from the prostate gland to the junction of the crura penis; the inferior raphe extends from the prostate to the bulb. Viewed either from above or from below these muscles are fan-shaped. They are supposed to be capable of compressing the urethra.

The term has been restricted to the hindmost fibres of this muscle, the *Constrictor urethræ*; which have also been called *Transversus perinei profundus*.

M., head of. (G. *Muskelkopf*.) The origin of a muscle, especially if it is composed of muscular fibre.

M., heart. (F. *muscle cardiaque*; G. *Herzmuskel*.) See *M., cardiac*.

M., hernia of. See *Hernia, muscular*.

M., hollow. A muscle in which the fibres enclose a cavity or space, as in the case of the heart and bladder.

M., Horner's. See *Horner's muscle*.

M., Houston's. (Houston, John.) The *Compressor venæ dorsalis penis*.

M., hypaxial. See *Hypaxial muscles*.

M., hypertrophy of. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Increase in bulk of a muscle from increase in number, or in size, of its anatomical elements; the former occurs when the cause lies in excessive work of the muscle, the latter when it is an increased blood supply.

M.s, hypoblastic. (Υπό, below; βλαστός, a sprout.) Certain muscular fibre-cells in the Hydra which run transversely round the body; and some muscular fibres of Actinæ which are derived from the hypoblast.

M.s, hyposkeletal. See *Hyposkeletal muscles*.

M.s, infiltration of, fatty. (L. *in, into*; F. *filtrer*, to strain. F. *infiltration grasseuse des muscles*.) Deposit of fat between the fasciculi of muscles. It occurs alone or with fatty degeneration in progressive muscular atrophy, in obesity, and in unused muscles.

M., inflammation of. (L. *inflammatio*, a setting on fire. G. *Muskelentzündung*.) See *Myositis*.

M., inflammation of, rheumatic. (L. *inflammatio*.) See *Rheumatism, muscular*.

M., insertion of. (L. *insero*, to set in. G. *Muskelansatz*.) The attachment of a muscle to the bone which is most movable.

M., intracellular network of. A delicate network originally described by Thin, and stated by him to consist of fibres which run both longitudinally and transversely in striped muscular fibre, bounding Cohnheim's areas and connected with a central mass of protoplasm. Gerlach, Retzius, Bremer, and Marshall have described it more particularly, the three former observers maintaining that both parts of the network are connected with the motorial end-plate and with the cylinder axis of the nerve, the longitudinal bars being connected indirectly through the transverse networks, the latter being in direct connection with the nerve and with the muscle corpuscles. Marshall considers that the contraction of striped

muscular fibre is due to the active contraction of the longitudinal bars of the network, and that the transverse networks are probably passively elastic, and by their rebound cause relaxation of the muscle fibre.

M.s, intrinsic. (Old F. *intrinseque*; from L. *intrinsecus*, on the inside.) Those muscles of the limbs which take origin in the limbs themselves.

M.s, involuntary. (L. *in, neg.*; *voluntas*, the will. F. *muscles involontaires*; I. *muscoli involuntari*; S. *musculos de la vida organica*; G. *unwillkürliche Muskeln*.) Muscles which are not under the control of the will. See *M., unstriped*.

M., irritability of. (L. *irritabilis*, easily excited.) The capacity for contraction inherent in muscle independent of nervous influence.

M. juice. A term for *M. plasma*.

M., Ko'belt's. See *Musculus compressor venæ dorsalis penis, Kobelt's*.

M., lacer'ti of. (L. *lacertus*, muscle.) A term for the fasciculi of muscle.

M., lat'eral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The great lateral mass of muscle of fishes and tailed Amphibia, divided into *Dorso-lateral muscle* and *Ventro-lateral muscle*.

M., long. (F. *muscle long*.) A muscle in which the distance between its origin and insertion is considerably greater than its breadth.

M., Luschka's. (*Luschka*.) The bands of muscular fibre contained in the *Ligaments, utero-sacral*, which were supposed by Luschka to draw backward the womb; Schultze regards the muscle as an elevator of the womb.

M., luxa'tion of. (L. *luxatio*, a dislocation. G. *Luxation der Muskel*.) Displacement of a muscle, as of the long head of a muscle after rupture of its tendon.

M., lymphatics of. Lymphatic vessels have not been clearly made out in the tissue of voluntary muscles, but in involuntary muscles they occur between the fibres, and in the cardiac muscle in the endomyosium.

M. ma'trix. (L. *matrix*, the womb.) Term applied by Meiland to the substance, sarcoous substance, which lies in the interstices of the network of striped muscular fibre. It is homogeneous, and partially divided into columns and into discs by the longitudinal and transverse bars of the network.

M.-mea'sles. The common name of *Cysticercus cellulosæ*.

M., Mer'kel's. See *Merkel's muscle*.

M., mix'ed. (F. *muscle mixte*.) A muscle which is partly under the dominion of the will, and partly acts automatically, as the bladder and diaphragm.

M., Müller's. (Müller, H.) See *Müller's muscle* and subheadings.

M., neoplas'tic forma'tions of. (Νέος, new; πλαστικός, fit for moulding. G. *Neubildungen in den Muskeln*.) The chief of these diseases, which are, on the whole, rare, are subfascial lipoma, primary muscle lipoma, enchondroma, free muscle osteoma, fibroma, angioma, myxoma, rhabdomyoma, leiomyoma, primary sarcoma, fibro-sarcoma, myxo-sarcoma, and myxo-lipoma, and carcinoma.

M.-nerve prepara'tion. The gastrocnemius of a frog with the sciatic nerve dissected out and isolated. It is used for demonstrating the fundamental properties of irritable living tissues.

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M., nerves of. The motor nerves of voluntary muscles are of considerable size; they usually enter the muscle at its middle or where there is least displacement during contraction; they break up into branches, which run between the fasciculi and form primary plexuses; from these plexuses fine nerve-fibres proceed to form finer plexuses, which give off a nerve-fibre to each muscular fibre, which it perforates, and terminates in a *Motorial end-plate*. Small nerves accompany the blood-vessels, and are said to join the motor plexuses. Sensory nerve-fibres derived from the posterior roots of the spinal nerves also occur, and are distributed in a network of non-medullated fibres on the outer surface of the sarcolemma. See also *Muscular sense*.

The motor nerves of involuntary muscles consist of both medullated and non-medullated sympathetic fibres, which form a ground plexus with ganglion cells in the perimysium, from this twigs are given off to form an intermediate plexus upon the surface of the muscular layer or in the intermediate connective tissue, and from this again fine fibrils proceed to form an intermuscular plexus between the muscle-cells ending in or near the nucleus.

M.s, non-striated. (L. *non, not.*) See *M.s, unstriated*.

M. nuclei. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel. F. *noyaux des faisceaux primitifs*; G. *Muskelkerne*.) Same as *M. corpuscles*.

M. of accommodation. (L. *accommodo*, to adapt.) The *Ciliary muscle*.

M.s of animal life. (F. *muscle de la vie animale*.) Those consisting of striated or voluntary muscular tissue and under the influence of the will.

M. of heart. See *Muscular tissue, cardiac*.

M.s of organic life. Same as *M.s of vegetable life*, *M.s, involuntary*, or *M.s, unstriated*.

M.s of plants. (F. *muscles de plantes*.) Term applied by Tournefort to the fasciculi which he considered to produce the dehiscence of fruits.

M. of u'etters. (ὀυρητήρ, the duct which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.) A layer of unstriated muscular fibre in the wall of the bladder lying between the openings of the ureters.

M.s of vegetable life. (F. *muscles de la vie végétative*.) Those consisting of unstriated or involuntary muscular fibre and not under the influence of the will.

M., ossification of. See *Myositis ossificans*.

M., pain of. Same as *Myalgia*.

M.s, papillary. See *Musculi papillares*.

M. paralysis. (G. *Muskellähmung*.) See *Paralysis*.

M., parasitic affections of. (G. *parasitische Krankheiten des Muskels*.) These are chiefly due to the encysting of *Trichina*, *Cysticercus cellulosa*, and *Echinococcus*.

M., pennated. (L. *pennatus*, furnished with wings.) Same as *M., penniform*.

M., penniform. (L. *penna*, a feather; *forma*, likeness. F. *muscle penniforme*.) A rhomboidal muscle in which the fibres slope towards a lateral tendon, as in the peronei.

M., peripenial. (L. *peri*, around; *penis*, the male organ. F. *muscle peripénétel*.) The thin layer of unstriated muscular fibre surrounding the penis immediately under the skin.

M.s, pigments of. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) Hæmoglobin, contained in the red muscles of animals, and *Myohæmatin*.

M., pilar. (L. *pilus*, a hair. F. *muscle pileux*.) The *Arrectores pilarum*.

M.-plane. (L. *planus*, level.) A plane lying between the points of origin and insertion of a muscle.

M. plas'ma. (Πλάσμα, anything formed. F. *plasma musculaire*; G. *Muskelplasma*.) A slightly opalescent filtrate which may be obtained from living muscle by freezing and mincing muscular tissue, and afterwards rubbing it up in a mortar with four times its weight of snow containing 1 per cent. of sodium chloride. The plasma is at first alkaline, slightly yellow, and quite fluid, but when it is exposed to the ordinary temperature it becomes a solid jelly of a loose granular and flocculent nature, and at the same time sarcolactic acid is formed. This clot consists of *Myosin*, which contracts and squeezes out the *M. serum*.

Muscle plasma is described by Halliburton as containing five proteids: *Paramyosinogen*, precipitated by heat at 47° C. (116.6° F.); *Myosinogen*, precipitated at 56° C. (132.8° F.); *Myoglobulin*, precipitated at 63° C. (145.4° F.); *Muscle-albumin*, precipitated at 73° C. (163.4° F.); and *Myoalbumose*, which is not precipitated by heat at all; the two former go to form muscle-clot, the three latter remain in the muscle-serum; it contains also hæmoglobin in the red muscles, myohæmatin, extractives, and salts.

M. plate. (G. *Muskelplatte*.) The mass of unclift mesoblast separated from the mesoblastic plates, which subsequently gives rise to the greater part of the voluntary muscular system of the trunk. At first it is a layer of columnar cells on the outer surface of the protovertebrae, subsequently it forms an inner and an outer layer.

M. poi'sons. (F. *poisons musculaires*; G. *Muskelfiften*.) These may be divided into those which augment and those which diminish or destroy the irritability of muscle. Veratrin is the type of the poisons which render the muscles more sensitive to the action of excitants; digitalin may be mentioned as having a contrary effect. Ether paralyses muscles from the brain towards the periphery; strychnia excites spasms, which proceed from the spinal cord. Curara paralyses the terminal apparatus of the motor nerves in the muscular fibres, and as this occurs in the diaphragm, death speedily supervenes from asphyxia, unless artificial respiration is maintained; curara in small doses has no action on the heart, but in large doses paralyses it. Atropin paralyses the inhibitory nerves of the heart, and the beats of the heart are consequently increased in frequency; muscarin excites the terminal apparatus of the inhibitory nerves of the cardiac nerves, hence the heart beats slower and stops in diastole. The inhibitory influence of muscarin can be removed by the application of atropin, but muscarin cannot overcome the action of atropin. Nicotin paralyses the inhibitory nerves, but is incapable of overcoming the action of muscarin.

M., prismatic. Same as *M., quadrilateral*.

M. prisms. (F. *prismes musculaires*.) A name given by Krause to the darker discs in striated muscle consisting of *M. rods*.

M., proteids of. (*Protein.*) The proteids of muscle plasma, according to Halliburton, are paramyosinogen, myosinogen, myoglobulin, muscle albumin, and myoalbumose.

M.s., protractor. (*L. protractus*, part. of *protraho*, to draw forth.) Muscles which serve to push out a part.

M., pyloric. (*Πυλωρός*, a gatekeeper. *F. muscle pylorique.*) The ring of whitish, unstriped muscular fibre-cells which surrounds the intestinal outlet of the stomach.

M., quadrilateral. (*L. quattuor*, four; *latus*, a side.) One, the fasciculi of which run from origin to insertion in a parallel course, as the thyro-hyoideus.

M., radiated. (*L. radius*, a spoke of a wheel.) A muscle in which the fibres radiate like a fan from a common centre, as in the case of the genio-hyoglossus.

M. reading. The assumed power of recognising the thoughts of a person by observation of his involuntary muscular movements.

M., rectilinear. (*L. rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line.) A muscle in which the fibres run straight and parallel to one another from end to end.

M., red. (*F. muscle rouge.*) A term applied to striated muscle in man. It owes its colour to *Hæmoglobin*, or to *Myohæmatin*, a colouring matter allied to hæmoglobin, or to both.

In many mammals, birds, and fishes, there are both red and pale muscles. In the red muscles of the mackerel and some other fishes granules of oil, as if from fatty degeneration of the muscle, appear to cause the pale colour. See *Muscular fibres, pale*, and *M. fibres, red*.

M.s., reduplication of. (*L. re*, again; *duplico*, to double.) The doubling of muscles; the existence of a pair of similar muscles instead of the normal single muscle.

M., reflected. (*L. reflecto*, to bend back. *F. muscle réfléchi.*) A muscle of which the axis presents an angle, such, for example, as the tensor palati or the obturator internus.

M.s., regeneration of. (*L. re*, again; *genero*, to produce.) The renewal and regeneration of striped muscular tissue proceed from pre-existing muscle-cells or their nuclei; it is thought possible that unstriped muscular tissue may be developed from connective-tissue cells as well as from the muscle-cells.

M.s., retractor. (*L. retractus*, part. of *retraho*, to draw back.) Muscles which serve to withdraw a protruded part.

M., rhomboidal. (*Ῥόμβος*, a four-sided figure with all the sides and the opposing angles equal; *εἶδος*, form.) A muscle with parallel fasciculi running obliquely from their origin to their insertion, as the rhomboideus major.

M., Rioloan's. The *Ciliary muscle* of *Riolan*.

M. rods. Krause's term for rod-like structures which compose the dark disc of muscular fibre, his *M. prism*. They consist of isotropous substance.

Also, a term for the fine lines with enlarged extremities seen running longitudinally in the dark disc of muscular fibre, especially of insects.

M., Rouget's. (*Rouget*.) The circular fibres of the *Ciliary muscle*.

M., rupture of. (*L. ruptura*, a breaking. *G. Muskeltehnung, Muskelzerreissung.*) Laceration of muscle; it may be caused by external

violence, or more frequently by sudden and violent contraction of antagonistic muscles, or by over-exertion, as in the case of rupture of the gastrocnemius.

M., salts of. The ash forms 1 to 1.5 per cent., consisting chiefly of potassium phosphate, sodium, calcium, magnesium, and iron also occur, as well as chlorine and sulphuric acid.

M., Santorini's. See *Musculus risorius*.

M., sarcoous elements of. (*Σάρξ*, flesh.) Bowman's term for the prismatic particles forming the primitive muscular fibrillæ.

M.s., scorbutic affections of. The most marked of these are hæmorrhages which may undergo absorption, or may excite inflammation and lead to necrosis of the tissue and abscess.

M. sense. (*G. Muskelsinn.*) See *Muscular sense*.

M. serum. (*L. serum*, the watery part of a thing. *F. serum musculaire; G. Muskelserum, Muskelflüssigkeit.*) The fluid which remains after coagulation of the myosin from muscle plasma. It contains albuminates, traces of pepsin and ptyalin, muscle ferment, hæmoglobin, myohæmatin, lecithin, creatin, creatinin, sarcin, xanthin, taurin, inosinic acid, urea, uric acid, fats, lactic acid, inosite, glycogen, dextrin, and glucose, alkaline phosphates, chlorides, and sulphates, carbonic acid, nitrogen, and oxygen.

M., sheath of. (*G. Muskelscheide.*) The sheath of areolar tissue surrounding a muscle, called *Perimysium*.

M., short. (*F. muscle court.*) A muscle in which the interval between the origin and insertion is not materially greater than the breadth of the muscle, such as the masseter.

M., simple. (*L. simplex*, simple.) The same as *M., rectilinear*.

M., skew. An oblique muscle having the plane of its line of origin intersecting that of its line of insertion, as the pectineus.

M.s., smooth. (*F. muscles lisses; I. muscoli lissi; G. glatte Muskeln.*) A term for *M.s., unstriated*.

M. sound. (*G. Muskelton.*) See *Muscular sound*, and *Murmur, muscular*.

M., sphincter. (*Σφιγγω*, to contract.) One in which the fasciculi run a curved course round an orifice, which they close when they contract.

M. spindle. (*G. Muskelspindel.*) Kuhne's term for the fusiform appearance of a developing muscular fibre when the muscle corpuscles become multiplied and the fibre is surrounded by several layers of connective tissue, which are most developed at the point of entrance of the nerve; from this muscle spindle several muscular fibres are developed. Also called *Sarcoplast*.

M., spindle. A muscular band in *Mollusca* which connects the central dorsal part of the body and the upper part of the foot to the columella of the shell; it is also connected with the buccal retractor muscles. By its contraction it withdraws the animal into its shell.

M., stimulation of, latent, period of. (*L. stimulo*, to rouse up; *latens*, lying hid. *F. excitation latente; I. stadio dello stimolo latente; G. Stadium der latenten Reizung, Helmholtz.*) A phase in the contraction of muscle which intervenes between the time of applying the stimulus and the commencement of the shortening. It occupies about 1-100th of a second, and is probably occupied by the setting

up of molecular changes in the muscle-substance.

M., stim'uli. (L. *stimulus*, a goad. G. *Muskelreize*.) Excitements to the contraction of muscles. These may be nervous, which is the normal stimulus; mechanical, as a blow or prick; thermic, as a temperature of 120° F. to the muscles of a frog; chemical, as one per thousand of hydrochloric acid in water; and electric.

M., strain of. A painful, swollen condition of a muscle produced by overwork, as in *Lawn-tennis arm*.

M.s., stri'ated. (L. *stria*, a furrow.) The same as *M.s., striped*.

M.s., striped. (F. *muscles striées*; G. *quergestreifte Muskeln*.) Those consisting of *Muscular tissue, striped*, being the *M.s., voluntary*. They are enclosed in a sheath of areolar tissue, the epimysium of Schäfer, or perimysium externum, from which partitions, the perimysium internum, or perimysium of Schäfer, pass inwards and form a sheath for the muscular fasciculi; and from this latter, partial investments, the endomysium, separate the component muscular fibres. The skeletal muscles, the diaphragm, the pharynx, the upper part of the muscular substance of the œsophagus, the middle ear muscles, the sphincter of the urethra, and the external sphincter of the anus are striped muscles; so also is the musculature of the heart, but this differs from the rest in being involuntary in its action.

M., struc'ture of. See *Muscular fibre*.

M., subare'olar. (L. *sub*, under; *areola*. F. *muscle sous-aréolaire*, *m. sous-auréolaire*.) The layer of unstriped muscular fibre-cells which lies under the areola of the breast and extends to the nipple.

M.s., subver'tebral. (L. *sub*; *vertebra*, a spine bone.) Gegenbaur's term for the *Hypaxial muscles*.

M., sug'ar. (G. *Muskelsucker*, *Fleisch-zucker*.) A term for *Inosite*.

M.s., syph'ilis of. (*Syphilis*.) A diffuse syphilitic sclerosis is sometimes observed, but the more common form of the disease is *M., gum-mata of*.

M., tail of. (G. *Muskelschwanz*.) The narrow part of a muscle at its insertion.

M., tel'e'graph. An instrument devised by Du Bois-Reymond to demonstrate the presence, and the amount, of muscular contraction; the muscle-nerve preparation is made use of, one end of the muscle is fixed, the other is attached to a cord running over a pulley carrying an index, which moves as the muscle contracts when an electric current is passed through it.

M., thermosystaltic. (Θερμόν, heat; συσταλτικός, contractile. F. *muscle thermosystaltique*.) Term applied to unstriped muscular tissue, because it contracts under the influence of light and heat.

M., tone of. See *M., tonicity of*.

M., tonic'ity of. (Τόνος, a stretching. F. *tonicité musculaire*.) A state of permanent slight contraction which is present in the muscles at rest in health, rendering them capable of instant response to stimuli. If the tendon of a relaxed muscle be divided the two ends separate. The absence of tone is seen in muscles that are seldom exercised, and can easily be shown by division of the nerves supplying any of the sphincters. The existence of this tonicity has been doubted by some.

M., trian'gular. (L. *triangulus*, three-cornered.) Same as *M., radiated*.

M. trichi'næ. Trichinæ whilst still immature, and embedded in the muscles before reaching the intestines of another animal.

M. tu'mour. A term for a *Myoma*.

M., u'nion of. Divided and ruptured muscles unite by the intermeditation of a substance, containing small round leucocytes, which takes the place of the blood primarily poured out; the result is usually a cicatrix of fibrous connective tissue, but sometimes true muscular tissue is developed and connects the divided ends.

M.s., unstri'ated. (E. *un*, neg.; L. *stria*, a furrow.) The *M.s., unstriped*.

M.s., unstri'ed. (F. *muscles lissés*; G. *glatte Muskeln*.) Those consisting of *Muscular tissue, unstriped*; being the *M.s., involuntary*.

M., ven'tro-lat'eral. See *Ventro-lateral muscle*.

M.s., vis'ceral. (L. *viscera*, the internal organs of the body.) Same as *M.s., unstriated*.

M., vis'cero-skel'etal. (L. *viscus*, an internal organ of the animal body; *skeleton*.) The musculature of the viscera, such as the heart, the alimentary canal, and the genito-urinary tract.

M.s., volun'tary. (L. *voluntas*, the will. F. *muscles à contraction volontaires*; G. *willkürliche Muskeln*.) The muscles which are more or less under the control of the will. They consist of striped muscular tissue, and usually contract by a tetanus. For the most part they are red in colour, owing to the presence of colouring matters allied to hæmoglobin. They are generally oblong, and have at each end a tendon by which they are attached to bones. In addition to the faculty of contraction in response to some physical stimulus they respond to the stimulus of volition.

M., Werhey'en's. The *Subcostal muscles*.

M., white. (F. *muscle blanc*.) A term applied to the unstriated muscular tissue in man.

M., Wil'son's. See *Wilson's muscle*.

M., wounds of. An incised wound of a muscle usually heals by granulation, and the cicatrix consists of connective tissue. Subcutaneous wounds and tears often heal directly without any evidence of a cicatrix.

Musco'id. (L. *muscus*, moss; Gr. ἔδος, likeness. F. *muscoïde*; G. *moosähnlich*, *moos-artig*.) Resembling, or belonging to, moss; moss-like.

Muscolog'ical. (F. *muscologique*; G. *muskologisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Muscology*.

Muscol'ogy. (L. *muscus*, moss; Gr. λόγος, a discourse. F. *muscologie*; G. *Mooskunde*.) The branch of Botany which treats of mosses.

Musco'nium. (L. *musca*, a fly.) Term by Vegetius Renatus in his *Mulo-medicina* for the tail of an animal, because by it cattle ward off the flies.

Muscophil'ous. (L. *muscus*, moss; Gr. φιλέω, to love. F. *muscophile*; G. *moostlieb-reich*.) That which takes pleasure or grows among mosses, as the *Agaricus muscophilus*.

Muscoprasin. (L. *muscus*, moss; *prasinus*, leek-green.) A green, musky-smelling resin obtained by Thudichum from ox gallstones by means of alcohol.

Mus'cous. (L. *muscus*. G. *moosig*.) Mossy.

Muscova'do. (S. *mascabado*.) Unrefined sugar.

Mus'cular. (L. *musculus*, a muscle. F. *musculaire*; I. *muscolare*; S. *muscular*; G.

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muscular.) Of, or belonging to, a muscle or muscles.

Also (*G. muskelhaft*), physically strong.

M. activity. (*L. activus*, active.) The condition or capacity of contraction of a muscle.

M. anæsthesia. Russell Reynold's term for loss of the muscular sense. See *Anæsthesia, muscular*.

M. analgesia. (*Ἄν, neg.*; ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *Anæsthesia, muscular*.

M. analgia. (*Ἄν, neg.*; ἄλγος, pain.) Ross's term for loss of muscular sensibility without loss of the muscular sense.

M. arteries. (*F. artères musculaires*; *G. Muskelschlagadern*.) The arterial branches supplying the muscles. Such branches are given off by nearly all the superficial arteries of the body. The arteries in striated muscles run in the perimysium, and they break up into a capillary plexus, situated in the endomysium or connective tissue lying between the muscle fibres. The capillary plexus is elongated and rectangular in shape, the individual capillaries running parallel with the muscle fibres, and anastomosing with each other by short branches. They often present dilatations.

M. asthenopia. See *Asthenopia, muscular*.

M. atrophy. See *Muscle, atrophy of*.

M. atrophy, idiopathic. (*Ἰδῖος*, peculiar; πάθος, disease.) Same as *Myopathic atrophy*.

M. atrophy, lipomatous. (*Ἄ, neg.*; τροφή, nourishment; λίπος, fat.) Same as *Paralysis, muscular, pseudo-hypertrophic*.

M. atrophy, primary. See *Myopathic atrophy*.

M. atrophy, progressive. (*F. atrophie musculaire graisseuse progressive, paralysie musculaire progressive atrophique*.) See *Atrophy, progressive muscular*.

M. bruit. See *Bruit musculaire and Murmur, muscular*.

M. bundles. See *Muscle bundles*.

M. cirrhosis. (*Κίρρως*, reddish-yellow.) Same as *Muscle, degeneration of, fibroid*.

M. coat. (*G. Muskelhaut*.) The muscular layer of a structure, such as an artery.

M. conscience. (*L. conscientia*, a being privy to. *F. conscience musculaire*.) Same as *M. sense*.

M. contractility. (*L. contractus*, part. of *contraho*, to draw together.) The capacity for *M. contraction*.

M. contractility, faradic. See *Faradic excitability*.

M. contraction. (*L. contractus*, part. of *contraho*, to draw together. *F. contraction musculaire*; *G. Muskelcontraction*.) The act of form-alteration by shortening, of which all voluntary and involuntary muscles are capable whilst they are alive. The property of contraction is known as their irritability. Anything which causes a muscle to contract is known as a stimulus. The contractions are either single, as in the cardiac and involuntary muscles; or they are tetanic, the usual form in which voluntary muscles respond to stimuli. See also *M. energy*.

M. contraction, latent period of. (*L. contractus*.) See *Muscle, stimulation of, latent, period of*.

M. contraction, law of. (*L. contractus*.) A term applied to the uniform effects on the action of a muscle produced by the inter-

ruption of a constant galvanic current passing through the nerve in a muscle-nerve preparation. With a weak upward or downward current there is contraction on closing, relaxation on opening the circuit; with a medium upward or downward current there is contraction on closing and on opening the circuit; with a strong upward current there is contraction on closing, and relaxation on opening the circuit; and with a strong downward current there is relaxation on closing, and contraction on opening the circuit.

M. contraction, remainder. (*L. contractus*.) The contraction of a fatigued muscle caused to act by a strong stimulus, which continues for some time after the stimulus has ceased to act.

M. contraction, rhythmic. (*L. contractus*; *Gr. ρυθμικός*, set to time.) The regularly succeeding contraction characteristic of unstriated and of cardiac muscular tissue; striated muscular tissue contracts rhythmically only under special circumstances, as under the influence of an alkaline solution and an ascending electrical current.

M. contraction, simple. Same as *M. contraction, single*.

M. contraction, single. (*L. contractus*, part. of *contraho*, to draw together.) A rapid contraction or twitch of a muscle, produced by a momentary stimulus, and lasting only a very short period of time. It exhibits three phases: one of latent stimulation, one of absolute contraction, and one of relaxation.

M. contraction, staircase. (*L. contractus*.) Bowditch's term for the mode of contraction of cardiac muscle when it is kept in a state of vibratory contraction by the moderately rapid application of a stimulus. The same condition occurs in ordinary muscles, according to Böhr, during the ascending part of a tetanus curve.

M. contraction, tetanic. (*L. contraho*; *Gr. τετανωσ*, a convulsive tension of the body.) A sustained or continuous contraction, being a series of rapidly repeated single contractions.

M. contracture. See *Contracture*.

M. current. See *Muscle current*.

M. debility. (*L. debilitas*, weakness. *F. débilité musculaire*; *G. Muskelschwachheit*.) Weakness or exhaustion of the muscles.

M. dys'trophy. (*Δυσ*, a prefix signifying bad; τροφή, nourishment.) A local muscular atrophy. Same as *Myopathic atrophy*.

M. electricity. See under *Muscle-current*.

M. energy. (*Ενέργεια*, action.) The power or capability of a muscle to do work; latent in its substance and transformed into heat alone, or into heat and mechanical work in the form of contraction on the occurrence of certain chemical changes in the composition of the muscle. The exact nature of these changes is not accurately known; it is supposed that carbohydrates in the form chiefly of glycogen are most immediately concerned, inasmuch as during contraction there is a great increase in the absorption of oxygen and in the evolution of carbonic acid, and that the proteids are only indirectly involved in so far as they form glycogen; some have suggested that the explosive decomposition of some peculiar constituent of the muscular substance, possibly nitrogenous, results in muscular contraction; this hypothetical substance

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has been called by Foster contractile material, and by Hermann Inogen.

M. excitability. Same as *M. irritability*.

M. exhaustion. (*L. exhaustus*, part. of *exhaustio*, to draw out. *F. épuisement du muscle*; *I. stanchezza del muscolo*; *G. Ermüdung des Muskels*.) That condition in which a muscle can no longer contract. It is attributed to the accumulation of the products of disintegration in the muscular tissue, for the activity of the muscle can be restored by removing such products by injection of a .75 per cent. solution of common salt in water.

M. fasciculi, primitive. (*L. fasciculus*, a small bundle; *primitivus*, first of its kind. *F. fibrilles musculaires primitives*; *G. Muskelsbüchchen*, Rollett, *primäre Muskelbündel*, *Muskelfäden*, *Muskelfasern*.) The smallest bundles of parallel striated muscular fibres enclosed in a sheath of areolar tissue, the *Perimysium* or *P. internum*, and separated from each other by extensions from this, the *Endomysium*. The fasciculi extend from end to end of a muscle; they are prismatic in shape, and are angular in cross section.

M. fasciculi, secondary. (*L. fasciculus*; *secundarius*, of the second class. *F. fibrilles musculaire secondaires*; *G. sekundäre Muskelbündel*.) Bundles of primitive muscular fasciculi enclosed in *Perimysium* or *P. internum*.

M. fasciculus. (*G. Muskelfaserzug*.) See *Fasciculus, muscular*.

M. fatigue. See *Fatigue, muscular*.

M. fibre. (*F. fibre musculaire*; *I. fibra musculare*; *G. Muskelfaser*, *Muskelfäserchen*.) The anatomical element of muscle, both striated and unstriated.

M. fibre, cardiac. (*Καρδία*, the heart.) The fibres constituting the muscular tissue of the heart. They consist of small, somewhat cubical, fibre-cells, joined end to end, and apparently unprovided with a sarcolemma. They present faint longitudinal, as well as transverse, striation, and sometimes minute pigment granules. Many of the fibres branch and anastomose. The nuclei are large, oval, and in the centre of the fibres; sometimes there are two in each cell, generally only one. In the lower Vertebrata the cells are spindle-shaped. In the neighbourhood of the endocardium are seen *Purkinje's fibres*.

M. fibre-cells. (*G. muskulöse Faserzellen*, Kölliker.) The anatomical element of unstriated muscular fibre. See *M. fibre, unstriated*.

M. fibre, cross-striated. Same as *M. fibre, striped*.

M. fibre, non-striated. (*L. non*, not; *stria*, a streak.) Same as *M. fibre, unstriated*.

M. fibre, non-striated. (*L. non*, not.) See *M. fibre, unstriated*.

M. fibre of heart. See *M. fibre, cardiac*.

M. fibre, pale. Pale muscular fibres, in contradistinction to red, as seen in the quadratus lumborum or adductor magnus femoris of the rabbit. The transverse striation is distinct, but less regular, and the muscle corpuscles fewer in number.

M. fibre, plain. Same as *M. fibre, unstriated*.

M. fibre, red. Red muscular fibres, in contradistinction to pale fibres, are seen in the semitendinosus and diaphragm of the rabbit. In these the longitudinal striation is very distinct, and the muscle corpuscles more numerous.

M. fibre, smooth. (*G. glatte Muskelfaser*.) Same as *M. fibre, unstriated*.

M. fibre, striated. (*L. stria*, a streak.) Same as *M. fibre, striped*.

M. fibre, striped. (*F. fibre musculaire striée*, *faisceau primitif*; *I. fibra muscular striata*, *fasc primitive striata*; *S. fibra muscular primitiva*; *G. quergestreifte Muskelfaser*.) The anatomical element of striated muscles. It is an irregular cylinder, somewhat polygonal in section, with tapering extremities, varying in length, but not exceeding 3 cm. to 4 cm., or 1 inch to 1.25 inch, and varying in diameter from 11 μ to 67 μ , or 1-2300th to 1-400th of an inch. It consists of a soft contractile substance, the sarcoous substance, having nuclei or muscle corpuscles on its outer surface, and enclosed in a transparent structureless sheath, the sarcolemma or myolemma, which sends transverse prolongations into the fibres at regular intervals; these septa, named the membranes of Krause, divide the fibres into equal-sized oblong compartments, the sarcomeres. The sarcolemma is not perforated by blood-vessels. The enclosed protoplasm, or sarcoous substance, presents alternate transverse light and dark markings, the light bands being divided by the membrane of Krause, or Dobie's line, or Amiel's line, or intermediate disc; in respect to the interpretation of which appearance there is at present a great diversity of opinion. The broader dark or dim markings or discs are anisotropic, constitute the contractile portion of the fibre, and are sometimes termed the contractile disc; sometimes they present a clear line in the middle, the line or disc of Hensen. The narrower light bands are isotropic, and are sometimes termed the interstitial or intermediate disc. The membranes of Krause are so placed that each traverses the middle of an interstitial or intermediate disc, which is thus divided into two lateral discs, which form the secondary substance of Rollett. After being artificially hardened, each contractile or dark disc becomes longitudinally striated, indicating the primitive muscular fibrillæ consisting of the small oblong rods known as the sarcoous elements of Bowman. The sarcoous elements have been described by Brücke as composed of minute doubly refracting elements, which he named disdiaclasts. When seen in transverse section a muscular fibre appears to be subdivided by clear lines into polygonal areas, named Cohnheim's areas, each corresponding to several sarcoous elements or primitive fibrillæ. Each fibre appears to receive a nerve-fibre. Under certain conditions the protoplasm breaks up longitudinally into a series of fibrillæ.

The sarcoous substance is by some described as consisting of two parts: fibrillæ running longitudinally and grouped into muscle-columns, and a hyaline or finely granular cement substance, the sarcooplasm, which lies between the muscle columns and between the fibrillæ of which they are composed; when viewed in transverse section the muscle-columns form the areas of Cohnheim.

M. fibre, unstriated. (*E. un*, neg.; *L. striatus*, striped.) Same as *M. fibre, striped*.

M. fibre, unstriated. The fibres constituting unstriated muscular tissue; they are fusiform, elongated, contractile cells, varying in length from 45 μ to 230 μ , or 1-600th inch to 1-120th inch, and in breadth from 4 μ to 10 μ , or 1-6000th inch to 1-2500th inch, generally pointed at the ends, and united by an albuminous

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cement substance into *Muscle-bundles*. They have a delicate homogeneous sheath, and an oval or rod-shaped, often flattened, nucleus; very seldom they have two nuclei, but usually there are one or more nucleoli; their extremities taper generally to a single, sometimes to a branching termination. A feebly marked longitudinal striation of the cell substance is present in some instances.

M. fibrillæ, prim'itive. (Dim. of *L. fibra*, a filament; *primitivus*, first of its kind. *F. fibrilles primitives musculaires*; *I. fibrilli musculari elementari*; *G. Primitivfibrillen des Muskels*.) The fine longitudinal rods, from $1\ \mu$ to $1.7\ \mu$ in diameter, into which a striped muscular fibre may be split up. They are joined to each other in bundles, Kölliker's muscle columns, several in each fibre, by the sarcoplasm, and consist of a series of small rods, with light and dark markings, joined end to end, the sarcolem elements of Bowman; the dark markings of all the fibrillæ lie on the same level and produce the disc of the muscular fibre; on transverse section each bundle or column presents an irregularly polygonal appearance, called Cohnheim's area. Brücke considers the fibrillæ the contractile element, but Kuhne the elastic element of the fibre.

M. fibrin. A synonym of *Syntonin*.

M. force. The strength and power of a *M. contraction*.

M. force, absolute. Weber's term for the weight which a muscle under maximum stimulation is just unable to lift.

M. hæmorrhage. (*Aἱμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) Bleeding into the tissue of a muscle; it may result from violence or from some general disease, such as typhus fever.

M. hernia. See *Hernia, muscular*.

M. hyperæsthesia. See *Hyperæsthesia, muscular*.

M. hyperalgesia. See *Hyperalgesia, muscular*.

M. inco-ordination. See *Inco-ordination*.

M. irritability. (*L. irritabilis*, easily excited. *F. irritabilité musculaire*; *G. Muskel-irritabilität, Muskelreizbarkeit*.) Haller's term for the power which living muscles possess of contracting on the application of stimuli.

The term is now generally employed to designate the capacity of a muscle to contract on the application of a stimulus.

According to Nysten, muscular irritability ceases, after decapitation, first in the left ventricle of the heart, then, in succession, in the alimentary canal, the urinary bladder, the right ventricle, the œsophagus, the iris, and lastly in the voluntary muscles.

M. irritability, independent. The power which living muscles possess of responding to stimuli applied directly to their own substance, as described by Haller and Whytt.

M. motion. (*F. mouvement musculaire*; *G. Muskelbewegung*.) Movement effected by muscles.

M. murmur. See *Murmur, muscular*.

M. neuralgia. See *Myoneuralgia*.

M. pains. See *Myalgia*.

M. palsy. A form of motor paralysis in which the muscles become wasted and flabby.

M. process. (*Muskelfortsatz*.) A process of bone for the attachment of a muscle.

M. pseudo-hypertrophy. Same as *Paralysis, muscular, pseudo-hypertrophic*.

M. re'flexes. See *Reflexes, muscular*.

M. respira'tion. (*L. respiratio*, breathing.) The action of muscle on air or on gases contained in the blood. When fresh muscle is exposed to the air and caused to contract it absorbs a small quantity of oxygen, and gives off a considerable quantity of carbonic acid. When contracting in the living body the same effect is produced; oxygen is obtained from the blood and carbonic acid given up to it.

M. rheumatism. See *Rheumatism, muscular*.

M. rigid'ity. See *Rigidity, muscular*.

M. sense. (*F. sens musculaire*; *I. senso musculare, senso di forza*; *G. Muskelgefühl, Muskelsinn, Muskelempfindung, Kraftsinn*.) Sir Charles Bell's term for the faculty which enables us to judge of the force and extent, the rapidity and duration, of our movements, or, in other words, of the number and intensity of the contractions which produce them; by it we are enabled to determine the weight of two bodies successively poised, providing, as Weber has shown, that the two weights differ by at least one seventeenth of their total weight. It is not known whether the perception of the action of muscles is acquired by efferent or by afferent channels, whether by recognition of the effort made by the central nervous system to maintain a certain degree of contraction, or by the perception of the position of the skin and joints.

M. sense tract. A tract of nerve-fibres which passes through the internal capsule from the parietal convolutions, by the fillet and the sensory decussation of the medulla oblongata, to the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

M. sensibility. (*L. sensibilis*, perceptible by the senses.) The capacity for feeling the sensations connected with the exercise of the muscles; also, the sensations themselves. The consciousness of muscular contraction; the action of the *M. sense*.

M. sound. (*F. bruit musculaire*; *I. suono musicale*; *G. Muskelgräusch*.) A sound which is heard when a muscle is thrown into tetanus by the will, or by reflex action, or by direct stimulation of the spinal cord. It is a note corresponding to one produced by thirty-six to forty vibrations per second, but it is probably a harmonic of a lower note, indicating that the muscle is really vibrating nineteen to twenty times a second.

M. spasm. See *Spasm, muscular*.

M. stim'uli. See *Muscle stimuli*.

M. susur'rus. (*L. susurrus*, a humming) Same as *Murmur, muscular*.

M. system. (*F. système musculaire*; *I. sistema musculare*; *G. Muskelsystem*.) The aggregate of the skeletal muscles in the body.

M. system, development of. (*G. Muskelsystementwicklung*.) In the majority of Coelenterata the muscle elements are epithelial structures. They constitute cubic, cylindrical, or fusiform epithelial cells, which are provided at their distal extremities with cilia, whilst their bases rest on the supporting lamellæ of the body. It is in this deeper part that the smooth or transversely striated fibrils first make their appearance, and by their palisade-like arrangement muscular plates are formed, by which the movements of the body are effected. The epithelial muscle cells may appear either in the ectoderm or in the endoderm.

In Mollusca the muscular system is formed from

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the mesoblast, and especially from the somatic mesoblast. The larvæ of almost all Gasteropoda and Pteropoda possess a well-developed fusiform muscle, by which the embryo is attached to the shell.

In Echinodermata an invagination takes place at the inferior pole of the egg, and from the cells forming the pit amœboid cells proceed, from which subsequently the muscular system and connective tissue are formed.

In Myriapoda and Insecta amongst the Arthropoda the mesoblast breaks up into a series of segments resembling protovertebra, which are named mesoblast somites, the cavities in which become the body cavity, whilst the walls become the muscles.

In the Arachnoidea the musculature proceeds from the somatic layer of the mesoblast.

In Crustacea there is at first no sharp division of the mesoblast into a somatic and a splanchnic layer with intervening body cavity, but some of the cells become differentiated to form the muscles of the body wall and limbs, whilst another thinner layer forms the muscles of the intestinal tube.

In the lower Vertebrata the muscular system, apart from some of the muscles of the head, is formed from those portions of the mesoblast which divide into primordial segments. These segments in some, as the Amphioxus, are hollow, but in others, as the Cyclostome fishes, they are solid. In the former their wall consists of a layer of epithelial cells which develop in a two-fold fashion; those only which are in immediate proximity to the chorda and to the nervous tube form muscular fibres. These enlarge, project into the cavity of the primordial segments, and soon appear as parallel laminae, which stand with their bases vertical to the chorda and run longitudinally. The transverse striation is apparent as soon as the segments can be counted, and slight movements of the body of the embryo can be effected by them. The muscular layer continues to extend both dorsally and ventrally, gradually forming the whole of the muscles of the body, and becoming divided into segments named myomeres. The myomeres are separated by intermuscular septa of connective tissue which extend from the chorda to the skin.

In the Cyclostomata the primordial segments are solid, and the two layers of epithelium are in contact, and become continuous with each other by means of transition cells both dorsally and ventrally. The muscular fibrils appear on the two surfaces of the cell plates, and hence arise lamellæ arranged vertically to the chorda. The lamellæ are formed of two layers of extremely fine fibrils, separated by a delicate cement substance, and in larvæ of the age of six weeks they are converted into Schneider's muscle caskets, which may thus be described: the edges of the double layer of fibrils, which have been differentiated from the two sides of one cell plate, unite, so that every formative cell is enclosed as with a mantle by the fibrils belonging to it; the cement substance between the two layers of fibrils increases and forms septa dividing the caskets, and the whole muscular layer gradually extends dorsally and ventrally.

In Elasmobranchia columnar cells are situated in the wall of the fissure-like cavity of the primordial segments. The cells which compose the inner part of the wall adjoining the chorda and the nerve tube gradually become differentiated

into two layers, of which one forms muscular fibrils, and the other the bases of the vertebra.

In Amphibia, as in Triton, the primordial segments are hollow, the cavity being enclosed by large cylindrical epithelial cells. Those cells which adjoin the chorda proliferate and fill the cavity, and, becoming elongated, lie parallel to the chorda. Around each nucleated cell a number of extremely fine, transversely striated, fibrils appear, each cell with its surrounding fibres representing a muscle casket of Schneider.

In the higher Vertebrata the primordial segments are by many believed to give rise not only to the muscles but to the vertebral column.

In Aves the primordial segments are not at first hollow, though they subsequently become so. The inner and lower oral region develops small cells, which penetrate into the interior of the cavities of the segments and gradually fill them. A part of these cells form the vertebral column, and the remainder the musculature. The early development of Vertebrata is similar to that of Elasmobranchs, but the later stages have received as yet but little attention. The musculature of the limbs commences as buds or processes from the side of the body, but which are continuous with the primordial segments. The musculature of the head develops from several segments. At an early period the middle layers of the blastoderm separate, leaving an intervening space, which is continuous posteriorly with the general body cavity.

M. ten'sion. (L. *tensus*, part. of *tendo*, to stretch. G. *Muskelanspannung*.) A condition of slight tonic spasm of a muscle which occurs in those over which voluntary power has been partially lost when they are stretched by passive movements or by the contraction of their opponents.

M. tic. Same as *Facial spasm*.

M. tis'sue. (F. *tissu musculaire*; I. *tessuto muscolare*; G. *Muskelgewebe, Muskel-fleisch*.) The substance forming the structure of muscles. It consists of fibres collected into masses and forming muscles, or spread out into layers which, in greater or less thickness, form part of the walls of hollow viscera or of tubes. It is capable of contraction under a stimulus. It presents three distinct varieties, described under *M. tissue, cardiac, M. tissue, striped*, and *M. tissue, unstriped*.

M. tis'sue, car'diac. (Kapdia, the heart.) The muscular tissue of the heart, consisting of *M. fibre, cardiac*, and having a quick and involuntary contraction; it cannot be tetanised. It is well supplied with blood-vessels, and the lymph spaces form an extensive network. The nerves are non-medullated, and form a long-meshed plexus, from which terminal bulbous-ended fibres arise, which do not penetrate the muscular fibre; there are no notorial end-plates.

M. tis'sue, involuntary. (L. *in. neg.*; *voluntas*, the will.) Same as *M. tissue, unstriped*.

M. tis'sue, plain. Same as *M. tissue, unstriped*.

M. tis'sue, strip'ed. The muscular tissue of the trunk and limbs, consisting of *M. fibre, striped*, and having a quick contraction, under the influence of the will. See *Muscle, blood-vessels of, M., lymphatics of, and M., nerves of*.

M. tis'sue tumour. Same as *Myoma*.

M. tis'sue, un'striped. The muscular tissue of the organs of organic life, consisting of

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M. fibre, unstriped, and having a slow contraction, not under the influence of the will. It is not so freely supplied with blood-vessels as the striped muscular tissue, but in most places the lymphatics are abundant; the nerves are chiefly non-medullated, form fine plexuses having groups of ganglion cells at the crossings from which very fine filaments pass between the ultimate fibre cells, and end, according to some, in gradually tapering or finely bulbous extremities in close connection with the fibre cells, or, according to others, in a bulbous extremity opposite the nucleus.

M. tis'sue, vol'un'tary. (*L. voluntas*, the will.) Same as *M. tissue, striped*.

M. tone. See *Muscle, tonicity of*.

M. trem'bling. See *Tremor*.

M. trem'ors. See *Tremor*.

M. tu'mour. (*L. tumor*, a swelling. *G. Muskelgeschwulst*.) See *Myoma*.

M. work. The work done by the muscles of the human body in exertion that calls into play nearly all the muscles of the body is divided by Haughton into excessive work and ordinary work. As an example of excessive muscular work, the case of an eight-oared outrigger propelled at the rate of one knot in seven minutes may be taken. Here the total work done is calculated to be 218 foot tons, and each man's work amounts to 27.25 foot tons in seven minutes, or nearly 4 foot tons per minute. On the other hand, the ordinary daily work of a workman in many kinds of labour is 400 foot tons in ten hours. The oarsman therefore performs in one minute the hundredth part of his day's labour, and if he could continue to work at the same rate he would finish his day's task in one hour forty minutes instead of the customary ten hours. The most effective mode in which muscular work in man can be employed is in lifting his own weight through a height for a number of consecutive hours. To effect this a cord is passed over a pulley and the man descends whilst his weight brings up a loaded barrow; he then climbs up a ladder and repeats the proceeding.

Muscula'ris. (*L. musculus*, a muscle of the body.) Same as *Muscular*.

M. exter'na. (*L. externus*, outward.) The muscular coat of the œsophagus lying outside the submucous coat; in man, except at the upper third, it consists of unstriated muscular tissue; but in many mammals it is composed of striated muscular tissue.

M. muc'o'sæ. (*L. mucosus*, slimy.) The layer of involuntary muscular tissue which lies between the mucosa and the submucous tissue throughout the body; it sends bundles of fibres towards the epithelium.

M. proces'sus. (*L. processus*, a going forwards.) The outer angle of the base of the *Arytænoid cartilage*.

Muscularity. (*L. musculus*. *F. muscularité*; *I. muscularita*; *G. Muscularität*.) The state of being muscular. A term for the movement caused by the contraction of muscle.

Also, Owen's term for the state of that which is provided with muscles.

Muscula'tion. (*L. musculus*. *F. musculation*.) Gerdy's term for the study of the voluntary movements of the body and its parts.

Also, the action of muscles; same as *Muscular contraction*.

Also, De Blainville's term for the sensation or consciousness of muscular activity.

M., irresis'tible. The condition of nervous system which makes the need of muscular work irresistible.

Mus'culature. (*L. musculus*. *G. Musculatur*.) The muscular system of the whole body or of one of the organs, such as the heart.

Mus'culi. Genitive singular and nominative plural of *Musculus*.

M. accessorii orbicula'ris or'is. (*L. accessus*, an approach; *orbiculus*, a small circle; *os*, the mouth.) The slips of muscle which arise from the incisor fossæ of the jaws and from the nasal septum and join the *Orbicularis oris*.

M. ala'res. A synonym of the *Pterygoid muscles*.

M. amato'rii. See *Musculus amatorius*.

M. auricula'res posteri'o'res. (*L. auricula*, the external ear; *posterior*, hindmost.) The *Retrahens auriculam muscle*.

M. auricula'res postici. (*L. auricula*; *posticus*, that is behind.) The *Retrahens auriculam*.

M. bicauda'ti. (*L. bis*, twice; *cauda*, a tail.) Muscles which have two fasciculi of insertion.

M. bicip'ites. (*L. biceps*, having two heads. *G. zweiköpfige Muskeln*.) Muscles having two heads of origin.

M. biven'teres. (*L. bis*, twice; *venter*, the belly.) Muscles with two bellies.

M. colum'næ recti. (*L. columna*, a column; *rectus*, straight.) Morgagni's term for the muscular tissue in the larger longitudinal folds of the rectum.

M. denta'ti. (*L. dentatus*, toothed.) Muscles which arise by separate masses or dentations.

M. digas'trici. (*Δίς*, twice; *γαστήρ*, a belly.) Term applied to muscles which have two bellies or muscular portions with an intervening tendon.

M. fidicina'les. (*L. fidicen*, a lute player.) Term applied by William Cowper to the four *Lumbicales manus*.

M. fusifor'mes. (*L. fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, likeness. *G. spindelförmige Muskeln*.) Muscles which have a thick centre or belly, and which taper towards the extremities.

M. gemel'li. (*L. muscoli gemelli*; *S. musculos geminos*.) The *Gemellus inferior* and *G. superior*.

M. gemel'li su'ræ. (*L. gemellus*, twin; *sura*, the calf of the leg.) The *Gastrocnemius*.

M. gem'ini. (*G. Zwillingmuskeln*.) The combined *Gemellus inferior* and *G. superior*.

M. incisi'vi. (*L. incido*, to cut.) The *M. accessorii orbicularis oris*.

M. infracosta'les. See *Infracostal muscles*.

M. intercosta'les. See *Intercostal muscles*.

M. interos'sei ma'nus dorsa'les. (*L. manus*, the hand.) See *Interosseous muscles of hand, dorsal*.

M. interos'sei ma'nus exter'ni. (*L. manus*; *externus*, outward.) The *Interosseous muscles of hand, dorsal*.

M. interos'sei ma'nus inter'ni. (*L. manus*; *internus*, within.) The *Interosseous muscles of hand, palmar*.

M. interos'sei ma'nus simp'lices. (*L. manus*; *simplex*, simple.) The *Interosseous muscles of hand, palmar*.

M. interos'sei ma'nus vola'res. (*L.*

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manus; vola, the palm.) The *Intercosseous muscles of hand, palmar.*

M. lumbrica'les. (S. *lumbricales de la mano, lumbricales del pié*; G. *Spulwurmmuskeln.*) See *Lumbricales*.

M. me'dium. (L. *medium*, the middle.) The belly of a muscle.

M. papilla'res. (L. *papilla*, a teat. F. *muscles papillaires*; G. *Warzenmuskeln.*) The papillary muscular masses in the ventricles of the heart to which the chordæ tendiueæ are attached. They restrain the segments of the valves from bulging too much into the auricle during systole of the ventricle.

M. pectina'ti. (L. *pecten*, a comb. G. *Kamm-muskeln.*) The closely-set muscular fibres running parallel with each other, like the teeth of a comb, which are seen in the sinus venosus of the right auricle of the heart, and in the right and left auricular appendices.

M. polycauda'ti. (Πολύς, many; L. *cauda*, the tail.) Muscles which have many tendons of insertion.

M. polycip'ites. (Πολύς; L. *caput*, the head.) Muscles with several heads of origin.

M. polygast'rici. (Πολύς; γαστήρ, the belly.) Muscles with several bellies.

M. pu'bo-vesica'les. (Os *pubis*; L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The external or longitudinal muscular fibres of the bladder which extend from the neck of that organ to the os pubis.

M. rectilabio'rum. (L. *rectus*, straight; *labium*, a lip.) The two conjoined *Compressor labii proprius* muscles.

M. respira'torii. The *Respiratory muscles*.

M. triangu'ares. (L. *triangulus*, having three corners.) The conjoined *Scalenus* muscles.

M. vermicula'res. (L. dim. of *vermis*, a worm.) Term applied by Cabrol to the four *Lumbricales manus*.

Mus'culin. (L. *musculus*. F. *musculine*.) Robin and Verdel's term for the immediate, semi-solid, albuminoid principle of muscle, usually called *Syntonin*.

Also, Hammarsten's term for *Paramyosinogen*.

Mus'culo-cuta'neous. (L. *musculus*, a muscle; *cutis*, the skin. F. *musculo-cutané*; I. *muscolo-cutaneo*; G. *Muskelhautig*.) Of, or belonging to, muscles and skin.

M. lay'er. (F. *lame musculo-cutannée*.) The *Musculo-dermic layer*.

M. nerve of arm. (F. *nerf cutaneo-externe, m. musculo-cutané du bras, radio-cutané*, Chaussier; I. *nervo musculo-cutaneo*; S. *nervio musculo-cutaneo*; G. *Muskelhautnerv des Armes, äusserer Hautnerv des Armes*.) A branch of the brachial plexus which, almost immediately after its origin, traverses the coraco-brachialis muscle, then lies between the biceps and brachialis anticus muscles, and a little above the elbow perforates the fascia to the outer side of the biceps. It then runs behind the median cephalic vein, and, dividing into two branches, supplies the integument on the front and back of the outer side of the forearm as far down as to the ball of the thumb. It gives off branches to the humerus, to the coracobrachialis, to the biceps and brachialis anticus, to the elbow-joint, and to the forearm.

M. nerve of leg. (F. *nerf musculo-cutané de la cuisse, pretibio-digital*, Chaussier; I. *nervo musculo-cutaneo*; S. *nervio musculo-cutaneo*; G. *oberflächlicher Wadenbeinnerv*.)

A branch of the external popliteal nerve. It descends between the peronei muscles and the long extensor of the toes, and perforating the fascia in the lower and front part of the leg, divides into two branches. The inner branch supplies the inner side of the great toe and the contiguous sides of the second and third toes; the outer branch supplies the skin of the contiguous sides of the third and of the fourth and fifth toes, and the outer side of the fifth toe. The nerve also gives off muscular branches to the two peronei muscles.

M. nerve of leg, inf'erior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *M. nerve of leg*.

M. nerve of leg, mid'dle. (F. *nerf musculo-cutané moyen*, Bichat.) The *Ilio-inguinal nerve*.

M. nerve of leg, super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *nerf musculo-cutané supérieur*, Bichat.) The *Ilio-hypogastric nerve*.

M. plate. A synonym for the *Muscle plate*.

M. vein. A vein in the Batrachia or frog tribe, which receives the blood from the surface of the head (except the mandibular and hyoidean regions) and that of the back of the trunk. It passes forwards between the internal and external oblique muscles of the abdomen, uniting with the brachial vein to form the subclavian vein.

Mus'culo-cuta'neus. See *Musculo-cutaneous*.

M. perone'i. (Περώνη, the small bone of the leg.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg*.

Mus'culo-der'mic. (L. *musculus*, a muscle; Gr. δέρμα, skin. F. *musculo-dermique*.) Relating to muscles and skin.

M. lay'er. (F. *lame musculo-dermique*.) The outer layer of the mesoderm from which are developed the muscles and the integument.

Mus'culo-elast'ic. (L. *musculus*; *elastic*. F. *musculo-elastique*.) That which is at the same time muscular and elastic.

Mus'culo-intestinal. (L. *musculus*; *intestinum*, a bowel.) Relating to the muscular mechanism of the intestines.

M. lay'er. (F. *lame musculo-intestinale*.) The layer of endoblast from which are developed the muscular and cellular tissues of the intestines.

Mus'culo-mem'branous. (L. *musculus*; *membrana*, a thin skin.) Applied to a thin layer of tissue which is chiefly muscular, as the coats of the intestines.

Mus'culo-phren'ic. (L. *musculus*; Gr. φρήν, the diaphragm.) Relating to the muscular portion of the diaphragm.

M. artery. (F. *artère musculo-phrénique*; I. *arteria musculo-frenica*; G. *Zwerchfellrippenschlagader*.) The outer of the two terminal branches of the internal mammary artery; it commences near the sternum in the sixth intercostal space, runs downwards and outwards behind the cartilages of the false ribs through the diaphragm, to which it gives off branches, divides to form the lower anterior intercostal arteries, and anastomoses with the ascending branches of the circumflex iliac artery on the anterior abdominal wall.

Mus'culo-rachid'ean. (L. *musculus*; Gr. ράχis, the spine. F. *musculo-rachidien*.) Relating to the muscles of the spine.

M. ar'teries. The posterior branches of the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries, which are distributed on the muscles and spine.

MUSCULO-SPIRAL—MUSCULUS.

Mus'culo-spi'ral. (L. *musculus*; *spira*, a coil.) Relating to muscle and to a spiral.

M. groove. (F. *gouttière radiale*, *g. de torsion de l'humerus*; I. *scanalatura dell'omero*.) Same as *Groove*, *spiral*, of *humerus*.

M. nerve. (F. *nerf radial*, *radio-digital*, *Chaussier*; I. *nervo radiale*, *n. muscolo-spirale*; S. *nervio-radial*; G. *Armspindelnerve*, *Speichen-nerve*.) The largest branch of the brachial plexus. It arises from the posterior cord in common with the circumflex nerve. It passes downwards and outwards in front of the tendons of the *teres major* and *latissimus dorsi*, and in the musculo-spiral groove with the superior profunda artery. Afterwards it runs between the *brachialis anticus* and *supinator longus* to the front of the external condyle of the humerus, when it divides into the radial and posterior interosseous nerves. It gives off muscular branches to the *triceps*, *anconeus*, *brachialis anticus*, *supinator longus*, and *extensor carpi radialis longior*, and cutaneous branches to the skin of the wall and posterior, and of the outer and anterior aspects of the arm, and of the outer side of the forearm.

M. nerve of arm, paralysis of. (*Παράλυσις*, *palsy*.) Loss of power in the muscles supplied by the nerve, resulting from injury or disease; the hand drops and cannot be extended, the fingers are flexed over the flexed and adducted thumb; the arm cannot be extended at the elbow, the power of supination is lost, and there is *anæsthesia* of the skin supplied by the nerve.

M. paralysis. See *M. nerve of arm, paralysis of*.

Musculo'sa expan'sio. (L. *musculosus*, fleshy; *expansio*, a spreading out.) A term for the *Platysma myoides*.

Mus'culous. (L. *musculosus*. F. *musculeux*; I. *muscoloso*; S. *musculoso*; G. *muskelig*.) Having, or full of, muscle or muscular tissue.

Mus'culus. (L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, a mouse, a muscle of the body, probably from some reference to its creeping action. F. *muscle*; I. *muscolo*; S. *musculo*; G. *Muskel*.) A *Muscle*.

The names of most of the muscles will be found under the several heads of *adductors*, *abductors*, *flexors*, or the name they bear without the prefix *Musculus*. A few, however, are here repeated, in order to give the Italian and German, and, when practicable, the Spanish synonyms which were omitted in the earlier part of this work.

Also (F. *moule*; G. *Muschel*), a *Mussel*.

M. abdu'cens oc'uli. (L. *abduco*, to lead away; *oculus*, the eye.) Same as *Rectus externus oculi*.

M. abduc'tor bra'chii infe'rior. (L. *abduco*; *brachium*, the arm; *inferior*, lower.) A muscle of quadrupeds arising from the fascia covering the *infra-spinatus* muscle, from the acromion, and from the metacromion, and inserted into the outer face of the humerus just beyond its head.

M. abduc'tor bra'chii supe'rior. (L. *abduco*; *brachium*; *superior*, upper.) A muscle of quadrupeds arising from the acromion and inserted into the deltoid ridge.

M. abduc'tor cau'dæ ante'rior. (L. *abduco*; *cauda*, the tail; *anterior*, that is in front. G. *Seitwärtsbeuger des Schwanzes*.) The muscle moving the tail, in tailed animals, from

side to side. It is represented in man by the *Coccygeus*.

M. abduc'tor dig'iti min'imī ma'nus. (L. *abduco*; *digitus*, the finger; *minimus*, least; *manus*, the hand. F. *abducteur du petit doigt*; I. *abduktore del dito mignolo del mano*; S. *abductor del dedo pequeño*, or *pisi-falangeo*; G. *kurzer Abzieher des Daumens*.) See *Abductor minimi digiti (hand)*.

M. abduc'tor dig'iti min'imī pe'dis. (L. *abduco*; *digitus*; *minimus*; *pes*, the foot. F. *abducteur du petit orteil*; I. *abduktore del dito mignolo del piede*; G. *Abzieher der kleinen Zehe*.) See *Abductor minimi digiti (foot)*.

M. abduc'tor hall'ucis. (L. *abduco*; *hallux*, the great toe. F. *abducteur du gros orteil*; I. *abduktore del dito grosso del piede*; S. *abductor corto del dedo gordo*.) See *Abductor pollicis (foot)*.

M. abduc'tor ind'icis. (L. *abduco*; *index*, the forefinger. F. *abducteur de l'index*, *a. premier interosseux dorsal*; I. *abduktore dell'indice*; G. *erste Zwischenknochen Muskel des Handrückens*.) See *Abductor indicis*.

Also, a synonym of the *Extensor indicis*.

M. abduc'tor os'sis metatar'si quin'ti. (L. *abduco*; *os*, a bone; *metatarsus*; I. *quintus*, fifth.) An occasional muscle arising from the external tubercle of the calcaneum and inserted into the base of the fifth metatarsal bone.

M. abduc'tor pol'licis bicor'nis. (L. *abduco*; *pollex*, the thumb; *bicornis*, two-horned.) Same as the *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

M. abduc'tor pol'licis bre'vis. (L. *abduco*; *pollex*; *brevis*, short. F. *abducteur court du pouce*; I. *corto abduktore del pollice*; S. *abductor corto del pulgar*, *escafoide-falangeo*; G. *kurzer Abzieher des Daumens*.) The same as *Abductor pollicis (hand)*.

M. abduc'tor pol'licis bre'vis al'ter. (L. *abduco*; *pollex*; *brevis*; *alter*, the other of two.) The deep head of the *Flexor brevis pollicis*.

M. abduc'tor pol'licis inter'nus. (L. *abduco*; *pollex*; *internus*, that is within. G. *der radiale oberflächliche Kopf der Kurzes Daumenbeuger*.) The deep head of the *Flexor brevis pollicis*.

M. abduc'tor pol'licis lon'gus. (L. *abduco*; *pollex*; *longus*, long. F. *court abducteur du pouce*; I. *abduktore lungo del pollice*; G. *langer Abzieher des Daumens*.) Albinus's term for the *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

M. abduc'tor tu'bæ. (L. *abduco*; *tuba*, a trumpet.) Troltsch's term for the *Tensor palati*.

M. accelera'tor uri'næ. (L. *accelero*, to hasten. F. *accélérateur de l'urine*; I. *acceleratore dell'urina*; G. *Harn und Samenschnaure*.) See *Accelerator urine*.

M. access'o'rius ad il'io-costale'm. (L. *accessus*, a going to; *ad*, to; *ilium*; I. *costalis*, belonging to the ribs. F. *faïsseaux costaux*, or *faïsseaux de renforcement du sacro-lombaire*.) The same as *Accessorius ad sacro-lumbalcm*.

M. access'o'rius ad mus'culum acc'essorium. (L. *accessus*; *ad*; *musculus*, a muscle; *accessus*, an approach.) A muscle observed by Turner in the body of a negro. It arises by two fleshy bellies from the back of the bones of the leg; the inner belly from the inner border of the tibia, a little below the middle of the shaft, the outer belly from the corresponding

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part of the fibula, between the origins of the peroneus brevis and the flexor longus pollicis; these join to form a tendon, which is attached to the anterior part of the *Flexor accessorius*.

M. accessorius ad rectum. (L. *accessus*; *ad*, to; *rectus*, straight.) The prolongation of the rectus abdominis muscle which is occasionally present in man, and extends to the upper ribs. It is the homologue of the fibres of the rectus which in many Vertebrata, as in monkeys, have a higher insertion than in man. This muscle has nothing to do with the musculus sternalis.

M. accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem. (L. *accessus*; *ad*, to; *sacrum*; L. *lumbus*, the loin. F. *accessoire du sacro-lombaire, faisceau de renforcement du sacro-lombaire*; I. *fasci di rinforzi del sacro-lumbare*; S. *manojos de refuerzo del sacro-lumbar*; G. *accessorische Ursprungs des ilio-costalis*.) See *Accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem*.

M. accessorius musculi perforantis. (L. *accessus*; *musculus*, a muscle; *perforo*, to bore through. F. *accessoire du long fléchisseur commun*; G. *viereckiger Sohlenmuskel*.) The *Flexor accessorius*.

M. accessorius pedis. (L. *accessus*; *pes*, the foot; S. *accessorio del flexor largo*.) The *Flexor accessorius*.

M. accessorius tragi. (L. *accessus*; *tragus*.) The *Pyramidalis auriculæ*.

M. accessorius tricipitis. (L. *accessus*; *triceps* muscle.) The *Dorso-epitrochlearis*.

M. acclivis. (L. *acclivis*, inclining upwards.) A term for the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen.

M. adducens oculi. (L. *adduco*, to draw towards; *oculus*, the eye. F. *droit interne de l'œil*; I. *retto interno dell'occhio*; G. *innerer gerade Augenmuskel*.) The *Rectus internus oculi*.

M. adductor digiti minimi manus. (L. *adduco*, to lead to; *digitus*, a finger; *minimus*, least; *manus*, the hand.) The *Opponens digiti minimi*.

M. adductor digiti quinti. (L. *adduco*; *digitus*; *quintus*, fifth.) The *Opponens digiti minimi*.

M. adductor femoris brevis. (L. *adduco*; *femur*, the thigh; *brevis*, short. I. *muscolo secondo*, or *piccolo adduttore*; S. *segundo adductor*, or *adductor menor*; G. *kurzer Zuziehre des Beins*.) See *Adductor brevis*.

M. adductor femoris longus. (L. *adduco*; *femur*; *longus*, long. I. *muscolo primo*, or *medio adduttore*; S. *primer adductor*, or *adductor mediano*; G. *langer Zuzieher des Beins*.) See *Adductor longus*.

M. adductor femoris magnus. (L. *adduco*; *femur*; *magnus*, great. I. *muscolo grande adduttore*; S. *tercer adductor*, or *adductor mayor*.) See *Adductor magnus*.

M. adductor femoris minimus. (L. *adduco*; *femur*; *minimus*, least. F. *faisceau supérieur du grand adducteur*; G. *medialer Kopf der grossen Anzieher des Oberschenkels*.) A term applied by Günther to the upper part or inner head of the adductor magnus muscle. It is separated from the rest of the muscle by a branch of the first perforating artery and the accompanying veins.

M. adductor hallucis. (L. *adductor*; *hallux*, the great toe. I. *adduttore del alluce*;

S. *adductor corto del dedo gordo*.) The *Adductor pollicis pedis*.

M. adductor hallucis obliquus. (L. *adduco*; *hallux*; *obliquus*, slanting. F. *adducteur oblique du gros orteil*; G. *schräge Kopf der Anzieher der grossen Zehe*.) The *Adductor pollicis pedis* of English anatomists. The oblique head of the adductor hallucis of some German anatomists; the other head being the *Transversus pedis*.

By Krause applied to the oblique portion of muscle corresponding to the adductor, which he names the *Caput obliquum* in opposition to the *C. transversum*, which is the *Transversus pedis* of English, and the *Abductor transverse du gros orteil* of French authors.

M. adductor hallucis transversus. (L. *adduco*; *hallux*, the great toe; *transversus*, turned across. S. *adductor transverso*.) A synonym of the *Transversus pedis*.

M. adductor lividus. (L. *adduco*; *lividus*, bluish.) The *Pectineus*.

M. adductor ossis metacarpi quinti manus. (L. *adduco*; *os*, a bone; *metacarpus*; *quintus*, fifth; *manus*, the hand.) A synonym of the *Opponens digiti minimi*.

M. adductor pectineus. (L. *adduco*.) The *Pectineus*.

M. adductor pollicis. (L. *adduco*; *pollex*, the thumb. I. *adduttore del pollice della mano*; S. *adductor corto del pulgar*, or *metacarpofalangeo*.) See *Adductor pollicis manus*.

M. adductor pollicis obliquus. (L. *adduco*; *pollex*; *obliquus*, slanting.) The part of the deep origin of the *Flexor brevis pollicis manus* which arises from the os magnum, the head of the third metacarpal bone, and the anterior ligaments of the carpus; it is inserted into the radial sesamoid bone of the thumb. It is supplied by the ulnar nerve.

M. adductor pollicis transversus. (L. *adduco*; *pollex*; *transversus*, turned across.) The *Adductor pollicis manus*.

M. adductor prostatæ. A synonym of the *Levator prostate*.

M. adductor tertius femoris. (L. *adduco*; *tertius*, third; *femur*, the thigh.) The upper fasciculus of fibres of the *Adductor magnus*.

M. adeno-pharyngealis. (F. *muscle adeno-pharyngien*.) See *Adeno-pharyngeal muscle*.

M. admirator. (L. *admirator*, an admirer.) The superior rectus of the eye.

M. alopeces. (Ἀλώπηξ, the fox.) A term used by Hippocrates to designate the dorsal muscles in the lumbar region. Galen applied it to the psoas muscles. It was not used after Vesalius and Fallopius.

M. alveolo-labialis. (L. *alveolus*, a small tooth; *labium*, a lip.) A synonym of the *Buccinator muscle*.

M. amatorius. (L. *amatorius*, loving. G. *Liebesmuskel*.) Term applied by Isenflamm to the *Rectus oculi externus*. Andreas Laurentius applied the term *Musculi amatorii* to the two oblique muscles of the eye. (Hyrtl.)

M. ambiens. (L. *ambio*, to go round.) A small muscle of birds lying on the inner surface of the thigh; it arises from the os pubis, and ends in a long tendon which penetrates the capsular ligament of the knee-joint, curves round to the outer side, and joins the flexor perforatus of the second and third digits.

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M. anconæus. (I. *anconeo*; S. *anconéo*.) See *Anconeus*.

M. anconæus brevis. (Ἀγκών, the elbow; L. *brevis*, short. F. *portion externe du triceps brachial*; G. *der laterale, or grosser Kopf des dreiköpfigen Armmuskels*.) The outer head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*. Winslow named the whole triceps *Le grand anconé* to distinguish it from the *Petit anconé*, to which the name *Anconeus* is now restricted.

M. anconæus externus. (Ἀγκών; L. *externus*, outward.) Term applied by Ferdinand Leber, in 1778, to the middle head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*. See *Anconeus externus*.

M. anconæus internus. (Ἀγκών; L. *internus*, within. G. *der mediale Kopf des dreiköpfigen Armmuskels*.) Term applied by Ferdinand Leber to the short head of the *Triceps*. The middle head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*. See *Anconeus internus*.

M. anconæus lateralis. (Ἀγκών; L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. G. *seitlicher Kopf des dreiköpfigen Armmuskels*.) The external or large head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

M. anconæus longus. (Ἀγκών; L. *longus*, long. G. *langer Kopf des dreiköpfigen Armmuskels*.) Term applied by Ferdinand Leber to the long head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*. See *Anconeus longus*.

M. anconæus magnus. (Ἀγκών; L. *magnus*, great. G. *seitlicher Kopf des dreiköpfigen Armmuskels*.) The external head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

M. anconæus medialis. (Ἀγκών; L. *medialis*, in the middle. G. *mittlerer Kopf des dreiköpfigen Armmuskels*.) The middle or long head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

Also, the internal head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

M. anconæus parvus. (Ἀγκών; L. *parvus*, small. G. *kleiner Kopf des dreiköpfigen Armmuskels*.) The internal head of the *Triceps brachii*.

M. anconæus profundus. (Ἀγκών; L. *profundus*, deep.) The inner deep head of the *Anconeus*.

M. anconæus quartus. (Ἀγκών; L. *quartus*, fourth.) The *Anconeus*.

M. angonæus. Douglas, Riolan. A synonym of *Anconeus*.

M. angularis oris inferior. (L. *angulus*, a corner; os, the mouth; *inferior*, lower. G. *Herabzieher des Mundwinkels*.) The *Depressor anguli oris*.

M. angularis oris superior. (L. *angulus*; os; *superior*, upper.) The *Levator anguli oris*.

M. ano'malus. See *Anomalus musculus*.

M. ano'malus menti. (L. *anomalus*, irregular; *mentum*, the chin.) A muscular slip arising from the inferior maxillary bone near to the origin of the levator labii inferioris, and inserted into the same bone at a little distance outwardly.

M. ano'malus transversus. (L. *anomalus*, irregular; *transversus*, turned across.) An occasional muscle, observed by Bochdalek, running transversely across the orbit in the region of the equator of the eye.

M. ano'nymus claviculæ. (Ἀνόνομος, without a name; *clavicle*.) An occasional slip of muscle arising from the sternal end of the clavicle, and inserted into its acromial end.

M. antérieur mallei. (L. *anterior*, that is in front; *malleus*, a hammer.) The *Malleus, muscle of, anterior*.

M. antitragæus. (I. *antitrageo*; S. *musculo del antitrageo*; G. *Gegenbockmuskel*.) See *Antitragicus*.

M. apicis nasi. (L. *apex*, the point or summit; *nasus*, the nose.) A small muscular slip at the apical end of the nose lying under the depressor nasi.

M. aponeuroticus. (Ἀπνεύρωσις, the tendinous end of a muscle.) A synonym of the *Tensor vaginae femoris*.

M. arycorniculatus obliquus. (Arytænoid cartilage; L. *cornu*, horn; *obliquus*, slanting.) Term applied to a few of the uppermost fibres of the oblique fasciculi of the arytænoid muscle which are inserted on each side into the cartilage of Santorini.

M. arycorniculatus rectus. (Arytænoid cartilage; L. *cornu*; *rectus*, straight.) Term applied by Luschka to a few fasciculi of muscular fibres arising from the posterior concave surface of the arytænoid cartilage, and inserted into the concavity of the cartilage of Santorini.

M. aryepiglotticus. See *Arytæno-epiglottidean muscle*.

M. arsyndesmicus. (Arytænoid cartilage; Gr. *σύνδεσμος*, a bond.) Luschka's term for a fasciculus of muscular fibres situated between the erico-arytænoides lateralis and the thyreo-epiglotticus. It constitutes the middle part of the thyreo-arytænoides of Santorini.

M. arytæno-epiglotticus. (I. *aritenoe-epiglottico*.) See *Arytæno-epiglottidean muscle*.

M. arytænoidæus. (I. *aritenoeideo*; G. *Verrenger der Stimmritze*.) See *Arytænoid muscle*.

M. arytænoidæus transversus. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) The deep portion of the *Arytænoid muscle* lying beneath the *Arytænoides obliquus*.

M. ary-vocalis. (Arytænoid cartilage; L. *vocalis*, belonging to the voice. G. *Stimmbandmuskel*.) Ludwig's term for the small fasciculus of fibres of the thyreo-arytænoides which is immediately subjacent to the vocal cord.

M. attentio'nis. (L. *attentio*, attention. G. *Heber des ausseren Ohres*.) Term applied by Ferdinand Leber to the *Attollens auriculam*.

M. attollens auriculæ. (L. *attollo*, to raise up; *auricula*, the external ear. F. *auriculaire supérieure*; I. *auricolare superiore*; S. *auricular superior*; G. *Ohrheber*.) See *Attollens auriculam*.

M. attollens humeri. (L. *attollo*; *humerus*, the arm.) The *Deltoid muscle*.

M. attollens oculi. (L. *attollo*; *oculus*, the eye.) The *Rectus superior oculi*.

M. attrahens auriculæ. (F. *auriculaire antérieure*; I. *auricolare anteriore*; G. *Ohrenzieher*.) See *Attrahens auriculam*.

M. auriculæ et utriusque labii communis. (L. *auricula*, the external ear; *et*, and; *utroque*, both; *labium*, the lip; *communis*, common.) Term applied by Casserius to the *Platysma myoides*.

M. auricularis anterior. (L. *auricula*; *anterior*, in front. S. *auricular anterior*.) The *Attrahens auriculam*.

M. auricularis anti'cus. (L. *auricula*,

the outer ear; *anticus*, that is in front.) Term applied by Cruveilhier to the anterior digitation of the *Attollens auriculam*, by Arnold to the *Attrahens auriculam*, and by Henle to the most anterior dentation of the *Attollens auriculam* to the spina helicis.

M. auricula'ris anti'cus profun'dus. (L. *auricula*; *anticus*; *profundus*, deep.) A fasciculus of muscular fibres, extending from the zygomatic arch to the tragus, which, according to Cruveilhier, is constant, but which Krause regards as an artificial product.

M. auricula'ris poste'rior. (L. *auricula*; *posterior*, hinder. S. *auricular posterior*.) The *Retrahens auriculam*.

M. auricula'ris profun'dus. (L. *auricula*; *profundus*, deep.) Term applied by Cruveilhier to a fasciculus of fibres extending from the zygomatic arch to the tragus.

M. auricula'ris supe'rior. (L. *superior*, that is above. F. *auriculaire supérieure*; I. *auriculare superiore*; G. *Ohrheben*.) The *Attollens auriculam*.

M. auxilia'ris. (L. *auxiliaris*, helping.) A term for the *Pyramidalis abdominis*.

M. azygos glan'dulae thyreoideæ. ('A, neg.; *γυγός*, a pair.) The *Llevator glandulae thyreoideæ*.

M. azygos u'vulae. (I. *azigo del velopendolo*; G. *Züpfleimmuskel*.) The *Azygos uvulae*; but it is sometimes held that there are two fasciculi, one on each side of the median line.

M. ba'sio-glos'sus. (F. *basio-glosse*; I. *basio-glossus*.) The anterior fibres of the hyoglossus muscle; it is often absent. See *Basio-glossus*.

M. ba'sio-humera'lis. (Básis, a base; L. *humerus*, the arm bone.) A muscle of quadrupeds arising from the basi-occipital bone, and inserted into the outer third of the clavicle.

M. bibito'rius. (L. *bibitor*, a drinker.) Term applied by Casserius to the *Rectus internus muscle*, because used by the barbarians to look into the cup when its contents have been drunk. Hyrtl remarks that the barbarians alluded to by Casserius must have been Germans.

M. bi'ceps anconæ'us. (L. *biceps*, two-headed.) The *Anconeus*.

M. bi'ceps bra'chii. (L. *brachium*, the arm. S. *biceps*.) The *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

M. bi'ceps cru'ris. (S. *biceps crural*.) The *Biceps flexor cruris*.

M. bi'ceps flex'or cu'biti. The *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

M. bi'ceps exten'sor. (L. *biceps*, two-headed; *extendo*, to stretch.) The *Triceps extensor brachii*; the external and long heads being taken as one.

M. bi'ceps exter'nus. (L. *externus*, that is outside.) The *Triceps extensor brachii*; the external and long heads being taken as one.

M. bi'ceps fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh. I. *muscolo bicipite femorale*; S. *biceps crural*.) The *Biceps flexor cruris*.

M. bi'ceps flex'or cu'biti. (I. *il pestetto*.) See *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

M. bi'ceps flex'or ra'dii. (L. *radius*, the bone of that name.) The *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

M. bi'ceps inter'nus. (L. *internus*, that is within.) The *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

M. bi'ceps su'ræ. (L. *sura*, the calf of the leg. F. *biceps de la jambe*.) The *Gastrocnemius*.

M. biven'ter cervi'cis. (G. *zweibäuchiger Nackenmuskel*.) See *Biventer cervicis*.

M. biven'ter mandib'ulae. (L. *bis*, twice; *venter*, the belly; *mandibula*, a jaw. G. *zweibäuchiger Kiefermuskel*.) The *Digastric muscle*.

M. brachia'eus inter'nus. (L. *brachium*, the arm; *internus*, internal. G. *innerer Armmuskel*.) The *Brachialis anticus*.

M. brachia'lis inter'nus. (L. *internus*, internal. G. *innerer Armmuskel*.) The *Brachialis anticus*.

M. bra'chio-radia'lis. (L. *brachium*, the arm; *radius*, the bone of that name. G. *langer Rückwärtsdreher*.) See *Brachioradialis*.

M. bron'cho-æso'phage'us. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe; *οισοφάγος*, the gullet.) Hyrtl's term for some muscular fibres which pass from the posterior wall of the left bronchus to the oesophagus.

M. Brückia'nus. (Brücke, a German physiologist.) See *Muscle*, *Brücke's*.

M. buc'cinator. (F. *bucco-labial*, Chaus-sier, *alvéolo-maxillaire* of Dumas; I. *buccinator*; S. *bucinador*; G. *Trompetermäuslein*, *Posaunenbläser*, *Buckenmuskel*, *Trompetermuskel*.) See *Buccinator*.

M. buccinato'rius. Same as *Buccinator muscle*.

M. buc'co-pharynge'us. (L. *bucca*, the cheek; Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx.) That portion of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx which is attached in front to the bucco-pharyngeal fascia, and behind forms part of the lateral and posterior walls of the pharynx.

M. bul'bo-caverno'sus foe'minae. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *caverna*, a cave; *fœmina*, woman.) The *Constrictor pudendi*.

M. bul'bo-caverno'sus pro'prius. (L. *bulbus*; *caverna*; *proprius*, one's own.) The anterior fibres of the accelerator urinæ muscle which are united on the dorsum penis with those of the opposite side.

M. bul'bo-urethra'lis. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *urethra*.) Same as *Accelerator urinæ*.

M. bursa'lis. (L. *bursa*, a pouch.) A short thick muscle occurring in the lizard. It is attached to the inner and posterior wall of the orbit, and ends in a fibrous sheath or pulley through which the tendon of the nictitating membrane passes. When the muscle contracts it pulls the nictitating membrane over the eye.

Also, a term applied by Krause to the united *Obturator internus*, *Gemellus superior* and *G. inferior*, because the gemelli muscles form a pouch, open behind, which partially surrounds the tendon of the obturator internus muscle. See *Bursalis muscle*.

M. bursa'rius. Same as *M. bursalis*.

M. calan'ticae. (L. *calantica* or, more properly, *calantica*, a covering for the priests of Isis, with which they covered their shorn scalps, and afterwards used for the head of women; it fell down over the shoulders.) A name in the middle ages for the *Platysma myoides*.

M. cani'nus. (L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog. I. *canino*; G. *Aufheber des Mundwinkels*.) Term applied by Santorini to the muscle subsequently named by Albinus the *Levator anguli oris*.

M. cannella'tus. (L. *cannula*, a small reed. F. *le muscle cannelle*.) Term applied by Lieutaud to the *Obturator internus*, on account

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of the fluted character of its tendon resembling the grooves of a Doric column.

M. cartoph'orus. (Χάρτης, a leaf of paper; φορέω, to bear.) The *M. subscapularis*, because it brings the arm to the side. Hence termed by Winslow the *Portefeuille*, which was translated into *Cartophorus*, and by the Germans *Briefträger* and *Futteralträger*.

M. cate'næ. (L. *catena*, a chain.) Term applied by Adrianus Spigelius to the *Tibialis anticus*, because when divided by accident or design the patient was compelled to wear a chain to raise and flex the foot. (Hyrtl.)

M. cephalo-pharynge'us. (Κεφαλή, the head; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) The *Constrictor superior pharyngis* muscle.

Also, limited to that part of the superior constrictor muscle which sometimes arises from the border of the external or inferior carotid foramen, the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and the basilar syndesmosis. See also *Cephalo-pharyngeus*.

M. cervicalis adscen'dens. Same as *Cervicalis ascendens*.

M. choanoid'es. See *Choanoid muscle*.

M. chondro-epitrochlea'ris. (Χόνδρος, cartilage; epitrochlea.) A muscular slip, occasionally found in man, arising from one or two of the costal cartilages or from the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus, below the pectoralis major or from the lower border of its tendon, and inserted into the epitrochlea or inner condyle of the humerus, or into the fascia or intermuscular septum in its neighbourhood.

M. cilia'ris. The *Ciliary muscle*.

M. cilia'ris choroïda'lis. (Choroid tunic.) The *Ciliary muscle*.

M. cilia'ris inferior. (L. *cilium*; inferior, lower.) The part of the *Orbicularis palpebrarum* situated in the lower lid.

M. cilia'ris palpebra'rum. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash; *palpebra*, an eyelid.) The eyelid part of the *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

M. cilia'ris Riola'ni. See *Ciliary muscle of Riolanus*.

M. cilia'ris super'ior. (L. *cilium*; superior, upper.) The part of the *Orbicularis palpebrarum* situated in the upper lid.

M. cingulum Halle'ri. (L. *cingulum*, a belt; *Haller*, a Swiss physician.) Term applied to the abdominal muscles collectively which, as Albin and Haller pointed out, represented a broad belt, enclosing the viscera and resisting their escape.

M. clei'do-brachia'lis. (Κλείς, the collar bone; βραχίον, an arm.) That portion of the pectoralis major muscle which is attached to the clavicle.

M. clei'do-hyoïdeus. (Κλείς.) See *Cleido-hyoid muscle*.

M. clei'do-occipita'lis. (Κλείς; L. *occiput*, the back of the head.) A muscle which occasionally occurs in man, arising from the clavicle in front of, or outside, the cleido-mastoides, lying at the hinder border of the sterno-mastoides, and being inserted into the superior curved line of the occipital bone. In animals which have no clavicle it is the *Cephalo-humeralis*.

M. coccyge'us. (L. *coccygeo*.) See *Coccygeus*.

M. cochlea'ris. (L. *cochlea*, a snail.) Todd and Bowman's term for the *Ligamentum spirale*. A projection inwards of the

periosteum and subperiosteal tissue of the cochlea.

M. Coite'ri. (*Koyter*, Volcherus, a German surgeon and anatomist of the sixteenth century; also spelt *Coiter*.) A synonym of the *Corrugator supercilii*, which was first described by Koyter.

M. complex'us et biven'ter cervic'is. (L. *et*, and; *bis*, twice; *venter*, the belly; *cervix*, the neck.) A synonym of the *Complexus major*.

Also, a synonym of the *Semispinalis capitis*.

M. complex'us major. (L. *major*, greater. I. *complexo grande*; S. *complexo mayor*.) Same as *Complexus*.

M. complex'us mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less. S. *complexo menor*.) The *Trachelo-mastoid*.

M. compres'sor bul'bi. (L. *compressus*, part. of *comprim*, to press together; *bulbus*, a bulb. G. *Schamschnürer*.) The *Bulbo-cavernosus muscle*, which Krause considers to be synonymous with the *Sphincter vaginae*, or *Constrictor cunni superficialis*.

M. compres'sor bul'bi pro'prius. (L. *compressus*; *bulbus*, a bulb; *proprius*, special.) The posterior transverse fasciculi of the *Accelerator urinae* which form a raphe at the point of junction of the two crura penis.

M. compres'sor la'bii o'ris. (L. *compressus*; *labium*, a lip; *os*, the mouth.) Same as *M. labii proprius*.

M. compres'sor na'rium major. (L. *compressus*; *nares*, the nostrils; *major*, greater. G. *Zusammendrucker der Nase*.) Same as *Compressor naris*.

M. compres'sor tu'bæ Eusta'chii. (L. *compressus*; *tuba*, a trumpet; *Eustachi*, an Italian anatomist.) Same as *Levator palati muscle*.

M. compres'sor ure'thræ. (L. *compressus*; *urethra*, the excretory canal of the urine.) Same as *Constrictor urethræ*.

Also, applied to the circular fibres of the *M. urethralis* of the female.

M. compres'sor ure'thræ transver-salis. (L. *compressus*; *urethra*; *transversus*, drawn across.) The *Constrictor urethræ*.

M. compres'sor ve'næ dorsa'lis pe-nis, Hous-ton's. (L. *compressus*; *vena*, a vein; *dorsum*, the back; *penis*, the male organ; *Houston*, John.) The *Compressor venæ dorsalis penis*.

M. compres'sor ve'næ dorsa'lis pe-nis, Ko'belt's. (L. *compressus*; *vena*; *dorsum*; *penis*; *Kobelt*, a German surgeon, born in 1804, died in 1857.) A band of fibres of the anterior part of accelerator urinae which are inserted into a thin aponeurosis covering the dorsal surface of the penis below the pubes.

M. consilia'rius. (L. *consiliarius*, a counsellor. G. *Kopfnicker*, *Rathsheerenmuskel*.) A synonym humorously employed by Guernerus Rolink to the *Sterno-cleido-mastoides*.

M. constrict'or cun'ni. (L. *constrictus*, part. of *constringo*, to draw together; *cunnius*, the female pudendum. G. *Schamschnürer*.) The combined bulbo-cavernosus muscles in woman.

M. constrict'or cun'ni profundus. (L. *constrictus*; *cunnius*; *profundus*, deep.) The anterior fibres of the *Transversus perineæ profundus* in woman.

M. constrict'or cun'ni superficia'lis. (L. *constrictus*; *cunnius*; *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The *Sphincter vaginae*.

M. constrictor isthmi urethrae.

(*L. constrictus*; *isthmus*, a neck of land; *urethra*, the outlet for the urine.) Term applied by Johann Müller (1836) to the combined stratum transversum and circulare of the *M. urethralis* with that part of the *Transversus perinaei profundus* which is applied to the membranous portion of the urethra.

M. constrictor labiorum. (*L. constrictus*; *labium*, a lip.) The *Orbicularis oris*.

M. constrictor pudendi. (*L. constrictus*; *pudenda*, the private parts.) The *Sphincter vaginae*.

M. constrictor urethrae et vaginae. (*L. constrictus*; *urethra*, the passage for the urine; *et*, and; *vagina*, a sheath.) Same as *M. constrictor cunni profundus*.

M. constrictor urethrae membranaceae. (*L. constrictus*; *urethra*; *membranaceus*, of skin.) Same as *Constrictor isthmi urethralis*.

M. constrictor vestibuli. (*L. constrictus*; *vestibulum*, the entrance court.) Same as *M. constrictor cunni profundus*.

M. constrictor vestibuli vaginae. (*L. constrictus*; *vestibulum*; *vagina*, a sheath.) Same as *M. constrictor cunni profundus*.

M. constrictorius. (*L. constringo*.) A term for a *Muscle*, *sphincter*.

M. coraco-brachialis. (*F. coracohumeral*, *Chauss.*; *S. coraco-brachialis*.) See *Coraco-brachialis*.

M. coraco-brachialis longus. (*Coracoid* process; *L. brachium*, the arm; *longus*, long.) A muscle of birds lying on the outer side of the anterior portion of the subclavius, and attached to the axillary portion of the interclavicular air-sac.

M. coraco-cervicalis. (*Coracoid* process; *L. cervix*, the neck.) A small, flattened, cylindrical fasciculus of fibres which is only occasionally present. It arises from the coracoid process in front of the omohyoid, and runs forwards and upwards below the posterior belly of that muscle in the supraclavicular fossa to expand in the fascia cervicalis, upon which it acts as a tensor.

M. coraco-hyoideus. (*Coracoid* process; *hyoid*.) Same as *Omohyoideus*.

M. coraco-pectoralis. (*Coracoid* process; *L. pectus*, the chest.) The *Pectoralis minor*.

M. coraco-radialis. (*Coracoid* process; *radius*.) That part of the biceps brachii muscle which, arising from the coracoid process with the coraco-ulnaris, forms the short head of the biceps muscle. The fasciculi are attached to the outer part of the lower tendon of the biceps. It is the only part of the biceps present in *Orycteropus capensis*, rhinoceros, echidna, frog, tortoise, and lizard. The coraco-radialis and coraco-ulnaris represent the biceps in echidna, emys, and chameleon. The coraco-radialis and gleno-ulnaris are found in marsupials.

M. coraco-ulnaris. (*Coracoid* process; *ulna*.) A portion of the biceps flexor cubiti which forms the short head of that muscle in conjunction with the coraco-brachialis.

M. coracoidaeus. The *Coraco-brachialis*.

M. corrugator cutis ani. (*L. corrugo*, to make full of wrinkles; *cutis*, the skin; *anus*, the fundament.) The name given by Ellis to a thin stratum of unstriated fibres which lies between the mucous membrane and the in-

ternal sphincter of the rectum. The fibres run in a longitudinal direction.

M. corrugator glabellae. (*L. glabellus*, dim. of *glaber*, smooth.) The *Corrugator supercilii*, Hyrtl.

M. corrugator supercilii. (*F. frontosourcilier*, *Chaussier*, *cutanéo-sourcilier*, *Dumas*; *I. sopraciliare*; *S. musculo-superciliar*; *G. Augenbrauenrunzler*.) See *Corrugator supercilii*.

M. costalis dorsalis. (*L. costa*, a rib; *dorsum*, the back.) Same as *Accessorius ad sacro lumbalem*.

M. costo-fascialis. (*L. costa*, a rib; *fascia*, a band.) Wood's term for a muscular slip given off from the outer border of the sternothyroid muscle, and attached to the sheath of the carotid as high as the thyroid cartilage.

M. costo-pulmonarius. (*L. costa*, a rib; *pulmo*, the lung.) A muscle of birds consisting of fan-like layers, arising from the junctions of the sternal and the vertebral ribs, and attached to the aponeurosis of the ventral surface of the lungs.

M. Cramptonianus. See *Muscle*, *Crampton's*.

M. cranii cutaneus. (*L. cranium*, the skull; *cutis*, the skin.) A term for the *Occipito-frontalis* muscle.

M. cremaster. (*I. cremastere*; *S. cremaster*.) See *Cremaster*.

M. cremaster externus. (*L. externus*, external.) Same as *Cremaster*.

M. cremaster internus. (*L. internus*, that is internal. *G. innere Muskelhaut des Hodens*.) The inner muscular layer of the tunica vaginalis testis. It is composed of unstriated muscular tissue, and lies between the tunica vaginalis communis and the parietal lamina of the tunica vaginalis propria. It invests the two lower thirds of the testis and epididymis.

M. crico-arytænoideus anticus. (*L. anticus*, in front.) A synonym of the *Crico-arytænoideus lateralis*.

M. crico-arytænoideus lateralis. (*I. crico-aritenoidæ laterale*; *S. musculo crico-aritenoidæ laterale*.) See *Crico-arytænoideus lateralis*.

M. crico-arytænoideus posticus. (*I. crico-aritenoidæ posteriore*; *S. crico-aritenoidæ posterior*.) See *Crico-arytænoideus posticus*.

M. crico-oesophageus anterior. (*Cricoid* cartilage; *Gr. αἰσοφάγος*, the gullet; *L. anterior*, in front.) The few longitudinal muscular fasciculi of the oesophagus which arise from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, in and near the median line, by an origin of elastic tissue.

M. crico-oesophageus lateralis. (*Cricoid* cartilage; *Gr. αἰσοφάγος*; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The few fasciculi of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the oesophagus which are connected posteriorly and on each side with the crico-pharyngeus, and frequently also with the thyreo-pharyngeus muscles, and with the circular fibres of the oesophagus.

M. crico-oesophageus medius. (*Cricoid* cartilage; *Gr. αἰσοφάγος*; *L. medius*, middle.) Same as *M. crico-oesophageus anterior*.

M. crico-pharyngeus. (*Cricoid* cartilage; *Gr. φάρυγξ*, the back of the throat.) The lowermost fasciculi of the inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx. They arise

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from the outer and lateral surface of the cricoid cartilage, and from the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

M. cric'o-thyreoi'deus anti'cus. (*Cricoid cartilage; thyroid cartilage; L. anticus, that is in front.*) A synonym of the *Crico-thyroid muscle*.

M. cric'o-thyreoi'deus obli'quus. (*Cricoid cartilage; thyroid cartilage; L. obliquus, slanting.*) The posterior fibres of the *Crico-thyroid muscle*.

M. cric'o-thyreoi'deus rec'tus. (*Cricoid cartilage; thyroid cartilage; L. rectus, straight.*) Term applied to the anterior fasciculi of the *Crico-thyroid muscle*.

M. crura'eus. (*L. crus, the leg. G. Schenkelmuskul.*) A thick, flattened muscle, situated beneath the rectus femoris muscle. It arises from the anterior part of the femur over a surface extending from the anterior intertrochanteric line to the lower fourth of the bone, and is inserted with the rectus into the upper border of the patella, and into the capsule of the joint. It is supplied by the anterior crural nerve.

M. crura'lis. A synonym of the *Crura'eus muscle*.

M. crure'us. Same as *M. crura'eus*.

M. custos virginita'tis. (*L. custos, a guardian; virginitas, maidenhood.*) Term applied by Hildebrandt to the three adductores femoris muscles, which were formerly collectively named *Triceps femoris* by Bartholin, and *T. cruralis* by Sabatier.

M. cuta'neus. (*L. cutis, the skin.*) The skin-like muscle; a term for the *Platysma myodes*.

M. cuta'neus ma'nus. (*L. cutis; manus, the hand.*) The *Palmaris brevis*.

M. deltoi'des. (*S. deltoides.*) See *Deltoid muscle*.

M. deltoi'deus. See *Deltoid muscle*.

M. del'tois. The *Deltoid muscle*.

M. depres'sor a'læ na'si, Soemmering and Cowper. (*L. murtiforma.*) See *Depressor ala'e nasi*.

M. depres'sor an'guli o'ris. (*F. maxillo-labial, Chaussier; I. triangolare delle labra; G. Herabzieher des Mundwinkels.*) See *Depressor anguli oris*.

M. depres'sor la'bil inferio'ris. (*F. mento-labial, Chaussier; I. quadrato del mente, quadrato del labro inferiore; G. Herabzieher der Unterlippe.*) See *Depressor labii inferioris*.

M. depres'sor sept'i mo'bilis na'r-ium. (*G. Niederzieher des Nasenscheidewand.*) See *Depressor septi mobilis narium*.

M. depres'sor supercil'ii. (*G. Augenbrauenrunzler.*) See *Depressor supercilii*.

M. diaphragma'ticus. (*L. diafragma; S. diafragma.*) Same as *Diaphragm*.

M. digas'tricus. (*L. digastrico della masella inferiore; S. digastrico.*) See *Digastric muscle*.

M. digas'tricus mandib'ulae. (*L. mandibula, a jaw.*) The *Digastric muscle*.

M. digas'tricus maxil'læ inferio'ris. (*L. maxilla, the lower jaw.*) The *Digastric muscle*.

M. digito'rum pe'dis commu'nis bre'vis. Same as *Extensor digitorum pedis brevis*.

M. dilata'tor a'læ na'si. (*L. dilatator, an extender; ala, a wing; nasus, the nose. S.*

dilatador del ala de la nariz.) The *Dilatator naris posterior*.

M. dilata'tor a'ni. (*L. dilatator; anus, the fundament.*) The lowermost longitudinal fasciculi of the rectum. The fibres blend with those of the sphincter ani externus and with those of the levatores ani.

M. dilata'tor a'ni inter'nus. (*L. dilatator; anus; internus, internal.*) Same as *Columnæ Morgagnii*.

M. dilata'tor canaliculo'rum lacri-ma'lium. (*L. dilatator; canaliculus, dim. of canalis, a channel; lacrima, a tear.*) Same as *Tensor tarsi*.

M. dilata'tor infe'rior sac'ci lacri-ma'lis. (*L. dilatator; inferior, lower; saccus, a bag; lacrima.*) The same as *Tensor tarsi*.

M. dilata'tor na'rium pro'prius. (*L. dilatator; naris, a nostril; proprius, one's own. S. dilatador del ala de la nariz.*) Same as *Depressor ala'e nasi*.

M. dilata'tor pupil'læ. (*F. dilateur de la pupille, muscle de l'iris a fibres radiees; I. dilatatore della pupilla.*) See *Dilatator pupille*.

M. dilata'tor tu'bæ Eusta'chii. (*L. dilatator; tuba, a tube; Eustachi, an Italian anatomist.*) Same as *Tensor palati*.

M. dilata'tor vestib'uli laryng'is. (*L. dilatator; vestibulum, an entrance hall; Gr. λαρυγξ, the larynx.*) Same as *Thyreo-epiglotticus*.

M. dormita'tor. (*L. dormito, to be sleepy.*) A term applied by Leber to the *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

M. dorsa'lis na'rium. (*L. dorsalis, relating to the back; naris, a nostril.*) Same as *Pyramidalis nasi*.

M. dor'si-axilla'ris. (*L. dorsum, the back; axilla, the armpit.*) A muscular band consisting of the uppermost fibres of the latissimus dorsi which are attached to the sheath of the axillary vessels.

M. dor'si commu'nis. (*L. dorsum, the back; communis, common.*) The *Erector spinæ*.

M. dor'si-epitrochlea'ris. (*L. dorsum; epitrochlea.*) Those upper fibres of the latissimus dorsi which are occasionally attached to the long head of the triceps extensor cubiti.

M. ephebæ'us. (*Ἐπιβία, the parts about the pubes.*) Term applied by Riolan to the *Pyramidalis abdominis*, on the curious ground that they prevented injury to the tendons of the recti muscles in coition.

M. epicra'nus fronta'lis. (*Ἐπί, upon; κρῆνιον, the skull; L. frontalis, relating to the forehead. S. musculo frontal; G. Stirnmuskel.*) The anterior portion of the *Occipito-frontalis*.

M. epicra'nus occipita'lis. (*Ἐπί, κρῆνιον; L. occiput, the back of the head. S. musculo occipital.*) The posterior portion of the *Occipito-frontalis*.

M. epicra'nus tempora'lis. (*Ἐπί; κρῆνιον; L. tempora, the temples.*) Henle's term for the *Attrahens auriculæ*.

M. epiglottide'o-arytæno'i'deus. The same as *Arytæno-epiglottidean muscle*.

M. episterna'lis. (*Ἐπί, upon; L. sternum, the breast bone.*) Same as *M. sternalis*.

M. erect'or clitor'idis. (*L. muscolo ischio-cavernoso; S. musculo ischio-cavernoso.*) See *Erector clitoridis*.

M. erect'or pe'nis. (*L. erectus, part. of*

erigo, to erect. *S. musculo isquio-cavernoso*.) Same as *Ischio-cavernosus*.

M. erector spinæ. (*L. spinalis*, Henle. *F. opisthothecar*, Soene; *I. massa musculare commune, al sacro-lombare, ed al lungo dorsale*; *S. masa comun*; *G. langer Rückgratsstrecker*.) See *Erector spinæ*.

M. Eusta'chii. (*Eustachi*.) A term for the *Lazator tympani*.

M. exten'sor antibrachii. (*Antibrachium*.) Same as *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

M. exten'sor antibrachii parvus. (*L. extendo*, to stretch out; *antibrachium*; *parvus*, little.) A muscle of quadrupeds arising from the fascia of the upper arm, and inserted into the olecranon.

M. exten'sor carpi radialis brevis. (*F. épicondilo-sus-métacarpien*, Chaussier; *I. secundo radiale esterno*; *G. kürzer äusserer Speichenmuskel*.) See *Extensor carpi radialis brevior*.

M. exten'sor carpi radialis longus. (*F. huméro-sus-métacarpien*, Chaussier; *I. primo radiale esterno*; *G. langer äusserer Speichenmuskel*.) See *Extensor carpi radialis longior*.

M. exten'sor carpi ulnaris. (*F. cubito-sus-métacarpien*, Chaussier; *I. ulnare esterno, cubitale posteriore, c. esterno*.) See *Extensor carpi ulnaris*.

M. exten'sor communis longus digitorum pedis. (*F. épicondilo-sus-phalangettien commun*, Chaussier; *I. extensore comune delle dita della mano*.) Same as *Extensor digitorum pedis longus*.

M. exten'sor cru'ris quad'iceps. Same as *Quadriceps extensor cru'ris*.

M. exten'sor dig'iti min'imi proprius. (*F. épicondilo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*, Chaussier; *I. extensore proprio del minolo*.) See *Extensor digiti minimi proprius*.

M. exten'sor digito'rum communis manus. (*F. épicondilo-sus-phalangettien commun*, Chaussier; *I. extensore comune delle dita della mano*.) See *Extensor digitorum communis*.

M. exten'sor digito'rum pe'dis brevis. (*F. calcaneo-sus-phalangettien commun*, Chaussier; *I. extensore minore delle dita del piede*.) See *Extensor digitorum pedis brevis*.

M. exten'sor digito'rum pe'dis longus. Soemmering. (*F. péronéo-sus-phalangettien commun*, Chaussier; *I. lungo extensore comune delle dita del piede*; *S. extensor largo comun de los dedos*.) See *Extensor digitorum pedis longus*.

M. exten'sor hallucis longus. (*L. longus*, long. *S. extensor proprio del dedo gordo*.) Same as *Extensor hallucis proprius*.

M. exten'sor indicis ma'jor. (*L. index*, the forefinger; *major*, greater.) A synonym of *Extensor secundi internodii pollicis*.

M. exten'sor indicis proprius. (*L. proprius*, one's own. *F. cubito-sus-phalangettien de l'index*, Chaussier; *I. extensore proprio dell'indice*; *S. extensor proprio del indice*.) See *Extensor indicis*.

M. exten'sor metacarpi radialis longus. (*L. extendo*, to stretch out; *metacarpus*; *radial*; *L. longus*, long.) A muscle of birds lying on the anterior edge of the forearm, and attached to the manus.

M. exten'sor pollicis brevis. (*L.*

pollex, the great toe; *brevis*, short. *F. cubito-sus-phalangettien du pouce*, Chaussier; *I. extensore breve del pollice*; *S. extensor corto del pulgar*.) Same as *Extensor primi internodii pollicis*.

M. exten'sor pollicis indicis'que. (*L. extendo*, to stretch out; *pollex*, the thumb; *index*, the first finger; *que*, and.) The *M. interosseus volaris pollicis* when, as sometimes happens, it receives an accessory slip from the first dorsal interosseous muscle and from the flexor pollicis brevis.

M. exten'sor pollicis longus. (*L. pollex*; *longus*, long. *F. cubito-sus-phalangettien du pouce*, Chaussier; *I. lungo extensore del pollice*; *S. extensor largo del pulgar*.) Same as *Extensor secundi internodii pollicis*.

M. exten'sor pollicis ma'jor. (*L. major*, greater.) The *Extensor secundi internodii pollicis*.

M. exten'sor pollicis mi'nor. (*L. minor*, less.) Same as *Extensor primi internodii pollicis*.

M. exten'sor proprius dig'iti me'dii. (*L. extendo*, to stretch out; *proprius*, one's own; *digitus*, a finger; *medius*, middle.) An occasional muscle, described by Gruby, arising in the forearm from the ulna and the interosseous membrane, or in the neighbourhood of the wrist, and inserted into the fifth digit.

M. exten'sor proprius hal'lucis. (*F. péronéo-sus-phalangettien du pouce*, Chaussier; *I. extensore proprio del pollice*; *S. extensor proprio del dedo gordo*.) See *Extensor hallucis proprius*.

M. exten'sor quad'iceps. See *Quadriceps extensor cru'ris*.

M. exten'sor quarti dig'iti. (*L. extendo*, to stretch out; *quartus*, fourth; *digitus*, a finger.) A muscle of quadrupeds arising from the external condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the distal phalanx of the fourth digit.

M. exten'sor quinti dig'iti. (*L. extendo*; *quintus*, fifth; *digitus*.) A muscle of quadrupeds arising from the external condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the metacarpal bone and the proximal phalanx of the fifth digit.

M. exten'sor triceps antibrachii. (*L. extendo*, to stretch out; *antibrachium*.) Same as *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

M. exten'sor triceps cru'ris. (*L. extendo*; *triceps*, three-headed.) A synonym of the *Quadriceps extensor cru'ris*.

M. exten'sor triceps pe'dis. (*L. extendo*, to stretch out; *triceps*; *pes*, the foot. *G. dreiköpfiger Wadenmuskel*.) Term applied to the combined *Gastrocnemius* and *Soleus* muscles.

M. exter'nus au'ris Duver'nii. (*L. externus*, that is outside; *auris*, the ear; *Duvernoy*, a French anatomist.) The *Malleus*, muscle of, anterior.

M. Fallo'pii. (*L. Fallopius*, an Italian anatomist.) Term applied by Sylvius to the *Pyramidalis abdominis*.

M. fascia'lis. (*L. fascia*, a band.) The *Tensor vaginæ femoris*.

Also, the *Sartorius*.

M. femor'eus. (*L. femur*, the thigh.) The combined *Vastus internus* and *Cruræus*.

M. fem'oris membrano'sus. (*L. femur*; *membrana*, a thin skin.) The *Tensor vaginæ femoris*.

M. flex'or access'o'rius. (*L. muscolo*

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accessorio del lungo flessore; S. accessorio del flexor largo.) See *Flexor accessorius*.

M. flex'or antibrachii radialis. (*Antibrachium; radius*, the bone of that name.) A synonym of the *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

M. flex'or carpi radialis. (F. *épitrochleo-metacarpien*, Chaussier; I. *grande palmar, radiale interno; S. palmar mayor.*) See *Flexor carpi radialis*.

M. flex'or carpi ulna'ris. (F. *cubito-carpien*, Chaussier; *muscle satellite de l'artère ulnar*, Cruveilhier; I. *ulnare interno; S. cubital anterior.*) See *Flexor carpi ulnaris*.

M. flex'or digiti minimi ma'nus bre'vis. (I. *corto flessore del mignolo; S. flexor corto del dedo pequeño, or unci-falangico.*) See *Flexor digiti minimi manus brevis*.

M. flex'or digiti minimi pe'dis bre'vis. (I. *corto flessore del piccolo dita; S. flexor corto del dedo pequeño.*) See *Flexor digiti minimi pedis brevis*.

M. flex'or digito'rum ma'nus communis profun'dus. (L. *communis*, common. I. *flessore profondo delle dita; S. flexor profundo de los dedos.*) See *Flexor digitorum manus profundus*.

M. flex'or digito'rum ma'nus communis subli'mis. (L. *communis*. I. *flessore superficiale delle dita; S. flexor superficial de los dedos.*) See *Flexor digitorum manus sublimis*.

M. flex'or digito'rum pe'dis bre'vis. (I. *corto flessore comune delle dita; S. flexor corto comun de los dedos.*) See *Flexor digitorum pedis brevis*.

M. flex'or digito'rum pe'dis communis long'us. (L. *communis*, common. S. *flexor largo comun de los dedos.*) See *Flexor digitorum pedis longus*.

M. flex'or digito'rum pe'dis long'us. (S. *flexor largo comun de los dedos.*) See *Flexor digitorum pedis longus*.

M. flex'or digito'rum profun'dus. (I. *muscolo flessore profondo delle dita; S. flexor profundo de los dedos.*) See *Flexor digitorum manus profundus*.

M. flex'or digito'rum subli'mis. (I. *muscolo flessore superficiale delle dita; S. flexor superficial de los dedos.*) The *Flexor digitorum manus sublimis*.

M. flex'or hall'ucis bre'vis. (I. *muscolo corto flessore dell' alluce; S. musculo flexor corto del dedo gordo.*) The *Flexor hallucis brevis*.

M. flex'or hall'ucis long'us. (I. *muscolo lungo flessore dell' alluce; S. flexor largo propio del dedo gordo.*) The *Flexor hallucis longus*.

M. flex'or pollicis bre'vis. (S. *flexor corto del pulgar.*) See *Flexor pollicis manus brevis*.

M. flex'or pollicis long'us. (S. *flexor largo del pulgar.*) See *Flexor pollicis manus longus*.

M. Fo'lii. The *Laxator tympani major*.

M. fronta'lis. (F. *frontal; I. muscolo frontale; S. musculo frontal.*) See *Frontal muscle*.

M. Gasse'rii. (Gasser, Johann Laurentius.) The *Laxator tympani minor*, now known as the *Ligamentum mallei externum*.

M. gastrocnemius latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A synonym of the outer head of the *Gastrocnemius*.

M. gastrocnemius media'lis. (L.

medialis, middle.) A synonym of the inner head of the *Gastrocnemius*.

M. gemellus infe'rior. (I. *gemello inferiore; S. gemino inferior.*) See *Gemellus inferior*.

M. gemellus supe'rior. (I. *gemello superiore; S. gemino superior.*) See *Gemellus superior*.

M. geni'o-epiglott'icus. (Γένειον, the chin; ἐπιγλωττίς, the valve which covers the larynx.) Those fibres of the *genio-glossus* which are attached to the inferior extremity of the epiglottis.

M. geni'o-hyoideus. (I. *genio-ioideo; S. genio-hioido.*) See *Genio-hyoid*.

M. geni'o-hyoideus supe'rior. (L. *superior*, above.) Those fasciculi of the transverse muscular stratum of the *genio-hyoid* which are behind the rest, and arise from the small cornu of the hyoid bone.

M. gle'no-radia'lis. (Γλήνη, a shallow cavity; L. *radius*, the bone of that name.) A synonym of the long head of the *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

M. gle'no-ulna'ris. (Γλήνη; L. *ulna*; from Gr. ὠλήνη, the forearm and elbow.) One of the four muscles into which Krause divides the *biceps flexor cubiti*, the others being the *M. coraco-ulnaris*, the *M. coraco-radialis*, and *M. gleno-radialis*.

M. glos'so-epiglott'icus. (Γλώσσα, the tongue; ἐπιγλωττίς, the valve which covers the larynx.) Same as *M. geni'o-epiglotticus*.

M. glute'us maxim'us. (I. *grande gluteo; S. gluteo mayor.*) See *Gluteus maximus*.

M. glute'us me'dius. (I. *medio gluteo; S. gluteo mediano.*) See *Gluteus medius*.

M. glute'us min'im'us. (I. *piccolo gluteo; S. gluteo menor.*) See *Gluteus minimus*.

M. glute'us quar'tus. An exceptional and abnormal muscle in man. It exists in various mammals. See *Gluteus quartus*.

M. grac'ilis. (I. *retto interno; S. recto interno.*) See *Gracilis*.

M. grac'ilimus oculi. (L. *gracilis*, slender; *oculus*, the eye.) Albin's term for a thin muscular slip arising near the superior oblique muscle of the eye and inserted into its synovial sheath.

M. hel'icis ma'jor. (I. *grande muscolo dell' elice; S. musculo mayor del helix.*) See *Helicis major*.

M. hel'icis mi'nor. (I. *piccolo muscolo dell' elice; S. musculo menor del helix.*) See *Helicis minor*.

M. hipp'icus. (ἵππικός, of horsemen. G. *Reitermuskel*.) Term employed by Meckel for the *Tibialis anticus*, either because it adducts the foot and assists in placing it in its position in the stirrup, or because when exerted it directs the movements of the horse. (Hyrtl.)

M. Horne'ri. (Horner, William Edmonds.) The *Tensor tarsi*.

M. hu'milis. (L. *humilis*, low. G. *Demuthsmuskel*.) Term applied by Casserius to the *Rectus inferior* muscle of the eye.

M. hyoglos'sus. (I. *io-glosso; S. hio-gloso.*) See *Hyoglossus*.

M. immer'sus. (L. *immergo*, to dip.) Term applied by Riolanus to the *Subscapularis*, because it is so deeply placed.

M. impar pharyn'gis. (L. *impar*, unequal; *pharynx*, the gullet.) The *Azygos pharyngis*.

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M. incisi'vus. (L. *incido*, to cut.) Name applied by Santorini to the *Levator labii superioris*.

The term is also applied to a strip of muscular fibre arising from the alveolar arch of the upper and lower jaws, near the lateral incisor tooth, and inserted at the angles of the mouth.

M. inciso'rius. (L. *incido*, I. *elevator* *comune* *profundo*.) A synonym of the *Levator labii superioris*.

M. incisu'ræ auric'ulæ. (L. *incisura*, a notch; *auricula*, the outer ear.) The *Intertragicus*.

M. incisu'ræ majo'ris auric'ulæ. (L. *incisura*; *major*, greater; *auricula*.) The *Intertragicus*.

M. incisu'ræ Santorini. (L. *incisura*; Santorini.) The *Intertragicus*.

M. indignabun'dus. (L. *indignabundus*, enraged.) Term applied by Riolanus to the *Rectus externus*.

M. interos'seus vola'ris pollicis. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *vola*, the palm; *pollex*, the thumb.) Term applied to that portion of the flexor pollicis brevis which arises from the first and second metacarpal bones.

M. interos'seus vola'ris primus. (L. *inter*; *os*; *vola*; *primus*, first.) The first palmar interosseous muscle. Henle's term for a muscle often overlooked which has a constant origin from the upper half of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, and frequently receives a second head from the tendinous arches of the musculus interosseus dorsalis, and a third from the base or lateral border of the upper part of the second metacarpal bone.

M. iracun'diæ. (L. *iracundia*, wrath.) Term applied by Molinetti to the *Rectus externus*.

M. is'chio-bulbo'sus. The *Ischio-bulbar* muscle or *Transversus perinei profundus*.

M. keratocrico'i'deus. See *Keratocricoid* muscle.

M. la'bii pro'prius. (L. *labium*, the lip; *proprius*, one's own. G. *Saugmuskel*.) Scattered muscular fibres in both lips, but especially in the lower lip, which run obliquely from the deep layer of the corium to the mucous membrane. They are especially developed in sucking children.

M. lacrima'lis poste'rior. (L. *lacrima*, a tear; *posterior*, that is behind.) The *Tensor tarsi*, or muscle of Horner.

M. lætiti'æ. (L. *lætitia*, gladness.) Term applied by Isenflamm to the *Rectus internus*, because it is the muscle used in each eye when the bottom of the glass is inspected after drinking, and therefore in states of hilarity.

M. laryn'go-pharyng'eus. (Αάρυξ, the upper part of the windpipe; φάρυγξ, the throat.) The *Constrictor pharyngis inferior*.

M. latis'simus dor'si. (L. *musculo grande dorsale*; S. *musculo gran dorsal*.) See *Latissimus dorsi*.

M. leva'tor an'guli or'is. (F. *petit sus-maxillo-labial*, Chaussier; I. *canino*.) The *Levator anguli oris*.

M. leva'tor bul'bi, Ecker. (F. *fronto-pterygoidien*, Dugés.) A muscle of Amphibia and other Vertebrata which arises from the posterior part of the upper wall of the orbit and runs under the eye to the upper border of the superior maxillary bone.

M. leva'tor la'bii superio'ris alæ'que na'si. (F. *grand sus-maxillo-labial*,

Chaussier; I. *muscolo elevatore comune superficiale dell' ala del naso, elevatore comune della pinna del naso e del labbro superiore*.) The *Levator labii superioris alæque nasi*.

M. leva'tor la'bii superio'ris pro'prius. (F. *moyen sus-maxillo-labial*, Chaussier; I. *muscolo elevatore comune profondo, elevatore proprio del labbio superiore*.) The *Levator labii superioris proprius*.

M. leva'tor men'ti. (F. *la houppie du menton*, Boyer; I. *elevatore del mento*.) The *Levator labii inferioris*.

M. leva'tor scap'ulæ ma'jor. (L. *levator*, a raiser; *scapula*, the blade-bone; *major*, greater.) A muscle of quadrupeds arising from the base of the skull, and inserted into the metacromion.

M. liv'idus. (L. *lividus*, bluish. G. *blaue Maîslein*.) The *Pectineus* muscle, because in an early stage of decomposition it becomes stained by the proximity of the femoral vein.

M. longi'ssimi ten'dinis. (L. *longus*, long; *tendon*.) The *Plantaris*.

M. mal'lei exter'nus. (L. *malleus*, a hammer; *externus*, outward.) The *Laxator tympani minor*, now called *Ligamentum mallei externum*.

M. mal'lei inter'nus. (L. *malleus*; *internus*, within.) The *Tensor tympani*.

M. manducato'rius. (L. *manduco*, to chew.) The *Masseter* muscle.

M. mas'seter inter'nus. (L. *internus*, internal. S. *pterygoideo interno*.) The *Pterygoideus internus*.

M. mastoi'deus. The *Sterno-eleido mastoid*.

M. mastoi'deus col'li. (*Mastoid* process; L. *collum*, the neck.) The *Sterno-mastoides*.

M. mastoi'deus latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Trachelomastoid*.

M. mastoi'deus posti'cus. (L. *posticus*, that is behind.) A name for the *Splenius capitis*.

M. max'imé flexo'rius antibra'chii. (L. *maxime*, in the highest degree; *flexus*, part of *flecto*, to bend.) The *Supinator radii longus*.

M. membrano'sus. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin.) The *Tensor vaginæ femoris*.

M. mendican'tium. (L. *mendico*, to beg.) The *Supinator longus*. See *M. prodigus*.

M. mensa'lis. (L. *mensalis*, belonging to a table. G. *Tischmuskel*.) A Latinised form of Gr. τετραπύζα, a four-legged table. The *Trapezius* muscle.

M. menta'lis. (L. *mentum*, the chin.) The *Levator labii superioris proprius*.

M. metacar'peus. The *Abductor minimi digiti*.

M. mo'la-mola'ris. (L. *mola*, a mill; *molaris*, belonging to a mill.) A synonym used by Schreger for the *Buccinator*.

M. Mülle'rii. Same as *Müller's* muscle.

M. multifi'dus. The *Multifidus spineæ*.

M. myrti'formis. (L. *myrtum*, the myrtle-berry; *forma*, resemblance.) A name given to the *Compressor naris*.

M. nasa'lis la'bii superio'ris. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *Naso-labialis*.

M. nauticus. (L. *nauticus*, belonging to sailors.) Term applied by Spigelius to the *Tibialis posticus*, because it is used by sailors in climbing the mast.

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M. obliquus inferior longissimus. (L. inferior, lower; superi. longus, long.) The *Obliquus inferior oculi*.

M. obliquus superior brevisissimus. (L. superus, that is above; sup. brevis, short.) The *Superior oblique muscle of the eye*.

M. opisthothenar. (ὀπισθεν, behind; θέναν, the palm. G. hinterer Fleischbauch.) Term applied by Sömmering to the united bellies of the sacro-lumbalis and longissimus dorsi.

M. opticus. Term applied by Zenker to the *M. retractor bulbi*.

M. orbicularis orbitæ. (L. orbicularis, circular; orbita, the orbit.) Hyrtl's term for the external portion of the *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

M. orbitalis. (L. orbita, the orbit.) A synonym of *Müller's muscle, eyelid*.

M. osculatus. (L. osculo, to kiss.) Term applied by Leber to the *Orbicularis oris*.

M. ossis metacarpi digiti quinti. (L. os, a bone; metacarpus; L. digitus, a finger; quintus, fifth.) The *Opponens minimi digiti*.

M. patheticus. (L. patheticus, affecting.) The *Obliquus oculi superior*.

M. patientiæ. (L. patientia, the quality of enduring.) The *Levator scapulae*, because its action serves as a sign of resignation.

M. pauper. (L. pauper, a poor man.) Term applied by Leber to the *Rectus inferior oculi*.

M. penicillatus. (L. penicillum, a painter's brush.) A term for the *Levator labii inferioris*.

M. perforatus Casseri. (L. perforo, to bore through; Casserio, Giulio.) The *Coracobrachialis*.

M. peristaphylinus externus. (Πέρη, around; σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes; L. externus, external.) The *Tensor palati*.

M. phrenicus. (Φρήν, the midriff.) A term for the *Diaphragm*.

M. pisi-uncinatus. (L. pisum, a pea; uncinatus, hooked.) A pyramidal muscle, 1 cm. in breadth, extending between the pisiform bone and the unciform process of the uncinated bone.

M. pleuro-oesophageus. See *Pleuro-oesophageus*.

M. portio-arytenoidalis thyreoepiglottideus. (L. portio, a part; arytenoid cartilage; L. vocalis, relating to the voice.) A name given by Ludwig to the short muscular fibres of the thyreo-epiglottidean muscle attached in front to the vocal cord and behind to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage. They join the antero-posterior fibres of the internal portion of the thyro-arytenoid muscle.

M. præsternalis. (L. præ, in front of; sternum, the breast bone.) The same as *M. sternalis*.

M. prodigus. (L. prodigus, wasteful.) Term applied by Leber to the *Supinator longus*, because it rotates the arm into the position for receiving alms.

M. prostaticus. The *Sphincter urethrae prostaticus*, being the layer of muscular fibre of the prostatic urethra continuous posteriorly with the sphincter vesicæ.

M. pyramidalis. (L. pyramis, a pyramid.) A muscle arising from the lower edge of the optic sheath in Reptilia and Aves. It arches over the eyeball and optic nerve, and is inserted partly into the nictitatory membrane.

Also see *Pyramidalis abdominis* and *P. nasi*.

M. quadra'tus. (L. quadratus, square.) A muscle of Reptilia and Aves arising from the upper border of the optic sheath and inserted into the tendon of the nictitating membrane.

M. quadra'tus antibrachii. (*Antibrachium*.) The *Pronator quadratus*.

M. radialis internus. Sömmering. A synonym of the *Flexor carpi radialis*.

M. rectus sterni. (L. rectus, straight; sternum, the breast bone.) Same as *M. sternalis*.

M. rectus thoracicus. (L. rectus, straight; thorax, the chest.) Same as *M. sternalis*.

M. religiosus. (L. religiosus, devout.) The superior rectus of the eye.

M. reserator. (L. resero, to open.) The *Supinator longus*. See *M. prodigus*.

M. retractor bulbi. (L. retractus, part. of retraho, to draw back.) Same as *Choanoid muscle*.

M. retractor uteri. (L. retractus, part. of retraho, to draw back.) Same as *Muscle, Luschka's*.

M. rhomboideus. (*Rhomboid*.) The *Anomalus musculus*.

M. Riola'ni. The *Ciliary muscle of Riolanus*.

M. risorius. (L. risor, a laugh.) See *M. risorius Santorini*.

M. risorius Santorini. (L. rideo, to laugh; Santorini.) The upper portion of the *Platysma myoides*. It arises in the fascia over the masseter muscle, and, passing horizontally forwards, is inserted into the angle of the mouth, joining with the fibres of the depressor anguli oris. It is placed superficially to the platysma, and is broadest at its outer extremity.

M. sac'ci lacrima'lis. (L. saccus, a bag, lacrima, a tear.) The *Tensor tarsi*.

M. scandularius. (L. scandularius, one who puts shingle on a roof; from scando, to climb. F. le couvreur; G. Dachdecker.) Term applied by Winslow to the *Transversus pedis*, because it renders the sole of the foot hollow like a tile.

M. sedem attol'ens. (L. sedes, a seat, the fundament; attollo, to raise.) The term given by Vesalius to the *Levator ani*.

M. singularis colli. (L. singularis, alone, extraordinary; collum, the neck.) A muscle described by Sandifort, probably one of the *Intertransversales longi*.

M. singularis splenii accessorius. (L. singularis; splen, the spleen; accessus, an approach.) An accessory slip of the splenius capitis.

M. sphe'no-salpin'go-staphyli'us. (*Sphenoid bone*; Gr. σάλπιγξ, a trumpet; σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.) A synonym of the *Tensor palati*.

M. sterna'lis. (L. sternum, breast bone.) A muscle which lies in front of the pectoralis major. It is occasionally unilateral. It is to be regarded as, in some cases, a prolongation of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, and in others as a part of the pectoralis major, and in others again, and most frequently, it arises from the sheath of the rectus abdominis, that is to say, from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, and extends to the upper ribs. It is most common in non-Caucasian races.

M. subcrura'lis genu. (L. genu, the knee.) The *Subcruræus*.

M. subcutaneus. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) A term for the *Platysma myoides*.

M. subscapularis. See *Subscapularis*.

M. succenturiatus. (L. *succenturio*, to put in the place of another.) A term for the *Pyramidalis abdominis*.

M. succenturiatus recti. (L. *succenturio*; *rectus*, straight.) Term applied by Sylvius to the *Pyramidalis abdominis*.

M. succingeus. (L. *succingo*, to gird below.) A term for the *Diaphragm*.

M. superbus. (L. *superbus*, proud.) The superior rectus of the eye.

M. supercilii. (L. *supercilium*, the eyebrow.) A name of the *Corrugator supercilii*.

M. supinator. The *Supinator brevis*.

M. supraclavicularis. (L. *supra*, above; *clavicle*.) A muscle described by Luschka in the lower part of the neck which acts as a tensor of the superficial cervical fascia.

M. suræ. (L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.) The combined gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

M. sustentator tunicæ mucosæ. (L. *sustineo*, to sustain; *tunica*, a coating; *mucus*, phlegm.) A name given by Kohlrusch to the *M. corrugator cutis ani*.

M. sutorius. (L. *sutor*, a shoemaker.) The *Sartorius*.

M. teres antibrachii. (L. *teres*, round; *antibrachium*.) A synonym of the *Pronator radii teres*.

M. testicondus. (L. *testis*, the testicle; *condo*, to hide.) A name for the *Cremaster*.

M. testis. (L. *testis*, a witness.) Term applied by Hunter to the *Cremaster*.

M. thoracis. (L. *thorax*, the chest.) Same as *M. sternalis*.

M. tubæ novæ. (L. *tuba*, a tube; *novus*, new.) The *Tensor palati*.

M. tubæ novæ Valsalvæ. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet; *novus*, new; *Valsalva*, an Italian anatomist.) The *Tensor palati*.

M. urethralis. See *Urethral muscle*.

M. uvulæ. A term for the *Azygos uvula*.

M. Varolii. (*Varolius*.) The *Stapedius*.

M. vocalis. (L. *vocalis*, belonging to the voice.) The *Thyro-arytænoideus internus*.

Musculus. A German chemist of the present time.

M.'s test for ure'a. (G. *Musculus*, *Reagens auf Harnstoff*.) Test papers coloured with turmeric are charged with some urine ferment; when placed in a neutral solution containing urea ammonium carbonate is formed, which changes the paper brown.

Mus'cus. (L. *muscus*, moss. F. *mousse*; I. *musco*; G. *Moose*.) The plant commonly named *Moss*.

M. aca'ciæ. (L. *acacia*, the tree of that name.) The *Evernia prunastri*.

M. arboreus. (L. *arboreus*, pertaining to a tree. G. *weisses Lungenmoos*.) The *Evernia prunastri*, Ach.

Also, an ancient name for *Usnea barbata*.

M. camuta'lis. (F. *lichen apthéuse*.) A name for the *Peltigera aphthosa*. (Mayne.)

M. cani'us. (L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog.) The *Peltigera canina*.

M. catharticus. (Καθαρτικός, purgative.) A term for the *Lycopodium selago*. It sometimes acts as a narcotic acrid poison.

Also (I. *musco catartico*), Borrich's term for the *Cetraria islandica*.

M. clava'tus. (L. *clava*, a club.) The *Lycopodium clavatum*.

M. coccif'erus. The *Cladonia coccifera*.

M. coralli'nus. The *Alsidium helminthocorton*.

Also, the *Corallina officinalis*.

M. cran'ii huma'ni. (Κρανιον, a skull; L. *humanus*, human. G. *Hirnschädelmoss*.) The *Imbricaria saxatilis*.

M. erect'us. (L. *erectus*, upright.) The *Lycopodium selago*, or upright club-moss.

M. helminthocorton. The *Alsidium helminthocorton*.

M. islan'dicus. The *Cetraria islandica*.

M. mari'nus. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The *Alsidium helminthocorton* was probably the plant described under this name by Pliny.

M. marit'imus. (L. *maritimus*, bordering on the sea. I. *musco di mare*.) The *Alsidium helminthocorton*.

M. pulmona'rius. (L. *pulmonarius*, belonging to the lungs.) The *Cetraria islandica*.

M. pulmona'rius querc'i'nus. (L. *pulmonarius*, belonging to the lungs; *quercinus*, of the oak.) The *Sticta pulmonacea*.

M. pyxid'atus. The *Cladonia pyxidata*.

M. pyxoi'des terres'tris. (Πυξίς, a box; εἶδος, form; L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) The *Cladonia pyxidata*.

M. squamo'sus terres'tris. (L. *squamosus*, covered with scales; *terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) A name for a species of *Lycopodium*.

M. terres'tris. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) A synonym of *Lycopodium clavatum*.

M. villo'sus. (L. *villosus*, shaggy.) A term by Bilsius for the mucous lining of the stomach and intestines.

Musen'na. (F. *musena*, *moucenna*; S. *musenarinde*.) The bark of a plant indigenous to Abyssinia, by Brogniart referred to the *Albizzia anthelmintica*, Coudon; but by Martius to the *Rottlera Schimperi*, Hochstetter. It is devoid of smell, but has a sickly sweetish taste. In doses of 50 to 60 grammes it is said to be a good anthelmintic, but this is doubtful.

M. bark. See chief heading.

Musen'nin. (F. *musénine*, *mouccennine*; I. *musennina*.) A substance obtained by Thiel from *Musenenna*, perhaps the same as *Saponin*.

Musé'um. (L. *museum*; from Gr. μουσεῖον, the temple of the Muses; from Μοῦσα, the goddess of song. F. *musée*; I. *musco*; S. *musco*; G. *Museum*.) A place in which are collected for preservation and instruction objects of science, literature, and art.

Museux. A French surgeon of the eighteenth century.

M.'s for'ceps. Forceps which have two rings intended to keep them closed, and the branches of which possess four hooks and cross at their extremities.

Mush. (G. *Mus*, pap.) Porridge made of the flour of maize.

Mush'room. (Mid. E. *muscheron*; Old F. *moucheron*, *mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss. I. *fungo*; S. *seta*; G. *Erdschwamm*.) The plants of the Order *Fungi*, especially applied to the *Agaricus campestris*. Some are poisonous; many are esculent. The edible mushrooms are perhaps not always easy of digestion, but they are nutritive. According to Payen, dried mush-

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rooms contain nitrogenous matter, with a trace of sulphur, 4·68 parts, fat 3·39, cellulose, dextrin, and sugar 3·46, salts, including a considerable quantity of potash, 46, and water 91·01 parts in 100.

M., com'mon. The *Agaricus campestris*.

M., goat's beard. The *Clavaria coraloides*.

M., hedge'hog. The *Hydnum erinaceum*.

M., poi'soning. (F. *empoisonnement par les champignons*; G. *Pilzvergiftung*.) The term applied to poisoning by various kinds of Fungi. Some, as the *Amanita muscaria* and the *Agaricus phalloides*, are at all times very poisonous; others, as the common mushroom and the morel, have produced serious symptoms, probably from some agent developed during their decomposition. The different poisonous species produce different symptoms, some act as irritants, others as narcotics. The poisonous principles are not well known, with the exception of that of the *Amanita muscaria*, which is an alkaloid called *Muscarin*.

M., scar'let. The *Cynomorium coccineum*.

M. sug'ar. Same as *Mannite*.

Mus'ia pat'træ. (F. *moza*; G. *Brenn-cylinder, Brennkegel*.) A term for the *Mora*.

Mus'ic. (Mid. E. *music*; F. *musique*; L. *musica*; Gr. *μουσική*, an art over which the Muses presided, especially lyric poetry sung to music.) That science and art which deals with harmonical sounds produced either by the human voice or by instruments. Music has been employed in the treatment of hypochondria and mental alienation, and recently in convalescence generally.

Mus'ical. (F. *musicale*; G. *musikalisch*.) Relating to *Musie*.

M. bru'it. See *Bruit, musical*.

M. mur'mur. See *Murmur, musical*.

M. scale. The series of successive sounds contained in an octave. Europeans admit three scales, the chromatic, diatonic, and harmonic.

Mus'ician. (F. *musicien*; I. *musicante, musico*; S. *musico*; G. *Musiker*.) One who practises the art of *Musie*.

M.'s cramp. An affection nearly allied to *Scriveren's palsy*.

Musico-ma'nia. (L. *musica, music*; *mania, madness*. F. *musico-manie*; G. *Musiko-manie*.) A species of *Melancholia*, characterised by an extreme fondness for music.

Musk. (F. *musc*; L. *muscus*; Pers. *musk, misk*; Sansc. *mushka*, a testicle. I. *muschio*; S. *musco*; G. *Bisam*.) The substance *Moschus*, B. Ph.

M., artifi'cial. A resinous substance obtained by gradually dropping nitric acid on rectified oil of amber.

M., Assam'. A small and inferior kind of musk.

M. bag. The follicle which contains the musk; it is egg-shaped, about 2 inches long, 1·5 broad, and 5 deep; the upper surface is smooth and flattish; the lower convex, with a double central aperture, and covered with stiff, greyish hairs, pressed together, and concentrically arranged round the aperture. The lining membrane has an external fibrous coat, a middle coat pearly and soft, and an inner coat thin and silvery-white on the outside and brownish yellow on the inside; the inner coat is arranged in depressions, each containing two or more musk-secreting glands; the contents amount to 100 to 150 grains.

M., Bucha'rian. A small and inferior kind of musk.

M., Cab'ardine. A faint, less aromatic variety of *M., Russian*.

M. cher'vil. The *Cherophyllum aromaticum*.

M., Chi'nese. Large-grained, dark, and strong-scented musk, contained in roundish *M. bags*, having the outer hairs cut short, and of a yellowish brown or greyish colour.

M. cranes'bill. The *Geranium moschatum*.

M. deer. The animals of the Family *Moschidæ*; especially the *Moschus moschiferus*.

M. gera'nium. Same as *M. cranesbill*.

M.-grape flower. The *Muscari ambrosiaceum*.

M. mal'low. The *Abelmoschus moschatus*.

Also the *Malva moschata*.

M.-mel'on. (F. *concombre melon*.) The *Cucumis melo*.

M. mil'foil. The *Achillea moschata*.

M. root. (G. *Moschuswurzel*.) A synonym of *Sumbul*.

M. root, Per'sian. Same as *Sumbul*.

M., Rus'sian. Light yellowish-brown, faint-smelling, small-grained musk contained in longish *M. bags*.

M.-scented truff'le. The *Tuber moschatum*.

M.-seed. The seeds of the *Abelmoschus moschatus*.

M., Sibe'rian. Same as *M., Russian*.

M., Thibet'. Same as *M., Chinese*.

M., tincture of. See *Tinctura moschi*.

M., Ton'quin. Same as *M., Chinese*.

M., vege'table. (F. *musc vegetal*.) A mixture of the essences of *Adoxa moschatellina*, *Malva moschata*, and *Mimulus moschatus*, employed in ataxic and adynamic conditions.

M. wood. (F. *narcaphthe*.) The name of a bark obtained from Syria, and supposed to be the product of the liquid storax tree. It has an agreeable balsamic smell.

Mus'kau. Prussia. A mineral water from two sources, one used for bathing, the other for drinking; the latter contains sodium sulphate 527 grain, calcium sulphate 3·535, magnesium sulphate 659, manganese sulphate 055, iron sulphate 1·526, and iron carbonate 1·3858 grains in sixteen ounces. Used in diseases of the female genital organs.

Mu'so-ma'nia. (L. *musica, music*; *mania, madness*. F. *muso-manie*; G. *muso-manie*.) A term applied by Sauvage to the variety of tarantism in which the patients were music-mad.

Mus'quash root. The root of *Cicuta maculata*.

Musqui'to. See *Mosquito*.

Mussa'nda. (Ceylon.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

M. ægyp'tiaca. Lam. The *M. luteola*.

M. Land'ii. Lam. Hab. Mauritius. Bark an aromatic astringent, used as quinine.

M. lu'teola. Delile. (L. *luteolus*, yellowish.) Hab. Arabia. Roots used in snake-bites.

Mus'sel. (Sax. *muxel, muscle*; L. *musculus*, a small mouse, a sea-mussel. F. *moûle*; I. *nicchio*; S. *almorjo*; G. *Muschel*.) The bivalve shell-fish of the Genus *Mytilus*. Also sometimes spelled *Muscle*.

M., com'mon. The *Mytilus edulis*.

M., ed'ible. (Low L. *edibilis*, eatable; from L. *edo*, to eat. F. *muscle commun*; G. *essbare* or *gemeine Miesmuschel*.) The *Mytilus*

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edulis. It is much used as food. According to Payen, mussels contain nitrogenous matter 11.72 parts, fatty matter 2.42, salts 2.73, non-nitrogenous matter and loss 7.39, and water 75.74 parts in 100.

M., pearl. (*F. moule-margaritifère*.) The *Mytilus margaritifera*.

M. poisoning. (*G. Muschelgiftung*.) Under certain circumstances common mussels, usually wholesome, appear to generate a poison which is capable of producing violent irritation of the stomach and bowels, indicated by vomiting and purging, with a scarlet exanthem of the skin, visual disturbances, and general paralysis, which may prove fatal. Similar symptoms have been occasionally observed in the oyster, in the cockle, and in Anomia. The poisonous agent is probably a ptomaine, named *Mytilotoxin*, which resembles curara in its action, and is present in the liver of the animals living in stagnant water. It is destroyed by boiling the animals in a solution of sodium carbonate. Poisoning by mussels is most common during the spawning time, from May to August.

Mus'selled. (*Mussel*.) A term used to express the poisonous symptoms which occasionally result from eating mussels. See *Mussel poisoning*.

Mussen'na. See *Muscna*.

Mussita'tion. (*L. mussitatio*; from *mussito*, to mutter. *F. mussitation*; *I. mussitatione*; *S. mussitacion*; *G. Murmeln*.) Muttering; a morbid symptom consisting in movement of the lips of the sick without the production of sound or of articulate sounds, or a muttering with a very low voice.

Mussur. The Hindostani term for the lentil, *Ervum lens*.

Must. (*Mid. E. must, most*; *Sax. must*; from *L. mustum*, new wine. *F. mout*; *G. Most*.) Juice of the grape newly expressed; by fermentation it becomes wine. According to König, must consists, on an average, of water 74.49 parts, nitrogenous matter .28, sugar 19.71, acid .64, other non-nitrogenous substances 4.48, and ash .4 parts in 100.

Musta'ceum. (*L. mustaceum*, a wedding cake.) A must cake, or laurel cake. A kind of wedding cake in use amongst the Romans. It was mixed with must and baked on bay leaves.

Mustache'. See *Moustache*.

Mustard. (*Mid. E. mustard, mostard*; *Old F. mostarde*; the condiment took its name, according to Littré, from *most* or vinegar with which the seeds were mixed. *F. moutarde*; *I. mostarda, senape*; *S. mostaza*; *G. Senf*.) The seeds of the plants *Brassica alba* and *B. nigra* when reduced to flour and deprived of their fixed oil by expression.

M., adulterations of. See under *Adulteration*.

M., bastard. The *Cleome viscosa*.

M., bastard tower. The *Arabis turrita*.

M., black. The *Brassica nigra*.

M., Bowyer's. The *Lepidium ruderale*.

M., clam'my. The *Polanisia graveolens*.

M., com'mon. The *Brassica nigra*.

M., Düs'seldorf. (*G. Düsseldorf'er Senf*.) A mixture of black and white mustard seed, sugar, cinnamon, and cloves, with vinegar.

M., English. (*G. Englischer Senf*.) This is composed of black and white mustard seed mixed with water.

M., es'sence of, White'head's. A preparation composed of oil of turpentine, camphor, and a little spirit of rosemary, to which a small quantity of flour of mustard is added. It is useful in rheumatism as an embrocation.

M., false. The *Polanisia graveolens*.

M., flour of. The powder obtained by grinding the seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *nigra*.

M., Frank'fort. Same as *M., Düsseldorf*, except that pimento is added.

M., French. (*G. Französischer Senf*.) A mixture composed chiefly of black mustard seed, with white wine, vinegar, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, onions, tarragon, garlic, or other condiments.

M., garlic. The *Sisymbrium alliaria*.

M., green. The *Lepidium sativum*.

M., hedge. The *Sisymbrium officinale*.

M., hedge, broad-leaved. The *Sisymbrium irio*.

M. leaves, Rig'ollot's. (*G. Senfpapier*.)

A French preparation, consisting of bibulous paper impregnated with mustard, used for the same purpose as blisters.

M., lin'im'ent of, com'pound. See *Linimentum sinapis compositum*.

M., mithridate. The *Thlaspi arvense*.

Also, the *Lepidium campestre*.

M., oil of, ether'eal. (*G. ätherisches Senföl*.) $C_4H_9S = CS.NC_2H_5$, Allyl-thiocarbimide. It can be prepared artificially by treating allyl-iodide with potassium thiocyanate. It is obtained by distillation from black mustard seed, from which the fat oil has been expressed. It does not pre-exist in the marc, but is the product of fermentation under the influence of a ferment named *Myrosin*; other products are glyucose and potassium sulphide. It is colourless or faintly yellow, and of pungent odour. It is soluble in 900 parts of water, but is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon bisulphide. Sp. gr. 1.0282 at 0° C. (32° F.) It boils at 150° C. (302° F.) See *Oleum sinapis*.

M., oil of, fixed. A yellowish oil, smelling slightly of mustard, obtained by pressure from mustard seed; it is not solidified by cold.

M., oil of, vol'a'tile. The *M., oil of, ethereal*.

M. pa'per. (*G. Senfpapier*.) The *Charta sinapis*.

M. plant, In'dian. The *Brassica juncea*.

M. plas'ter. (*G. Senfplaster, Senfteig*.) Same as *Cataplasma sinapis*.

M. poult'ice. See *Cataplasma sinapis*.

M., Rus'sian. The *Brassica juncea*.

M., Sarep'ta. (*G. Sareptasenf*.) The *Brassica juncea*.

M. seed, black. (*F. moutarde noir*; *G. schwarzer Senf*.) The fruit of *Brassica nigra*. See *Sinapis nigra semina*.

M. seed, brown. The fruit of *Brassica juncea*.

M. seed oil. (*F. huile de moutarde*; *G. fettes Senföl*.) A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Sinapis nigra*, *S. alba*, and *S. juncea*. Sp. gr. at 15.5° C. (59.9° F.), 0.914 to 0.920. It becomes solid at -16° C. to -18° C. (3-2° F. to -4°). It is a secondary product. Black mustard seed contains 15 to 25 per cent. of it, white mustard seed contains 25 to 35 per cent.

M. seed, white. (*F. moutarde blanc*; *G. weisser Senf*.) The fruit of *Brassica alba*. See *Sinapis alba semina*.

M. seed, yellow. Same as *M. seed, white*.

M., stink'ing hedge. (*F. alliaria*; *G.*

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Knoblauchloskraut, Ramschelwurz.) The *Sisymbrium alliaria*.

M. tower. The *Arabis hirsuta*.

M., treacle. The *Erysimum cheiranthoides*.

M. tree. The *Salvadora persica*; supposed to be the mustard tree of Holy Scripture.

M. whey. It is prepared by boiling half an ounce of bruised mustard seeds with a pint of milk until the latter is curdled. The mixture is then strained, and the clear fluid is used in dropsy.

M., wild. The *Brassica sinapistrum* and the *Raphanus raphanistrum*.

Mustard's mineral springs. United States of America, Virginia, Tazewell County. Sulphur waters.

Mustee. The child of a white and a mulatto parent.

Mustela. (L. *mustela*, a weasel.) A Genus of the Order *Carnivora*.

M. furo, Binn. The ferret; a domesticated variety of the polecat, *Putorius fœtidus*. See *Ferret*.

M. lu'tra, Linn. The *Lutra vulgaris*.

Mustelæ radix, Rumphius. (L. *radix*, a root.) The root of species of *Ophi-zoylon*.

Mustelæneus. (L. *mustela*, a weasel. G. *Wieselarm*.) A term given by Kraus to signify a weasel-arm, or a man with a short arm.

Mustus. Old term for the white calx, that is, fatness, grossness, or sediment, of urine.

Mutability. (L. *mutabilitas*, changeableness; from *muto*, to change. F. *mutabilité*.) Same as *Variability*.

Mutable. (L. *mutabilis*, changeable. G. *veränderlich*.) Variable.

Mutacis'mus. (Μυτακισμός, fondness for the letter μ.) F. *mutacisme*; S. *musatismo*.) A variety of difficult utterance, consisting in the inability to enunciate properly the labial consonants, as *b*, *p*, and *m*; leading to their frequent repetition or the substitution of other letters for them.

Also, the substitution of *m* for other letters in speaking.

Also, a synonym of *Mutitas voluntaria*.

Mute. (Mid. E. *muēt*; F. *muēt*; L. *mutus*, dumb. I. *muto*; S. *mudo*; G. *stumm*.) Dumb; applied to one who is incapable of speaking.

M. consonants. See *Consonants, mute*.

Muteo'sis. (L. *mutus*, dumb. F. *mu-téose*.) A term applied to every phenomenon of expression, voluntary and involuntary, which impresses the sight or touch. Also, a description of the various silent actions, such as are included in the gestures and the physiognomy.

Muticus. (L. *muticus*, for *mutilis*, curtailed. F. *mutique*; I. *mutico*; S. *mutico*; G. *unbewehrt, grannenlos, dornenlos, unbewaffnet, wehrlos*.) Without the arista or awn; without points or prickles; beardless.

Mutilate. (L. *mutilo*, to maim; from *mutilis*, maimed; akin to Gr. μύτιλος and μύτιλος, docked. F. *mutiler*; I. *mutilare*; S. *mutilar*; G. *verstümmeln*.) To maim; to cut off an essential part of the body.

Mutilated. (L. *mutilatus*, part of *mutilo*, to maim. F. *mutilé*; G. *verstümmelt*.) Maimed. Applied by Kirby to the elytra of insects when they are short and have the appearance of having been cut, as those of the *Acrydium*.

Mutila'tion. (F. *mutilation*; from L. *mutilatio*; from *mutilo*, to maim. I. *mutilazione*; S. *mutilacion*; G. *Verstümmelung*.) The act of effecting, or the condition of the part which remains after, the loss or excision of a member, or part of a member, or of an organ or appendage of an organ of the body.

Also, the act of removing or crushing some part, as in *Craniotomy*.

M., eth'nic. (ἔθνικός, national.) The distortion, or maiming, or other physical alteration of the body or a part, to which certain races subject themselves under the influence of mystical or religious ideas, or of feelings of vanity. They have been divided into: *Mutilations of the skin*, including painting and staining of it, epilation, and tattooing in its several forms; *Mutilations of the face*, including the boring of holes through the nostrils, the lips, the ears, or other parts, and the introduction into them of jewels, or pieces of wood or bone, or heavy rings or bars of metal; *Mutilations of the head*, such as the various deformities produced by the pressure of boards and bandages and the trepanning of the skull of the infant, as practised in Africa and by some Polynesian races; *Mutilations of the trunk and limbs*, such as the removal of one or both breasts, the cutting off of a finger, and the distortion of the foot, as practised by the Chinese; *Mutilation of the teeth*, such as filing them to a point, removing some of them or boring holes through them; and *Mutilation of the genitals*, such as circumcision, infibulation, castration, and the cutting off of the whole of the male genitals.

Mutilla. A Genus of the Suborder *Aculeata*, Order *Hymenoptera*.

M. coccin'ea. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet.) Hab. North America. Sting said to produce serious symptoms.

Mutinus. (L. *Mutinus*, an appellation of Priapus; from *muto*, to move.) A term for the *Penis*.

Mutisia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. vicifolia. (L. *vicia*, a vetch; *folium*, leaf.) Hab. Brazil, Bolivia. Seeds used in phthisis; said to be a cardiac tonic.

Mutisiæ. A Tribe of the Suborder *Labiatifloræ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*, having a cylindrical or swollen style, with blunt or truncate arms convex on the outside, and having its upper part covered with fine hairs or absolutely free from them.

Mutism. (F. *mutisme*; from L. *mutus*, dumb. I. *mutezza*; S. *mudez*; G. *Stummheit*.) Dumbness; inability to produce articulate sounds. It may depend upon complete deafness, upon defect of the parts concerned in articulation, or upon abnormal mental condition.

M., deaf. See *Deaf-mutism*.

Mutitas. (L. *mutitas*; from *mutus*, dumb. F. *mutisme*; G. *Stummheit*.) Dumbness.

M. atonica. (ἄτονος, relaxed. F. *mutisme atonique*.) Dumbness from an affection of the nerves of the tongue.

M. organ'ica. (L. *organicus*; from Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument.) Dumbness from removal, or injury, of the tongue.

M. surdorum. (L. *surdus*, deaf. F. *mutisme de sourd*.) Dumbness from being born deaf, or from having become so in infancy.

M. voluntaria. (L. *voluntarius*, of his own free will.) Assumed dumbness.

Mu'to. (L. *muto*, from *muto*, to move.) A term for the *Penis*.

Mutonia'tus. (L. *mutoniatus*, from *muto*, the male organ.) Furnished with a large *Penis*.

Mutton. (Mid. E. *motoun*, *motone*; Old F. *moton*, *molton*; from Low L. *multo*, a sheep. F. *mouton*; I. *carne di castrato*; S. *carnero*; G. *Hammelfleisch*.) The flesh of sheep; it has a shorter and more tender fibre than beef, and is considered more easy of digestion. The amount of fat may vary from 6 to 36 parts in 100, the excess being chiefly at the expense of the water, and the albuminates from 15 to 18 parts in 100.

M. broth. A broth made by gently boiling one pound of lean mutton with three pints of water, salt, and an onion. When cold the fat is to be skimmed off.

M. mea'sles. The cysticercus of the flesh of the sheep; probably the larval form of *Tenia tenella*.

M. su'et. The internal fat of the sheep; it consists chiefly of tristearin with a little olein and palmitin. See *Secum preparatum*.

Mutualis'mus. (L. *mutuus*, in return.) Van Beneden's term for the existence of one form of low organism on another but unlike organism, with mutually advantageous relationship, in contradistinction to parasitism.

Mu'za. See *Musa*.

Muzenna. See *Musenna*.

Muzzle. (Mid. E. *mosel*; Old F. *mosel*, or *musel*; from *morsel*; from Low L. *morsus*, a snout; from L. *morsus*, part. of *mordeo*, to bite. F. *museau*; I. *muso*; S. *bozal*; G. *Maul*.) The snout of an animal.

Myacantha. (Μυάκανθος; from μῦς, a mouse; ἀκανθα, a thorn. F. *bruse*; G. *Mause-dorn*.) The *Ruscus aculeatus*, or butcher's broom; so called from its prickly leaves, being used to preserve anything from mice.

Myacanthous. (Μύαξ, the mussel; ἀκανθα, a spine. F. *myacanthé*.) Applied to certain scales of flowers which are bordered with teeth resembling those of the teeth of the hinge of bivalve shells.

Myagr'um. (Μῦς, a mouse; ἄγρα, a catching. G. *Mäusefänger*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Isatidea*, Nat. Order *Crucifera*.

M. sati'um. Linn. (L. *sativus*, that is sown. F. *cameline*; G. *Leindotter*, *Flachsdotter*, *Finkensame*, *Dotterkraut*.) A plant, yielding oil in its seeds, formerly used in pharmacy. The *Camelinum sativum*.

Myalgia. (Μῦς, a muscle; ἄλγος, pain. F. *myalgie*; I. *mialgia*; G. *Muskelschmerz*.) Pain in a muscle; cramp in a muscle. The term is applied by many to muscular pain, be it from over-strain or slight rupture, from nerve-pressure, or from a specific fever, or syphilis, or gonorrhœa, or rheumatism; but many restrict its application to *Rheumatism, muscular*.

M. capitis. (L. *caput*, the head. G. *Kopfrheumatismus*.) Rheumatism of the muscles of the head.

M. cephal'ica. (Κεφαλή, the head. G. *Kopfrheumatismus*.) Rheumatism of the muscles of the scalp.

M. cervic'alis. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) Rheumatism of the muscles of the neck.

M. intercosta'lis. Same as *Rheumatism, intercostal*.

M. lumba'lis. (L. *lumbus*, the loin.) Same as *Lumbago*.

M. of embroid'ereses. (F. *myalgie des brodeuses*.) Pain at the inferior angle of the scapula in the latissimus dorsi and teres major occurring, according to Fossagrives, in those employed in embroidery.

M. pectora'lis. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) Same as *Pleurodyn'ia*.

M., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman. F. *myalgie puerpérale*.) The painful cramps in the calves of the legs of a lying-in woman which sometimes occur when she first gets up after confinement; the pain is continuous, but liable to sudden increase, especially on movement, and occurs in both limbs simultaneously.

M. scapula'ris. (L. *scapula*, the blade bone.) Rheumatism of the muscles of the shoulder.

M., syphilit'ic. (*Syphilis*.) Pain in the belly of a muscle or muscles of a syphilitic person, occurring more frequently in women than in men, worst at night, increased by exercise, and sometimes wandering.

M., thorac'ic. (Θώραξ, the chest.) Pain of some part of the muscular wall of the chest, especially common in the pectoral muscles.

Myalgic. (F. *myalgique*.) Pertaining to *Myalgia*.

Myalorrh'o'is. (Μυελός, marrow; ροία, a flow.) A term given by Kraus for hæmorrhoidal disease of the spinal marrow.

Mya'sis. A misspelling of *Myiasis*.

Myastheni'a. (Μῦς, a muscle; ἀσθένεια, want of strength. F. *myasthénie*; G. *Muskelschwäche*.) Muscular debility.

Myasthen'ic. (F. *myasthénique*; G. *Muskelschwächebetreffend*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myasthenia*.

Myca. Same as *Myce*.

Myçè. (Μυκή, a lowing. F. *mugissement*, *muglement*; G. *Brüllen*.) The lowing or belowing of cattle.

Also (Gr. μύκης, a fungus. F. *myce*), a fungoid granulation in an ulcer.

Mycele. Same as *Mycelium*.

Mycelial. (F. *mycéliat*.) Relating to *Mycelium*.

Mycelian. (F. *mycélien*.) Relating to *Mycelium*.

Mycelioid. (Μύκης, a fungus; είδος, form. F. *mycéliode*.) Having the form of *Mycelium*.

Mycelium. (Μύκης, a fungus. F. *mycélium*; I. *micelio*; G. *Mykelium*, *Mycel*, *Flockengewebe*, *Schwammgewebe*.) That part of the thallus of Fungi which ministers to the support and nutrition of the plant in opposition to the structures devoted to reproduction. It is composed of hyphæ, which form in general a kind of felt, attaching the fungus to the soil. In the Fungi which are parasitic on living plants, the hyphæ of the mycelium penetrate the intercellular passages or the cells themselves, and form enlargements on their free extremities, termed *Haustoria*. In the Fungi which attack insects, the mycelium penetrates into the body-cavity and destroys the organs. In many cases of parasitic growths on or in higher animals the hyphæ of the mycelium grow on the surface of scabs or of the epidermis, and make their way into hair-follicles or into cavities of teeth and bones. In moist and dark chambers, when the conditions are favourable to the growth of Fungi, the mycelium may form large, dense, tough and thick masses;

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under certain conditions the mycelium forms contorted masses, the outer layers of which become indurated, and are thus capable of resisting great variations of temperature and moisture without dying. This form is called *Sclerotium*, of which ergot is an example.

M., concrete. (L. *concretus*, part. of *concreco*, to grow together. F. *mycélium concret.*) The form which consists of a more or less solid mass.

M., filamen'tous. (L. dim. of *filum*, a thread. F. *mycélium filamenteux.*) Mycelium of free, distinct hyphæ, which are at most only loosely interwoven with each other, but without forming bodies of definite shape and outline.

M., floccose. (L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.) Same as *M., filamentous*.

M., hymenoid. (Ἵμν, a thin skin; εἶδος, form. F. *mycélium hyménoïde.*) Same as *M., membranous*.

M., malacoid. (Μαλακός, soft; εἶδος, form. F. *mycélium malacoïde.*) Same as *M., pulpy*.

M., mem'branous. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin. F. *mycélium membraneux.*) Mycelium in which the hyphæ form, by interweaving or felting, a membranous layer.

M., monocarpic. (Μόνος, single; καρπός, fruit. F. *mycélium monocarpique.*) The form which bears organs of fructification once only.

M., ne'matoid. (Νῆμα, a thread; εἶδος, form. F. *mycélium nématoidé.*) Same as *M., filamentous*.

M., pulpy. (F. *mycélium pulpeux.*) The form which is soft and mucous, such as occurs in the Myxomycetes.

M., scleroid. (Σκληρός, hard; εἶδος, form. F. *mycélium scléroïde.*) The form which consists of a hard, firm mass of clustered and entangled filaments closely adherent to each other.

M., sec'ondary. (L. *secundus*, following. G. *secundäres Mycelium.*) The root hairs which grow on the mycelium of some hymenomycetous Fungi.

M., tuber'cular. (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump. F. *mycélium tuberculeux.*) The form of concrete mycelium which develops in an irregular fashion so as to form hard knots.

Myceloid. (Μύκης; εἶδος, form.) Resembling a fungus.

Myces. (Μύκης.) Old term for a fungus, or mushroom.

Myctencanthis. (Μύκης. F. *myctencanthis*; G. *Myktenkanthis.*) Same as *Encanthis fungosa*.

Mycetide. (Μύκης. F. *mycétide.*) Boudier's term for a substance like to gum found in the juice of some Fungi; it is gelatinised by ether and precipitated by tannic acid.

Mycetobious. (Μύκης, a mushroom; βίωω, to live. F. *mycétobie.*) Living on mushrooms.

Mycetogenesis. (Μύκης, a mushroom; γένεσις, generation. F. *mycétogénèse.*) Ehrenberg's term for the origin or first development of Fungi.

Mycetoid. (Μύκης; εἶδος, form. F. *mycétoidé*; G. *schwammähnlich.*) Resembling a mushroom; like to a fungus.

Mycetology. (Μύκης; λόγος, a discourse. F. *mycétologie.*) A treatise or dissertation on the Fungi.

Mycetoma. (Μύκης, a fungus. F.

mycétome.) A tumour caused by a fungoid growth.

The term is especially applied (F. *mycétome, pied fâbricant de Cochîn, p. de Madura, p. tuberculeux*; G. *Mycetom, Madura-Fuss*; *perical*, signifying great foot, natives of Pondicherry; *goutlou mahdi*, signifying egg-foot, natives of Bellary), to the disease called *Madura foot* caused, according to the researches of Vandyke Carter, by the growth in the tissues of the *Chionyphæ Carteri*. The disease is seen in the natives of India and Cochin China, and attacks the foot, or, rarely, the hand, which at first appears as if affected by scrofulous disease of the bones of a slowly progressive character causing it to be convex on the sole; the mammillated swellings which gradually form burst, and discharge an offensive ichor, which contains larger or smaller dark, truffle-like bodies consisting of mycelium, or small, pale-yellow, seed-like or fish-roe-like bodies in which fungoid growth has not been demonstrated. The member becomes full of irregular cavities connected by sinuses, and containing the same bodies as are found in the discharge. It is an incurable and long-lasting disease. By some the fungus is thought to be only an accidental occurrence, being a saprophytic parasite growing in the necrotic tissues.

Mycetophagous. (Μύκης; φαγείν, to eat. F. *mycétophage.*) Eating or subsisting on Fungi.

Mycetophilous. (Μύκης; φιλέω, to love. F. *mycétophile.*) Living on Fungi.

Mycetozoa. (Μύκης; ζῶον, a living animal. G. *Mycetozoen.*) De Bary's term for a Subdivision of organisms whose nature is doubtful, having affinities with Fungi in the vegetable world, and Rhizopoda in the animal kingdom. They are saprophytic or sometimes parasitic, and consist of a naked mass of protoplasm consisting of aggregated or coalesced swarm-spores; the reproductive organs resemble those of Fungi in some respect. It includes three Classes: *Mycetozymetes*, *Acrasica*, and *Monadina*; the last is excluded by some.

Mycetozoa'ria. (Μύκης; ζῶον, an animal. F. *mycétozoaires.*) Same as *Mycetozoa*.

Mych'mus. (Μυχμός, moaning.) Same as *Mychthismus*.

Mychthis'mus. (Μυχθισμός, a snorting. F. *mychthisme*; G. *Stöhnen.*) Term for sighing respiration.

My'cin. (Μύκης, a fungus.) Term applied by Tschirch to the substance encrusting and thickening the hyphæ of Fungi, and capable of being extracted from them by the prolonged action of dilute solution of potash.

Mycina. (Μύκης. F. *mycine.*) Applied by Fee to an apothecium which is stipitate and of a globular form like to a mushroom.

Mycin'ulin. (Μύκης; *inulin*.) C₂₂H₂₄O₂₂+H₂O. A neutral substance, soluble in water, and analogous to inulin, found in the truffle, *Elaphomyces granulatus*. It was obtained, along with mycexodextrin, by Ludwig and Busse.

Myclophthisis. An incorrect spelling for *Myelophthisis*.

Myclos. Same as *Mycelos*.

Myclosus. (Μύκλος, or μύχλος, the Æolic form for μάχλος, lewd, luxuriant. G. *schr fruchtbar, geil.*) Being very fruitful; lascivious; luxurious.

Mycoamœ'ba. (Μύκης, a fungus;

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amœba. F. *mycoamibe*.) The wall-less reproductive cell of the Myxogastres which possesses amoeboid movements.

Mycocecidia. (Μύκης; κηκίς, a gall-nut.) The galls on plants caused by Fungi.

Mycoderm. (L. *mucus*, slime; Gr. δέρμα, skin.) Mucous membrane.

Also, the same as *Mycoderma*.

Mycoderma. (Μύκης, a fungus; δέρμα. F. *mycodermie*; G. *Mykoderma*, *Hefenpiltz*.) A name given by Persoon to a Genus of the Order Fungi, now included under *Saccharomyces*, of which the scum-like mycoderma is the mycelial form.

Also, applied to parasitic epiphytes of the skin of animals.

Also, Pasteur's term for the tough pellicle, formed of closely-packed bacteria, on the surface of a liquid.

Also, a term for a mucous membrane.

M. aceti. Pasteur. (L. *acetum*, vinegar. F. *mycodermie du vinaigre*; G. *Essigmutter*.) Mother of vinegar. The same as *Micrococcus aceti*, which, when in mass, form a thick skin on the surface of the liquid in which it grows, and has the property of converting alcoholic fluids, as beer and wine, into vinegar. The growth appears first to absorb oxygen, and then to surrender it to the alcohol, which becomes oxidised. Same as *Uvina aceti*, Kützing.

M. albicans. (L. *albicans*, part. of *albus*, to be white. G. *Soorpilz*.) The *Saccharomyces albicans*, or *S. mycoderma*.

M. cerevisiæ. Desm. (L. *cerevisia*, beer. G. *Bierhefe*, *Bier-Kahmpilz*.) The *Saccharomyces mycoderma*.

M. cyanæus. Schröt. The *Micrococcus cyaneus*.

M. mesentericum. Persoon. (Μεσεντερίον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached.) The *Saccharomyces mycoderma* when, from rapid growth and pressure on the wall of the containing vessel, it has become puckered and creased.

M. pilicæ. (L. *plico*, to wind together.) The fungus which, by its growth, is supposed to cause the matting of the hair known as *Plica polonica*.

M. saccharina. (Σάκχαρον, sugar.) The *Saccharomyces mycoderma*.

M. vini. Kützing. (L. *vinum*, wine. F. *fleurs de vin*; G. *Weinhefe*.) One of the yeast Fungi. According to Grawitz, it produces the white patches known as aphthæ or thrush which occurs in the mouth, pharynx, and œsophagus of weakly children and debilitated patients. It is the *Saccharomyces mycoderma*.

Mycodermic. (F. *mycodermique*.) Relating to *Mycoderma*.

Mycodermis. (Μύκης, a fungus; δέρμα, the skin.) A term given by Gruby to a Genus of fungous growths, forming the crusts of favus.

Mycodermitis. (L. *mucus*, slime; Gr. δέρμα. F. *mycodermite*.) Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mycodermosphacelos. (L. *mucus*; Gr. δέρμα; σφάκελος, gangrene. F. *mycodermosphacèle*.) Gangrene of a mucous membrane.

Mycodermosphacelus. The same as *Mycodermosphacelos*.

Mycodes. (Μύκης, a fungus; εἶδος, form. F. *mycex*; G. *pilzig*, *schwammig*.) Having, or full of, Fungi; fungoid.

Mycodemoid. (Μύκης; δέσμη, a

bundle; εἶδος, form.) Johnes's term for a fibrous degeneration of the lungs in the horse caused by the *Micrococcus ascoformans*.

Mycodextrin. (Μύκης; L. *dexter*, to the right.) C₂₄H₂₈O₂₂+H₂O. A neutral substance, analogous to dextrin, contained in the truffle, *Elaphomyces granulatus*. It was discovered by Ludwig and Busse.

Mycodiarrhœa. (L. *mucus*, slime, Gr. διάρροια, a flowing through. F. *mycodiarrhœe*; G. *Schleimdurchfall*.) Mucous or pituitous diarrhœa.

Mycodysenteria. (L. *mucus*; Gr. δυσεντερία, dysentery. F. *mycodysenterie*; G. *Schleimruhr*.) Same as *Dysentery*, mucous.

Mycodyspnœa. (L. *mucus*; Gr. δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing. F. *mycodyspnœe*; G. *schleimichtes Schwerathmen*.) Difficulty of breathing from the accumulation of mucus or phlegm in the air-passages.

Mycofibroma. (Μύκης, a fungus; L. *fibra*, a fibre. G. *Mykofibrom*.) A term for the tubercles produced in horses and dogs by the *Micrococcus ascoformans*.

Mycogastritis. (L. *mucus*, slime; gastritis. F. *mycogastrite*.) Inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach.

Mycoglycose. (Μύκης, a fungus; glycose.) Bouchardat's term for *Mycose*.

Mycohæmia. (Μύκης; αἷμα, blood.) A term employed to signify the presence of parasitic vegetable micro-organisms in the blood.

Mycoid. (Μύκης, a fungus; εἶδος, like. F. *mycoïde*; G. *schwammartig*, *pilzähnlich*.) Resembling a Fungus.

Mycoidæa. (Μύκης; εἶδος.) A Genus of the Order *Coleochaetaceæ*, Class *Conferoidæa heterogamæa*.

M. parasitica. Cunn. (Παράσιτος, one who lives at the expense of another.) Hab. India. An endophyte living in the leaves of species of *Camellia* and doing great mischief.

Myco-inulin. Same as *Mycinulin*.

Mycological. (F. *mycologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mycology*.

Mycologist. (F. *mycologiste*.) One who studies *Mycology*.

Mycology. (Μύκης, a fungus; λόγος, a discourse. F. *mycologie*; G. *Pilzlehre*.) A history or account of Fungi.

Mycomelic acid. Same as *Mycomelinc acid*.

Mycomelinic acid. (F. *acide mycomelique*; L. *acido micomelinico*; S. *acido micomelinico*; G. *Mycomelinsäure*.) C₄H₄N₂O₂. A yellow powder obtained from a concentrated solution of albumen mixed with ammonia.

Mycomycetes. Brefeld. (Μύκης, a fungus. G. *Scheitelzelpilze*, *höhere Pilze*.) One of the chief divisions of true Fungi. It includes the higher Fungi, or all those Fungi in which segmentation of the mycelium takes place from the very beginning of the protrusion of the germ tube, commencing from the base and proceeding towards the apex, and therefore in centrifugal fashion. It is divided into the Basidiomycetes, the Uredineæ, the Ustilagineæ, and the Ascomycetes.

Mycomyringitis. (Μύκης, a fungus; myrinx.) Same as *Myringomycosis*.

Myconostoc. (Μύκης; nostoc.) A zooglaæ composed of slender, colourless threads, forming a ball by their contortions, and surrounded by a gelatinous capsule.

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M. gregarius, Cohn. (L. *gregarius*, belonging to a flock.) A fungus believed by Zopf to be fragments of *Cladotrix dichotoma*. The threads are thin, colourless, and unarticulated, forming gelatinous masses on water in which algæ are decomposing.

Mycophilous. (Μύκης, a mushroom; φίλος, to love. F. *mycophile*.) That which grows upon mushrooms, as the *Heletium mycophilum*; or in putrefaction, as the *Peziza mycophila*.

Mycophlyzacium. (L. *mucus*, slime; Gr. φλύζακιον, dim. of φλύκταινα, a blister. F. *mycophlyzacion*; G. *Schleimpustel*.) A pustule containing mucus.

Mycophthalmia. (Μύκης, a fungus; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *mycophthalmie*; G. *schwammichte Augenentzündung*.) Fungous ophthalmia, perhaps chemosis or granular lids.

Mycophthisis. (L. *mucus*, slime; Gr. φθίσις, a wasting or consumption. F. *mycophthisie*; G. *Schleimschwindsucht*.) Same as *Phthisis*, *pituitous*.

Mycophylaxin. (Μύκης; φύλαξ, a protector.) Hankin's term for those defensive proteids present in artificially immune animals which act by killing microbes, as that of the rabbit which destroys the pig-typhoid bacillus.

Mycopneumonypostasis. (L. *mucus*; πνέουον, the lung; ὑπόστασις, a standing under. F. *mycopneumonypostase*; G. *Lungenschleimsenkung*.) An hypostasis of mucus in the lungs.

Mycoporphyrin. (Μύκης, a fungus; πορφύρεος, purple.) A crystalline pigment obtained by Reinke from the *Penicillioptis clavariaeformis*, a pyrenomycetous fungus.

Mycoprotein. (Μύκης, a fungus; πρῶτος, first. G. *Mykoprotein*.) The peculiar form of proteid which, according to Neneki, constitutes the albuminous constituent of the cells and cell-membrane of schizomycetous Fungi. It differs from other proteids in its ultimate composition and in not being precipitable by alcohol. It consists of carbon 52.32 parts, hydrogen 7.55, nitrogen 14.75 in 100, but no sulphur nor phosphorus. On heating with alcohol it yields phenol, skatol, indol, valeric acid and other fatty acids and leucin.

Mycorrhiza. (Μύκης; ῥίζα, a root. G. *Pilzwurzel*.) A fungus consisting of a dense sclerotium only found by Frank investing the roots of certain trees, and in close relationship with the superficial cells; this conjunction is considered by him as a form of *Symbiosis*.

Mycorthopnœa. (L. *mucus*, slime; Gr. ὀρθόπνοια, upright breathing. F. *mycorthopnée*; G. *schleimichtes Schwerathmen*.) Mucous or pituitous orthopnœa; inability to breathe except in an upright posture from accumulation of mucus in the air-passages.

Mycos. The same as *Myces*.

My cose. (Μύκος, a fungus. F. *mycose*; I. *micosa*; G. *Schwammzucker*.) $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 2H_2O$. A name given by Mitscherlich to a sugar discovered by Wiggers in ergot of rye; it is closely allied to cane-sugar, but dissolves readily in alcohol, and has a stronger rotatory power on polarised light; it crystallises in rhombic octahedra. It occurs in ergot, in the *Agaricus sulphureus*, and in other Fungi. It is identical with *Trehalose*.

Myco'ses. (*Mycosis*.) A class of specific diseases caused by vegetable parasites.

Myco'sis. (Μύκος, a fungus. F. *mycose*;

I. *micosi*; G. *Mycose*.) The morbid condition or disease caused by the action of vegetable parasites on the living body, such as ringworm and thrush; and also the diseases produced by the development of microphytes in the interior of the body, such as septicæmia.

Also (G. *Schleimpolyp*), a mucous polypus.

Also, Alibert's term for a disease of the skin having the appearance of a fungus.

M. cerebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The condition in which micrococci are found in the brain in septicæmia, erysipelas, or other infective disorders.

M. circina'ta. (L. *circino*, to make round.) A synonym of *Tinea tonsurans*.

M. cutis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Disease of the skin produced by a parasitic fungus.

M. endocardii. Winge and Herberg's term for *Endocarditis ulcerative*.

M. favo'sa. (L. *favus*, the honeycomb.) Same as *Favus*.

M. frambœsioï'des. (*Frambæsia*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) Same as *Frambæsia*.

M. fungoï'des. (L. *fungus*; Gr. εἶδος, like. F. *mycose fungoïde*, *piant fungoïde*, Alibert.) Alibert's later term for *Granuloma fungoides*, from its resemblance to a mushroom.

M. furfura'cea. (L. *furfur*, bran.) The same as *Pityriasis versicolor*.

M. intestina'lis. (L. *intestinalis*, belonging to the intestine.) A form of diarrhœa attended with symptoms of collapse. It is supposed to be associated with the growth of a microphyte in the alimentary canal.

Also, Buhl's term for *Malignant pustule*, in reference to the presence of micrococci in the intestinal mucous membrane.

M., katalytic. (Καταλυτικός, able to dissolve.) Horsley's term for the form in which the morbid conditions are produced by the action of the parasitic organism in breaking up the tissues of the host for its own nutrition, or in producing a poisonous ptomaine, or in setting up, directly or indirectly, an acute inflammation.

M., mechanical. Horsley's term for the form in which the morbid conditions result from the obstruction of the minute blood-vessels or lymphatics by the parasitic microbe.

M. microspori'na. (Μικρός, small; σπορός, seed.) A synonym of *Tinea versicolor*, or *Pityriasis versicolor*, being a skin affection characterised by the growth of the fungus *Microsporon furfur*.

M. of blood, acute'. Neelson's term for septic poisoning caused by the presence of microbes in the blood.

M. of blood, toxic. (Τοξικόν, arrow-poison.) Putridity of the blood from the presence of ptomaine-producing microbes.

M. of brain. See *M. cerebri*.

M. pulmo'num. See *Pneumomycosis*.

M. pustulo'sa. (L. *pustula*, a pimple.) A synonym of *Sycosis*.

M., renal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) See *Nephritis*, *mycotic*.

M. sep'tica. (Σηπτικός, putrefactive.) The morbid condition produced by the development of a pathogenic fungus in the body capable of producing septic decomposition.

M. syphiloï'des. (*Syphilis*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) The diseases such as *Fascioldina*, *Scherlievo*, and *Sibbens*.

M. vagina'lis. (*Vagina*.) An irritation of the mucous membrane of the vagina charac-

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terised by great itching, and associated with the presence of some form of fungus.

Mycosozins. (Μύκης; σῶζω, to save alive.) Hankin's term for those defensive proteids present in the normal animal which act by killing microbes, as that of the rat which destroys the anthrax-bacillus.

Mycothrix. (Μύκης, mucus; θρίξ, a hair.) A name for the *Leptothrix*.

Mycotic. (F. *mycotique*; G. *mykotisch*.) Relating to *Mycosis*.

M. disea'ses. Diseases caused by vegetable parasites.

Mycter. (Μυκτήρ; from μύσσομαι, to blow the nose. F. *nez*; G. *Nase*.) The nose.

Mycteres. (Μυκτήρ. F. *narines*; G. *Nasenlöcher*.) The nostrils.

Mycterice. (Μυκτήρ, the nose. F. *myctérique*.) Of, or belonging to, the nose or nostril.

Mycterophonia. (Μυκτήρ, the nose; φωνή, the voice. F. *myctérophonie*; G. *Nasenstimme*.) That defect of the voice which is called speaking through the nose; nasal voice.

Mycteroxerosis. (Μυκτήρ; ξήρωσις, a drying up. F. *myctéroxérose*.) A dry condition of the nostrils.

Mycteroxérotés. (Μυκτήρ; ξηρότης, dryness. F. *myctéroxérotés*; G. *Nasendürre*.) Dryness of the nostrils.

Mycteroxerotic. (F. *myctéroxérotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mycteroxerosis*, or to *Mycteroxérotés*.

My'cus. (F. *mucus*; G. *Schleim*.) The same as *Mucus*.

Mydalein. (Μυδαλέος, mouldy.) A ptomaine, crystallising with difficulty, obtained by Brieger from corpses three weeks after death. It is probably a diamine containing four or five atoms of carbon in the molecule. It forms oily drops with gold chloride, potassium-mercury iodide, and picric acid; and groups of acicular needles with platinum chloride; it gives an intense blue colour with potassium ferrocyanide, and iron chloride. It produces great dilatation of pupil, high temperature, vaso-motor paralysis, salivation and diarrhoea, then very low temperature and death, the heart being arrested in diastole.

Mydatoxin. (Μυδάω, to be wet; τοξικόν, poison.) $C_7H_{17}N_5O$ or $C_6H_{13}NO_2$. A base obtained by Brieger from horse-flesh which had been kept in a closed vessel for several months, at temperatures varying from 5° C. to 9.4° C. (41° F. to 48.92° F.) It has a syrupy consistence, and is insoluble in alcohol and in ether; it resembles curara in its action, but is not a ptomaine.

Mydesis. (Μύδησις; from μυδάω, to be damp. F. *mydèse*.) Old term for corruption of a part from too much moisture and humours; specially applied by Galen to an affection of the eyelids, in which, redundant with superfluous humour, and swollen with fat, they pour out a purulent discharge.

Mydin. (Μυδάω.) $C_8H_{11}NO_7$. A non-poisonous ptomaine obtained by Brieger from the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, and kidneys of man, after four months' retention in a closed receptacle, at a temperature of 5° C. to 9.4° C. (41° F. to 48.92° F.) It is destroyed by distillation, forms a salt with hydrochloric acid, crystallising in colourless laminae, and possessing strong reducing powers. It is strongly alkaliue, and has an ammoniacal odour.

Mydon. (Μυδών, from μυδάω.) Old term for putrid fungous flesh in a fistulous

ulcer, in which there are mucous sinuses, but with callous edges.

Also, a term for mouldy flesh.

Mydriasis. (Μυδρίασις, an undue enlargement of the pupil. F. *mydriase*; I. *midriasi*; G. *Pupillenerweiterung*, *Augensternerweiterung*.) Dilatation of the pupil of the eye with immobility of the iris. It is produced by various drugs, of which atropin, the active principle of belladonna, is the best known: see *Mydriatics*. These act by paralysing the sphincter muscle of the eye through the filaments of the third nerve. It is also an important sign in diseases of the eye, being associated with loss of sensibility of the retina, and with disease of the brain in the region of the third ventricle, just in front of the anterior one of the corpora quadrigemina.

The term with this signification was used by Galen, but the *μυδρίασις* of Aretæus is a shrinking of the pupil.

M., amaurotic. (Ἀμαύρωσις, a darkening.) The enlargement of the pupil that is associated with loss of sensibility of the retina.

M., artificial. (L. *ars*, art; *facio*, to make. F. *mydriase artificielle*.) Enlargement of the pupil effected by drugs or by operation.

M., bilateral. (L. *bis*, twice; *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *mydriase biloculaire*.) Enlargement of the pupil affecting each eye.

M., complete. (L. *completus*, part. of *compleo*, to fill up.) Mydriasis resulting from spasm of the dilator pupillæ and paralysis of the sphincter pupillæ.

M., dyspnœic. (Δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing. G. *dyspnœtische Mydriasis*.) Dilatation of the pupil occurring coincidently with dyspnœa, attributed by some to the stimulant effect on the sympathetic nerve of an excess of carbonic acid gas in the blood; by others, to the influence of defective supply of oxygen.

M., idiopathic. (ἰδῖος, peculiar; πάθος, disease. F. *mydriase idiopathique*; S. *mydriasis idiopathica*.) Enlargement of the pupil arising spontaneously or from internal affections, as opposed to artificial mydriasis.

M., paralytic. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Term suggested by Hutchinson for paralysis of the circular fibres or sphincter of the iris, the dilator fibres remaining unaffected. It is produced by disturbance of the nerve-fibres proceeding from the third pair or motor oculi.

M., paralytico-spasmodic. (Παράλυσις, a loosening; σπαστικός, drawing in.) The extreme dilatation produced by the action of the mydriatics, atropin, homatropin, hyoscyamin, and daturin; so-called because these drugs were believed to exert a paralytic action on the third nerve and sphincter pupillæ muscle, and a stimulating action on the sympathetic nerve and dilator pupillæ muscle; the existence of the latter muscle is doubted by some observers.

M., psychic. (Ψυχῆ, the soul. G. *psychische Mydriasis*.) The contraction of the pupils that is associated with violent mental emotions, such as fear and anger.

M., simulated. (L. *simulo*, to imitate.) Enlargement of the pupil caused by the secret introduction of atropin or other mydriatic into the eye.

M., spastic. (Σπαστικός, drawing in.) That form which by some is supposed to be caused by excessive action of the dilator fibres of the iris consequent on stimulation of the nerve-

fibres proceeding from the sympathetic. By others, who deny the existence of dilator fibres, it is not admitted.

M., unilat'eral. (L. *unus*, one; *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *mydriase unilaterale*.) Enlargement of the pupil affecting one eye only.

Mydriatic. (Μυδριαστικός. F. *mydriatique*; I. *midriatico*; G. *pupillenerweiternd*.) Of, or belonging to, *Mydriasis*. A drug which produces a more or less permanent dilatation of the pupil.

M. delir'iants. (L. *deliro*, to be crazy.) Cerebral poisons which, beside producing dilatation of the pupil, cause excitement, with quick pulse and flushing of the face, often accompanied by delirium and more or less derangement of muscular movement.

Mydriatics. (Μυδριαστικά.) Drugs which dilate the pupil. The principal mydriatics are atropin or daturin, hyoscyamin, which is perhaps identical with duboisin, and the active principles of many Solanaceæ, belonging to the genera *Atropa*, *Mandragora*, *Datura*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Solanum*, *Anisodius*, all bases which, like atropin, consist of tropin and an acid, such, for example, as benzyltropin, homatropin, act as mydriatics. Other bases which have a similar effect are gelsemin, cocain, jaborin, solanin, and a base obtained from the fly fungus, and, quite recently discovered, ephedrin, the alkaloid of the *Pingo-pingo* root. The action of all these agents is paralyzing upon the third nerve and the sphincter pupillæ. Mydriatics are used both as a curative means in iritis, and for the purposes of diagnosis.

Mydros. Same as *Mydrus*.

Mydrus. (Μύδρος, any red-hot mass.) Old term used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* ii, xxix, 9, for a little globe, or piece of iron, or a small stone, made hot and used as an actual cautery.

Myectop'ic. (F. *myectopique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myectomy*.

Myectomy. (Μύς, a muscle; ἔκτομος, displaced. F. *myectomie*; G. *Myektomie*.) The abnormal situation of one or more muscles.

Myelalgia. (Μυελός, marrow; ἄλγος, pain. F. *myélagie*; G. *Rückenmarksschmerz*.) Pain in the spinal marrow.

Myelalg'ic. (F. *myélagique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myelalgia*.

Myelanolosis. (Μυελός, marrow; ἀνάλωσις, destruction. F. *myélanolose*; G. *Rückenmarkszehrung*.) A synonym of *Tabes dorsalis*.

Myelapoplexy. (Μυελός; ἀποπληξία, apoplexy. F. *myélapoplexie*; G. *Rückenmarksapoplexie*.) Apoplexy of the spinal marrow, hæmorrhage into or upon the spinal cord.

Myelarious. (Μυελός. F. *myélaire*.) Having a spinal marrow.

Myelatelia. (Μυελός; ἀτέλεια, imperfection. F. *myélatélie*.) An imperfect formation or development of the spinal marrow.

Myelatroph'ic. (F. *myélatrophique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myelatrophie*.

Myelatroph'y. (Μυελός, marrow; ἀτροφία, want of nourishment. F. *myélatrophie*; G. *Darrsucht*, *Lendendarre*, *Rückenmarksdarre*.) Atrophy, or wasting of the spinal marrow. Same as *Tabes dorsalis*.

Myelaur'ë. (Μυελός; αὐξη, increase.) A morbid increase of the spinal marrow.

Myelaxis. (Μυελός; L. *axis*, an axle.

F. *myélaxe*.) Milne-Edwards' term for the *Neural axis*.

Myelenceph'ala. (Μυελός; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Owen's term for *Vertebrata*.

Myelencephalon. (Μυελός, marrow; ἐγκέφαλος, within the head. F. *myélencéphale*; I. *mielencefalo*.) Huxley's term for the hinder secondary vesicle, or *After-brain*, often double, into which the posterior vesicle of the anterior end of the primitive neural tube of Mammalia divides; from it proceed the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve. It is the *Metencephalon* of Wilder.

Also, a synonym of *Neural axis*.

Myelenceph'alous. (Μυελός; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the head. F. *myélencéphale*.) Of, or belonging to, the brain or to the *Myelencephalon*, or to the *Myelencephala*.

Myelete'rosis. (Μυελός; ἐπίτρωσις, alteration. F. *myélettrose*.) A morbid alteration, or organic disease, of the spinal marrow.

Myelic. (Μυελός. F. *myélique*.) Relating to *Marrow*.

Also, relating to the *Spinal cord*.

Myelin. (Μυελός. F. *myéline*; I. *mielina*; G. *Myelin*.) Term applied by Virchow to a substance he regarded as identical with medulla, which escapes on slight pressure from cerebral substance, and from healthy nerves on section and the addition of water, but which can also be obtained from the yolk of fresh eggs and many other normal and pathological tissues. It is not, however, a definite chemical compound, being a mixture of lecithin and other phosphorised fats with cholesterin and cerebrin. The strongly refracting masses of *M. drops* are soluble in hot alcohol, from which they are precipitated on cooling; also in ether, chloroform, and turpentine; they swell in alkali, and shrivel in acid. Myelin is coloured red or violet by concentrated sulphuric acid.

The term is applied to the white substance of the medullary sheath of medullated nerve-fibres.

M. drop'lets. (G. *Myelintröpfchen*.) Virchow's term for the fat-like drops found in the sputum like to the myelin drops seen in broken nerve tissue.

M. drops. See under chief heading.

Myelination. (Myelin.) The process of development of the medullary sheath, or myelin, of nerves in the embryo; this does not occur in the whole length of some nerves at the same time.

Myelines. (Μυελός, marrow.) Term applied by Thudichum to several substances he obtained from nerve-tissue, having the composition $C_{40}H_{82}NPO_8$, $C_{40}H_{72}NPO_{10}$, $C_{46}H_{82}N_2PO_{10}$, $C_{52}H_{106}N_2PO_8$, $C_{39}H_{81}NPO_8$, $C_{39}H_{82}N_2PO_8$, and others of more complex structure. The myelines dissolve slightly in water; they crystallise from alcohol in needles, but under other conditions cake on drying into hard, waxy, transparent substances. They form stable compounds with metallic salts.

Myelin'ic. (Μυελός, marrow. F. *myélinique*; G. *myelinisch*.) Relating to, or possessed of, *Myelin*.

Myelitic. (F. *myélitique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myelitis*.

M. cicatrix. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar.) The sclerotic patch resulting from a myelitis which is more or less recovered from; the myelin is replaced by connective tissue enclosing in its meshes neuroglia-nuclei; the opinion is gene-

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rally held that there is no reparation of nerve tissue in the scar.

Myelitis. (*Μυελός*, marrow. *F. myélite*; *I. mielite*; *G. Rückenmarksentzündung*.) Inflammation of the spinal cord. Inflammation of the grey matter only is called *Poliomyelitis*.

The term myelitis was used by Marshall Hall to denote inflammation of the central nervous substance in contradistinction to *Meningitis*, or inflammation of the membranes of the central nervous system.

Also, sometimes used for *Osteomyelitis*.

M., acute. (*L. acutus*, sharp. *F. myélite aiguë*.) General inflammation of the spinal cord of a sudden and violent character. It may be caused by exposure to cold, by injury to the spine, by over-exertion, by syphilis, and by extension of inflammation from adjoining organs; it may also occur as a sequel of various acute diseases, such as the exanthemata and rheumatism. After death the macroscopic appearances of the cord are often slight, though its substance is softened. It is swollen generally, or in the parts inflamed, which are at first hyperæmic and sometimes almost fluid; in this stage it presents the characters of red softening, gradually changing by alteration of the effused blood to yellow softening, and then by absorption of the colouring matter to white softening, whilst in the final stages either cicatrices or cysts appear, or induration and sclerosis of the tissues take place. Microscopical examination shows that in the early stages the capillaries and smaller arteries are dilated and their walls degenerated; they are oftentimes surrounded by a hyaline firm exudation. The fibres of the neuroglia are swollen and thickened, the cells are dilated and increased in number, and often contain several nuclei. The nerve-fibres are irregularly contracted and enlarged, and these structures present profound changes, the white substance being interrupted, and the axis-cylinders greatly swollen, varicose, clouded, and apparently in a state of granular degeneration. The ganglion cells are enlarged, granular, and sometimes vacuolated, with strongly-refracting fatty globules, and the cell-processes are shrunken or lost. The structures finally break down, fragments and globules of myelin appear, and the cells and fibres alike become the seat of fatty degeneration, presenting large numbers of opaque aggregations of fatty granules, the corpuscles of Gluge. The symptoms are very diverse. It generally commences with headache and general malaise, pains in the back, bladder, rectum, or other parts, sometimes girdle-like, affecting a portion of the trunk; paræsthesiæ, such as formication, are experienced, and motor disturbances indicating irritation, such as tremors and spasms, and contractures. Soon, however, sometimes in the course of a few hours, motor paralysis occurs, as paraplegia and paralysis of the sphincters. In a similar manner irritation followed by paralysis of sensation are observed. The reflexes may be exalted or abolished, and the faradic sensibility of the muscles and nerves is lessened or lost. In severe cases vasomotor paralysis, cystitis, and pyelonephritis, with bed-sores, are apt to occur; and death takes place from rapidly developing asphyxia or from exhaustion. In occasional instances recovery has been observed. By some it is supposed to be rarely an inflammatory disease, but to be a result of some vascular obstruction; and was formerly described as white softening of the cord.

M. annularis. (*L. annulus*, a ring.) The form of myelitis which occurs sometimes in cases of spinal meningitis when there is much exuded lymph in a limited area, and which produces circular compression of the spinal cord.

M., apoplecticiform. (*L. apoplexia*, apoplexy; *forma*, shape.) A term applied to cases of myelitis commencing suddenly and ending rapidly.

M., ascending. (*L. ascendo*, to climb up. *F. myélite ascendante*.) The form which beginning in one part of the cord gradually climbs upwards.

M., bulbar, acute. (*Bulbus* rhachidicus; *L. acutus*, sharp.) Inflammation of the medulla oblongata. It is said to commence suddenly with giddiness, intense headache, vomiting, hicough, disturbed sensations, and difficulty of speech and deglutition, but not any loss of consciousness. To these succeed quick irregular breathing, dyspnœa, small, frequent, often irregular pulse, paralysis of bladder and rectum, cyanosis and asphyxia with unconsciousness. The degenerations are usually focal.

M., bulbar, chronic. (*Bulbus* rhachidicus; *L. chronicus*, long-lasting.) Inflammation of the medulla oblongata of a slowly progressing character, producing chronic bulbar paralysis.

M., cavitory. (*L. cavitas*, a hollow. *F. myélite cavitaire*, Joffroy.) Same as *Syringomyelitis*.

M., central. (*L. centralis*, in the middle. *F. myélite centrale*.) That form of myelitis which is limited to the grey substance of the spinal cord around the central canal and its immediate neighbourhood.

M., central, acute. (*L. centralis*; *acutus*, sharp.) Myelitis characterised by diffuse inflammation of the grey substance, some diffuse hyperæmia of the white substance which also presents small band-shaped foci of inflammation, and more or less intense meningitis. There is first paræsthesia, speedily becoming anæsthesia, with paralysis of the lower limbs and of the sphincters of the bladder and anus; reflex excitability is lost, and rapid muscular atrophy occurs.

M., central, chronic. (*L. centralis*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Central myelitis pursuing an ascending or a descending course, with slowly progressing paralysis, but no disturbance of sensation.

M., central, diffuse. (*L. centralis*; *diffusus*, spread abroad.) Same as *M., central, acute*.

M., central, hæmorrhagic. (*L. centralis*; *Gr. αιμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) Central acute myelitis combined with abundant exudation of blood into the substance of the cord. Also called *Hæmatomyelitis*.

M., chronic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting. *F. myélite chronique*.) Slowly progressing myelitis, the symptoms of the acute form appearing in a milder form without fever, and extending over a longer period. Also known as simple sclerosis of the spinal cord.

M., chronic, disseminated. (*L. chronicus*; *dissemino*, to spread abroad. *F. myélite chronique diffuse*.) Same as *Sclerosis, multiple*.

M. circumscrip'ta. (*L. circumscriptus*, part. of *circumscribo*, to enclose in a circle.) The form in which a small part only of the cord, both vertical and transverse, is affected.

M., compression. (*L. compresso*, to

press together.) The form of myelitis that is established when from the development of any disease in adjoining parts, as osteomata, meningeal tumours, lateral curvature of the spine, and syphilitic growths, slow compression of the spinal cord takes place. It is usually circumscribed and transverse, affecting the whole thickness of the cord, and it may be very acute.

M., concus'sion. (L. *concussus*, a shaking.) See under *M., traumatic*.

M. convulsi'va. (L. *convulsus*, part. of *convellere*, to pull violently.) Hörstel's term for *Chorea, electric*.

M., cor'nal. (L. *cornu*, a horn.) Inflammation limited to one or other cornu of the grey matter of the spinal cord.

M., cortical. (L. *cortex*, rind.) Same as *M. peripherica*.

M., diffuse'. (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad. *F. myélite diffuse*.) The form in which the whole or the greater part of the length of the spinal cord is affected.

M., diffuse', acute'. (L. *diffusus*.) See *M., acute*.

M., disseminated. (L. *dissemino*, to spread abroad. *F. myélite diffuse*; *G. fleckweise Myelitis, disseminirte Myelitis*.) The form in which several foci of inflammation occur in the same or in different parts of the cord. It is often syphilitic.

M., ex'cavating. (L. *excavo*, to hollow out. *F. myélite cavitaire*.) A synonym of *Syringomyelitis*.

M. exsudat'iva. (L. *exsuda*, to sweat out.) A term for *Hydro-rachis*.

M., fo'cal. (L. *focus*, a fire-place.) The form in which only a limited area or part of the cord is affected.

M., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) The form in which there is considerable capillary effusion of blood into the tissue of the cord. Also called red softening of the spinal cord.

M., hemilat'eral. (Ἡμισυς, half; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The form in which one lateral half of the cord is affected.

M. hyperplas'tica. (Υπερ, above; πλάσσω, to form.) Dujardin-Beaumetz's term for acute myelitis without softening.

M., infect'ious. The myelitis which occurs occasionally following upon an acute infectious disease. It attacks chiefly the spinal membranes, the nerve-roots, and the ganglionic cells of the anterior cornu.

M., interstit'ial. (L. *interstitium*, a space between. *F. myélite interstitielle*.) The form in which the force of the disease is chiefly expended on the neuroglia.

M., interstit'ial, chron'ic. (L. *interstitium*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Same as *Myeloseclerosis*.

M., parenchym'atous. (Παρίχνημα, the peculiar substance of the viscera. *F. myélite parenchymateuse*.) A term sometimes applied to *M., focal*.

M., per'i-epen'dymal. (Περί, around; *ependyma*. *F. myélite périependymaire*.) Same as *M., central*.

M. peripher'ica chron'ica. (Περιφέρεια, the line round a circular body; *L. chronicus*, long-lasting. *F. myélite périphérique chronique*.) Vulpian's term for the form of myelitis which is consecutive on meningitis, and affects principally the external portions of the cord.

M. petechia'lis. (L. *petechia*.) A term for *Cerebro-spinal fever*.

M., pres'sure. Same as *M., compression*.

M., recur'rent. (L. *recurso*, to run back. *F. myélite à rechutes*.) Pierret's term for the form in which renewed attacks recur at intervals of a few weeks.

M., sec'ondary. (G. *secundäre Myelitis*.) Myelitis consequent on disease of other organs, as of the urinogenital apparatus or of the intestines, variola, acute rheumatism, typhus, diphtheria or syphilis, and in poisoning by arsenic, lead, and phosphorus.

M. segmenta'lis. (L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off.) Same as *M., transverse*.

M. spina'lis. (L. *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) Inflammation of the spinal marrow.

M. spina'lis acu'ta. (L. *spinalis*, belonging to the spine; *acutus*, sharp.) Same as *M., acute*.

M., syphilit'ic. (*Syphilis*.) The form which occasionally results both from acquired and congenital syphilis.

M., syring'o- See *Syringomyelitis*.

M., system'ic. (Σύστημα, a complex whole put together.) The form which is confined to one structure or system, the grey or the white matter of the spinal cord.

M., trans'verse. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) A form of myelitis, acute or chronic, in which the whole thickness of the cord is affected, but not uniformly, for a variable but limited length in some part of its course; the pains and paræsthesiæ are not very prominent, though they afford indications of the part of the cord which is affected.

M., trans'verse spasmod'ic. (L. *transversus*; *spasmus*, a cramp. *F. myélite transverse spasmodique*.) The form which is accompanied by spasms and convulsive movements.

M., traumat'ic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Myelitis from injury to the spinal cord, direct or from concussion; it usually results in softening which may be limited to one half or one part of it, or may affect both halves of the cord; it may affect one limited part of the cord, most commonly the lumbar part; it is generally accompanied by more or less meningitis.

M., tuber'cular. (*Tubercle*.) Inflammation of spinal cord due to tubercle as distinct from tubercular spinal meningitis; it is most usually a form of compression myelitis from a tubercular mass.

M. universa'lis progressi'va. (L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole; *progressio*, to advance. *F. paralysie générale spinal diffuse subaiguë*.) That form of chronic myelitis which affects by degrees the entire cord. It is characterised by progressive weakness and paralysis of the muscles, extending slowly from below upwards, or occasionally in the opposite direction; muscular spasms and contractions are less marked; the electric irritability disappears slowly, the reflexes are diminished; the patient suffers from pains in the back, trunk, and extremities, dyæsthesiæ, paræsthesiæ, and anæsthesia, paralysis of the sphincter, and bed-sores.

Myelo- (Μυελός.) A prefix signifying relation to the spinal cord, or to the marrow.

Myelobra'chium. (Μυελός, marrow; βραχίον, the arm.) Spitzka's term for the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.

MYELOCARPOUS—MYELOMENINX.

Myelocarpous. (Μυελός; καρπός, fruit. F. *myelocarpe*; G. *markfruchtflechtig*.) Applied by Meyer to an Order of the *Lichenes*, comprehending those which are provided with a nucleus.

Myelocele. (Μυελός; κήλη, a rupture.) A form of spina bifida in which the defective portion of the cord is replaced by a nœvoid structure with nerve-cells intermingled, and having a median furrow communicating with the central canal of the cord.

Myelocerebellar. (Μυελός; cerebellum.) Relating to the spinal cord and to the cerebellum.

M. tract. The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.

Myeloch'ysis. (Μυελός, marrow; χύσις, a pouring out.) A term for *Hydrorrachis*.

Myelocœlê. (Μυελός; κοίλη, a chamber.) The fourth ventricle, or ventricle of the medulla oblongata.

Myelocone. (Μυελός; κονίς, dust. F. *myélocône*; G. *Gehirnmarkstaub*.) Term employed by Couerbe for a fatty substance obtained from the cerebral structures and which consists chiefly of pulverulent stearine.

Myelocystic. (Μυελός; κύστις, the bladder.) Relating to marrow-like substance and to cysts.

M. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) A myeloid sarcoma containing cysts. Also, a fibrocystic tumour of bone.

Myelocystocele. (Μυελός; κύστις, the bladder; κήλη, a rupture.) Recklinghausen's term for *Hydromyelocele* or *Syringomyelocele*.

Myelocystomenin'gocele. (Μυελός; κύστις; μήνιγξ, a membrane; κήλη.) A combined *Meningocele* and *Syringomyelocele*.

Myelocytes. (Μυελός; κύτος, a hollow. F. *myélocytes*, Robin; I. *mielociti*; G. *Gehirnmarksklauben*.) The free nuclei of the cells of nerve-centres. They probably belong to the smaller ganglion cells, and to the cells of the neuroglia.

Myelodias'tasis. (Μυελός; διάσπασις, separation. F. *myéلودiastase*.) A separation or disintegration of the spinal marrow, or of marrow in general.

Myelodiaste'ma. (Μυελός; διάστημα, an interval.) The same as *Myelodias'tasis*.

Myeloga'nglii'tis. (Μυελός, marrow; ganglii'tis. F. *myélogangliite*.) Term for a higher degree of cholera supposed to involve inflammation of the solar plexus, the hepatic plexus, and other parts of the central sympathetic system.

Myelogen'ic. (Μυελός; γεννάω, to beget.) Originating in the marrow or medulla of a part.

Also, marrow-producing.
M. leucocythæ'mia. See *Leucocythæmia, myelogenic*.

M. leukæ'mia. Same as *Leucocythæmia, myelogenic*.

M. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) Same as *Sarcoma, myeloid*.

Myeloid. (Μυελός, marrow; είδος, likeness. F. *myéloïde*; I. *mieloïde*.) Resembling marrow.

M. can'cer. (*Cancer*.) A variety of soft cancer in which some of the cancer-cells attain an inordinate size.

M. cells. Same as *Myeloplaxes*.

M. sarco'ma. (Σάρξ, flesh.) A variety

of the large round-celled sarcoma which contains multinucleated giant cells. See *Sarcoma, myeloid*.

M. sub'stance. Same as *Myeloidin*.

M. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling. F. *tumeur myéloïde*; I. *tumore mieloïde*; G. *myeloïde Geschwulst*.) Same as *Sarcoma, myeloid*.

M. tu'mour, Pag'et's. (Paget, Sir James.) A large-cell sarcoma of bone. See *Sarcoma, myeloid*.

Myeloid'ic acid. A doubtful substance obtained by Köhler from cerebral tissue.

Myeloi'din. (Μυελός; είδος, form. F. *myéloïdine*.) Köhler's term for a doubtful substance extracted by alcohol from cerebral substance; it is white and viscous, and contains nitrogen and phosphorus. It is also contained in the rods of the retina, and is probably a mixture of lecithin and a globulin.

Myelo'ma. (Μυελός. F. *myélo'me*; I. *mieloma*; G. *Markgebilde, Myelom*.) A medullary tumour or enlargement.

Also, a tumour of the spinal marrow.

Also, a tumour formed of brain tissue.

Myelomala'cia. (Μυελός; μαλακία, softness. F. *myéломalacie*; I. *mielomalacia*; G. *Rückenmarkserweichung*.) Non-inflammatory softening of the spinal cord. The symptoms are obscure and slow-growing; there is weakness of muscle and numbness of skin, gradually increasing to anesthesia, paralysis, and obliteration of reflex excitability; there is no pain, or spasm, or hyperæsthesia. The softening is of the white character.

Also, a synonym of *Myelitis, acute*.

M. seni'tis. (L. *senilis*, relating to old age.) The softening of the spinal cord which depends on thrombosis or embolism produced by senile degeneration of the blood-vessels.

Myelomalaco'sis. (Μυελός, marrow; μαλακός, soft.) The same as *Myelomalacia*.

Myelomalax'is. (Μυελός; μάλαξια, a softening.) The same as *Myelomalacia*.

Myelomargarin. (Μυελός; margar'ine.) $C_{17}H_{35}O_5$. A fatty matter obtained by Köhler from the tissue of the central nervous system, and one of the components of Frémy's cerebbrinic acid.

Myelome'nia. (Μυελός; μήν, a month. F. *myélomanie*.) An aberration of the menstrual discharge to the spinal cord.

Myelomeningi'tis. (Μυελός; μήνιγξ, a membrane. F. *myéloménin'gite*; I. *mielomeningite*; G. *Rückenmarkshautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the membranes investing the spinal cord.

Also, conjoined inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes.

M., acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Acute myelitis with inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord, producing, in addition, pain and stiffness of the neck and back, with considerable hyperæsthesia.

M., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting. F. *sclérose corticale*.) A form of myelitis which is localised in the peripheral layers of the white substance and in the membranes. The symptoms of chronic meningitis are associated with sensory and motor paralysis.

Myelomenin'gocele. (Μυελός; μήνιγξ; κήλη, a rupture.) That form of spina bifida in which the cord is fused with the sac, the cord and its membranes being both protruded.

Myelome'ninx. (Μυελός; μήνιγξ, a

membrane. *F. myéломéninge*; *G. Rückenmarkshaut.*) The theca of the spinal marrow.

Myelomyca. Same as *Myelomyces*.

Myelomyces. (*Μυελός*, marrow; *μύκης*, a fungus, or mushroom. *F. mycelome*; *G. Markgebilde*.) A medullary fungoid tumour.

Myelon. (*Μυελός*. *F. moelle épinière*; *G. Rückenmark*.) Owen's term for the spinal cord.

Myelonal. Of, or belonging to, the *Myelon*.

Myelonarco'sis. (*Μυελός*, marrow; *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing.) Narcosis of the spinal marrow.

Myelona'ria. (*Μυελός*. *F. myélonaire*; *G. Wirbelbeinhäute*.) Ehrenberg's term for animals that have a spinal marrow.

Myeloneu'ra. (*Μυελός*; *νεῦρον*, a nerve. *F. myélonéure*; *G. markadericht*.) Applied by Rudolphi to a group of animals, comprehending those which, as the Crustaceæ, Insecta, and Annelata, have only a ganglionic nervous system, forming a cord analogous to the spinal marrow of superior animals.

Also, a synonym of *Vertebrata*.

Myeloparalysis. (*Μυελός*; *παράλυσις*, a palsy.) A term for *Paraplegia*.

Myelop'athy. (*Μυελός*; *πάθος*, disease.) Disease of the spinal cord.

Myelophthis'ic. (*F. myelophthisique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myelophthisis*.

Myelophthisis. (*Μυελός*, marrow; *φθίσις*, a wasting. *F. myélophthisie*; *G. Darrsucht, Lendendarre, Rückendarre*.) Wasting or atrophy of the spinal cord. Same as *Tabes dorsalis*.

M. sic'ca. (*L. siccus*, dry.) A term for *Tabes mesenterica*.

Myelophy'ma. (*Μυελός*; *φύμα*, a growth.) A term for a tubercle growing in the membranes of the spinal cord.

Myeloplasts. (*Μυελός*; *πλαστός*, moulded. *F. myéloplastes, myéloplastex*; *I. mieloplasste*; *G. Riesenzellen*.) Large multinucleated protoplasmic masses, or giant cells, found in the marrow of bones. They appear to form Howship's lacunæ by their absorbing properties, and from this cause have derived their other name of *Osteoclasts*. They are the seat of an endogenous formation of red blood discs, according to Malassez.

Myeloplax'es. (*Μυελός*; *πλάξ*, anything flat and broad. *F. Myeloplaxen*.) Robin's term for *Myeloplasts*.

Myeloplaxo'ma. (*Μυελός*; *πλάξ*.) A tumour formed chiefly of *Myeloplaxes*. Same as *Sarcoma, myeloid*.

Myeloplegia. (*Μυελός*; *πλήγη*, a stroke.) Paralysis from lesion of the spinal cord.

Myelorrhag'ia. (*Μυελός*; *ρήγνυμι*, to burst forth. *F. myélorrhagie*.) Hæmorrhage into the spinal cord.

Myelos. Same as *Myelus*.

Myelosarco'ma. (*Μυελός*; *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence, flesh. *F. myélosarcome*.) The same as *Osteosarcoma*.

Also, the same as *Myeloplaxoma*.

Myelosclero'sis. (*Μυελός*; *σκληρίωσις*, an induration. *F. myelosclerose*; *I. mielosclerosi*.) Sclerosis or hardening of the spinal cord.

Also, induration of the marrow of bones.

Myelo'sis. (*Μυελός*. *F. myélose*.) The formation or growth of *Myeloma*.

Myelospasm. (*Μυελός*; *σπασμός*, a spasm or convulsion. *F. myélospasme*; *G. Rückenmarkskrampf*.) Spasm of the spinal marrow.

Myelospon'gium. (*Μυελός*; *σπόγγος*, any spongy substance.) His's term for the network or reticulum formed by the development of the columnar epithelial cells which compose the wall of the neural canal of the embryo.

Myelospon'gus. (*Μυελός*; *σπόγγος*, a spongy substance. *F. myélosponge*; *G. Markschwamm*.) A medullary fungus.

Myelovarico'sis. (*Μυελός*; *varix*.) Adamkiewicz's term for the form of *Neurovaricosis* in which the myelin sheath only is affected.

Myelozo'a. (*Μυελός*; *ζῷον*, an animal.) A synonym of *Pharyngobranchii*.

Myelus. (*Μυελός*; *F. médulle*; *G. Mark*.) The *Medulla*, or marrow.

M. diauche'nicus. (*Διά*, through; *αἶχην*, the neck.) A term for the *Medulla spinalis*.

M. dors'ites. (*L. dorsum*, the back.) A term for the *Medulla spinalis*.

M. notia'eus. (*Νῶτον*, the back.) A term for the *Medulla spinalis*.

M. psol'tes. (*Ψόα*, the loins.) A term for the *Medulla spinalis*.

Myenergia. (*Μῦς*, a muscle; *ἐνέργεια*, energy. *F. mynergie*; *G. Muskelkraft*.) Term for muscular energy.

Myener'gic. (*F. myenergique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myenergia*.

Myen'tasis. (*Μῦς*, a muscle; *ἐνταση*, a stretching. *F. myentase*; *G. Muskelanstrengung*.) A stretching or extending of the muscles.

Myenter'ic. (*Μῦς*, a muscle; *ἐντερων*, a piece of the guts.) Relating to the muscular coat of the intestines or *Myenteron*.

M. plex'us. (*L. plexus*, a weaving.) Auerbach's term for the nerve-plexus lying between the circular and the longitudinal fibres of the muscular coat of the intestine.

Myen'teron. (*Μῦς*; *ἐντερων*. *F. myentère*.) The muscular coat of the intestines.

My'galé. (*Μυγάλη*, the shrew-mouse.)

A Genus of the Order *Araneidea*; being immense spiders inhabiting tropical America; their bite produces in man some swelling, followed sometimes by a phlyctæna, and accompanied with more or less fever; the poison-bag has been described by Leuwenhoeck as lying in the cephalic region and possessing an excretory tube opening into the chelicæ or projecting prehensile claws at the side of the mouth.

Also, an old term for the shrew-mouse.

Also, the same as *Myogale*.

Mygin'da. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rhamniaceæ* inhabiting the Antilles. Many of the species are diuretic.

M. gongon'ha, De Cand. The *Plex paraguayensis*.

M. urago'ga, Linn. Hab. New Granada. Root used as a diuretic; leaves applied to wounds and ulcers as a vulnerary.

Myg'mus. (*Μογμός*, a moaning.) A term for *Sighing*.

My'ia. (*Μύια*, a fly.) Same as *Musca*.

My'iasis. (*Μύια*, a fly. *F. myiasc*.) Disease produced by the presence of the larvæ of flies in or on the body; especially applied to the disease caused in Mexico by the presence of the larva of the *Lucilia hominivorax*.

MYIOCEPHALON—MYLO.

Myiocephalon. The same as *Myiocephalum*.

Myiocephalum. (Μύια, a fly; κεφαλή, the head. F. *myiocephale*; I. *miocéfalo*; G. *Fliegenkopf*.) The protrusion of a small portion of the iris through a wound or a perforating ulcer of the cornea like a fly's head.

Myiodeopsisia. (F. *myiodopsie*.) Same as *Myiodesopsia*.

Myiodesopsia. (Μυιδῶς, like flies; ὄψις, vision. F. *myiodespie*; G. *Mückenschen*.) The subjective appearance of *Musca volitantes*.

Myiodopsia. Same as *Myiodesopsia*.

Myioid. (Μύια, a fly; εἶδος, form. F. *myioide*; G. *fliegenähnlich*.) Resembling a fly.

Myiokephalum. See *Myiocephalum*.

Myiopterous. (Μύια, a fly; πτερόν, a wing. F. *myoptère*.) Having the wings of a fly, or structures like to them.

Myistos. Same as *Myistus*.

Myistus. (Μῦς, a muscle; ιστός, a web. G. *Muskelgewebe*.) The muscular tissue.

Myitis. (Μῦς. F. *myite*; G. *Muskelentzündung*.) The same as, and more correctly, *Myositis*.

Myoculi. (L. *oculus*, eye.) Inflammation of the muscles of the eye.

Myko-. In compound words the same as *Myco-*.

Mylabris. (Μυλαβρίς, Photius's spelling of μυλακρίς, the ancient name of an insect found in mills and bakeries, probably our *Tenebrio molitor*. F. *mylabre*.) A Genus of the Section *Heteromera*, Order *Coleoptera*.

M., banded. The *M. cichorii*.

M. bifascia'ta. (L. *bis*, twice; *fascia*, a band.) A species used as a vesicant at the Cape.

M. cichorii, Fab. (L. *cichorium*, succory. F. *mylabre de la chicorée*; G. *chinesische Bläsenkäfer*.) Telini fly; it constitutes the greater part of the Chinese cantharides of the market. It has two yellow spots at the base of the black elytra. It is official in the Indian Pharmacopœia as a substitute for cantharides. The powder contains no shining particles.

The *M. cichorii* of South Europe is by some referred to *M. variabilis*.

M. colliga'ta, Redt. (L. *colligo*, to bring together.) A species known as Persian cantharides, which is a powerful vesicant.

M. cyane'scens, Ill. (L. *cyaneus*, dark blue. F. *mylabre bleuâtre*.) A species used as a vesicant in the South of France and Spain.

M. decempuncta'ta, Fabr. (L. *decem*, ten; *punctum*, a point.) Hab. Caucasus. A vesicant species.

M. flora'lis, Pall. (L. *flos*, a flower.) A species found occasionally in Germany and France on the salvia; it is a vesicant.

M. Fuessli'ni, Panzer. (*Fuessly*, Joh. Casp., a Swiss entomologist, born 1743, died 1786.) The same as *M. floralis*, Pall.

M. humera'lis. (L. *humerus*, the arm-bone.) Hab. India. A vesicant.

M. in'dica, Fussl. (F. *mylabre indien*.) Hab. India. Used as a vesicant.

M. interrupta. (L. *interruptus*, part. of *interrumpo*, to separate.) A species used as a vesicant in Algeria.

M. luna'ta. (L. *lunatus*, crescent-shaped.) A species used as a vesicant at the Cape of Good Hope.

M. macula'ta, Oliv. (L. *maculatus*,

spotted. G. *persische Bläsenkäfer*.) A species known in trade as Persian cantharides.

M. melanu'ra. (Μέλας, black; οὐρά, the tail.) Hab. India. A vesicant.

M. oleæ, Chevr. (L. *olea*, the olive. F. *mylabre de l'olivier*.) A species used as a vesicant in Algiers.

M. ono'nidis. (L. *ononis*, the rest-harrow.) A species employed in Greece as a vesicant.

M. orienta'lis. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) Hab. India. A vesicant.

M. phalera'ta, Maisch. (L. *phaleratus*, decorated.) A species found amongst Chinese cantharides.

M. prox'ima. (L. *proximus*, next.) Hab. India. A vesicant.

M. puncta'ta, Olliv. (L. *punctum*, a point.) The same as *M. cyane'scens*.

M. puncta'tum, Fabr. The *M. indica*.

M. pustula'ta, Billb. (L. *pustulatus*, blistered.) A species used as a vesicant in the East Indies.

M. pustulo'sa. (L. *pustulosus*, full of blisters.) The same as *M. cichorii*.

M. quatuordecimpuncta'ta, Fabr. (L. *quatuordecim*, fourteen; *punctum*, a point.) A species occurring in moderate frequency in the South of Russia. A vesicant.

M. si'dæ, Redtenb. (F. *mylabre du Sida*.) A vesicant species found at the Cape of Good Hope.

M. si'næ. (Mod. L. *Sina*, China.) Hab. China. A vesicant much used in Germany.

M. variab'ilis, Rall. (L. *variabilis*, liable to variation. F. *mylabre variable*.) Hab. Europe. The same as *M. cichorii*, or, according to some, a distinct species. It contains cantharidin.

Mylacephalus. (Μύλη, the nether millstone; ἄ, neg.; κεφαλή, the head. F. *mylacephale*; I. *mlaeefalo*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for an acephalous monstrosity with a non-symmetrical, very irregular, formless body, and rudimentary limbs, or sometimes none.

Myla'cri. (Μυλακρίς, a millstone.) The molar teeth.

Myla'cris. (Μυλακρίς.) Old name for the *Patella*.

Mylē. (Μύλη, the nether millstone, the knee.) Old name for the *Patella*.

Also (F. *faux germe*; G. *Mondkalb*, *Mutter-maal*), a term for a mole.

Mylic. (Μύλη, the nether millstone. F. *mylique*.) Of, or belonging to, the molar teeth. Also, relating to a mole or false conception.

Myli'num. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

M. carvifo'lia. The *Selinum carvifolia*.

Myli'ta. A Genus of the Order *Fungi*.

M. australis, Berkely. (L. *australis*, southern.) Native bread. Hab. Australia. An irregularly round mass with a rough, blackish rind; it grows to a large size, many pounds weight, and is used as food by the natives.

Myllon. (Μύλλον, a lip.) A term for the lip.

Myll'os. (Μύλλος.) The external organs of generation in the female.

Also (Gr. *μύλλος*), a certain eatable sea-fish (not the *Mullus*) brought salted from the Black Sea, and found in the Danube.

Myll'us. Same as *Myll'os*.

Mylo-. (Μύλος, a millstone. F. *mylo-*)

MYLODONTES—MYOCARDITIS.

A prefix signifying connection with the jaw, especially the lower jaw.

Myodontes. (Μυλός; ὀδοῦς, a tooth.) The molar teeth.

Myodus. (Μυλός; ὀδοῦς, a tooth. F. *dent molaire*; G. *Backenzahn*.) A molar tooth.

Myoglossus. (Μυλός; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *myoglosse*; I. *mitoglossa*; G. *Kieferzungenmuskel*.) Applied by Winslow to some muscular fibres which, considered as a portion of the constrictor pharyngis superior, extend from the posterior parts of the mylohyoid ridge of the lower jaw to the parietes of the pharynx.

Also, Wood's name for an accessory of the styloglossus which arises from the angle of the jaw and is inserted into the side of the tongue.

Mylohyoid. (Μυλός; hyoid bone. F. *mylohyoïdien*; I. *mitohioïde*; S. *mitohioïdeo*.) Relating to the lower jaw and hyoid bone.

M. artery. (F. *artère mylohyoïdien*; I. *arteria mitohioïdea*; S. *arteria mitohioïdea*.) A branch of the inferior dental artery given off as it enters the inferior dental canal. It runs in the mylohyoid groove, and is distributed to the under-surface of the mylohyoid muscle.

M. furrow. (F. *sillon mylohyoïdien*; I. *solco mitohioïde*; S. *surco mitohioïdeo*.) The Groove, mylohyoid.

M. groove. See Groove, mylohyoid.

M. line. A term for the *M. ridge*.

M. muscle. (F. *mylohyoïdien*; I. *muscolo mitohioïde*; S. *musculo mitohioïde*; G. *Mahlzungenbeinmuskel*, *Kieferbeinmuskel*.) Term proposed by Cowper for a muscle connected with the lower jaw and hyoid bone. It is a flat triangular muscle forming, with its fellow, the floor of the mouth. It arises from the whole length of the mylohyoid ridge of the inferior maxillary bone; the posterior fibres are inserted into the body of the hyoid bone, the rest into a median raphe. It is supplied by the mylohyoid branch of the inferior dental nerve. The mylohyoid of some mammals arises from the occipital bone, and in others it has no attachment to the hyoid bone.

The combined muscles have been named *Diaphragma oris*.

M. nerve. (F. *nerf mylohyoïdien*; I. *nervio mitohioïde*; S. *nervio mitohioïde*; G. *Zungenbeinkiefernerve*.) A branch of the inferior dental nerve as it enters the inferior dental foramen. It descends in a groove on the inner surface of the ramus of the lower jaw; it supplies the inferior surface of the mylohyoid muscle, the anterior belly of the digastric, and occasionally gives a twig to the submaxillary gland.

M. region. (L. *regio*, a district.) The region bounded by the attachment of the mylohyoid muscle to the lower jaw and by the two bellies of the digastric muscle.

M. ridge. (F. *ligne mylohyoïdienne*; I. *linea mitohioïdea*; S. *linea mitohioïdea*; G. *Mahlzahnlinie*, *Unterkieferlinie*.) See *Linea mylohyoïdea*.

Mylohyoïdean. Same as *Mylohyoid*.

M. ridge. The same as *Mylohyoid ridge*.

Mylohyoïdeus. The *Mylohyoid muscle*.

Myloid. (Μυλός, a millstone, a grinder tooth; εἶδος, form. F. *myloïde*, *myloïdien*.) Relating to the molar teeth.

M. line. The *Linea mylohyoïdea*.

Mylopharyngæus. (Μυλός; φάρυγξ, the pharynx. F. *mylopharyngien*; I. *mitohioïdeo*; G. *Kiefern- und Schlundmuskel*.) That part of

the constrictor pharyngis superior muscle which arises from the posterior fifth of the mylohyoid ridge, and runs upwards and backwards to the median raphe. The same as Winslow's *Myoglossus*.

The mylopharyngeus of Morgagni and Santorini is the *Mylohyoïdeus*.

Mylosarca. (Μύλη, a bard formation in a woman's womb; σάρξ, flesh. F. *mylosarque*.) A uterine Mole.

Mylostomous. (Μυλός, a grinder tooth; στόμα, a mouth. F. *mylostome*; G. *Kiefern- und Schlundmuskel*.) Applied to certain fish which have the palate furnished with teeth.

Myolydes. An awkward contraction of *Mylohyoides*.

Mynsicht, A'drian von. A German chemist and physician, born at Ottenstein, in Brunswick, in 1643, died in 1738. He was the discoverer of tartar emetic. His proper name was Seumenicht or Sümenicht; he graduated as Doctor Medicinæ at Helmstädt under the soubriquet Tribudenus, and took the name Mynsicht, an anagram of Symnicht for Sümenicht, when he was ennobled.

M's elixir. The same as *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum*.

Myo-. (Μῦς, a muscle.) A prefix signifying muscle or muscular.

Myo-albuminose. Same as *Myoalbumose*.

Myo-albumose. (Μῦς; L. *albumen*, white of egg.) A proteid of muscle plasma precipitated by cold nitric acid, but redissolving on application of heat; not precipitated by heat, copper sulphate, magnesium chloride, or sodium chloride.

Myo-atrophia. (Μῦς; ἀ, neg.; τροφή, nourishment.) Wasting of muscle.

M. lipomatosæ. (Λιπώμα, fat.) Fatty degeneration of muscle, or pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.

Myobia. (Μῦς, a mouse; βίος, life.) A Genus of the Order *Acaridea*.

M. coarctæ. Heyden. (L. *coarctus*, compressed.) The *M. musculi*.

M. musculi. Claparède. (L. *musculus*, a mouse.) Found on the head and snout of the common mouse, *Mus musculus*.

Myoblast. (Μῦς, a muscle; βλαστός, the germ. F. *myoblaste*.) The anatomical element of unstriated muscular fibre.

Also, the same as *Myo-epithelial cell*.

Myobroma. (Μῦς, a mouse; βρώμα, food.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

M. fragrans. Salisb. (L. *fragrans*, sweet-smelling.) The *Vanilla planifolia*.

Myocarditis. (Μῦς, a muscle; καρδιά, the heart. F. *myocardite*; I. *miocarditide*; G. *Hertzmuskelerzündung*.) Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. It is only rarely an idiopathic affection, and then generally extends throughout the whole muscular tissue of the heart, and often results from some affection of the blood, as pyæmia or phlebitis; occasionally it is a sequel of pericarditis and endocarditis, and is limited in area, and may be single or multiple. The blood-vessels of the musculature are injected, the interstitial substance is infiltrated with serum and leucocytes; the muscular fibres lose their striation, become paler, and break down into a granular pulpy substance like to pus; sometimes true abscesses are formed, which may burst into the pericardium

MYOCARDIUM—MYOCTONINIC.

or into the heart-cavity; or they may caseate, dry up, and produce cicatricial contraction. The symptoms are pain in the præcordial region, palpitation and irregular action of the heart, dyspnœa, and gradual failure of the heart's action, with weakness of cardiac impulse, and feebleness of the first sound; convulsions, delirium, and coma may occur.

M., acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) The disease described under the chief heading.

M., alcoholic. (*Alcohol*.) The chronic form caused by excessive use of alcohol; it often results in fatty degeneration.

M., chronic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Same as *Heart, degeneration of, fibroid*.

M., circumscribed. (L. *circumscribo*, to draw a line around.) The form in which the area of inflammation is quite small; the left ventricle and the septum are the parts usually affected.

M., diffusé. (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad.) The form in which the area affected is large; it generally occurs in connection with, and as an extension of, pericarditis or endocarditis.

M., interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, a space between.) The form which commences with cell-infiltration of the interstitial substance, the muscular fibres being secondarily affected; being the same as *Heart, degeneration of, fibroid*.

M., interstitial, aposte'matous. (L. *interstitium*; Gr. ἀπόστημα, an abscess.) The form in which suppuration occurs.

M., interstitial, chronic fib'rous. (L. *interstitium*; *chronicus*, long-lasting; *fibra*, a thread.) Same as *Heart, degeneration of, fibroid*.

M., interstitial, indurated. (L. *interstitium*; *induro*, to make hard.) A condition found in the later stage of syphilis; the interstitial connective tissue of the ventricle is increased in quantity from cell proliferation, nuclei abound, and fatty degeneration of muscular fibre ensues.

M., parenchym'atous. (Παρίγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) The form in which the muscular fibres only, and not the interstitial substance, are affected.

M., parenchym'atous, acute'. Same as *Heart, degeneration of, parenchymatous*.

M., rheumatic. The ordinary form of the disease occurring in the course of acute rheumatism.

M., syphilitic. (*Syphilis*.) This form may occur as an intermuscular gumma, or, more frequently, as *M., interstitial, indurated*.

M. variolo'sa. (*Variola*. F. *myocardite variolense*.) A form, described by Desnos, which occasionally occurs during small-pox, producing a dull pain over the cardiac region and præcordial anxiety; it frequently results in sudden death, when the muscular fibres are found yellowish and granular, or fatty degenerated, with proliferation of the interfibrillar nuclei.

Myocardium. (Mūs; καρδιά. F. *myocarde*; I. *miocardio*.) The muscular tissue, or musculature, of the heart.

Myocèle. (Mūs, a muscle; κήλη, a rupture. F. *myocèle*; G. *Muskelbruch*.) A protrusion of a muscle through its sheath.

Also, a tumour of a muscle.

Also, a tumour composed of muscular tissue.

Myocephalitis. (Mūs; κεφαλή, the head. F. *myocephalite*.) Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

Myoceph'alon. The same as *Myiocephalum*.

Myoceph'alum. Same as *Myiocephalum*.

Myochrome. (Mūs, a muscle; χρώμα, the colour of the surface of a body.) A synonym of *Myohæmatin*.

Myochron'oscope. (Mūs; χρόνος, time; σκοπέω, to observe.) An arrangement devised by Czermak to demonstrate the time which is required for the conduction of nervous impulses through nerves to muscles. Two muscle-nerve preparations are simultaneously stimulated. One near the muscle, the other at a distance from it. The contraction of each causes a third muscle to contract, but it can be shown to occur earlier when the first is stimulated than in the case of the second, the difference being the time occupied in the impulse travelling along the longer nerve.

Myoclonia. (Mūs; κλονος, any violent confused motion.) Intermittent spasm, or convulsive action of muscles.

M. congenita. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) A synonym of *Paramyoclonus multiplex*.

Myoclonus. (Mūs; κλονος. F. *myoclonie*; I. *mioclono*; G. *Myoclonus*.) Twitching or convulsive action of the muscles.

M. multiplex. Reinecke's term for Friedreich's *Paramyoclonus multiplex*.

Myocelial'gia. (Mūs, a muscle; κοιλία, the belly; ἄλγος, pain. F. *myocelialgie*; G. *Bauchmuskelschmerz*.) Pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

Myocelli'tis. (Mūs; κοιλία, the belly. F. *myocelite*; G. *Bauchmuskelenzündung*.) Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

Myocolpitis. (Mūs; κόλπος, the womb, and so the vagina.) Inflammation of the muscular wall of the vagina.

Myocommata. (Mūs; κόμμα, that which is cut.) The transverse segments into which the body muscles of the lower Vertebrata are divided. A rudiment of such segmentation is found in man in the rectus abdominis, and in many of the deeper muscles of the back.

Myocop'tes. (Mūs, a mouse; κόπτω, to strike.) A Genus of the Order *Acaridea*.

M. musculi'us. Claparède. (L. *musculus*, a mouse.) A parasite of mice and rats, particularly in the region of the snout.

Myocris'mus. (Mūs, a muscle; κρίζω, to creak. F. *myocrisme*; G. *Muskelknachen*.) A creaking of the muscles when in action.

Myoctonic acid. Same as *Myoctoninic acid*.

Myoc'tonin. (Μυο-κτόνος, mouse-killing; from μῦς, a mouse; κτίνω, to slay.) $C_{27}H_{30}N_2O_3$. An amorphous yellowish alkaloid obtained by Dragendorff and Spoh from the rhizome of *Aconitum lycoctonum*, in the proportion of about 0.8 per cent. It melts between 143° C. and 145° C. (289.4° F. and 293° F.) It is very slightly soluble in water, and dissolves with some difficulty in ether, but easily in chloroform and absolute alcohol. It resembles curare in its action, paralysing the peripheric nerve terminations. It can be detected by appropriate tests in the organs long after death.

Myoctoninic acid. (Μυο-κτόνος.) A highly poisonous, oily, narcotic acid, obtained by Peckolt from *Palcourea Marchgravii*, St. Hilaire.

MYOCYSTIS—MYOGRAPH.

Myocyst'is. (Mūs, a muscle; κύστις, a bladder.) A hydatid of muscle.

Myodemia. (Mūs; δημός, fat. F. *myodémie*; I. *miodemia*.) Fatty degeneration of muscle.

Myodeop'sia. Same as *Myodesopsia*.

Myodes. (Μυώδης, from μῦς, a muscle; εἶδος, form. F. *myode*; G. *muskelartig*.) Having, pertaining, or belonging to, muscles; muscular.

Myodesop'ia. Same as *Myodesopsia*.

Myodesop'sia. (F. *myodésopsie*.) An incorrect orthography of *Myiodesopsia*.

Myodiastasis. (Mūs, a muscle; διάστασις, a standing aloof. F. *myodiastase*.) The separation which occurs between the cut surfaces of a divided muscle.

Also, Gubler's term for the stretching, without rupture, of the fibres of a muscle, which follows a sudden rapid contraction, such as occurs in taking a false step; it occurs most frequently in the lumbar muscles, but also at the base of the chest, in the neck, and elsewhere; and causes acute pain with each movement.

Myodiastatic. (F. *myodiastatique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myodiastasis*.

Myodop'sia. Same as *Myiodesopsia*.

Myodynamia. (Mūs, a muscle; δύναμις, power. F. *myodynamie*; G. *Muskelkraft*.) Muscular strength or force or power.

Myodynam'ic. (Mūs; δύναμις.) Relating to muscular force.

Myodynam'ics. (Mūs; δύναμις.) The science of muscular contraction.

Myodynamiom'eter. Same as *Myodynamometer*.

Myodynamom'eter. (Mūs, a muscle; δύναμις, power; μέτρον, a measure. F. *myodynamomètre*; G. *Muskelkraftmesser*.) An instrument for ascertaining the amount of muscular power.

Myodyn'ia. (Mūs; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *myodynîe*; I. *miodinîa*; S. *miodinîa*; G. *Muskelschmerz*.) Pain of a muscle. Same as *Myalgia*.

M. inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammatio*, inflammation.) A term for *Myositis*.

M., puer'peral. (F. *myodynîe des emmes en couches*.) See *Myalgia*, *puerperal*.

Myoedema. See *Myoedema*.

Myo-endocarditis. (Mūs, a muscle; endocarditis.) Myocarditis occurring in connection with endocarditis.

Myo-epithelial. Relating to the *Myo-epithelium*.

M. cells. The cells, first described by Kleinberg, which form the myoepithelium. They are ectodermal or endodermal, and consist of a granular nucleated cell having filiform contractile processes, either striated or unstriated. The muscles of the higher animals are developed by cells which originally were epithelial, and which in part are differentiated into muscular fibres.

Myo-epithelium. (Mūs, a muscle; epithelium.) The cellular covering of the *Cœlenterata*.

Myofibro'ma. (Mūs; L. *fibra*, a fibre.) A term for the fibrous degeneration of muscle.

Also, a tumour composed of muscular and fibrous tissue which is the common form of uterine myoma.

Myog'alē, Cuv. (Mūs, a mouse; γαλή, a polecat. G. *Rüsschmaus*, *Bisamrüssler*.) A Genus of the Order *Insectivora*, Class *Mammalia*.

M. moscha'ta, Brandt. (Μοσχός, musk. G. *Bisamratte*.) The desman, an animal inhabiting the district between the Don and the Volga in Southern Russia; lives on worms. The anal glands secrete a material diffusing a powerful odour of musk.

M. pyrena'ica, Geoffr. (Pyrenees. G. *Bisamspitzmaus*.) A species, having a musky odour, living at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Myogaster. (Mūs, a muscle; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *myogaster*; G. *Muskelbauch*.) The belly or thick portion of the muscle.

Myogas'tric. (F. *myogastrique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Myogaster*.

Also, applied by Dandin to birds which have a muscular stomach.

Myogen'esis. (Mūs, a muscle; γεννάω, to produce. F. *myogénie*; I. *miogenia*.) The production or formation and development of muscular tissue.

Myogen'ic. (Mūs, a muscle; γεννάω. F. *myogénique*.) Relating to *Myogenesis*.

M. contract'ures, Lossen. (G. *myogene Contracturen*.) Cramp-like contractures of the muscles, such as, for example, occurs primarily in writers' cramp and in the cramp of the fingers in telegraphists, and secondarily in the contraction of the knee-joint that follows flexion-contraction in the hip-joint.

M. paralysis. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) A synonym of *Paralysis infantile, acute*.

Myoglobulin. (Mūs; globulin.) One of the proteids found in muscle plasma. It coagulates at 63° C. (145·4° F.), differing in that from serum globulin.

Myognathus. (Mūs; γνάθος, the jaw. F. *myognathe*.) A form of epignathus in which the accessory head is connected to the jaw of the principal head by muscle and skin only.

Myogon'ic. (Mūs; γεννάω, to generate.) Originating in muscle.

Myogram. (Mūs; γράμμα, that which is drawn.) The tracing obtained by the myograph of the contraction of muscle.

Myograph. (Mūs; γράφω, to write. F. *myographe*; I. *miografo*; G. *Myographion*.) An instrument for recording graphically the duration, extent, frequency, and other peculiarities of the contraction of a muscle. It was first constructed by Helmholtz.

M., Du Bois Reymond's. The same as *M., spring*.

M., fall-move'ment. (G. *Myographion mit Fallbewegung*.) That form of myograph in which advantage is taken of the principle of Attwood's machine to secure uniformity of speed in the plate on which the tracing is taken.

M., pendulum. (F. *myograph à pendule*; G. *Myographion mit Pendulumbewegung*.) A form of the instrument devised by Fick, in which the recording surface is composed of a rectangular plate of blackened glass attached to a substantial pendulum. The muscle is placed in position at the centre of the arc, through which the pendulum swings, and by suitable arrangements the pendulum conducts the electric shock by which the nerve or muscle is stimulated, and the duration of the movement of the muscle is ascertained by the vibrations of a tuning-fork received on the same plate.

M., spring. (G. *Myographion mit Federbewegung*.) That form of myograph suggested by Du Bois Reymond, in which the recording surface is rapidly moved by the release of a coiled spring.

MYOGRAPHIC—MYOMYOMALACIA.

M., thick'ness. (G. *Dickenmyographion*.) A myograph in which, by suitable arrangements, the variation in thickness of muscle in contraction is registered graphically.

M. with rotating disc. (G. *Myographion mit rotirenden Schreibflächen*.) That form of myograph in which the tracing is taken on a vertical or horizontal rotating disc. It was first used by Valentin, and modifications were made by Rosenthal and Volkmann.

Myographic. (Mūs; γράφω. F. *myographique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myography*. Also, relating to the *Myograph*.

Myographion. Same as *Myograph*.

Myographium. Same as *Myograph*.

Myography. (Mūs, a muscle; γράφω, to write. F. *myographie*; G. *Muskelbeschreibung*.) The history or description of the muscles. Also, the study of muscular contraction by means of the *Myograph*.

Myohæmatin. (Mūs, a muscle; αἷμα, the blood.) A crystallisable proteid described by MacMunn as the colouring material of red muscle. The substance crystallises in rhombic prisms, which are soluble in water, when they give the ordinary proteid reactions. The spectrum consists of three bands, two of which are very narrow, the first occurring just before the D line (λ 613 to 596·5), the next two are placed between D and E (λ 569 to 563 and λ 556 to 549 in the dog's heart); two other faint lines may be present near the violet end. It is, according to MacMunn, one of the respiratory pigments. By some it is thought to be identical with hæmochromogen, by others to be a mixture of hæmoglobin and oxy-hæmoglobin.

Myoid. (Mūs; εἶδος, form. F. *myoïde*; G. *muskelähnlich*.) Resembling muscle.

Also used, but improperly, for *Myoid*.

M. tu'mour. Same as *Leiomyoma*.

Myoïde'ma. (Mūs, a muscle; οἰδήμα, a swelling. F. *myoœdème*; I. *miœdema*.) Tate's term for the form of muscular irritability first observed by Graves in patients suffering from chest affections, especially phthisis. It is characterised by the formation of temporary muscular swellings at places percussed by means of a sudden sharp blow.

Myoïdeous. Same as *Myoid*.

Myoïdes. See *Platysma myoides*.

Myokarditis. See *Myocarditis*.

Myolampus. A misspelling of *Myopalms*.

Myolemma. (Mūs, a muscle; λέμμα, a covering. F. *myolemme*; I. *miolemma*; G. *Myolemma*.) The delicate membranous envelopment of each fibril of fleshy or muscular fibre. Also called *Sarcolemma*.

Myolemmatic. (F. *myolemmatique*.) Relating, or belonging, to the *Myolemma*.

Myolin. (Mūs, a muscle.) A name given by Sir Erasmus Wilson to the protoplasmic constituent of muscle which is usually called *Myosin*.

Myolipo'ma. (Mūs; λίπος, fat.) A tumour containing adipose tissue and muscular tissue.

Myological. (F. *myologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myology*.

Myologist. One who is versed in *Myology*.

Myology. (Mūs, a muscle; λόγος, a discourse. F. *myologie*; I. *miologia*; S. *miologia*; G. *Muskellehre*.) The doctrine or description of the muscles, their nature, structure, and functions.

Myo'ma. (Mūs. F. *myome*; I. *mioma*; G. *Myom*.) A tumour consisting essentially of newly-formed muscular fibres. If the fibres are unstripped it is called a *Leiomyoma*, if striped a *Rhabdomyoma*. The striped form occurs infrequently and only as a congenital tumour. The unstripped variety occurs most frequently in the uterus in the female and in the prostate gland in man; it is found also in the alimentary canal, in the ovaries, and in the external organs of generation; it may be contained in a fibrous capsule or it may lie as an imperfectly defined mass in the midst of the tissue from which it springs. The unstripped muscular fibres of which it is composed may be grouped into fasciculi, or may lie irregularly in the tumour.

Many pathologists are of opinion that these tumours do not consist of muscular fibre at all, but that they are really fibromata.

M. caverno'sum. (L. *cavernosus*, full of hollows.) Virchow's term for a tumour composed of muscular tissue with many dilated blood-vessels. Same as *M. teleangiectodes*.

M. cysticum. (Κύστις, a cyst.) Same as *Tumour, fibro-cystic*.

M., darto'ic. (*Dartioic*.) The single form of *M. of the skin*.

M., interstitial. (L. *interstitium*, a space between. F. *myome interstitiel*.) A myoma growing in the substance of an organ; such as one originating in the wall of the uterus.

M., intrapari'etal. (L. *intra*, within; *paries*, a wall.) Same as *M., interstitial*.

M. læ'vi-cellula'rè. (L. *lævis*, smooth; *cellula*, a cell. F. *myome à fibres lisses*, Cornil and Ranvier.) A term given by Virchow to a tumour consisting of unstripped muscle, being Zenker's *Leiomyoma*.

M. lymphangeiecto'des. (*Lymphangeiectasis*; Gr. εἶδος, form. F. *myome lymphangiectasique*; G. *Lymphgefässgeschwulst*.) A myoma which contains many dilated lymphatics.

M. of the skin. (F. *myome dartique*.) A muscular tumour, often multiple, arising either by proliferation of the muscular elements of the walls of the vessels, or from hypertrophy of the arrectores pili, or from neoplasms derived from the deep muscular layer of the skin. Other myomata of the skin may proceed from the ingrowth of adjoining muscular tissue, or from remnants of fetal formations.

M. of u'terus. See *Uterus, myoma of*.

M., pen'dulous. (L. *pendulus*, hanging down.) A myoma which hangs by a pedicle in the cavity of the organ in which it has arisen.

M. stri'o-cellula'rè. (L. *stria*, a streak; *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a chamber. F. *myome à fibres striées*.) A myoma composed of striated muscle fibres, being Zenker's *Rhabdomyoma*.

M., submu'cous. (L. *sub*, under.) A myoma which grows immediately under the mucous lining of an organ, as in the uterus.

M., subse'rous. (L. *sub*.) A myoma which originates in the outer surface of an organ immediately under its serous covering, as in the uterus.

M. teleangiecto'des. (*Teleangiectasis*; Gr. εἶδος, form. F. *myome telangiectasique*.) A tumour composed of muscular tissue with networks of dilated blood-vessels. Same as *M. cavernosum*.

Myomala'cia. (Mūs; μαλακία, softness. F. *myomalacie*; G. *Muskelerweichung*.)

Softening of muscles comparable with cerebral softening; it occurs in the heart muscle, and is usually due to fatty degeneration.

M. cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Softening of the cardiac musculature consequent on arterial anæmia, the result of sclerosis, atheroma, calcification, or thrombosis of the coronary artery or its branches, and occasionally from embolic obstruction. The softened spots vary in colour, from a pale yellow in the recent ones to a dark red or brown when there has been extravasation of blood; after a time they become a translucent grey. Sometimes they involve the entire thickness of the heart-wall and rupture may result. On microscopic examination the muscular fibres are found to have lost their striation, then they get broken up, and if repair take place fibroid degeneration or sclerosis occurs.

Myomancy. (Mūs, a mouse; *μαντεία*, power of divination. F. *myomancie*.) The foretelling of future events by observation of the movements of mice and rats.

Also (Gr. *μῦς*, a muscle), a form of divination in which the energy and the form of the muscles was the basis of the prophecy.

Myomec'tomy. (Mūs, a muscle; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out. F. *myomectomie*; I. *miomectomia*; G. *Myomektomie*.) The removal of a uterine myoma through an incision of the abdominal parietes.

Myomelano'sis. (Mūs; *μελάνωσις*, a becoming black. F. *myomélanose*; G. *Muskelmelanose*.) A blackish fleshy mass within the muscles, being melanosis of the muscular tissue.

Myomere. (Mūs; *μέρος*, a part. F. *myomère*.) Same as *Myotome*.

Myom'eter. (Mūs; *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *myomètre*.) An instrument devised by Ruete to measure the amount of shortening of the muscle concerned in strabismus.

Myometritis. (Mūs; *μήτρα*, the womb.) Same as *Metritis*, *parenchymatous*.

Myomotomy. (*Myoma*; Gr. *τομή*, section.) The removal of a myoma, or fibroid tumour of the uterus by section of the abdominal parietes.

Myon. (Μῦν, muscle.) Muscle.

Myon, Saint. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme. An alkaline chalybeate water, containing sodium bicarbonate 1·914 grammes, potassium bicarbonate ·17, magnesium bicarbonate ·291, ferrous carbonate ·022, sodium sulphate ·355, and sodium chloride ·423 gramme in 1000; with free carbonic acid, oxygen, and nitrogen. Used in anæmia and chlorosis, in dyspeptic troubles, in engorgement of the liver and in gallstones, in renal calculus, in the stomach disturbances and the sickness of pregnancy, and in infantile colic.

Myonarco'sis. (Mūs, a muscle; *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing. F. *myonarcose*; G. *Trägheit der Muskeln*.) A rendering of the muscles dull or insensible.

Myoneoplas'ma. (Mūs; *νέος*, new; *πλάσμα*, from *πλάσσω*, to form.) A tumour or new-growth in muscle. Same as *Myoma*.

Myoneuralgia. (Mūs; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Ross's term for muscular pain which he supposes to have a nervous origin.

Myonic'ity. (Μῦν, a muscle.) Owen's term for the special vital property of muscle, its capacity for contraction.

Myonin. (Μῦν.) The substance of muscle; muscular tissue.

Myoni'tis. Same as *Myitis*.

Myon'osus. Same as *Myonosus*.

Myon'osus. (Mūs; *νόσος*, disease. F. *myonose*; G. *Muskelkrankheit*.) Disease of a muscle.

Myocede'ma. (Mūs; *οἰδήμα*, a watery swelling.) Œdema of muscle.

Also, the same as *Myoidema*.

Myopachyn'sis. (Mūs; *πάχυνσις*, thickening.) Hypertrophy or pseudohypertrophy of muscle.

M. lipomato'sa. (Λίπος, fat.) Hypertrophy of muscle with fatty degeneration.

Myopal'mus. (Mūs; *παλμός*, a swinging or rapid motion. F. *myopalme*; G. *Schnenhüpfen*.) A nervous movement or twitching of the muscles or tendons.

Myoparal'ysis. (Mūs; *παράλυσις*, palsy. F. *myoparalyse*; G. *Muskellähmung*.) Paralysis of one or more muscles from intrinsic lesion and not from disease of the nerves or nerve-centres.

Myopath'ic. (F. *myopathique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myopathy*.

M. atrophy. See *Myopathy*, *atrophic*.

M. contrac'ture. See *Contracture*, *myopathic*.

M. expres'sion. (L. *expressus*, distinct.) The featureless face of those suffering from multiple muscular atrophy.

M. face. Same as *M. expression*.

M. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis*, *myopathic*.

Myopathy. (Mūs; *πάθος*, disease or affection. F. *myopathie*; G. *Muskelleiden*, *Muskelkrankheit*.) A term for severe muscular pains; applied specially to those occurring in the neighbourhood of the womb, and interfering with its action.

Also, muscular disease in general.

M., atroph'ic. A synonym of *Atrophy*, *progressive muscular*.

M., atroph'ic, progres'sive. (F. *myopathie atrophique progressive*.) Same as *Atrophy*, *progressive muscular*.

M., progres'sive, primit'ive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind. F. *myopathie progressive primitive*.) Charcot's generic term for the several forms of progressive muscular atrophy.

M., rheumat'ic. Same as *Myalgia*.

M., spinal. (L. *spina*, the spine.) A muscular disease of spinal origin.

Myope. (F. *myope*; G. *Kurzsichtiger*.) A term for a person affected with *Myopia*.

Myoperiton'i'tis. (Mūs, a muscle; *περιτόναιον*, the membrane which contains the lower viscera. F. *myopéritonite*.) Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen and of the peritonæum.

Myophæ'nous. (Mūs, a mouse; *φαῖνω*, to shine. G. *Mausgrauschimmernd*.) Shining with a mouse-grey colour.

Myophan. (Mūs, a muscle; *φαῖνω*, to appear.) Having the striated aspect of muscle.

M.-lay'er. The obliquely striated external layer or cortex observed in Paramœcium, Vorticella, and other ciliate Infusoria.

M.-stria'tion. The appearance presented by Vorticella and some other Infusoria. In Vorticella the outer layer of the body-cortex, or ectosar, presents a more or less distinct, superficial transverse and a deeper longitudinal myophan-striation.

Myophone. (Mūs; *φωνή*, a sound.) An instrument by Boudet for demonstrating, and

MYOPHON—MYOPIA.

for measuring the intensity of, the sound of contracting muscles. It is an adaptation of the microphone.

My'ophone. (Μυοφόνος, mouse-killing; from *μῦς*, a mouse; *φόνος*, slaughter.) The *Aconitum lycoctonum*.

Myopho'nia. (Μῦς, a muscle; *φωνή*, a sound.) The sound produced by a voluntary muscle when it is in a state of tetanus. It is a note equal to thirty-six or forty vibrations in a second, but it is probably a harmonic of a lower note indicating that the muscle is really vibrating nineteen or twenty times a minute.

Myophysical laws. (Μῦς; *φύσις*, nature. *G. myophysisches Gesetz*.) The laws governing muscular action.

Myopia. (Μῦωψ, closing the eyes as short-sighted people do, short-sighted; from *μῦω*, to close; *ὤψ*, eye. *F. myopie*; *I. miopia*; *S. miopia*; *G. Kurzsichtigkeit, Myopie*.) Short-sightedness. That condition of the refractive media of the eye in which parallel rays of light entering the eye are brought to a focus in the vitreous humour, and therefore in front of the retina. Such an eye is adapted for the vision of near objects, the rays of light emanating from which are divergent. The point from whence the rays of light diverge which, when the eye is at rest, are focussed on the retina, is named the far point. The far point of a myopic eye, therefore, instead of being at an infinite distance, as in the healthy eye, is at a definite distance. The nearer the far point the greater the degree of myopia. Distant objects are seen indistinctly by the myope, because the rays of light emanating from them, having been focussed in the vitreous, cross, and form a circle of diffusion on the retina. The anatomical cause of myopia in the great majority of instances is an elongation of the antero-posterior axis of the eye, consequent on yielding of the sclerotic or of the cornea, but it is occasionally due to increased refractive power of the lens (*F. myopie de courbure*), as occurs in the early stages of cataract, or after rupture of the suspensory ligament, and it may also be the result of spasm of the accommodation in emmetropic or hypermetropic persons (*G. Accommodationsausspannung*). It is rarely a congenital defect, but an hereditary predisposition to it undoubtedly occurs. It is recognised on inspection by the comparative largeness and sluggishness of the pupil, by the depth of the anterior chamber, by the moderate degree of convexity of the equatorial region of the eye, by some divergence of the axes of the eyes and by the peculiar closure of the lids, adopted in order to shut off peripheral rays of light entering the large pupil. It is recognised on ophthalmoscopic examination by the circumstances that the inverted image moves with the direction of the eye, and that the direct image is most clearly seen with the aid of a concave glass placed behind the mirror. Examined by retinoscopy or sciascopy with a concave mirror, the shadow moves with the movement of the mirror. Subjectively the patient sees objects closely approximated to the eye distinctly, whilst his vision for distance is improved by concave glasses, that glass giving the clearest vision of distant objects, which brings parallel rays to a focus on the retina when the eye is at rest. The attitude of the short-sighted is characteristic. Myopia is believed by many to be caused by protracted exertion of the eyes on small and in-

distinct objects, such as bad print read by insufficient light, especially when associated with insufficient diet, or when the body is weakened by fevers or other exhausting diseases. Muscae volitantes and detachment of the retina are conditions that are frequently seen in high degrees of myopia. It is remedied by the adaptation and use of appropriate concave glasses. It is perhaps more likely to occur in some races than in others.

M., acqui'ed. (*L. acquiro*, to add to. *F. myopie acquise*.) Short-sightedness resulting from exposure of a previously healthy eye to conditions calculated to cause myopia.

M., appa'rent. (*L. appareo*, to come in sight. *G. scheinbare Myopie*.) Short-sight consequent on spasm of the muscle of accommodation.

M., ax'ial. (*L. axis*, an axle.) Same as *M., axile*.

M., ax'ile. (*L. axis*, an axle. *F. myopie axile*.) Short-sightedness due to elongation of the eye in its antero-posterior aspect. In the emmetropic or normal eye the antero-posterior axis is about 24 mm. long; in myopia it has been known to attain a length of 33 mm.

M., congen'ital. (*L. congenitus*, born with. *G. angeborene Kurzsichtigkeit*.) Short-sightedness coeval with birth. A condition of much rarity.

M., cur'vature. (*L. curvatura*, a rounding.) Short-sightedness caused by too great curvature of the cornea and lens.

M., extreme. (*L. extremus*, last. *F. myopie extrême*.) Short-sight requiring very high concave glasses to correct, such as -20 D or more. It is often, but not always, associated with posterior staphyloma. It frequently leads to hæmorrhage upon or in, and to separation of the retina.

M., high. (*F. myopie forte*.) Myopia requiring for its correction higher glasses than -6 D. In France it affords exemption from military service.

M., in'dex. (*L. index*, a pointer.) Short-sightedness resulting from excessive refractive power of the media, as opposed to axial and to curvature myopia.

M., low. (*F. myopie faible, m. à distance*.) Myopia requiring for its correction glasses not exceeding 2.50 D in strength.

M., malig'nant. (*L. malignus*, of an evil nature.) Rapidly progressing myopia.

M., mod'erate. (*F. myopie moyenne*.) Myopia requiring for its correction glasses having a strength of 2.50 D to 6 D.

M., progres'sive. (*G. progressiv Myopie*.) Myopia which has a tendency to augment from increase in the antero-posterior diameter of the globe of the eye. The advance is sometimes only temporary, as, for example, during school life, or it may be permanent and continue through life.

M., sim'ulated. (*L. simulo*, to imitate. *F. myopie simulée*.) Pretended short-sight. A condition easily exposed by an expert determining the refraction of the eye with an ophthalmoscope or by retinoscopy.

M., spasmod'ic. (Σπασμός, cramp.) Short-sightedness caused by persistent contraction of the ciliary muscle. This occasions undue relaxation of the suspensory ligament of the lens, which consequently becomes too convex, and parallel rays of light are focussed in front

of the retina. It is due in some instances to prolonged work upon near objects, and disappears after rest.

Myopia'sis. (Μυωπίασις.) The same as *Myopia*.

Myopic. (F. *myopique*; G. *Myopisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myopia*.

M. astigmatism. See *Astigmatism*, *myopic*, and subheadings.

M. crescent. A brilliant white patch of crescentic form partially surrounding the optic disc in many myopic patients, and especially those suffering from progressive myopia, its greatest breadth being generally in the axis of a line extending between the centre of the optic disc and the fovea centralis. It is due to the atrophy or absence of the choroid. The sclerotic usually presents a protrusion outwards or staphyloma posticum at this point. The border of the crescent is often pigmented.

Myopi'esis. (Μύς, a muscle; πίεσις, a pressing or squeezing. F. *myopïese*; G. *Muskelpressungen*.) The application of pressure and squeezing to the muscles by way of exciting their healthy action.

Myopio'sis. Same as *Myopia*.

Myoplas'tic. (Μύς, a muscle; πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) Relating to the formation of muscular tissue.

M. bod'ies. (F. *corps myoplastiques*.) The embryonic cells from which the muscular fibres are developed.

Myopodiortho'sis. See *Myoporthosis*.

Myopodiortho'ter. (Μύωψ, short-sighted; διορθωτήρ, a corrector. F. *myopodiorthoter*; G. *Myopodiorthoter*.) An instrument for correcting short-sightedness.

Myopodiortho'ticon. (Μύωψ; διορθωτικός, a corrective.) An apparatus for curing *Myopia*.

Myopolar. (Μύς, a muscle; πόλος, the end of an axis.) A term applied to the direction of the electric current in electrotonic experiments when the nerve is stimulated between the electrotonising electrodes and the muscle.

Myopolyplasias'mus. (Μύς, a muscle; πόλος, many; πλάσις, a formation or moulding. F. *myopolyplasiasme*.) A model of the numerous muscles, represented lying over each other in natural position.

Myopolyplasis. Same as *Myopolyplasiasmus*.

Myopora'ceæ. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Lamiales*, having irregular, unsymmetrical flowers, confluent nuts, two seeds in each cell of the fruit, pendulous ovules, and superior radicles.

Myopor'ads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Myoporaceæ*.

Myoporin'ææ, R. Brown. Same as *Myoporaceæ*.

Myoporthon. A shortened form of *Myopodiorthoticon*.

Myoportho'sis. (Μύωψ, short-sighted; ὀρθωσις, a making straight or directing. F. *myoporthose*.) The correction of *Myopia* or short-sightedness.

Myoportho'ter. (Μύωψ; ὀρθωτήρ, a restorer.) A corrector of *Myopia*.

Myopresby'tia. (Μύωψ, short-sighted; πρεσβυτία, a long-sighted person.) The condition of being short-sighted in one eye and long-sighted in the other.

Myopro'teose. (Μύς; protein.) Halliburton's term for *Myoalbumose*.

Myops. (Μύωψ, short-sighted; from μύω, to close; ὤψ, the eye. F. *myope*; G. *Kurzsichtiger*.) One that has *Myopia*, or is near-sighted.

Myop'sia. Same as *Myiopsia*.

Myop'sin. Term applied by Defresne to that ferment of the pancreatic juice which dissolves albumen.

Myop'sis. Same as *Myopsia*.

Myop'tic. Same as *Myopic*.

Myopy. Same as *Myopia*.

Myorrheuma. (Μύς, a muscle; ῥεύμα, a flow or discharge. F. *myorrheume*.) Term intended for the lancinating pains of rheumatism, from the old theory of this affection being dependent on a flow of the humours to the part.

Myorrhex'is. (Μύς; ῥήξις, a rupture. F. *myorrhexis*; G. *Muskelzerreissung*.) Laceration of a muscle.

Myorrhyc'tes. (Μύς; ὀρύκτες, one who digs.) A genus of nematoid worms.

M. Weisman'ni. A parasite seen by Kühne and Eberth in a living muscular fibre of the frog. Its presence is a proof of the semifluid consistence of the muscular protoplasm, inasmuch as the transverse lines when displaced by its movements adjust themselves as before when it has passed them.

Myosal'gia. (Μύς, a muscle; ἄλγος, pain.) Buquet's term for muscular pain.

Myosarco'ma. (Μύς; σάρξ, flesh. F. *myosarcome*; I. *miosarcoma*; G. *Myosarkom*.) A cellular sarcomatous tumour, chiefly occurring in the kidney and testes. It presents unstriated muscular tissue intermingled with spindle cells and rarely with round cells. It is usually congenital, and, according to Cohnheim, arises from foetal inclusion.

M. stri'o-cellula'rë. (L. *stria*, a furrow; *cellula*, a small cell.) Pernice's term for a tumour arising from the os uteri and presenting the characters of a sarcoma, intermixed with striped muscular fibres in an embryonic condition; the cells are spindle-shaped, with large nuclei and highly refracting nucleoli; there are also stellate and round cells, as well as gland-tubes with cubical epithelium.

Myoscenograph'ia. (Μύς; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting. F. *myoscénographie*; G. *Myoscénographie*.) Term for pictorial representation of the muscles.

Myoschi'los. (Μύς, a mouse; χείλος, a lip.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Santalaceæ* or *Loranthaceæ*.

M. oblon'gus, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *oblongus*, oblong.) Hab. Chili. Infusion of the leaves used as a purgative.

Myoschy'los. Same as *Myoschilos*.

Myosclero'sic. Same as *Myosclerotic*.

Myosclero'sis. (Μύς, a muscle; σκληρώσις, hardening. F. *myosclerose*.) Induration of muscle. A condition which sometimes occurs in children shortly after birth, especially in the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle of one or other side; it becomes in its whole length, or in part, of cartilaginous hardness; the skin is not affected. It passes off in a few weeks or months.

Myosclerotic. Relating to *Myosclerosis*.

M. paral'y'sis. Same as *Paralysis*, *pseudohypertrophic*.

Myo'ses. (Μύς, a muscle. F. *myoses*.)

MYOSIN—MYOSITIS.

Term used by C. H. Schultz for diseases of the muscles generally, their morbid contractions and expansions.

Myosin. (Μῦς, a muscle. F. *myosine*; I. *miosina*; G. *Myosin*.) An albuminoid substance belonging to the globulins. There are two forms, animal and vegetable.

M., animal. (G. *animale Myosin*, *Muskelfibrin*.) The substance which constitutes the chief part of the clot formed on the coagulation of muscle-plasma obtained from frozen living muscle; it may be prepared from dead muscle which has undergone rigor mortis, after it has been washed to remove the proteids, by treating it with a solution of ammonium chloride and filtering; a white flocculent precipitate of myosin falls on dropping the filtrate into distilled water. It is soluble in dilute saline solutions, from which it is precipitated by saturation with a neutral salt or by alcohol; it is also soluble in dilute acids, in gastric juice when peptones are formed, and in pancreatic juice. In ordinary muscle clot it is mixed with salts, especially calcium salts, and when thoroughly freed from these by washing or dialysing it becomes very insoluble in saline solutions and in weak acid dilutions. Myosin does not exist as such in the plasma of living muscle, but is developed from myosinogen in the act of clotting by the agency of muscle-ferment. The action of dilute hydrochloric acid on myosin rapidly changes it into acid-albumin or syntonin. It was first obtained by Kühne.

M.-ferment. A ferment existing in muscle which causes the coagulation of muscle plasma; it is destroyed at a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.) Same as *Muscle ferment*.

M.-globulin. Same as *M., vegetable*.

M., vegetable. (G. *Pflanzenmyosin*.) A substance which is found, in addition to vitellin, in maize, oats, almonds, peas, white mustard-seed, and other seeds, when they are rubbed down with a 10 per cent. solution of sodium chloride, and precipitated by the addition of crystals of salt. The vitellin is separated from the filtrate of the myosin precipitate by carbonated water. The solution of myosin in 10 per cent. solution of common salt coagulates from 55° C. to 60° C. (131° F. to 140° F.)

Myosin'ogen. A proteid of muscle plasma coagulating at a temperature of 56° C. (132.8° F.) It gives a stringy precipitate with acetic acid. Under the influence of muscle ferment it is the chief agent in the formation of myosin.

Myosino'ses. (Μῦς; *ivós*, thread.) Intermediate products between myosin and peptone, produced during the digestion of myosin. They are precipitated by solid ammonium sulphate.

Myo'sis. (Μῶω, to close. F. *myose*; I. *miosi*; S. *miosis*; G. *Myosis*.) Permanent contraction, with more or less complete immobility, of the pupil. It is due either to irritation of the third nerve, to paralysis of the radiating fibres of the iris as a result of pressure upon the cervical sympathetic, to spasm of the ciliary muscle, or to cerebral or spinal disease. In the latter case when myosis exists and the pupil does not respond to light, although it changes its diameter in the act of accommodation, the condition is known as the Argyll Robertson pupil.

M., hyperæmic. (Υπερ, above, in excess; αἷμα, blood.) Contraction of the pupil resulting from congestion of the vessels of the

iris. It is seen in iritis, and after paracentesis of the cornea and escape of the aqueous humour, or when the tone of the globe of the eye is otherwise lowered.

M., paralytic. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Term suggested by Hutchinson for the form of myosis caused by paralysis of the radiating fibres of the iris, the circular fibres remaining unaffected. The contraction of the pupil is persistent, and due to paralysis of the sympathetic nerve-fibres from disease of the sympathetic root of the lenticular ganglion, or of the cervical sympathetic, or of the cilio-spinal centre. It occurs in general paralysis of the insane.

M., paralytic-spas'tic. (Παράλυσις; σπαστικός, drawing in.) Contracted pupil produced by simultaneous irritation of the oculomotor nerve and paralysis of the sympathetic, such as probably occurs in the action of a myotic.

M., sleep. (G. *Schlafmyosis*.) The contraction of the pupil that occurs during quiet sleep.

M., spas'tic. (Σπαστικός, drawing in.) Pinhole pupil; permanent tonic contraction of the sphincter of the pupil from irritation of the third nerve, such as occurs in the early stages of locomotor ataxy.

M., spinal. (L. *spina*, the spine.) The small pupil associated with disease of the spinal cord, especially the pin-hole pupil of locomotor ataxy.

Myosit'ic. Relating to *Myositis*.

Also, relating to *Myosis*.

Myositici mor'bi. (Μῦς, a muscle; ὀστέον, a bone; L. *morbus*, disease.) Farr's term for diseases of the muscles and bones.

Myosit'ics. Drugs which cause contraction of the pupil, or *Myosis*.

Myositis. (Μῦς, a muscle. F. *myosite*; I. *miosite*; G. *Muskelentzündung*.) Sagar's term for inflammation of a muscle or of muscular substance. It may be caused by injuries, or by rheumatism, or by septic or other poison; it produces much pain and tenderness, with swelling and heat of the part; it may end in suppuration.

Also, a synonym of *Rheumatism*.

M., chronic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting. G. *chronische Muskelentzündung*.) Chronic inflammation accompanied by suppuration, such as occurs in psoas abscess.

M., exu'dative. (L. *exudo*, to come out by sweating. F. *myosite exsudative*.) Lancereaux's term for those muscular inflammations which are characterised by an albuminous or a fibrinous exudation, and which tend towards resolution and return to the normal state.

M., fi'brous. (L. *fibra*, a thread.) A chronic form of muscular inflammation which results in thickening and hardening of the connective tissue of the muscle, causing frequently contraction of the part, and always atrophy of its anatomical element.

M., fi'brous syphilit'ic. (L. *fibra*; *syphilis*.) A form of syphilitic affection of a muscle, characterised by thickening and increase of the connective tissue, with atrophy of the muscular fibres.

M., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγικός, liable to violent bleeding. G. *hämorrhagische Muskelentzündung*.) Inflammation of the muscular tissue accompanied with hæmorrhage, observed by Hueter after the insertion of a portion of diphtheritic membrane, taken from the throat of a child, into the muscles of the back of rabbits.

MYOSITIS.

M., infectious. (*L. infectus*, part. of *inficio*, to mix with. *F. myosite infectieuse*.) A form which occurs chiefly in over-worked young persons living in unsanitary surroundings. The muscles affected are those which are over-strained; they are soft and violet-coloured at first, and later become infiltrated with pus, and a greyish or reddish soft mass of purilage forms, perhaps the sequel of a hæmatoma; the muscular fibres are softened, broken up, and in a state of waxy degeneration. There is generally an initiatory rigor, followed by high temperature and great headache, and the skin over the inflamed muscle presents an erythematous redness, with spots of ecchymosis and phlyctænæ. The frequent result is death in a few days.

M., interstitial. (*L. interstitium*, a space between.) Inflammation of the connective tissue of a muscle with proliferation and thickening; it may be an extension of a neuritis.

M. ossificans. (*L. os*, a bone; *fiō*, to become.) The form of muscular inflammation which is characterised by the gradual atrophy of the fibres, with development of bone in the connective tissue between them.

M. ossificans circumscripta. (*L. os*; *fiō*; *circumscribo*, to enclose.) Local ossifications of muscle, such as *Drill-bone*.

M. ossificans multiplex. (*L. os*; *fiō*; *multiplex*, manifold.) Same as *M. ossificans progressiva*.

M. ossificans progressiva. (*L. os*; *fiō*; *progressus*, part. of *progređior*, to march forward. *F. myosite ossifiante progressive*.) The rare form in which many muscles, one after the other, become the subject of bony deposit in their connective tissue, and of atrophy of their muscular fibres. It occurs chiefly in young subjects, and is characterised by the appearance of a softish, painful, reddish swelling of one or more of the muscles, usually of the neck or back, and sometimes accompanied by febrile symptoms, following on slight injury to the muscle or without any appreciable cause. The progress of the early stages is often interrupted by intervals of rest, but ultimately the part becomes indurated, and subsequently assumes a bony hardness. Oftentimes the ossification extends to many of the muscles of the whole body. The sphincters, the diaphragm, the heart, and the muscles of the tongue and larynx escape. The osseous growths are not confined to the muscular structure, but extend along the tendons to the bone, so as to fix the joints, rendering movements of the head, trunk, or limbs, and even mastication, impossible. The bones often present exostoses, especially at the attachment of some tendon. After many years the patient dies from inanition or from some respiratory trouble. Under the microscope the morbid structure presents the appearance of true compact osseous tissue, with new blood-vessels and nutrient foramina.

M. ossificans progressiva lipomatosa. (*L. os*; *fiō*; *progressus*; *Gr. λίπος*, fat.) A form in which the morbid osseous tissue is accompanied by fatty substance.

M., proliferative. (*L. proles*, offspring; *fero*, to bear. *F. myosite proliferative*.) Lancereaux's term for those muscular inflammations which are characterised by the formation, in connection with the perimysium, of new tissue, which sometimes is permanent and sometimes degenerates.

M., purulent. (*L. purulentus*, festering.

G. eiterige Muskelentzündung.) The form in which pus forms in the muscle, either as a result of simple myositis or from some infective process.

M., pyæmic. The suppurations of muscle which occur in *Pyæmia*.

M., pyretic. (*Πυρετός*, a fever. *F. myosite pyretique*.) Lancereaux's term for those muscular inflammations which are produced in the course of febrile diseases or infective fevers.

M., rheumatic. (*G. rheumatische Muskelentzündung*.) A painful affection of the muscles, apparently of an inflammatory character, which may either be acute or chronic; the pathology has not been worked out.

M., sclerous. (*Σκληρός*, hard.) The form of muscular inflammation in which some new tissue, fibrous or bony or other, is formed.

M., septicæmic. The suppurations of muscle occurring in *Septicæmia*.

M., simple. (*G. einfache Muskelentzündung*.) The uncomplicated form; there is infiltration of round cells and serum in the perimysium, and the muscular fibre may be the subject of cloudy swelling; later, fatty degeneration or coagulation necrosis may result, and constriction may ensue.

M., suppurative. (*L. suppus*, to gather matter. *F. myosite suppurative*; *G. eiterige Muskelentzündung*.) Lancereaux's term for those inflammations of muscle in which the local supuration results from a general disorder produced by the presence of microbes.

M., suppurative acute. (*L. suppus*; *acutus*, sharp. *G. acute eitrige Myositis*.) Inflammation of the muscles occurring most frequently in phlegmon, but also in the course of pyæmia, glanders, and diphtheria. In the majority of phlegmonous cases the intermuscular connective tissue becomes first œdematous, and then the seat of purulent deposits. The perimysium appears to protect the muscular tissue itself, which suffers only in consequence of the impairment of its nutrition. In the other cases, on the contrary, the muscular tissue is affected, becomes grey and friable, with fatty or waxy degeneration. This, again, is sometimes followed by fibrous degeneration, leading to formation of bone.

M., syphilitic. (*Syphilis*. *F. myosite syphilitique*; *G. syphilitische Muskelentzündung*.) Inflammation of a muscle caused by syphilis. Virchow admits two forms, simple fibrous and gummatous. The muscles attacked are chiefly those of the upper extremity of the neck, the trapezius, the gastrocnemius, those of the thigh, tongue, and, though more rarely, those of the larynx and pharynx.

M., traumatic. (*Τραύμα*, a wound. *G. traumatische Muskelentzündung*.) Inflammation of muscle consequent on injury without septic or other infection.

M. trichino'sa. (*Trichina*.) Œdematous painful swellings of the muscles, observed in the first acute stages of trichinosis. They appear to be the consequence of disturbances of the circulation, and are not of an inflammatory nature.

M. tuberculo'sa. (*Tubercle*.) Inflammation of the muscles, of a tuberculous character, usually supervening secondarily on tuberculosis of the neighbouring bones, periosteum, and joints.

M. typho'sa. (*Typhoid fever*.) The degeneration of the muscular tissue described by

MYOSOTIS—MYOTOMY.

Zenker as occurring in enteric fever. See *Muscle, degeneration of, waxy.*

Myosotis. (Μυοσωτίς, mouse ear, forget-me-not; from *μῦς*, a mouse; *ὠτίς*, an ear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

Also, the *Hieraceum pilosella*; so called from its leaves being hairy and growing like the ear of a mouse.

The *Μυοσωτίς* of Dioscorides is generally thought to be one of the Genus *Myosotis*; but Méral is of opinion that it was the *Cerastium tomentosum*.

M. arvensis, Willd. (*L. arvensis*, belonging to fields.) The mouse-ear, field scorpion-grass. Hab. Europe. A pectoral.

M. palustris, With. (*L. paluster*, belonging to a marsh. *F. ne m'oubliez pas*; *G. Vergissmichnicht*.) The forget-me-not. Hab. Europe. Used as a pectoral.

M. scorpioides, Linn. (Σκορπιῶν, a scorpion; *εἶδος*, form.) A species now subdivided into *M. palustris*, *M. sylvatica*, and several others. It is said to have been used in Siberia as an antisyphilitic.

Myospasēs. (Μῦς, a muscle; *σπᾶσις*, a spasm or convulsion. *F. myospasie*; *G. Myospasmen, Muskelzusammenziehungen*.) Term used by C. H. Schultz for spasm or convulsion of the muscles, for morbid spasms, drawings, or more especially contractions of the muscles.

Myospas'mus. (Μῦς; *σπασμός*, a convulsion or spasm. *F. myospasme*; *G. Muskelkrampf*.) Spasm or cramp of a muscle.

Myospectroscope. (Μῦς; *L. spectrum*, an image; *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, to see.) An instrument devised by Ranvier. It consists of a tube 12 cm. long, 4 cm. in diameter, closed at one end with a diaphragm having a vertical slit $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, and at the other with a diaphragm having a central hole 5 mm. in diameter. A portion of muscle is stretched in front of the latter hole, and fixed in position by two springs in such wise that the axis of the muscular fibres is at right angles to the vertical slit; in these, looking through the hole whilst the instrument is directed towards a light, spectra are seen on the right and left sides of it.

Myostyp'sēs. (Μῦς; *στυψίς*, a contracting or drawing together. *F. myostypses*; *G. Myostypsen*.) Term used by C. H. Schultz for diseases caused by contractings or drawings of the muscles, as dysuria, colic, and hiccough.

Myosuroïdes. An incorrect orthography for *Myuroïd*.

Myosurus. (Μῦς, a mouse; *οὐρά*, a tail. *F. myosure*; *G. Mäuseschwanz*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

M. minimus, Linn. (*L. minimus*, least. *F. queue de souris*; *G. Mäuseschwanz*.) The mouse-tail. An astringent.

Myosynize'sis. (Μῦς, a muscle; *συνίχσις*, a falling in or collapse. *F. myosynizēse*.) A growing or adhesion of one or more muscles under another.

Myotalgia. Same as *Myalgia*.

Myotases. (Μῦς; *τάσις*, a tension or stretching. *F. myotases*; *G. Muskeldehnungen*.) Term for tension of the muscles, applied by C. H. Schultz, more especially to morbid or involuntary or passive tension, as in aneurysm, angiectasis, enterectasis, hernia, and prolapsus.

Myotatic. (Μῦς; *τάσις*, a stretching.) A term used by Gowers to denote the passive tension of muscle.

M. contrac'tions. (*L. contraho*, to draw together.) Gowers's term for the condition termed *Tendon-reflex*.

M. irritabil'ity. (*L. irritabilis*, easily excited.) Gowers's term for the excessive production of a *Tendon-reflex*.

Myotenot'omy. (Μῦς; *τείνω*, a tendon; *τέμνω*, to cut. *F. myotenotomie*; *G. myotenotomie*.) The division of tendons when the condition of muscular retraction is present, which, it is held, alone indicates the propriety or usefulness of the operation.

Myothel'ium. Same as *Myoepithelium*.

Myother'mic. (Μῦς, a muscle; *θερμῖ*, heat.) Pertaining to the development of heat in muscle.

Myotic. (*F. myotique*.) Relating to *Myosis*.

Myot'ica. Same as *Myotics*.

Myotics. (Μῦς, to close. *F. myotiques*; *I. miotici*; *G. Pupillenverengerenden-Mittel*.) Agents which cause contraction of the pupil. They may be mechanical or chemical. Any irritation, mechanical or otherwise, applied to the conjunctiva or cornea, causes contraction of the pupil, as also does the escape of the aqueous humour. Eserine, the active principle of physostigma, is the most powerful myotic known, but muscarin, pilocarpin, nicotin, and opium are also active. Myotics applied to an eye with normal refraction produce, owing to their stimulating action on the third nerve, contraction of the ciliary muscle, and short-sightedness. Many myotics produce contraction of the ciliary muscle also, with consequent disturbance of accommodation. They also reduce the tension of the globe, which is supposed to be due to their influence in widening the angle between the cornea and iris, and hence permitting the escape of the aqueous humour from the anterior chamber.

Myotility. (Μῦς, a muscle. *F. myotilité*; *I. motilita*; *G. Motilität*.) Term employed by Elliotson to indicate the power of instant and evident contraction of fibrous parts on the application of a stimulus.

Also, a synonym of *Muscular contractility*.

Myotome. (Μῦς; *τείνω*, to cut.) A segment of the muscular system of the vertebrate embryo corresponding with a *Metamere*, and divided from the neighbouring myotomes by a *Sclerotome*. See also, *Myocommata*.

Also, an instrument for dividing muscle subcutaneously.

Myotom'ia. Same as *Myotomy*.

M. intraocula'ris. (*L. intra*, within; *ocularis*, belonging to the eye. *G. Durchschneidung des Ciliarmuskels*.) Same as *Hancock's operation*.

Myotom'ic. (*F. myotomique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Myotomy*.

Myotomy. (Μῦς; *τομή*, section. *F. myotomie*; *G. Myotomie, Muskelzerlegung*.) The dissection of the muscles.

Also, the subcutaneous division of a muscle for the relief of contraction.

M., vagin'al. (*Vagina*. *F. myotomie vaginale, morcellement de Péan*.) An operation for the removal of a myoma of the uterus by piecemeal proceedings. The neck of the womb is first firmly seized and then liberated from its vaginal attachments by a circular incision; it is then divided bilaterally by means of scissors, the tumour is seized with forceps and drawn down, so as to enable the operator to cut off por-

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tions with the scissors or knife until the whole or the greater part of it is got away; the incisions in the neck of the womb are then sutured.

Myotonia. (Μῦς; τόνος, a stretching. *F. myotonic.*) The stretching of muscle; tension of a muscle.

M. congenita. (*L. congenitus*, born with.) Strümpel's term for *Thomsen's disease*.

Myotonic. Relating to *Myotonia*.

M. reaction. Erb's term for the peculiar reactions to mechanical and electrical stimuli of the muscles in *Thomsen's disease*.

Myotonus. (Μῦς; τόνος, a stretching. *G. myotonic.*) Persistent muscular spasm.

Also, the same as *Muscle, tonic* of.

Myotony. Same as *Myotonia*.

Myotrichodina. (Μῦς; ῥιξ, hair. *F. myotrichodine; G. Muskelhaarwurm.*) Term for the muscular hair-worm.

Also called *Trichodina*. The *Trichina* of Owen.

Myotyrbē. (Μῦς, a muscle; τυρβή, a confusion. *I. miotirbe.*) A name for chorea, given to the disease on account of the confused action of the muscles.

Also, Lordat's term for imperfect co-ordination of the voluntary muscular movements.

Myrobolams. Same as *Myrobalsans*.

Myracantha. See *Myrtacantha*.

Myracopon. The same as *Myracopum*.

Myracopum. (Μυράκωπον.) A sweet cordial or unguent mixed with myrrh.

Myrcia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*.

M. acris, De Cand. (*L. acer*, biting. *F. piment d'ere.*) The wild clove, wild cinnamon, or bayberry. It is the source of the *Spiritus myrciæ* and the *Oleum myrciæ* of the U.S. Ph. Bay rum is employed as a perfume, in the preparation of various hair washes, and in the treatment of nervous affections. The plant is indigenous in the West Indies and in Venezuela. The *Pimenta acris*, Wight.

M., oil of. See *Oleum myrciæ*.

M. pimentoïdes, De Cand. The *Myrtus pimentoides*, Nees von Esenb.

M., spirit of. See *Spiritus myrciæ*.

Myrep'sus. (Μυρεψός, a perfumer.) One who boils and prepares unguents.

Myriacanthous. (Μυρίος, numberless; ἀκανθα, a spine or thorn. *F. myriacantha; G. unzählbardornig.*) That which has numerous spines, or which is furnished with a great number of teeth.

Myriadenus. (Μυριάς, ten thousand; ἄδην, a gland.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. tetraphyllus, De Cand. (Τέτρα, for τέσσα, four; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Mexico. Used as an antifebrile.

Myriagramme. (Μύριοι, ten thousand; γραμμή.) A French weight equal to 10,000 grammes, or 26 pounds, 9 ounces, and 6 drachms troy, or 22·0485 pounds avoirdupois.

Myrialitre. (Μύριοι; λίτρο.) A French measure of capacity, being 10,000 litres, or 610,280 cubic inches.

Myriamerous. (Μυρίος, numberless; μέρος, a part. *F. myriaméré; G. unzählbartheilig.*) Having many segments, rings, or articulations.

Myriametre. (Μύριοι, ten thousand; μέτρο.) A French measure of 10,000 mètres, or 10 kilometres. It is equal to 6 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards, 14 inches.

Myrianthous. (Μυρίος, numberless; ἄνθος, a flower. *F. myrianthé; G. unzählbarblumig.*) Having very numerous flowers.

Myriapod. An animal of the Class *Myriapoda*.

Myriapoda, Latreille. See *Myriopoda*. Also, applied by Lamarck to a Family of *Arachnida*, by Eichwald to an Order of *Crustacea*.

Myriapodous. (Μυρίος; πούς, a foot. *F. myriapode; G. unzählbarfüssig.*) Having many feet.

Myriare. (Μύριοι, ten thousand; ἀρε.) A French measure of superficies containing 10,000 ares, and equal to 247·1143 acres.

Myrica. (Μύρικη, the tamarisk, *Tamarix gallica.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myricaceae*.

M. æthiopica, Linn. (*L. Æthiopia*, an African country south of Egypt.) Hab. Abyssinia. Yields a wax like *M. wax*.

M. asplenifolia, Blum. (*Asplenium*, a species of fern; *folium*, a leaf.) The sweet fern, *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

M. caracasana, H. and B. (*Caracas*, the chief town of Venezuela.) A species inhabiting New Granada. It yields a part of the supply of myrtle- or myrica-wax.

M. carolinensis, Willd. (*Carolina*, an American State.) A species inhabiting North America. It yields some *M. wax*.

M. cerifera, Linn. (*L. cera*, wax; *fero*, to bear. *F. arbre à suif, laurier sauvage de la Louserne; G. Wachsmyrte, Wachsgagel.*) Bayberry, candleberry. Hab. Atlantic coast of North America. Bark contains an acrid and an astringent resin and myricinic acid; it is acrid and stimulant, producing heat of stomach, vomiting, and diuresis; it is used as a sternutatory, a sialagogue, and an antidontalgic. The leaves are antispasmodic, antiscorbutic, and astringent. The berries are covered with an incrustation of *M. wax*.

M. Comptonia, De Cand. (*Compton.*) The *Comptonia asplenifolia*.

M. cordifolia, Linn. (*L. cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope. It yields a wax like *M. wax*.

M. galē, Linn. (*F. piment royal, myrte bâtarde, galé odorant; G. gemeine Gagel, Gagelstrauch, Porst, Gerbermyrthe, Myrtenheide, brabant Myrte.*) The Dutch myrtle or sweet gale. The leaves, flowers, and seeds are used to destroy moths and cutaneous insects; an infusion of them is given internally as a stomachic and vermifuge. It was formerly used as a substitute for hops.

M. jalapensis, Kunth. (*Jalap.*) Hab. Mexico. Supplies some *M. wax*. Root bark astringent, in large doses emetic.

M. lacinia'ta, Willd. (*L. lacinia*, a fringe.) A species inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope, and yielding wax.

M. palustris. (*L. paluster*, belonging to a marsh.) A synonym of *M. gale*.

M. pennsylvanica, Duh. Hab. United States of America. Supplies some *M. wax*.

M. quercifolia, Linn. (*L. quercus*, the oak; *folium*, a leaf.) A species inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope. It yields a wax like *M. wax*.

M. sapida, Wall. (*L. sapidus*, well-tasted.) Hab. Nepal. A species the roots of which are highly astringent. Bark, called Kâephul in Hindustani, is an aromatic stimu-

MYRICACEÆ—MYRIOPHYLOUS.

lant, and is used as an astringent and tonic in diarrhœa and cholera as an external application.

M. tal'low. Same as *M. wax*.

M. wax. (F. *cire de myrica*; I. *cira di mirica*; G. *Myricawachs*, *Myricatatz*, *Myrtelwachs*, *grünes Wachs*.) A kind of wax obtained by boiling down the berry-like fruit of *Myrica cerifera* and other kinds of *Myrica*. It is green or greyish-yellow, hard and brittle, of peculiar resinous odour, with a sp. gr. of 1.000 to 1.005. Its melting point is 49° C. (120.2° F.) It is a mixture of free palmitic and lauric acids, and of the triglycerides of the same acids. It is used as an illuminant. It is eaten by the Hottentots.

M. xalapensis, Kth. A species inhabiting the Sierra Huanchinango. It yields myrtle-wax. The roots are very astringent, and are used as a medicine.

Myrica'ceæ. (Μυρίκη of Dioscorides, the tamarisk of Pliny. G. *Gagelgewächse*.) The bog-myrtles. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Amentales*, having a one-celled, sessile ovary, and solitary, erect, exalbuminous seed, with a superior radicle.

Myrica'ria. (Μυρίκη.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Tamaricaceæ*.

M. germanica, Desv. Hab. Europe. Bark, formerly official, balsamic, bitter, and astringent. Leaves used in Siberia for tea. The *Tamarix germanica*.

M. herba'cea. (L. *herba*, a herb.) Hab. Asia. Wood tonic.

Myri'ceæ, Richard. Same as *Myricaceæ*.
Myricic' al'cohol. Same as *Myricyl alcohol*.

Myri'cin. (*Myrica*. F. *myricine*; I. *miricina*; S. *miricina*; G. *Myricin*.) $C_{30}H_{61}.C_{16}H_{31}O_2$. The yellow insoluble portion of bee's-wax after repeated boiling in alcohol; it consists of myricyl palmitate.

Also, a dried and powdered alcoholic extract of the cortex of *Myrica cerifera*; used as an astringent, stimulant, and diuretic.

Myri'cyl. The hypothetical radical of the following substance.

M. al'cohol. $C_{30}H_{62}O = C_{30}H_{61}.OH$. This compound is present in the form of palmitinic acid ether in bee's-wax, and as cerotinic acid ether in Carnauba wax. To obtain it myricin, myricyl palmitate, is boiled in alcoholic potash solution, and diluted with water. The potassium palmitate dissolves, whilst myricyl alcohol separates, and can be obtained pure by crystallising from hot alcohol.

M. pal'mitate. $C_{30}H_{61}.C_{16}H_{31}O_2$. The substance forming the chief part of *Myricin*.

Myrin'ga. The same as *Myrinx*.

Myringitis. (*Myrinx*. F. *myringite*; I. *myringitide*; G. *Trommelfellentzündung*.) Inflammation of the membrana tympani. The existence of independent myringitis is doubted by some aural surgeons.

By some the term is extended to inflammation of the fibro-mucous structures of the cavity of the tympanum auri.

M. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Acute inflammation of the membrana tympani may be caused by cold or injury. There is hyperæmia of the external layer with some effusion producing blister-like elevations, which may end in small abscesses, radiating pain, noises, and pulsation.

M. bullo'sa. (L. *bul'a*, a bubble.) The form of *M. acuta* in which hempseed-sized blisters, having a pearly-grey appearance, occur.

M. chro'nica. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) A rare disease sometimes occurring as a sequel of the acute form. The membrane may be grey in colour, moist and covered with secretion, or have a whitish coat of proliferating epithelium, or exhibit papillary excrescences. There is little pain or noise, some deafness, but a fœtid smell.

M., epiphy'tic. (Ἐπί; φυτόν, a plant. F. *myringite epiphytaire*.) Inflammation of the outer ear accompanied by the growth of *Aspergillus* or other epiphyte.

M. granulo'sa. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) The form of *M. chronica* in which there are papillary excrescences.

Myringodec'tomy. (*Myrinx*; Gr. ἔκτομή, a cutting out. F. *myringodectomie*; I. *myringodettomia*.) Miot's term for the operation of removing a portion of the membrana tympani.

Myringomyc'o'sis. (*Myrinx*; Gr. μύκης, a fungus.) Wreden's term for the inflammation of the external auditory meatus, due to the growth of the *Aspergillus nigrescens* and *A. flavescens*, or other epiphyte.

M. aspergilli'na. Wieden. The disease described under the chief heading.

Myringomyringitis. A term for *Myringitis*.

Myrin'goplasty. (*Myrinx*; Gr. πλάσσω, to mould. G. *Myringoplastik*.) Berthold's term for the cure of a perforation of the membrana tympani by the transplantation of a small piece of skin.

Myrin'gotome. (*Myrinx*; Gr. τομή, a cutting.) A small spear-ended needle for perforating the membrana tympani.

Myrinx. (Probably a corruption of *Meninx*. F. *membrane du tympan*; G. *Trommelfell im Ohre*, *Paukenfell*.) A term for the *Membrana tympani*.

Myriocar'pin. A bitter principle contained in the purgative fruit of *Cucumis myriocarpus*.

Myriocar'pous. (Μυριοκαρπός; from *myrios*, numberless; *καρπός*, fruit. F. *Myriocarpe*.) Having very many fruits or seeds.

Myriogramme. See *Myriagramme*.

Myriog'ynè. (Μυρίος, a multitude; γύν, woman.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, Group *Artemisiæ*, widely distributed.

M. Cunningha'mi, Less. (*Cunningham*.) Hab. New South Wales. A species containing *Myriogynic acid*.

M. minu'ta. Less. (L. *minutus*, small.) Sneezing weed. Hab. New South Wales. A species containing *Myriogynic acid*. A decoction of the leaves is used in purulent ophthalmia.

Myriogynic acid. (*Myriogynic*.) An acid obtained from the *Myriogynic minuta*, and stated by F. v. Müller to be analogous to *San-tonin*.

Myriolitre. See *Myrialitre*.

Myriometre. See *Myriametre*.

Myriophthal'mous. (Μυρίος, numberless; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *myriophthalme*; G. *unzählbaräugig*.) Having numerous eyes, or structures like to them.

Myriophyll'on. Same as *Myriophyllum*.

Myriophyllous. (Μυρίος; φύλλον. F. *myriophylle*; G. *unzählbarblättrig*.) Applied to plants, as ferns or sea-weeds, having the leaves, or the divisions of the leaves, very much divided.

MYRIOPHYLLUM—MYRISTICA.

Myriophyllum. (Μυρίος, numberless; φύλλον, a leaf. *F. mille-feuille*; *G. Tausendblatt.*) The *Achillea millefolium*, or milfoil.

The *Μυρίοφυλλον* of Dioscorides was probably the *Myriophyllum spicatum*.

Myriopoda, Leach. (Μυρίος, very many; πούς, a foot. *F. myriapode*; *I. myriapodi*; *G. Tausendfüsse.*) Centipedes. A Class of the Subkingdom *Arthropoda*, breathing by tracheæ, destitute of wings, body consisting of head and trunk; the head bears a pair of feelers and two or three pairs of jaws; the body presents numerous segments, to each of which is attached one or two pairs of articulated limbs, the ultimate segment bearing only in general a claw.

Myriopodous. (Μυρίοπους; from *μυρίος*; πούς, a foot. *F. myriopode.*) Many-footed.

Myriopous. (Μυριοπόος; from *μυρίος*, numberless; ὤψ, the eye. *F. myriope.*) Having very many eyes.

Myriospermin. A volatile substance obtained from balsam of Peru.

Myris. (Μυρίς.) A box for unguents or perfumed oils.

Myrisma. (Μύρισμα, an ointment. *F. myrisme*; *G. Einsalben, Einuschmieren, Schmier-cur.*) Term for an anointing.

Myristate. A salt of *Myristic acid*.

Myristic. (Μύριον, an ointment. *F. myristique.*) Fit for making ointment; of, or belonging to, an unguent.

M. acid. (*G. Myristinsäure.*) $C_{14}H_{25}O_2 = C_{13}H_{27}.CO_2H$. A fatty acid found by Playfair in the fat of *Myristica moschata*; it occurs as a glyceride in various vegetable and animal fats. It forms white, shining, crystalline laminae, which melt at 53-8° C. (128-84° F.), and under a pressure of 100 mm. boil at 248° C. (478-4° F.) It is insoluble in water, but easily soluble in hot alcohol and ether.

M. alcohol. $C_{14}H_{30}O$. A substance obtained from spermaceti.

Myristica. (*G. Muskatnussbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myristicaceæ*, including many plants growing in Asia.

Also, *B. Ph.*, *U.S. Ph.* (*F. muscade*; *I. noce moscada*; *S. nuez moscada*; *G. Muscatnuss*), the nutmeg; being the kernel of the dried seed of *M. fragrans*; it is oval or roundish, about an inch long, having a circular scar on the broader end, from which runs a furrow to a deep depression at the other end; its outer surface is marked with reticulated furrows and is greyish-brown; on section it is marbled, the greyish-red albumen being traversed by darker brownish-red veins; it has a strong, pleasantly aromatic odour and an aromatic, warm, bitterish taste. In large doses it is intoxicating and narcotic; it is used for flavouring.

M. acuminata, Lam. (*L. acuminatus*, pointed.) A species indigenous to Madagascar. The seeds are aromatic.

M. angolensis, Welw. (*Angola.*) A species known in the Gaboon as *Cerebo*, and in Angola as *Mutugo*. The nuts yield 72 per cent. of fat.

M. aromatica, Lam. (*F. muscadier aromatique.*) The *M. fragrans*.

M. bicuhyba, Schott. A species from which bieuhyba wax or becuiba tallow is obtained. The nuts, which are about the size of nutmegs, yield 59 per cent. of wax to ether, and 45-5 per cent. to pressure. The wax consists

essentially of the glycerides of myristin and oleic acid; small quantities of resin, free myristic acid, ethereal oil, and fluid acids are also found in it. Seed used as an astringent in diarrhetic affections; balsamic wax employed in hæmorrhage and rheumatism.

M. bicuiba, The *M. bieuhyba*.

M. eumara, Pöpp. The *M. otoba*.

M. dactyloides, Gärtn. (Δάκτυλος, a date; εἶδος, form.) The *M. fatua*.

M. fatua, Houtt. (*L. fatuus*, simple. *G. lange Muskatnuss.*) A plant indigenous in the Banda Islands. Cultivated in Brazil. The seed is longer than the ordinary nutmeg, but less aromatic; shell very hard. The fat is used to adulterate Cacao butter.

M. fragrans, Houttuyn. (*L. fragrans*, sweet-smelling. *F. muscadier*; *G. Muscatnussbaum.*) A plant indigenous to the group of islands between the Celebes and New Guinea, cultivated in the Moluccas, Sumatra, Ceylon, and Isle of France, West Indies, and Brazil. It produces the nutmeg, which is surrounded by a large arillus, termed in commerce mace. See chief heading.

M. insipida, R. Br. (*L. insipidus*, tasteless.) A species growing in Australia and Queensland.

M. kombo, H. Bn. Hab. Gaboon. Fruit yields a fat which is used in the treatment of chronic skin diseases.

M. longifolia. (*L. longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf.) A species growing in Gaboon. The nuts contain 54 per cent. to 58 per cent. of fat.

M. macrocarpa, Welw. (Μακρός, long; καρπός, fruit.) A species growing in St. Thomas and West Africa.

M. madagascariensis, Lam. (*Madagascar.*) A species indigenous to Madagascar; the seeds are aromatic.

M. malabarica, Lam. (*Malabar.*) A species indigenous in Malabar and Travancore, supplies an inferior kind of mace. The seeds, Malabar nutmegs, are not aromatic. The fat is used as an ointment in rheumatism and foul ulcers.

M. moschata, Thunb. (*L. moschus*, musk.) The *M. fragrans*, Houtt.

M. ocuba, H. and B. A species growing in the Brazils. The seeds contain 18 per cent. of a fat resembling Bieuhyba wax, which melts at 36-5° C. (97-7° F.), and is insoluble in cold, soluble in boiling, alcohol.

M. officinalis, Linn. fil. (*L. officina*, a shop.) The *M. fragrans*, Houtt.

M. otoba, Humboldt and Bonpland. A species indigenous to New Granada and Peru. The seeds, Santa Fé nutmegs, are oval, very fragrant, and contain 18 per cent. of solid fat, which melts at 38° C. (100-4° F.) Myristin, olein, and otobit enter into its composition. The fat is used in cutaneous diseases; the mace is employed in itch.

M. punctata, Spuee. (*L. punctum*, a point.) A species growing in Brazil and Venezuela, known as *Pepa de euajo*.

M. sebifera, Sw. (*L. sebum*, suet; *fero*, to bear. *F. muscadier à suif.*) A species indigenous from North Brazil through Guiana to Panama. The taste and smell of the nuts resemble ginger and pepper. Yields *Ocuba wax*.

M. spuria, Blum. (*L. spurius*, false.) A species found in the Philippine Islands. It yields a red juice used as a substitute for dragon's blood.

MYRISTICACEÆ—MYROBALANI.

M. surinamen'sis, Roland. (*Surinam*.) Found in the Brazils and West Indies. The seeds called *Ucuhuba*, oil nuts, African nuts, are rounded and black. They contain 72.5 per cent. of solid fat, of yellowish colour, which melts at 36° C. (96.8° F.)

M. tin'gens, Bl. (*L. tingo*, to stain.) A species found in Amboyna. The seeds are aromatic; the arillus is used to stain the teeth of children; the bark is employed as an astringent.

M. tomento'sa, Thunb. (*L. tomentosus*, woolly.) Same as *M. fatua*, Houtt.

M. verruco'sus. (*L. verrucosus*, full of warts.) A species found in Cochin China, and named *Hangmau*.

Myristica'ceæ. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Laurales*, being trees having alternate, exstipulate, entire, leathery leaves; unisexual flowers with inferior calyx; succulent fruit; arillate seed with much ruminated albumen; and small embryo with an inferior radicle.

Myristic'æ. Genitive singular of *Myristica*.

M. ad'eps. (*L. adeps*, lard.) Expressed oil of nutmeg. See *Oleum myristicæ expressum*.

M. moscha'tæ nu'clei. (*L. nucleus*, a kernel.) An old term for nutmegs.

M. nu'cleus. (*L. nucleus*.) A term for the Nutmeg.

M. o'leum. See *Oleum myristicæ*.

M. o'leum expres'sum. See *Oleum myristicæ expressum*.

Myristica'tio hep'atis. (*Myristica*; *hepar*, the liver.) A term for *Liver nutmeg*.

Myristica'tion. (*L. myristica*, nutmeg.) Term applied to the formation of *Liver nutmeg*.

Myristic'ææ, R. Brown. Same as *Myricaceæ*.

Myristicene. (*F. myristicene*; *I. myristicina*.) $C_{10}H_{16}$. The stearopten of volatile oil of nutmeg.

Myristicin. (*F. myristicin*.) Name given by some French and German chemists to the stearoptene, which is deposited by the oil of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

The myristicin of Gmelin is *Myristic acid*.

Myristicin'ic acid. Same as *Myristic acid*.

Myristicol. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A camphorous substance found in the ethereal oil of nutmeg; it boils at from 212° C. to 218° C. (413.6° F. to 424.4° F.)

Myristicyl'ic acid. Same as *Myristic acid*.

Myristin. (*F. myristine*.) $C_3H_5 \cdot (C_{14}H_{27}O_3)_3$. The glyceride of myristic acid. It is widely distributed as a constituent of animal and vegetable fats. It exists in large proportion in the expressed fat of the seeds of various species of *Myristica*, and abundantly in the seeds of *Manganifera gabonensis*, and in small quantities in cocoa-nut oil, croton oil, and cow's milk. It forms a white, shining, crystalline mass, soluble in hot ether in all proportions, and melting at 55° C. (131° F.)

Myristin'ic acid. Same as *Myristic acid*.

Myris'ton. $C_{27}H_{54}O = \frac{C_{13}H_{27}}{C_{13}H_{27}} > CO$. A ketone obtained by the dry distillation of calcium myristate. Its melting point is 75° C. (167° F.)

Myr'ium. (*Mύρον*, any sweet juice distilled from plants.) A liquid perfume.

Myrmec'ia. (*Μυρμηκία*, an ant's nest; from *μύρμηξ*, an ant. *F. myrmecie*; *I. mir-mecia*; *S. mirmecia*; *G. Ameiseuarze*.) Old term for a wart which when cut has pain like the sting of an ant. It is about the size of a lupin seed, has a broad base, is deeply rooted, and very painful on excision. It occurs chiefly on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet.

Also, a term for a black-coloured wart.

Myrmecia'sis. (*Μυρμηκίασις*, from *μυρμηκίζω*, to feel as if ants were creeping about one.) Same as *Formication*.

Also, a synonym of *Raphania*.

Myrmecias'mus. (*Μυρμηκιασμός*, from *μυρμηκίζω*.) Same as *Formication*.

Also, a synonym of *Raphania*.

Myrmeciosteophyton. The same as *Myrmeciosteophytum*.

Myrmeciosteophytum. (*Μυρμηκία*, a wart; *ὀστίου*, a bone; *φυτόν*, that which has grown. *G. Myrmeciosteophyt*.) A wart-like morbid growth of bone.

Myrmecis'mus. (*Μόρμηξ*, the ant. *F. myrmeciasis*, *myrmecisme*; *G. Ameisenkriechen*, *Myrmekiasis*.) The same as *Formication*.

Also, a synonym of *Raphania*.

Myrmecium. (*Μόρμηξ*, the ant. *F. fourmillière*; *G. Ameisenbau*, *Ameisenhaufen*.) An ant-hill, or ant's nest.

Myrmecizon. (*Μυρμηκίζω*, to feel as if ants were creeping about one.) A term for *Itching*.

Myrmeco'bious. (*Μόρμηξ*, the ant; *βίος*, life.) Living with or among ants.

Myrmecoleon. (*Μόρμηξ*; *λέων*, a lion. *F. myrmecolion*; *G. Ameisenlöwe*.) The ant-lion.

Myrmecoph'agous. (*Μόρμηξ*; *φαγεῖν*, to eat. *F. myrmecophage*; *G. ameisenfressend*.) Ant-eating; applied to birds and animals that seize upon ants as food.

Myrmecophilous. (*Μόρμηξ*; *φιλέω*, to love. *F. myrmecophile*.) Liking ants as food.

Myrmeco'sis. (*Μόρμηξ*. *F. myrmecose*; *G. Kriebelkrankheit*.) Same as *Raphania*, according to Kraus.

Myrmecoleon. Faultily for *Myrmecoleon*.

Myrmex. (*Μόρμηξ*, the ant. *F. fourmi*; *G. Ameise*.) Old name for *Formica*, or the ant.

Myrmid'ones. (*Μυρμιδόνες*, the Myrmidons, a warlike people of Thessaly.) Creatures of the imagination; phantasms; empty speculations.

Myro'balan. See *Myrobalanus*.

M., Egypt'ian. The fruit of *Balanites ægyptiaca*.

Myrobalan'ææ, Jussieu. Same as *Combretaceæ*.

Myrobal'ani. (Nominative plural of *Myrobalanus*. *F. myrobalans*; *I. mirobalani*; *G. Myrobalanen*.) The fruit of several species of *Terminalia* and of the *Phyllanthus emblica*; they contain a large quantity of tannin, and in the *M. chebulæ* some gallic acid. They were much employed by the Arabian physicians in many diseases; some lauding them as emetics and cathartics which purged away all evil humours; and others as useful in the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery, acting first as a laxative and then as an astringent. They were formerly much employed in European medicine, but are not now used. Dose, 2 to 8 drachms.

M. belleric'æ. (*Bellerica*, or *belerica*, or *bellirica*, or *belleregi*, old names in Joh.

MYROBALANIN—MYROPOLES.

Bauhin's 'Historia Plantarum,' 1613. *F. myrobalans belliricus*; *G. belerische Myrobalanen*, *runde Myrobalanen*.) The belliric myrobalans, being the fruit of *Terminalia bellerica*, Roxb.; they are of a yellowish grey colour, and roundish or oblong-shaped.

M. chebulæ. (*F. myrobalans chebules*.) The chebule myrobalans, being the fruit of *Terminalia chebula*, resembling the *M. belerica* in figure and ridges, but larger, darker, inclining to brown or blackish, and with a thicker pulp.

M. citrinæ. (*Κίτρινος*, of a citron-yellow. *F. myrobalans citrins*.) The citrine or yellow myrobalans, being the fruit of a variety of *Terminalia chebula*; they are longer than the *M. bellirica*, with generally five large longitudinal ridges, and the same number of smaller ridges, alternating with them; they are somewhat pointed at each end. Also called *White galls*.

M. damasce-næ. (Mod. *L. damascenus*, from Damascus.) Same as *M. indicæ*.

M. emblicæ. (*Emblica*, name of the plant in the Moluccas. *F. myrobalans emblics*.) The grey or emblic myrobalans, of a dark blackish grey colour, roundish, about half an inch in thickness, with six hexagonal faces opening from each other, and having five longitudinal ribs; they consist of an outer brown, resinous, fleshy portion, and a light brown, inodorous, bitterish and very astringent-tasting kernel. The produce of *Emblica officinalis*, Gärtn., or *Phyllanthus emblica*, Linn.; a plant inhabiting the East Indies, and frequently cultivated; the dried fruits are used as a purge, and also as a tanning agent.

M. flavæ. (*L. flavus*, yellow.) Same as *M. chebule*.

M. indicæ. (*F. myrobalans de l'Inde*.) The Indian or black myrobalans; they are oblong-shaped, octangular, and of a deep black colour; they have no stone, or only the rudiments of one, and are therefore supposed to have been gathered in an immature state. They are probably the unripe fruit of *Terminalia chebula* and *T. bellerica*.

M. luteæ. (*L. luteus*, yellow.) The *M. citrinæ*.

M. nigrae. (*L. niger*, black.) The same as *M. indicæ*.

M. rotundæ. (*L. rotundus*, round.) Same as *M. bellerica*.

Myrobalanin. (*Myrobalanus*.) A greenish wax obtained by Apéry from the fruits of the myrobalans.

Myrobalans. (*Myrobalanus*.) The plants of the Nat. Order *Combretaceæ*.

Also, the fruits of certain plants. See further, *Myrobalani* and *Myrobalanus*.

Also, the fruit of the Genus *Terminalia* or *Myrobalanus*.

M., American. (*F. myrobalans d'Amérique*.) The fruit of *Chrysobalanus icaco*.

Also, the fruit of *Hernandia ovigera*.

M., belleric. See *Myrobalani bellerica*.

M., black. See *Myrobalani nigrae*.

M., chebulic. See *Myrobalani chebule*.

M., citrine. See *Myrobalani citrinæ*.

M., Egyptian. The fruit of *Balanites ægyptiaca*.

M., emblic. The *Myrobalani emblicæ*.

M., Indian. See *Myrobalani indicæ*.

M., yellow. The *Myrobalani citrinæ*.

Myrobalanus. (*Μυροβάλανος*, perhaps

the ben-nut, the fruit of *Moringa pterygosperma*; from *μύρον*, any sweet juice distilling from plants and used for unguents and perfumes; *βάλανος*, a nut. *F. myrobalan*; *L. mirobalano*; *G. Myrobalane*, *Salbenmuss*, *Balsammuss*.) The fruit of the species of *Terminalia* having an unpleasant, bitterish, austere taste, forming a black colour with preparations of iron. See *Myrobalani*.

Also (*G. Kirschnpflaumenbaum*), a Genus of the Nat. Order *Combretaceæ*.

M. bellerica. Gärtner. The *Terminalia bellerica*. See *Myrobalani bellerica*.

M. chebula. Gärtn. (*L. chebula*, name taken from Joh. Bauhin's 'Historia Plantarum.' *G. rispiger Myrobalan*, *Catappennbaum*.) The *Terminalia chebula*. See *Myrobalani chebule*.

M. citrina. Gärtn. The *Terminalia citrina*. See *Myrobalani citrinæ*.

M. emblica. Bauh. The *Emblica officinalis*. See *Myrobalani emblicæ*.

Myrobalam. See *Myrobalan*.

Myrobalan. See *Myrobalan*.

Myrocarpin. $C_{24}H_{35}O_3$. A neutral, crystallisable compound, obtained from the balsam of Peru of Sonsonate.

Myrocarpus. (*Μύρον*, a sweet-smelling plant juice; *καπρός*, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, Suborder *Papilionaceæ*.

M. fastigiatus. Fr. Alem. (*Fastigiata*.) Hab. Brazil. Supplies a balsam like to Tolu.

M. frondosus. Allemano. (*L. frondosus*, leafy.) Cabriava preta. Supplies a balsam like balsam of Peru.

Myroden-dron. (*Μύρον*, an odorous oil; *δένδρον*, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Humiriacæ*.

M. amplexicaulæ. Willd. (*L. amplexus*, an encircling; *caulis*, a stem.) The *Humirum balsamiferum*.

Myrodia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ*.

M. angustifolia. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Brazil. Used in venereal diseases.

Myrole. (*F. myrole*; from Gr. *μύρον*, an odorous oil.) A French term for a volatile oil that is impregnated with some medicinal substance; or a term for a mixture of volatile oils.

Myron. The same as *Myrum*.

Myronate. A salt of *Myronic acid*.

M. of potash. See *Potassium myronate*.

Myronic acid. (*F. acide myronique*; *L. acido mironico*; *G. Myronsäure*.) $C_{10}H_{13}NS_2O_{10}$. An acid existing as a potassium salt in black mustard seed; the salt is changed by the action of myrosin into allyl thioconate, glucose, and sulphate of potassium. The acid has not yet been obtained in a pure state.

Myrophorum. (*Μύρον*, an ointment; *φορέω*, to carry. *F. myrophore*; *G. Salbenträger*.) An instrument for applying ointment through the narrow internal openings of the body.

Myropissoce-ron. The same as *Myropissoce-ron*.

Myropissoce-ron. (*Μύρον*, a sweet-smelling plant juice; *πίσσα*, pitch; *κίρον*, wax.) Old term (*Gr. μυροπισσόκρονον*), for a compound medicament for baldness, mentioned by Soranus, as quoted by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.*, i.

Myropæus. (*Μυροποιός*, from *μύρον*; *ποιέω*, to make. *G. Salbenmacher*.) One who prepares ointments or salves.

Myropoles. (*Μυροπόλις*; from *μύρον*;

MYROSIN—MYRRHA.

πωλίω, to sell. *G. Salbenhändler.*) A dealer in unguents; a perfumer.

Myrosin. (Μύρον. *F. myrosine*; *I. mirosina*; *S. mirosina*; *G. Myrosin.*) A soluble albuminous ferment occurring in mustard. The acrid properties of mustard are produced by the action of myrosin on the potassium myronate, or *Syrrigrin*, contained in black mustard seed in the presence of water, and on the *Sinalbin* of white mustard seed.

Myrosper'min. A synonym of *Cinnamēin*.

Myrosper'mum. (Μύρον, an odorous oil; σπέρμα, a seed. *G. Balsamsame.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

M. balsamif'erum, Ruiz and Pavon. (*L. balsamum*, balsam; *fero*, to bear.) The *Myroxylon punctatum* or *Toluifera punctata*.

M. erythroxy'lyum, Fr. Allem. (Ερυθρός, red; ξύλον, wood.) Hab. Brazil. Supplies a balsam.

M. frutes'cens, Jacq. (*L. frutex*, a shrub.) The *Myroxylon peruiferum*, Baill.

M. of Sonsonat'ē. A synonym of *M. pubescens*, or the *M. balsamif'erum*.

M. pedicilla'tum, Lam. The *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

M. Pereir'æ, Royle. The *Myroxylon Pereiræ*.

M. peruif'erum. The *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

M. pubes'cens, De Cand. A variety growing on the Sonsonate coast of Salvador. Probably the *Myroxylon punctatum*.

M. sonsonaten'sē, Oerst. The *Myroxylon Pereiræ*.

M. toluif'erum, A. Richard. The *Myroxylon toluifera*, H. B. and K.

M. toluta'num, Linn. The *Myroxylon toluifera*.

Myrosyne. The same as *Myrosin*.

Myroth'ca. (Μυροθήκη; from μύρον, an ointment;θήκη, a case. *F. myrothèque*; *G. Salbenbüchse*, *Salbentopf*.) An ointment box.

Myroxocar'pin. $C_{24}H_{34}O_3$. A substance crystallising in thin colourless prisms, obtained by Stenhouse from the white Peru balsam of *Myroxylon Pereiræ*. The crystals melt at 115° C. (239° F.) They are insoluble in water, in dilute acids and alkalies, dissolve with difficulty in cold spirit of wine and ether, but readily in both when warm.

Myroxylic acid. (*F. acide myroxyligue.*) $C_{15}H_{12}O_4$. A substance obtained by Plantamour from the action of potash water on cinnamēin.

Myrox'ylin. A crystalline substance found by Peckolt in the wood and bark of *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

Myrox'ylon. (Μύρον, a sweet-smelling plant juice; ξύλον, wood. *G. Balsambaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, Suborder *Papilionaceæ*.

M. Hanbury'num, Kl. (*Hanbury*, an English pharmacist of the present time.) The *M. toluifera*.

M. pedicilla'tum, Klotzsch. The *M. peruiferum*.

M. Pereir'æ, Klotzsch. (*Pereira*, an English physician.) Hab. San Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala. The species which supplies *Balsamum peruvianum*.

M. peruif'erum, Linn. fil. (*Peru* balsam; *L. fero*, to bear.) Hab. Brazil, Peru. Yields a

fragrant balsam somewhat like balsam of Tolu. It was formerly supposed to be the source of balsam of Peru. Fruit used as an antispasmodic and stimulant.

M. pubes'cens, De Cand. (*L. pubesco*, to be clothed.) The *M. punctatum*.

M. puncta'tum, Klotzsch. (*L. punctum*, a point.) The quino-quino tree. Hab. Peru. By some thought to be the same as *M. toluifera*.

M. toluif'era, H. B. and K. (*Tolu*; *L. fero*, to bear.) The species which supplies *Balsamum toltanum*. Hab. Venezuela, New Granada. Baillon regards it as identical with the *M. peruiferum*.

Myrrh. (Mid. *E. mirre*; Old *F. mirre*, *myrrhe*; *L. myrrha*; Gr. μύρρα, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle; Arab. murr. *F. myrrhe*; *I. mirra*; *S. mirra*; *G. Myrrhe*, *Smyrnen gummi*.) A gum-resin exuding from fissures in the bark of the *Balsamodendron myrrha*, Nees; and mentioned in the earliest historical records. It is obtained from the region westward and south-westward of Cape Gardafui, in the country of the Somali. It appears in the form of rounded masses of dull brownish colour, having a faint but pleasant odour and bitter taste. It cleaves to the teeth when chewed. It contains 40 to 67 per cent. of gum, 28 to 35 per cent. resin, and 2 to 4·4 per cent. of ethereal oil. It is a stimulant and tonic, and is used in atonic dyspepsia and constipation, in amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa, and in chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa; externally it is used as a mouth wash in stomatitis, and was formerly much esteemed as a vulnerary. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (·3 to 2 grammes).

M. and al'o'es, pill of. See *Pilula aloes et myrrhe*.

M., Arab'ic. (*Arabia*. *G. arabische Myrrh.*) Two kinds of myrrh collected near Aden, one of which is called bisca bôl, and is probably *M., Indian*, and the other heera bôl.

M., coarse. (*G. grobe Myrrhe.*) A kind collected by the Somali in North-Eastern Africa, and named by them *Habakhadi*, but by the Indians *Baisabol* or *Bisabol*. It is rich in gum, poor in resin.

M., false. (*F. myrrhe fausse.*) A term for *M. imperfecta*.

M., In'dian. The product possibly of *Balsamodendron kafal*.

M. mix'ture, Griff'ith's. Same as *Griffith's mixture*.

M., oil of. Same as *Myrrhol*.

M., pills of al'o'es and. See *Pilula aloes et myrrhe*.

M. plas'ter. Powdered myrrh, camphor, and balsam of Peru, of each 1·5 oz., rubbed together and mixed with melted lead plaster 32 oz. It is a gentle rubefacient.

M., tincture of. See *Tinctura myrrhe*.

M., tinc'ture of al'o'es and. See *Tinctura aloes et myrrhe*.

M., Tur'key. Myrrh imported from Egypt and the Levantine ports.

Myrr'ha, B. Ph., U.S. Ph., G. Ph. See *Myrrh*.

M. creten'sis. (*Crete.*) The fruit of *Athamanta cretensis*, L.

M. imperfec'ta. (*L. imperfectus*, imperfect.) A term for a gum resin derived from *Balsamodendron mukul* and *B. pubescens*.

M. per'sica. (*Persia.* *G. persische Myrrhe*.) A kind of myrrh having a fine aroma.

MYRRHENOL—MYRTILLORUM.

Myrrhenol. Same as *Myrrhol*.

Myrrhic. Relating to *Myrrh*.

M. acid. (*F. acide myrrhique*.) Same as *Myrrhinic acid*.

Myrrhin. (*Myrrh*.) $C_{21}H_{32}O_8$. The resin of myrrh of which it constitutes from 28 to 35 per cent. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and acetic acid, and quite insoluble in carbon bisulphide. Melted with caustic alkalies it yields protocatechuic acid and pyrocatechin. It melts at 90° to 95° C. (194° F. to 203° F.)

Myrrhinē. (*Μυρρίνη*, the myrtle.) A name for the *Myrtus communis*.

Myrrhinæa. Arnott. Same as *Melastomaceæ*.

Myrrhinic acid. (*Myrrhin*.) $C_{21}H_{32}O_8$. An acid obtained by heating myrrhin to 168° C. (334.4° F.)

Myrrhinium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melastomaceæ*.

M. atropurpureum. (*L. ater*, black; *purpureus*, purple coloured.) Fruit esculent.

Myrrhis. (*Μυρρίς*, the plant *Myrrhis odorata*.) The *Scandia odorata*, or sweet cicely.

M. annua. (*L. annuus*, yearly.) The *Athamanta cretensis*.

M. major. (*L. major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.) A name for *M. odorata*.

M. odorata. Scopoli. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling. *F. cerfeuil musqué*.) Hab. European mountains. Used in chest affections, and as a diuretic and lithontripic.

M. temula. Gärtner. Hab. Europe. Said to be narcotic. The *Cherophyllum temulum*, Linn.

Myrrhoide. Planchon's term for the resinous part of *Myrrh*.

Myrrhol. (*G. Myrrhenöl*, *Myrrhol*.) $C_{10}H_{14}O$, Ruickold; $C_{22}H_{32}O_2$, Heldt; $C_{22}H_{32}O$, Buri. A yellowish fluid obtained by the distillation of myrrh, or of its alcoholic extract with steam, the yield being from 2.5 to 6.5 per cent. It becomes thicker on exposure to the air, and has then a sp. gr. of 1.0189 at 7.5° C. (45.5° F.). It dissolves easily in ether, alcohol, and the fixed oils. The variable yield, as well as the variations in the formulae, is explained on the supposition of oxidation and the formation of other products during its manufacture.

Myrrhologia. (*Μύρρα*, myrrh; *λόγος*, a discourse. *F. myrrhologie*; *G. Myrrhologie*.) Term for a treatise on myrrh; *G. S. Polisius* published a work under this title in 1688.

Myrsinæa. (*F. myrsinées*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Primulales*, being trees or shrubby plants with smooth, coriaceous, exstipulate leaves; 4—5 partite calyx and corolla; longitudinally-dehiscing anthers; superior, one-celled ovary; free, central placenta; fruit a berry; seeds with much horny albumen. Chiefly inhabiting the tropics.

Myrsinatōn. Same as *Myrsinatum*.

Myrsinatum. (*Μυρσίνιον*, the myrtle.) Old name of a certain plaster in which oil of myrtle was used, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl., vol. iii, p. 562.

Myrsinē. (*Μυρσίνη*, the myrtle.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrsinaceæ*.

Also, the *Myrtus communis*.

M. africana. Linn. (*Africa*.) Hab. Africa. The fruit of this plant, Tattzé or Zaddsé, or Tatzé, which has a reddish-brown shell, with horny, dark-brown seed, surrounded by a spongy tissue containing an orange-yellow crystalline

mass, is used by the Abyssinians as a vermifuge for the tapeworm, and, mixed with barley, as food for their asses and mules.

M. bifaria. (*L. bifarius*, double.) Berries cathartic.

Myrsinæa. R. Brown. Same as *Myrsinaceæ*.

Myrsinelæon. Same as *Myrsinelæum*.

Myrsinelæum. (*Μυρσίνη*, the myrtle; *ἔλαιον*, oil. *F. huile de myrte*; *G. Myrsinöl*.) Old name for oil of myrtle, mentioned by Dioscorides, i, 48.

Myrsinītes. (*Μυρσινίτης*, flavoured with myrtle.) A term for wine flavoured with myrtle.

Myrsiphyllum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

M. asparagoides. (*Asparagus*.) A twining plant.

Myrtacantha. (*Μυρτάκανθα*; from *μύρτος*, the myrtle; *ἀκανθα*, a thorn.) A synonym of *Ruscus aculeatus*.

Myrtaceæ. (*Μύρτος*, the myrtle. *F. myrtacées*; *G. Myrtengewächse*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Myrtales*, or Family of *Myrtifloræ*. Aromatic trees and herbs, with opposite or verticillate, evergreen, leathery, entire, exstipulate, dotted leaves; superior, valvate calyx; inferior 1—6 celled ovary, and exalbuminous seeds.

Myrtales. (*L. myrtus*.) A Cohort of the Series *Calyceifloræ* with a syncarpous gynaecium, an inferior ovary, and exalbuminous seeds.

Myrtæa. Jussieu. Same as *Myrtaceæ*. Also, a Tribe of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*, in which the fruit is baccate.

Myrti. Jussieu. Same as *Myrtaceæ*.

Myrtidanon. Same as *Myrtidanum*.

Myrtidanum. (*Μυρτίδανον*.) Name formerly applied to a warty excrescence growing on the trunk of the myrtle, Dioscorides, i, 156; also applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.*, lxxxiv, 8, to the fruit or plant called *Piper indicum*, or *Capsicum annuum*; also by Pliny to a kind of wine prepared from the berries of the *Myrtus sylvestris*, or wild myrtle.

Myrtifloræ. (*Μύρτος*, myrtle; *L. flora*, flower. *G. Myrtenblüthige*.) A Nat. Order including the *Onograceæ*, *Halorrhagidaceæ*, *Combretaceæ*, *Rhizophoraceæ*, *Lythraceæ*, *Melastomaceæ*, and *Myrtaceæ*.

Myrtifolia. (*L. myrtus*, the myrtle; *folium*, a leaf.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myricaceæ*.

M. belgica. (Belgium.) A term for *Myrica gale*.

Myrtiform. (*L. myrtum*, a myrtle-berry; *forma*, resemblance. *F. myrtiforme*; *I. myrtiforme*; *S. myrtiforme*; *G. myrtenförmig*.) Like the myrtle-berry or the myrtle leaf.

M. caruncles. See *Caruncula myrtiformes*.

M. fos'sa. (*F. fosse myrtiforme*.) See *Fossa, myrtiform*.

M. mus'cle. See *Musculus myrtiformis*.

Myrtiformis. (*L. myrtus*, the myrtle; *forma*, shape.) The *Compressor naris*.

Also, the *Depressor alæ nasi*.

Myrtillozum. Genitive plural of *Myrtillus*.

M. fructus. (*L. fructus*, fruit. *F. fruits de myrtille*, *baies d'airelles myrtille*; *G. Heidelbeere*, *Blaubeere*, *Bieckbeere*.) The fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus*. The berries are the size of a

MYRTILLUS—MYRUM.

large pea, round, many-seeded, bluish-black, with a small disc at the apex. They ripen in July and August; they contain vegetable acids, sugar, red-colouring matter, ericolin; they are edible, and are employed to colour wines, and in cases of diarrhœa. The leaves are used for tanning.

Myrtillus. (L. *myrtus*, the myrtle.) The *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

Myrtineæ, De Cand. Same as *Myrtaceæ*.

Myrtites. (Μύρτος, the myrtle.) Old term for wine impregnated with juice of the myrtle-berry.

Also, a medicine prepared with honey and myrtle-berries.

Myrtle. (Old F. *myrtil*; L. *myrtus*; Gr. μύρτος; Pers. *mîrd*, the myrtle. F. *myrte*; I. *mirta*, *mortella*; S. *mirto*, *murta*; G. *Myrte*.) The *Myrtus communis*. The Μύρτιν of the Greeks.

M., American. See *Cambui*.

M., aquatic. (L. *aquaticus*, found in water. F. *myrte aquatique*.) The *Myrica gale*.

M., bastard. (F. *myrte bâtard*.) The *Myrica gale*.

M. berry. The bilberry, *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

M. can'dleberry. The *Myrica cerifera*.

M., common. The *Myrtus communis*.

M., Dutch. The *Myrica gale*.

M., dwarf. (F. *bruse*; G. *stachliger Mausdorn*.) A synonym of the *Ruscus aculeatus*.

M., flag. The *Acorus calamus*.

M.-leav'd sound. See *Sound*, myrtle-leaved.

M.-leav'd su'mach. The *Coriaria myrtifolia*.

M., oil of See *Myrtol* and *Myrsinelacon*.

M., sea. The *Baccharis halimifolia*.

M. spurge. The *Euphorbia myrsinites*.

M., wax. A name for the *Myrica cerifera*.

M. wax. Same as *Myrica wax*.

M., wild. The *Ruscus aculeatus*.

Myrtleblooms. The plants of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

Myrtocheila. (Μύρτον, the external female genital organs, the clitoris; χείλος, a lip.) The *Labia pudendi minora*.

Myrtocheilides. (Μύρτον, the clitoris; χείλος, a lip. F. *nymphes*; G. *Nymphen*, *Wasserlefen*.) Ancient term for the *Nymphae*, or *Labia pudendi minora*.

Myrtoid. (Μύρτος, the myrtle; εἶδος, form. F. *myrtoïde*; G. *myrtenähnlich*.) Resembling the myrtle, or the myrtle-berry.

Myrtoideæ, Vent. (Μύρτος; εἶδος.) Same as *Myrtaceæ*.

Myrtol. (L. *myrtum*, a myrtleberry; *oleum*, oil.) A volatile oil distilled from the *Myrtus communis*, being that portion of myrtle oil which boils between 160° C. and 170° C. (320° F. and 338° F.) It is a stimulant and antiseptic, and is used in bronchial catarrh, and especially as a disinfectant, in capsules, in gangrene of the lung and fetid bronchitis; it is also employed as an anthelmintic.

Myrton. (Μύρτον, the clitoris. F. *clitoris*; G. *Klitoris*, *Kitzler*, *Schamzingehehen*.) Ancient name for the *Clitoris*. (Goræus.)

Also (Gr. μύρτον, the myrtle-berry. F. *baie de myrte*; G. *Myrtenbeere*), the myrtle-berry.

Myrtum. Same as *Myrton*.

Myrtus. (Μύρτος, the myrtle. F.

myrte; G. *Myrte*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

M. a'cris, Swartz. The *Myrcia acris*.

M. an'glica. (Mod. L. *Anglicus*, English.) A term for *Myrica gale*.

M. Aray'an, Kunth. Hab. Mexico. Leaves astringent and tonic.

M. braban'tica. (F. *gale odorante*; G. *Myrtenheide*.) A name for the *Myrica gale*.

M. camphora'ta, Brogn. Hab. Chili. Yields, on distillation, an oil, which is used as a substitute for cajuput oil.

M. caryophylla'ta, Jacq. The *Myrcia acris*.

M. caryoph'yllus, Sprengel. The *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

M. caulifo'ra. (L. *caulis*, a stem; *flos*, a flower.) The decoction of the bark is aromatic and astringent.

M. chek'an, Spreng. (*Cheken*, *chekan*, *chequen*, the Chilean name.) A plant which has long been used in Chili as an aromatic astringent. The leaves are said to be useful in chronic bronchitis and catarrh of the urinary passages.

M. commu'nis, Linn. (L. *communis*, common. F. *myrte commun*; I. *mirto*; S. *mirto*; G. *Myrte*.) The myrtle. Of old the myrtle was highly esteemed as a tonic and resolvent; and of late years the leaves and fruit have been recommended in bronchial and urinary catarrh, in leucorrhœa, and in menorrhagia, and locally as an antiseptic. The berries were formerly used in hæmoptysis, dysentery, and mucous discharges, and as an alexipharmic; and the juice as an astringent and diuretic. From the leaves and the flowers an agreeable toilet water is distilled.

M. jam'bos, H. B. and K. The *Jambosa vulgaris*.

M. latifo'lia, Bauhin. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) The *M. communis*.

M. leucoden'dron, Linn. fil. (Λευκός, white; δένδρον, a tree.) The *Melaleuca leucoden'dron*. Cajuput oil is distilled from the leaves.

M. microphy'la. (Μικρός, little; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Chili. Used as an aromatic and stimulant.

M. nummula'ria. (L. *nummulus*, a piece of money.) Hab. Chili. Used as a stimulant and aromatic.

M. pimen'ta, Linn. (F. *piment vulgaire*.) The *Eugenia pimenta*, De Cand.

M. pimento'i'des, Nees von Esenbeck. (*Pimento*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) Hab. Antilles. Fruit, crowned pimento or pepper of Thevet, aromatic, formerly used as pimento.

M. pseudocaryoph'yllus. (Ψευδής, false; καρύφυλλον, the clove tree.) Hab. Mexico. Fruit used as a substitute for cloves.

M. salig'na, Gmel. (L. *salignus*, of willow.) The *Melaleuca leucoden'dron*.

M. saluta'ris, H. B. and K. (L. *salutaris*, wholesome.) Hab. South America. Root bark used as an astringent and antihæmorrhagic.

M. sylves'tris. (F. *bruse*; G. *stachliger Mausdorn*.) The wild myrtle. Name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or butcher's broom.

M. tabas'co, Willd. Hab. Mexico. Furnishes a kind of pimento.

M. ug'ni, Mol. Hab. Chili. Infusion of the leaves used as an aromatic and stimulant; root astringent; berries used as a condiment and as the basis of a stomachic liqueur.

Myrum. (Μύρον, any sweet juice distilling from plants and used for unguents and perfumes.)

An old term signifying generally any oil or ointment; but strictly, an ointment which is in the form of a medicament of moderate consistence, and with which the external parts of the body are anointed.

Mys. (Μῦς, a muscle.) A term for *Muscle*.
Mysaros. (Μυσάρως, foul. F. *mysare*; G. *ekelhaft, höchst widerlich*.) That which is foul, dirty, loathsome, or abominable.

Mysarus. Same as *Mysaros*.
Myscolus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

M. hispanicus, Cass. (L. *Hispania*, Spain.) The *Scolymus hispanicus*.

M. microcephalus, Cass. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, the head.) The *Scolymus hispanicus*.

Mysiolog'ia. (Μῦς, a muscle; λόγος, a discourse.) A term for *Myologia*.

Mysis. (Μῦσις. F. *myse*.) A closing, as of the lips, eyes, bowels, or pores.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Thoracostraca*.
M. stage. One of the stages in the development of some *Crustacea* intermediate between the zoea and the adult. In this stage the hinder thoracic appendages appear, and the stalked eyes and abdominal members are developed.

Mysitis. (Μῦς, a muscle.) Same as *Myositis*.

Mysophobia. (Μῦσος, uncleanness; φόβος, fear.) A dread of impurity or personal uncleanness.

A species of emotional insanity consisting in the fear of pollution, and exhibited chiefly by constant washing of the hands and cleaning of the person to remove contamination from things which have been touched.

Mystachial. (Μύσταξ, the beard on the upper lip. F. *moustache*; G. *Schnurbart*.) Belonging to the moustache.

Mystacine. (Μύσταξ. F. *mystaciné*.) Having a moustache or structures like to one.

Mystacinous. (Μύσταξ, the moustache. F. *mystaciné*.) Having a moustache.

Mystax. (L. *mystax*; from Gr. μύσταξ, the moustache.) The moustache.

Also, the upper lip.
 Also, Meigen's term for the bristles on the upper part of the border of the mouth in many Insecta.

Mysterion. (Μυστήριον, a mystery.) A nostrum or secret remedy. Old term for a certain antidote, referred to by Galen.

Mysterium. (L. *mysterium*, a secret rite; from Gr. μυστήριον.) A mystery; a divine mystery.

M. magnum. (L. *magnus*, great.) A Paracelsian term signifying the ultimate essence, or primordial matter, from which all living forms arise, and to which they all return at the end.

Mystic. (F. *mystique*; L. *mysticus*; Gr. μυστικός, from μύστης, one initiated. I. *mistico*; S. *mistico*; G. *mystich*.) Secret; connected with mysteries or to mysticism.

Also (G. *Mystiker*), one who professes the doctrines of *Mysticism*.

Mysticism. (Mystic. F. *mysticisme*; I. *misticismo*; S. *misticismo*; G. *Mysticismus*.) The term, as used in Medicine, is described by Littré as a cerebral condition which stands in the same relation to the intellectual and sentimental conceptions that hallucinations hold to the ideas

furnished by the organs of sense. It is a subjective state, but of the organs of thought in place of the centres of perception. In medical mysticism the point of departure is a conception of the mind which places *a priori* as a principle the existence of forces, immaterial beings, all-powerful or not; from whence is deduced the metaphysical consequences, the reality of which cannot be verified, and relative either to beings or to occurrences (ecstasies and visions). It is the effort of a spirit which believes itself able, by its own order or thought, to subdue external realities; which admits that the mind acts on matter from the outside. Hence the belief in the possibility of curing or of producing disease by such or such mode of thought. Every action of thinking constitutes a particular state of cerebral activity, induces a modification of the circulation by the intermediation of vaso-motor nerves, and consequently also of nutrition or of sensibility properly so called; indeed, the instances in which the attention concentrated on a part of the body is said to determine pain there are not impossible. It is thus that the imagination acts in a therapeutic point of view, or *vice versa*. Nutrition may be disturbed by the intermediation of circulatory modifications under the influence of prolonged pre-occupations; but it is not proved that the disturbance can proceed to the point, in the act of intensity and of localisation, to determine the appearance of echymoses (sugillations), and of wounds or of lesions (stigmatisations). Although among physicians some admit the reality of these statements, the study of physiology, of forensic medicine, and of diseases simulated from whatever motives, or by reason of disturbance of the mind, does not permit one to believe it. These occurrences differ much from cases of disease or nervous effects supervening on imitation.

Mys'tron. (Μύστρον.) Ancient term for a measure containing three drachms by weight, or two spoonfuls and a half.

Mys'trum. Same as *Mystron*.

M. magnum. (L. *magnus*, great.) Old term for a measure containing three ounces and eight scruples when applied to wine, and three ounces when used for oil.

M. parvum. (L. *parvus*, small.) Old term for a measure of twenty scruples as to wine, and six drachms as to oil.

Mytacism. Same as *Mutacismus*.

Mytilaceous. (L. *mytilus*, the mussel. F. *mytilacé*.) Of, or belonging to, or like, the mussel.

Mytile'nö. Greece, an island of the Archipelago, formerly called Pelasgia. Near to the town of Lesbos are several mineral springs, two hot salt springs containing sodium and magnesium sulphates, and a hot sulphur spring.

Mytiliculture. (L. *mytilus*, a kind of mussel; *cultura*, a tending. F. *mytiliculture*.) The breeding and culture of mussels.

Mytiloid. (Μυτίλος, the mussel; εἶδος, form. F. *mytiloïde*; G. *muschelähnlich*.) Resembling the *Mytilus*, or mussel.

Mytilotoxin. (Μυτίλος; τοξικόν, poison. F. *mytilotoxine*; G. *Muschelgift*.) $C_6H_{15}NO_2$. Mussel poison. A ptomain obtained by Brieger from the liver of the *Mytilus edulis*, having an action like that of curare. It is not found in putrid muscle, and is a very unstable substance. See *Mussel-poisoning*.

Mytilus. (L. *mytilus*, *mitulus*, a kind of mussel. F. *moule*; G. *Muschel*.) The mussel.

A Genus of the Order *Asiphoniata*, Class *Lamelli-branchiata*, Subkingdom *Mollusca*.

M. edulis, Linn. (*L. edulis*, eatable. *F. moule commun*; *G. essbare gemeine Miesmuschel*.) The edible or eatable mussel, found in vast beds in the European seas; it sometimes acts as a poison, producing severe bowel complaint, or nettle-rash, with asthma, or a peculiar comatose affection, from the presence of *Mytilotoxin*. Lohmeyer asserts the poisonous mussel is a subspecies or variety, *M. striatus*. See *Mussel-poisoning*.

M. margaritifera, Linn. (*F. moule margaritifère*; *G. perlenträgend Muschel*.) The pearl mussel, found in the American and Indian seas. It is about eight inches long, and of greater breadth; the inside being beautifully polished produces the true mother of pearl, and frequently the most valuable pearls.

M. striatus, Lohm. (*L. stria*, a furrow.) A variety of the *M. edulis*, according to Lohmeyer, being the poisonous mussel. It is larger and more oval than the common mussel.

Mytton. Same as *Myttotum*.

Myttotum. (*Μυττωτός*.) Old term for a kind of food made of garlic, black olives, onions, cheese, &c., bruised together with vinegar; it was said to promote the secretion of urine, and to open the orifices of the veins. Dioscorides, ii, 182.

Myuroïd. (*Mūs*, a mouse; *οὐρά*, a tail; *εἶδος*, form. *F. myuroïde*; *G. mausschwanzenähnlich*.) Resembling a mouse's tail.

Myurous. (*Mūs*, a mouse; *οὐρά*, a tail. *F. myuré*; *I. miuro*; *S. miuro*; *G. mausschwanzartig*.) Terminating or gradually tapering like a mouse's tail.

In Botany, applied to a plant of which the ear or spike is long and close, as in the *Festuca myurus*; or the branches long and supplied with compactly arranged leaves, as in the *Hypnum myurum*.

M. pulse. A pulse in which the second beat is a little less than the first, and so on thereafter, its gradual diminution being likened to the lessening thickness of a mouse's tail; it may progressively sink till it ceases, or it may rally again and again mounting to some degree of vigour, but it ultimately fails.

M. pulse, reciprocating. (*L. reciproco*, to reverse.) A myurous pulse which returns to its maximum by the same regular stages which it observed during its decline.

Myxa. (*Μύξα*, the discharge from the nose. *F. mucus*; *G. Schleim*.) An old term for *Mucus*.

Also, applied by Illiger to the apical part of the mandible of birds which is produced by the union of the lateral branches.

Also, the nose.

Myxæ. (*Μύξα*, mucus. *G. schwarze Brustbeeren*.) The fruits of *Cordia myxa*, L., a tree growing in East Indies, Arabia, and Egypt.

Also, a term for the nostrils.

Myxagenous. (*Μύξα*; *γεννώω*, to produce. *F. myxagène*.) Producing mucosity.

Myxamœbæ. (*Μύξα*; *amœba*.) The swarm-cells which form the plasmodia of the *Myxomycetes*.

Myxiosis. (*Μύξα*, mucus.) Mucous discharge.

Also, a term for *Gonorrhœa*.

Myxoadenoma. (*Μύξα*; *ἀδένυ*, a

gland.) An adenoma which is undergoing mucoid degeneration.

Myxoamœbæ. Same as *Myxamœbæ*.

Myxochondroma. (*Μύξα*, the discharge from the nose; *χόνδρος*, cartilage.) A cartilaginous tumour of rapid growth, consisting of a gelatinous substance enclosed in a vascular fibrous capsule; it consists of a mucoid matrix, containing many embryonic cartilage cells like to those of cuttle fish, often irregular in shape, branched, and with several nuclei and nucleoli, and trabeculae of fibrous tissue derived from that of the capsule.

Myxochondrosarcoma. (*Μύξα*; *χόνδρος*, cartilage; *σάρξ*, flesh.) A malignant tumour consisting of a basis of delicate mucous tissue, in which are embedded sarcomatous cells and islets of cartilage.

Myxocolica. (*Μύξα*; *L. colica*, the colic. *F. myxocolique*; *G. Schleimkolik*.) A mucous or pituitous colic.

Myxocylindroma. (*Μύξα*; *cylindroma*.) A rare form of tumour like to a myxomatous sarcoma in appearance, but having an interlacement of sarcoma cells enclosing in its meshes a clear mucous fluid.

Myxodes. (*Μύξα*. *F. myxeux*; *G. schleimartig*.) Having, or full of, mucus; mucous.

Myxœdema. (*Μύξα*; *οἰδημα*, a swelling. *F. myxœdème*, *cachexie pachydermique*, Charcot; *I. mixedema*; *G. Myxœdem*.) Ord's term for a well-defined disease occurring chiefly in adult women, and characterised by a jelly-like œdema of the subcutaneous connective tissue and a destructive change in the thyroid gland. The features are broad and flattened, with swollen nostrils, large pendulous lips, and heavy folds under the chin; the eyelids are tumid, translucent and pale, giving to the eyes the appearance of being far apart; the tongue is large; the hands broad and spade-like; the skin is pale, dry, and unhealthy-looking; the hairs are thin, scanty, and coarse; the voice is thick or squeaking, the utterance slow and monotonous; the gait is tottering and uncertain; the mental operations are slow, but apparently healthy, and the senses are natural until the approach of death, which may be heralded by loss of memory, somnolence, deafness, delusions, and dementia. The cause of the disease is almost certainly the degenerate condition of the thyroid gland which is always found, as to its essential structure, in a state of atrophy and fibroid degeneration, probably as a result of interstitial inflammation resulting in the infiltration of small round-cells into the walls of its vesicles, accompanied by proliferation of their epithelium, and followed by growth of fibrous tissue. The skin and subcutaneous connective tissue are generally thickened by the interstitial growth of fibrous tissue, probably of an inflammatory origin, especially in the neighbourhood of the glands, and the subcutaneous fat is much increased; a similar change is present in some of the viscera, as the heart, liver, and kidneys, as well as in a small part of the sympathetic system, but in the larger part of this system, as well as in the central nervous system, no important structural change is noted. The presence of an excess of mucin in the tissues is probable, though in many cases it has not been demonstrated, perhaps in consequence of the subsidence of the tumefaction after death. It is closely allied to cretinism, and it

MYXOFIBROMA—MYXORRHŒA.

was first described by Sir William Gull as a cretinoid state supervening in adult life in women; it appears to be identical with the so-called cachexia strumipriva produced by the removal of a bronchocoele, or of the thyroid gland in man or in the lower animals.

M., operative. (F. *myxœdème opératoire*.) Artificial myxœdema produced by excision of the thyroid body.

Myxofibroma. (Μύξα; L. *fibra*, a thread. G. *Myxofibrom*.) A non-malignant tumour consisting of delicate myxomatous connective tissue, intermixed with which are coarser bundles of fibrous tissue.

Myxogastres. (Μύξα; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *myxogastres*.) A term applied by Fries to a Group of *Myxomycetes*, now named *Endosporeæ*, and characterised by having a plasmodium formed by the fusion of plasmodes. The spores are developed in the interior of an envelope or pseudoperidium.

Myxoglioma. (Μύξα; γλία, glue.) A glioma which has undergone some mucoid degeneration.

Also, a glioma which contains some myxomatous tissue.

Myxoid. (Μύξα; εἶδος, likeness. F. *myxoïde*.) Resembling mucus.

Myxoidocystoma. (Μύξα; εἶδος, form; κύστις, a bag.) Same as *Myxoma*, *cystoid*.

Myxolipoma. (Μύξα; λίπος, fat. G. *Myxolipom*.) A variety of *Myxoma* in which there are numerous fat cells.

Myxoma. (Μύξα. F. *myxome*; I. *missoma*; G. *Myxom*.) A slow-growing, non-malignant, but sometimes recurrent tumour, consisting of mucous or gelatinous tissue; occurring most commonly in fibrous tissues. It is usually roundish or lobulated, and enclosed in a loose fibrous capsule; on pressure it is tense and elastic, giving the feeling of fluctuation; on section it is yellowish or bluish or pinkish in colour, often showing hæmorrhagic spots, and exuding a glairy, viscid fluid containing mucin; it consists of a network of large cells having numerous branches inosculating with each other, and many small, round, oval, or fusiform cells embedded in a homogeneous mucin-containing matrix which is usually traversed by bundles of fine white fibrous tissue and some filaments of yellow elastic tissue, and contains amœboid cells; these tumours possess few blood-vessels. Myxomata occur most frequently in the subcutaneous and submucous tissues, and often in relation to fat; they also occur in glandular organs, in the nervous tissues, and under the periosteum. They may undergo mucoid degeneration, or may develop blood-cysts.

M., cartilaginous. (L. *cartilago*, cartilage.) A myxoma which contains cartilage cells; also one which is very hard.

M., cystic. (Κύστις, a bag.) The form which contains mucus-holding cavities.

M., cystoid. (Κύστις; εἶδος, form.) Same as *M., cystic*.

M. enchondromatodes arborescens. ('Εν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage; εἶδος, form; L. *arborescens*, growing to a tree.) Rein's term for a lobulated soft tumour of the neck of the womb which, on section, exhibited a flabby tissue, subdivided by fibrous fasciculi into islets containing gelatinous tissue, in which occurred nodules of hyaline cartilage.

M., enchondromatous. ('Εν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage.) The form in which cartilage cells have become developed in the intercellular matrix.

M., erectile. (L. *erectus*, part. of *erigo*, to set up.) Same as *M., vascular*.

M. fibrosum. (L. *fibra*, a thread.) Virchow's term for a fibroid degeneration of the connective tissue of the chorion.

Also, the same as *Myxofibroma*.

M., fibrous. The form which contains a considerable quantity of fibrous tissue. See *Myxofibroma*.

M. gelatinosum. (Gelatin.) Same as *M., hyaline*.

M., hyaline. ('Υαλος, glass.) One which is translucent and clear; the ordinary form.

M., lipomatous. (Λίπος, fat.) The form which contains much fat. Same as *Myxolipoma*.

M. medullarê. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) A myxoma which is whitish, resembling the medullary nerve-substance, and which contains many cells.

M. multiplex chorii. (L. *multiplex*, numerous; *chorion*.) A term for *Mole, vesicular*.

M., teleangiectatic. (Teleangiectasis.) Same as *M., vascular*.

M., vascular. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) The form in which there are many and large blood-vessels.

Myxomatodes. (Myxoma; εἶδος, form.) A sarcoma which has partially undergone mucoid degeneration. The mucoid change is generally confined to scattered patches separated by unchanged cells.

Myxomatous. (Μύξα. F. *myxomatoux*.) Presenting the characters of, or resembling, *Myxoma*.

M. degeneration. The alteration of tissue constituting *Myxoma*.

Also, the same as *Degeneration, mucous*.

M. sarcoma. See *Sarcoma, myxomatous*.

Myxomycetes, Wallroth. (Μύξα, slime; μύκης, the mushroom.) A Class of Hæckel's *Protista*, or a Class of the Subdivision *Mycetozoa*, being gelatinous Fungi consisting of naked protoplasm, having alliances with both Fungi and Protozoa. The spores resemble those of Fungi, and in the act of germination emit a swarm-spore, consisting of naked protoplasm, through an opening in the wall of the spore; the swarm-spore possesses amœboid movement, sometimes protruding pseudopodia; several swarm-spores coalesce and form the plasmodium, which also possesses amœboid movements; after living some time and being nourished, spores are formed either in its anterior or on the free surface of sporophores.

Myxoneuroma. (Μύξα; νῆρον, a nerve.) A neuroma in which myxomatous tissue occurs between the bundles of fibres.

Also, the same as *Glioma*.

Myxopod. (Μύξα; πούς, a foot.) An animal of the Group *Myxopoda*.

Myxopoda. (Μύξα; πούς, a foot.) Huxley's term for those Protozoa which have the thick contractile processes called pseudopodia.

Myxopœsis. (Μύξα; ποιέω, to make. F. *myxopœse*.) The formation or secretion of mucus.

Myxorrhœa. (Μύξα; ρόια, a flow. G. *Schleimfluss*.) A copious secretion of mucus.

Myxor'rhöos. (Μύξα; ῥέω, to flow.) Old epithet applied by Hippocrates, *de Morbo Sacro*, to infants who secreted much saliva or mucus, and therefore were held less liable to epilepsy.

Myxosarco'ma. (Μύξα; σάρξ, flesh. F. *myxosarcome*; G. *Myxosarkom*.) A malignant growth in which sarcoma cells are found mingled with, or embedded in, myxomatous tissue. Same as *Sarcoma, myxomatous*.

Also, a sarcoma of a mucous tissue.

Myxospon'giæ. (Μύξα; σπόγγος, a sponge. F. *éponges gélatineuses, myxospongiarès*; G. *Gallertschwämme*.) A Suborder of the Order *Fibrospongiæ*, being soft, fleshy sponges, with a gelatinous hyaline mesoderm, often containing bundles of fibres; the ectoderm consisting of flagellate cells.

Myxospores. (Μύξα; spore.) Same as *Myxamæbe*.

Myxosporid'ia. (Μύξα; sporidium.) A term which includes the psorosperms, such as those of the tench, which consist of a small, unicellular, mobile, amœboid mass, possessing a nucleus, naked at first, but subsequently encysted. Their relationship to other low or-

ganisms are unknown. They resemble Gregarinida in some ways, and lower plants in others.

Myxo'ter. (Μυζωτήρες.) Old term for the nose; also for the nostril.

Myxozo'a. (Μύξα, slime; ζῷον, an animal. F. *animaux muqueux*; G. *Schleimthiere*.) Burmeister's term for the first family of the animal world, which he divides into three Classes: the *Protozoa*, *Corallina*, and *Medusina*.

Mydrocystis. (Μύς, a muscle; L. *hydrocystis*, a hydatid. E. *mydrocyste*; G. *Muskelwasserblase*.) A muscular hydatid, or a hydatid in the flesh.

Myze'sis. (Μύζω, to drink with closed lips.) A term for *Sucking*.

Myzhelminth'a. (Μύζω, to suck in; ἔλμυς, a maw-worm.) Diesing's term for the conjoined *Trematoda* and *Hirudinea*.

Myzoceph'ala. (Μύζω, to suck in; κεφαλή, the head. F. *myzocéphalé*.) Applied by Blainville to an Order of the *Entozoa*, comprehending those that have the mouth placed at the anterior extremity of the body, at the bottom of the labial air-hole or vent.

Myzoden'dræ, R. Brown. Same as *Loranthacæ*.

N.

N. The symbol of *Number*.

Also, the symbol of *Nitrogen*.

Also, placed by itself, or with the small o, in prescriptions stands as the initial of *Numero*, signifying in number.

Na. (*Natrium*.) Symbol of *Sodium*.

Nabach. (Arab.) Same as *Variola*.

Nabalus. (F. *nabale*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

N. al'bus, Hook. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Prenanthes alba*.

N. altis'simus. (L. *altissimus*, very high.) Leaves used as a poultice to gangrenous ulcers.

N. Frase'ri. Used as *Prenanthes alba*.

N. serpenta'rius, Hooker. Hab. North America. Inoculation with the juice is said to be preventive of damage from serpent bites.

Nab'ca. Same as *Nabb*.

Nab'eh. (Arab.) Same as *Variola*.

Na'bias. France, département des Hautes-Pyrénées. An athermal water, containing sodium sulphate .032 part, sodium chloride 4, and alkaline iodides and bromides .0101 part in 1000. It is employed in chronic affections of the various mucous membranes, in chronic skin diseases, in those of lymphatic habit.

Nabit. (Arab.) The powder of white sugar.

Nabb. The Arabian name for the berries of *Zizyphus lotus*; used as food.

Naboth, Martin. A Saxon physician, born in 1675, died in 1721; he was a Professor of Chemistry in the University of Leipzig.

N., cysts of. (Κυστίς, a bladder.) Same as *N., glands of*.

N., glands of. (F. *glandes de Naboth*; G. *Naboth'sche Drüsen*.) Dilated mucous follicles situated in the neck of the uterus.

N.s menorrh'a'gia. (Μήν, a month; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) A serous discharge

from the vagina of pregnant women, first noticed by Naboth.

N., o'vules of. (Dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *œufs de Naboth*; G. *Naboth'sche Eier*.) Same as *N., glands of*; they are so called because Naboth regarded them as ova.

N., vesicles of. (L. dim. of *vesica*, a bladder. F. *vesicules de Naboth*.) Same as *N., glands of*.

Naboth'ian. Relating to *Naboth*.

N. cysts. (Κυστίς, a bladder.) An extreme dilatation of the glands of Naboth.

N. glands. See *Naboth, glands of*.

Nac'assol. The *Cesalpinia coriaria*, or *Divi-divi*.

Na'cra. A form of influenza prevalent in the East Indies. (Dunglison.)

Na'cre. (F. *nacre*; from Pers. *nakar*, pearl. I. *madreperla*; S. *nacar*; G. *Perlenmutter*.) Mother-of-pearl, the iridescent internal layer of the shell of many molluscs. It is composed of thin layers of prismatic carbonate of lime overlapping each other and having wavy edges, which, according to some, interfere with the light-rays and produce iridescence; others consider the interference to be produced by the interposition of alternate layers of thin membrane; and still others have held that it is caused by the presence of thin laminae of air in the calcareous plates. Being chiefly composed of calcium carbonate, it has been employed as an antacid and in febrile affections. It was formerly official in the Paris Pharmacopœia.

Nac'reous. (F. *nacre*, mother-of-pearl. F. *nacré*; I. *madreperlaceo*; G. *perlmutterfarbig, perlenartig*.) Belonging to, or resembling, the substance mother-of-pearl. Having an iridescent play of colours on the surface like mother-of-pearl.

N. lay'er. The layer of the molluscous shell which consists of *Nacre*.

Nac'ta. A term used by Paracelsus, signifying an abscess of the breast, especially in women.

Na'dir. (Arab. *nazir*.) The point in the heavens opposed to the zenith, being that point which is beneath the feet of the observer.

Nadu'cem. (Arab.) Old term for a *Mole*.

Næmasporeous. See *Nemasporeous*.

Næmatachograph. A misspelling of *Noëmotachograph*.

Næmatachom'eter. A misspelling of *Noëmatachometer*.

Nævoid. (L. *nævus*, a mole on the body; Gr. *εἶδος*, form.) Like to a *Nævus*.

N. elephantiasis. Same as *Elephantiasis, nævoid*.

N. lipoma. Same as *Lipoma teleangiectodes*.

Nævopolpo'ma. (*Nævus*.) Same as *Lipoma teleangiectodes*.

Næ'vose. (L. *nævus*.) Having nævi; freckled.

Næ'vus. (L. *nævus*, a mole on the body; as if *gnavios*, from base *gna*, from Aryan root *gan*, to produce; because born with, or natural to, a person. F. *nævus*, *envie*; I. *voglia*, *neo materno*; S. *nevo*, *envia*; G. *Muttermal*, *Merkzeichen*.) A natural mark, or blemish. A coloured spot on the skin, which may be a pigment spot or a vascular growth.

The term has also been extended so as to include the non-congenital *Angeioma*.

N. araneus. (L. *araneus*, a spider.) A nævus consisting of a raised red central elevation consisting of a dilated arteriole, with red lines indicating dilated fine veins running outwards from it. It is non-congenital, and is more properly a *Teleangiectosis*.

N. arterial. (Ἀρτηρία, an artery.) A vascular nævus of a bright red colour, as if containing arterial blood.

Also, a synonym of *Aneurysm by anastomosis*.

N. capillary. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) The form of cutaneous nævus which consists of dilated skin capillaries; they are of varying shades of red, slightly elevated, and sometimes have longer vessels ramifying on the surface; they often spread considerably after birth.

The port-wine mark, or *N. vinosus*, is another form of capillary nævus.

N., cavernous. (L. *caverna*, a cave.) Same as *N., venous*.

N. cer'asus. (L. *cerasus*, a cherry.) A vascular nævus of the colour of a cherry-stain, or one resembling a cherry.

N., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) The form which has its seat entirely or chiefly in the true skin.

N. flam'meus. (L. *flammeus*, fiery. F. *tache de feu*; G. *Feuermal*.) A vascular nævus the colour of which is bright red. It is the port-wine mark.

N. folia'ceus. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) A vascular nævus resembling a leaf.

N. fraga'rius. (L. *fraga*, strawberries.) A vascular nævus resembling a strawberry.

N., hypertrophic. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment. F. *nævus hypertrophique*.) The form in which the whole cutaneous structure is hypertrophied.

N. incre'scens. (L. *increasco*, to grow.) A nævus which continues to increase in size.

N. lenticula'ris. (L. *lenticularis*, like a lentil.) A pigmentary nævus with a smooth slightly elevated surface, about the size of a lentil.

N., lipog'enous. (Λίπος, fat; γεννάω, to beget.) A deep subcutaneous form of nævus, presenting a lobular structure resembling adipose tissue.

N. lipomato'des. (*Lipoma*; Gr. *εἶδος*, form.) Same as *N., lipogenous*.

N.-lu'pus. See *Lupus, nævus*.

N., lymphatic. A *Lymphangiectasis*.

N. mater'nus. (L. *maternus*, pertaining to a mother. F. *nævus maternel*, *envie*, *seign*, *signe*, *tache de naissance*; I. *neo materno*; G. *Muttermal*.) A mother's mark, so-called from the supposition that it was due to some influence acting on the mother during pregnancy. It is usually of a red or brown or bluish tint.

N., mix'ed. One in which the true skin and the subcutaneous connective tissue are both involved.

N. molluscifor'mis. (*Molluscum*; L. *forma*, shape.) Same as *N., lipogenous*.

N. mo'rus. (L. *morus*, a mulberry.) A dark-red, mulberry-like form of *Angeioma, cavernous*.

N. nati'vus. (L. *nativus*, produced by nature.) Same as *N. maternus*.

N. nee'dle. A fine steel needle, set in a handle, and having an eye near the point.

N., nerve- (G. *Nervennævus*.) Th. Simon's term for Gerhard's *Papilloma, neuropathic*.

N. neurot'icus. (Νεύρον, a nerve.) Same as *Papilloma, neuropathic*.

N. of lip. A vascular nævus which sometimes attains a large size.

N. papilla'ris. (L. *papilla*, a teat.) Same as *Papilloma, neuropathic*.

N., phlebog'enous. (Φλέψ, a vein; γεννάω, to beget.) A deep subcutaneous form of nævus, resembling a plexus of veins.

N. pigmentary. (L. *pigmentum*, paint. F. *nævus pigmentaire*, *tache mélanienne*, Geoffroy St. Hilaire; G. *Pigmentmal*, *Fleckenmal*.) A superficial stain on the skin, being a congenital deposit of pigment, with or without other structural change.

N. pigmento'sus. See *N., pigmentary*.

N. pila'ris. (L. *pilus*, a hair.) A form of pigmentary nævus possessing a growth of soft, generally dark, hair on its surface.

N. pla'nus. (L. *planus*, level.) Same as *N. spilus*.

N. rib'es. (*Ribes*.) A vascular nævus resembling a bunch of currants.

N. ru'bus. (L. *rubus*, a blackberry.) A vascular nævus resembling a blackberry.

N. sanguin'eus. (L. *sanguineus*, blood-stained.) Same as *N. vascularis*.

N. sigil'lum. (L. *sigillum*, a seal.) A *N. maternus*.

N. sp'ilus. (Σπίλος, a spot. G. *Fleckenmal*.) A pigmentary nævus consisting of a simple discolouration of the skin.

N., subcuta'neous. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) The form which originates in the subcutaneous connective tissue, and only subsequently involves the true skin. It is usually of the venous type.

N. u'nus lat'eris. (L. *unus*, one; *latus*, the side.) Von Bärensprung's term for *Papilloma, neuropathic*.

N., var'icose. (L. *varicosus*, full of dilated veins.) A *N., venous*, in which there are cyst-like dilatations of the vessels.

N. vascula'ris. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel. F. *nævus vasculaire*; I. *nevo vascolare*; G. *Gefässmal*.) A congenital overgrowth of some part of the vascular tissue of the skin, varying greatly in size, and consisting of dilated capillaries or dilated veins.

N. vascula'ris simplex. (L. *vasculum*; *simplex*, simple.) Same as *Angioma, simple*.

N. vascula'ris tubero'sus. (L. *vasculum*; *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) An irregularly elevated form of *Angioma, cavernous*.

N. vasculo'sus. Same as *N. vascularis*.

N., ve'nous. (L. *vena*, a vein.) A vascular nœvus of a dark-red or purple colour, as if containing venous blood, and forming a roundish or lobulated, soft, inelastic tumour, either entirely subcutaneous or, as is most frequent, implicating the skin also. It consists of thin-walled, vascular dilatations, communicating with veins, and lined by an endothelium; the arteries open directly into them without the interposition of capillaries.

N. verruco'sus. (L. *verruca*, a wart. G. *Linsenmal*.) A pigmentary nœvus having an irregular, rough, furrowed, warty surface.

N. vino'sus. (L. *vinosus*, full of wine.) A nœvus presenting the colour of port wine.

Naf'da. Old name for *Naphtha*.

Naf'ta. Same as *Naphtha*.

Nägele, Franz Karl. A German gynaecologist, born at Dusseldorf in 1778, died in Heidelberg, where he was Professor of Midwifery, 1851.

N.'s for'ceps. (G. *Nägele'sche Zange*.) See *Forceps, midwifery, Nägele's*.

N.'s obliq'uity. The flexion of the child's head in labour towards the posterior shoulder.

N.'s pel'vis. (G. *schrägerengtes Becken, Nägele'sches Becken*.) An obliquely distorted pelvis, characterised by complete ankylosis of one sacro-iliac synchondrosis and defective development of that lateral half of the sacrum, with distortion and rotation of the sacrum towards the imperfect side, and protrusion of the symphysis beyond the median line to the more perfect side.

Nägel'sue. Same as *Nägel'suh*.

Nägel'suh. (G. *Nagel*, a nail; *Flüh*, stratum.) A conglomerate rock, of the miocene formation, occurring in Switzerland and Italy; it is so called from the likeness to nail heads of its component pebbles.

Nägeli, Karl Wil'helm. A German botanist of the present time, born in Kilchsberg, near Zürich, in 1817; since 1857 Professor of Botany at Munich.

N.'s hypo'thesis. A view of the composition of organised matter to the effect that all organised bodies are composed of structural particles, termed micellæ, each of which is enveloped by a film of water, holding various substances in solution. The micellæ are never spherical, but possess a true crystalline character, as shown by the relations of organised bodies to polarised light. They obey the attraction of cohesion, by which each micella is an aggregation of molecules; the attraction which tends to bring adjacent micellæ together; and the attraction of adhesion by which the surfaces of micellæ retain their films of water. Contiguous micellæ may possess different chemical characters. The changes that occur in the formation of new micellæ and in their reconstruction is considered

on this hypothesis to account for the nutrition, growth, and movements of organised substances.

Nag'esur. The Indian name of the flowers of *Mesua ferrea* mixed with those of *Calysaccion longifolium*.

Nag-ke'sar. Same as *Nagesur*.

Na'ia. See *Naja*.

Also, an old name for *Asphalt*.

Naiada'ceæ. (*Naiás*, a water-nymph; from *náo*, to flow.) The pond weeds. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Potamales*; being aquatic plants with jointed, cellular stems; membranous leaves; interpetiolar stipules; small unisexual flowers; perianth wanting, or composed of two or four free, scale-like parts; one or few hypogynous stamens; superior ovary; solitary ovule; one-celled, one-seeded fruit; exalbuminous seeds; and embryo with a lateral cleft.

Naiadeæ. Agardh. Same as *Naiadaceæ*.

Na'iades. Jussieu. Same as *Naiadaceæ*.

Naiads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Naiadaceæ*.

Nail. (Mid. E. *nail*, *nayl*; Sax. *nægel*; G. *Nagel*; from a Teut. type *naġla*; from Teut. base *nag*, to gnaw. F. *ongle*; I. *unguia*; S. *uña*.) An oval, horny structure, situated at the extremity of the dorsal surface of the fingers and toes, giving support to the pulp and enabling it to resist pressure; each nail presents a root, a body, a free margin, and attached edges, and a free and an attached surface. The root and lateral edges are embedded in a groove in the skin, the free edge is nearly of the same breadth as, and commences just behind, the tip of the finger. The dorsal surface is hard and polished, the ventral or palmar is attached to the nail-bed. The nails are composed of modified cells, which grow in part from the root and in part from the matrix. They are non-vascular structures, and have no nerves.

Also, an English measure of length, equal to 2.25 inches or 57.15 mm.

Also, a French weight, employed in the wool trade, equal to 3175 kilogrammes.

Also, a longer or shorter pointed piece of metal used to join pieces of wood or other substance by being driven into it, and for other purposes.

N., ab'sence of. See *Anonychia*.

N., apla'sia of. ('A, neg.; *πλάσις*, a moulding.) Defective formation of the nail.

N. bed. (F. *lit de l'ongle*; G. *Nagelbett*.) The surface to which the body of the nail is attached; it consists of corium without papillæ, but having fine longitudinal grooves running from the matrix, the whole covered with epithelium like that of the stratum mucosum.

N. bed, inflamma'tion of. Same as *Onychia*.

N. bed, prim'itive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind.) The epidermal structures in the embryo from which the nails take origin; they consist of a cornification of a special layer of cells which develop between the horny and the mucous layers of the epidermis.

N., bod'y of. (F. *corps de l'ongle*; G. *Nagelkörper*.) The chief part of the nail; that which is attached to the *N. bed*.

N. bone. (G. *Nagelbein*.) The *Lacrimon bone*, so called from its flat shape.

N. cells. (F. *cellules de l'ongle*; G. *Nagelzellen*.) The horny scales, having a staff-shaped imperfect nucleus, which form the substance of the nail, and represent the stratum lucidum.

N. cul'tures. (G. *Nagelkulturen*.) The

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non-liquefying cultures of a micro-organism in gelatin, which grow on the surface much more freely than beneath it.

N.s., deformed of. See *Defectio unguium*.

N., deformity of. Unhealthy shape and growth of the nail, so that it becomes too flat or curved, too long or short, or deviates to one side. These conditions arise from malformation, original or acquired, of the plate of the nail. Such malformation may proceed from defective innervation, or from inflammation or lesion.

N.s., disea'ses of. (*F. malalties des ongles*; *G. Krankheiten der Nägel*.) The slighter affections, as white specks and patches, arise from imperfect nutrition, and indicate want of cohesion; and striation and transverse grooving occur in fevers. In certain pulmonary affections they become clubbed. They are sometimes shed after scarlet fever and in pemphigus. Eruptions may occur under the nails in psoriasis, lichen planus, syphilis, struma, and variola, and in these and other diseases, as in eczema, pityriasis rubra, and ichthyosis, when the fold of the nail is implicated, they become dirty, streaked, pitted and opaque. In central lesions of the nervous system the nails may fall off or become abnormal in form or thickness. See also *Paronychia* and *Onychomycosis*.

N., discolouration of. (*L. dis-*, signifying difference; *color*, colour.) Change in the colour of the nail, which may become white, as in convalescence from febrile conditions, grey, brown, or yellow.

N.s., favus of. See *Onychomycosis*.

N.s., filbert. The change in form of the nails seen in tubercular phthisis, where they become more convex, and of the shape of a filbert. See also *Clubbed finger*.

N.-fold. (*G. Nagelfalt*.) The process of the superficial epidermal cells which advances for a short distance over the root and lateral margins of the nail.

N.-follicle. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag.) The duplicate of skin at the base of the nail.

N.-groove. The depression for the insertion of the nail behind the *N. fold*.

N., hang-. See *Hangnail*.

N., hypertrophy of. (*Υπερ*, above; *τροφή*, nourishment.) Overgrowth of the nail which sometimes occurs to a great extent, especially in the great toe-nail, so that it resembles a horn.

N., hypoplasia of. (*Υπό*, below; *πλασις*, a moulding.) Defective formation of the nails.

N., inflammation of, acute. See *Paronychia*.

N., in'growing. (*F. ongle incarné*; *G. eingewachsener Nagel*.) A painful affection caused by chronic inflammation of one of the lateral walls of the nail, which causes it to turn inwards towards the pulp of the finger or toe.

N., inversion of. (*L. inverto*, to turn in.) Same as *N., ingrowing*.

N., ligaments of. (*G. Nagelbänder*.) The *Ligamenta unguicularia*.

N., lunula of. See *Lunula of nail*.

N. ma'kers. See *Nailmakers*.

N.-ma'trix. (*L. matrix*, a female animal kept for breeding. *F. matrice unguéale*; *G. Nagelmutter*.) A papilliform structure from which the nails grow, being the proximal end of *N.-bed*. It is vascular, and the most superficial

cells are columnar, nucleated, and arranged vertically to the surface.

N.-ma'trix, inflamma'tion of. See *Onychia*.

N. mush'room. The *Agaricus esculentus*.

N. pad. Same as *N. rampart*.

N., parasitic disease of. See *Onychomycosis*.

N.-plate. Ziemssen proposes to apply the term nail to that part of the nail which projects free on the surface of the finger. The nail plate he defines as the horny mass which takes its origin from the entire floor of the nail fold, as far forwards as the edge of the lunula and bent in the form of a thin curved plate, is pushed on wards, fitting closely upon the ridges of the nail bed, without receiving accession from it.

N.-rampart. (*G. Nagelwall*.) The border of epidermis against which the margin of the nail abuts, separated from the *N.-bed* by the *N.-groove*.

N. root. (*F. racine de l'ongle*; *G. Nagelwurzel*.) The posterior part of the nail attached to the *N.-matrix*.

N., true. Same as *N. plate*.

N. wall. Same as *N.-rampart*.

N.-wort. The *Draba verna*.

Nail'cap. The *Agaricus esculentus*.

Nailmakers. Those who make iron or other nails.

N. consump'tion. Same as *Pneumonoconiosis*.

See also *Siderosis*.

Nail'wort. The *Draba incana*.

Naiophyta. (*Naiás*, a river-nymph; *φύτον*, a plant. *F. naiophyte*.) Gaillon's term for the fresh-water Algæ.

Nais. (*Nais*, a river-nymph.) A genus of oligochaetous bristle-worms.

N. elin'guis. Müll. (*L. e*, without; *lingua*, the tongue.) A species living in mud and on water plants, sometimes found in drinking water.

N. proboscide'a. Müll. (*Προβόσκis*, an elephant's trunk.) A species living in mud and on water plants, sometimes found in drinking water.

Na'ja. A genus of snakes of the Family *Elapidae*, Suborder *Proteroglypha*, Order *Ophidia*, characterised by the shield-like extensile cervical ribs.

N. ha'jé. Merr. (*F. aspie*; *G. Natten*.) The asp. A snake distributed over Africa, but not present in India. The haya poison is obtained from it; its bite was believed by the ancients to kill without pain, or symptom of violence, as if merely by falling into a deep sleep.

N. tripu'dians. Merr. (*L. tripudians*, part. of *tripudio*, to leap. *F. serpent à lunettes*; *G. Brillenschlange*.) The Cobra di Capello. A very venomous East Indian snake. The largest are from five to six feet long.

N. vulga'ris. Linn. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) The *N. tripudians*.

Najada'ceæ. Same as *Naiadaceæ*.

Naked. (*Sax. nacad*; *G. Nakt*. *F. nu*; *L. nudo*; *S. desnudo*.) Bare, or unclothed.

In Botany, destitute of some usual covering, as in the case of flowers without perianth, ovules without coats, seeds not enclosed in a pericarp, and buds without scales.

In Zoology, not defended by a shell.

N. broom-rape. The *Orobanche uniflora*.

N. bud. See *Bud*, *naked*.

N. bulb. A bulb which is composed of thick, fleshy, more or less flattened, overlapping

scales, and which is not covered by thin membranous scales.

N. flower. See *Flower, naked.*

N. la'dy. (G. *nakte Jungfer.*) The *Colchicum autumnale*; so called because the flower appears without the leaves.

N.-mouth'ed. Same as *Gymnostomatous.*

N. nucel'lus. See *Nucellus, naked.*

N. nu'cleus. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel.) Same as *Nucellus, naked.*

N. o'vule. See *Ovule, naked.*

Na'kedish. Nearly *Naked.*

In Botany, having only a few hairs, or leaves, or other covering.

Na'kir. (Arab.) Term for violent flatulence passing from one limb to another, according to Schenknius.

Nak'ka. (Arab.) A term for *Lepra.*

Na'kra. Same as *Nacra.*

Nalardo'fi. Name in Iceland of an endemic neurosis, characterised by pricking pains and numbness in the hands. Finsen believes that a frequent cause is the milking of the ewes.

Nama. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hydrophyllaceae.*

N. zeylan'ica. Linn. Hab. India. Leaves beaten into a pulp are used as a poultice to foul ulcers.

Nam'men. Germany, in Westphalia. A mild sulphuretted water, containing small quantities of sulphates of calcium, sodium, and magnesium, traces of potassium salts and of iodine and bromine, and a considerable quantity of hydrogen sulphide. Employed chiefly as baths in chronic rheumatism and skin diseases.

Nana'ri. Same as *Nannari.*

Nanceic acid. (*Nancy*, a town in France.) A term given by Braconnot, who lived at Nancy, to an acid found by him in sour tannin and starch washings, and which was afterwards found by Vogel to be lactic acid.

Nan'cy. France, département de Meurthe-et-Moselle. A weak bicarbonated chalybeate water is found here.

Nandhiro'beæ, Aug. St. Hilaire. Same as *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Nandina. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ.*

N. domes'tica. Thunb. (L. *domesticus*, pertaining to the house.) Hab. China, Japan. Berries esculent, refreshing.

Nandiro'ba. (*Nhandiroba*, Brazil; *Pepasde Secua*, Venezuela. F. *noix de serpent*, *boite à savonnette*.) The Brazilian name of the seeds of *Peuillaea cordifolia*, L. The plant inhabits the upper regions of the tierra caliente of South America. It bears large cucumber-like fruit, having three compartments, each containing three or four disc-shaped oleaginous seeds, yielding Secua oil. These are in great repute as powerful emetics and purgative anthelmintics, and as antidotes to poisoning by manchineel, strychnia, *Jatropha manihot*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Rhus toxicodendron*, and *Spigelia anthelmintica*. See *Secua oil*.

Nanis'mus. (Nāvos, a dwarf. F. *nanisme*; G. *Kleinheit*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for the condition which characterises the dwarfs.

Nanna'ri. The *Hemidesmus indicus*.

Nan'nyberry. The *Viburnum lentago*.

Nanocephalia. Same as *Nanocephaly.*

Nanocephalism. The same as *Nanocephaly.*

Nanocephalus. (Nāvos, a dwarf; κεφαλή, the head. F. *nanocephale*; I. *nanocefalo*; G. *Zwergkopf*.) One with a dwarfish or diminutive head. A head which measures less than 490 mm. round if a male, or 475 mm. if a female.

Nanocephaly. (Nāvos; κεφαλή. F. *nanocephalie*; I. *nanocefalia*; G. *Zwergkopfigkeit*.) Gurlt's term for abnormal smallness of the head, the trunks and extremities being of normal size. The same as *Microcephaly*.

Nanocor'mia. (Nāvos; κορμός, the trunk. F. *nanocormie*; G. *Zwergtrumpf*.) Abnormal smallness of the trunk, the head being normal in size.

Nanocor'mus. (Nāvos; κορμός. I. *nanocormie*; G. *Zwergtrumpf*.) A diminutive or dwarfish body; a monster the subject of *Nanocormia*.

Na'noid. (Nāvos; είδος, form. F. *na-noïde*; G. *zwergähnlich*, *zwergartig*.) Like a dwarf; dwarf-like.

Nanomelia. (Nāvos; μελός, a limb. F. *nanomélie*; G. *Zwergglied*.) Abnormal smallness of the limbs.

Nanom'elus. (Nāvos; μέλος. F. *nanomèle*.) A monster with a dwarfed limb or limbs.

N. brachychirus. (Βραχύς, short; χείρ, the hand.) Gurlt's term for a monstrosity in which one or both thoracic limbs are unnaturally short.

N. brevipes. (L. *brevis*, short; pes, a foot.) Gurlt's term for a monstrosity in which the terminal sections only of each limb, the leg and the forearm, are unnaturally small.

N. campylochi'rus. (Καμπύλος, bent; χείρ, the hand.) Gurlt's term for a monstrosity in which one or both of the thoracic limbs are unnaturally short, and also twisted backwards.

N. campylos'celus. (Καμπύλος; σκέλος, the leg.) Gurlt's term for a monstrosity in which one or both pelvic limbs are unnaturally small and twisted.

Nanophyes. (Nāvos; φύω, to grow. F. *nanophyé*; G. *zwergartig*.) Of stunted growth; dwarfish.

Nanosomia. (Nāvos; σῶμα, the body. F. *nanosomie*; S. *nanosomia*.) Dwarfism. The condition of being a dwarf.

Nanosom'us. (Nāvos; σῶμα, the body. F. *nanosome*; G. *Zwergleib*.) A dwarf body.

Nant'wich. Cheshire. Brine baths are employed here, as well as needle and vapour baths.

Na'us. (Nāvos. F. *nain*; G. *Zwerg*.) A dwarf; of small stature; stunted in stature, so as to be below the ordinary height and size of those of the same species.

Napa'ceous. (L. *napus*, a kind of turnip. F. *napacé*; S. *napaceo*.) Same as *Napiform*.

Napaconitin. Aconitine from the *Aconitum napellus*.

Na'palin. The same as *Pseudoaconitin*.

Na'pa so'da springs. United States of America, California, Napa County. Carbonated, chalybeate saline springs; containing sodium bicarbonate 13·12 grains, magnesium carbonate 26·12, calcium sulphate 10·88, iron subcarbonate 7·84, sodium sulphate 1·84, sodium chloride 5·2 grains in a gallon.

Nap-at-noon. (E. *nap*; from Mid. E. *nappen*, to take a short sleep; from Sax. *knæppan*.) The *Tragopogon porrifolius*, from its habit of closing its flowers at mid-day.

Nape. (A variant of Mid. E. *knappe*, a knob. F. *nuque*; L. *nuca*; S. *nuca*; G. *Nacken*.) The back of the neck.

Napellin. (L. *napellus*, dim. of *napus*, a turnip.) An alkaloid obtained by Hübbschmann from *Aconitum napellus*. It is identical with *Acetyl*in. It has been used in neuralgia.

Napellina. Same as *Napellin*.

Napellus. (Dim. of L. *napus*, a kind of turnip.) See *Aconitum napellus*.

N. verus. (L. *verus*, true.) The *Aconitum napellus*.

Napha. (Arab. *nafa*, perfume. F. *naffe*; S. *nafa*.) The pharmaceutical name of orange flowers, *Flores aurantii*.

Naphæ. Genitive singular of *Napha*.

N. flores. (L. *flos*, flower.) See *Flores aurantii*.

Naphtha. (L. *naphtha*; Gr. *νάφθα*; Ar. *naft*, *nift*. F. *naphte*; I. *nafta*; S. *nafta*; G. *Naphtha*, *Bergöl*.) The term was at first employed to designate the more fluid bituminous exudations from the ground, now commonly known as petroleum; and then to those obtained from the distillation of coal-tar. Subsequently it came to be applied to many of the inflammable liquids produced in the dry distillation of organic substances, especially to impure methylic alcohol, or wood spirit, or pyroxylic spirit, and this substance was highly recommended by Hastings in the treatment of pulmonary consumption.

N. acet. (L. *acetum*, vinegar. F. *naphte acétique*; G. *Essignaphta*.) Same as *Acetic ether*.

N., bone. A term for *Dippel's animal oil*.

N., coal-tar. Same as *N., crude*.

N., coal-tar, light. A highly rectified coal naphtha, or light oil, used as an anæsthetic by inhalation.

N., crude. The light oil which appears in the distillation of coal-tar, immediately after what is called first runnings, at about a temperature of 210° C. (410° F.)

N., English. Same as *Methylated spirit*.

N., mineral. Same as *Petroleum*.

N., native. Same as *Petroleum*.

N. petræ. (L. *petra*, a stone.) Crude petroleum.

N., shale. The light fluid obtained by the dry distillation of bituminous shales.

N. sulfu'rica. Same as *Ether, sulphuric*.

N. vegetabilis. (L. *vegetabilis*, animating.) Acetic ether.

N. vitrioli. (F. *ether sulfurique*; G. *Schwefeläther*.) A name for *Ether, sulphuric*.

N., wood. A term for *Acetone*.

Also, a synonym of *Wood spirit*.

Naphthacene. (F. *naphthacène*.) $C_{12}H_{10}$. A carbonate of hydrogen which contains the elements of naphtha and acetene. It forms colourless acicular crystals. It melts at about 93° C. (199° F.), and boils and evaporates at 284° C. (543° F.) It is very soluble in boiling alcohol.

Naphthal'mide. Same as *Phthal'mide*.

Naphthalene. (F. *naphtaline*; I. *naftalina*; S. *naftalina*; G. *Naphtalin*, *Steinkohlenkammer*.) $C_{10}H_8$. A bitter white substance obtained by heating coal-tar. It crystallises in laminae, having an odour of tar, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, fat, and volatile oils. It melts at 79° C. (174° F.), boils at

218° C. (424° F.); burns with a bright smoky flame. It has been used in the form of powder, mixed with sugar, in cases of catarrh of the bronchi, in doses of 5 to 15 grains, two or three times daily; and in the form of ointment for various cutaneous affections, such as scabies, eczema, and psoriasis. It is a powerful antiseptic, and has been found useful in enteric fever and diarrhœa, acting by disinfecting the alimentary canal, and in chronic catarrh and in arthritis. Latterly it has been said to set up destructive changes in the eye, extravasations in the choroid and retina, crystalline deposits in the vitreous body, and opacities in the lens. Dose, 2 to 15 grains per diem. It was discovered by Garden in 1820, and is the substance which, in an impure state, incrusts the interior of gas pipes.

N. benzo'ic acid. (G. *Naphtalinbenzoesäure*.) Same as *Benzoic acid*.

N. group. (G. *Naphtalingrouppe*.) A series of compounds which play an important part in dyeing. It includes naphthalin, and its derivatives naphthylamin, naphthol, naphthazarin, nitronaphthalin, nitronaphthol, and the naphthal sulphonalis and naphthalo-sulphonalis.

N. hydride. (G. *Naphtalinhydriür*.) The hydrides of naphthalin, which range from di- to deka-, are obtained by heating naphthalin with phosphonium iodide, PH_4I . The *Tetrahydride*, $C_{10}H_8(H_4)$, is a fluid with pungent odour, which boils at 205° C. (401° F.)

N. hydrochlorate. Same as *N. tetrachloride*.

N. red. (G. *Naphtalin-roth*, *N.-rosa*, *N.-scharlach*.) This dye, together with naphthalin rose and naphthalin scarlet, are known as varieties of Magdala red.

N. tetrachloride. $C_{10}H_8Cl_4$. A substance occurring in inodorous, colourless, rhombohedral crystals, which melt at 182° C. (359° F.), and are insoluble in water. They are used as naphthalene in doses of 3 to 12 grains.

Naphthal hydride. $C_{20}H_{10}$. A disagreeably smelling fluid, boiling at about 200° C. (392° F.), obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on naphthalene.

Naphthalic acid. (F. *acide naphthalique*.) Laurent's term for a substance obtained by boiling naphthalene tetrachloride with nitric acid, which is *Phthalic acid*.

Naphthal'idine. Same as *Naphthylamine*.

Naphthalin. Same as *Naphthalene*.

Naphthalinum. Same as *Naphthalin*.

N. præcipitatum. (L. *præcipito*, to throw down.) Naphthalene, in powder, obtained by dissolving the scaly crystals in alcohol, and precipitating with cold water. Said to be less irritating than the crystalline form.

Naphthalol. (G. *Salicylsäure-β-Naphtyläther*.) $C_6H_5OH.COOC_{10}H_7$. *β-Naphthol-salicylic ether*, betol, or naphthosalol. It is crystalline, tasteless, odourless, and insoluble in water. It is used internally as an antiseptic. Dose, 5 grains.

Naphtham'ein. A light, amorphous, purple powder, insoluble in water, readily soluble in ether, and with difficulty in alcohol; obtained by acting on a salt of naphthylamine with perchloride of iron.

Naphthase. A yellow substance obtained by warming a mixture of chalk with nitronaphthalin. It is insoluble in water and

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alcohol, and only slightly soluble in ether. Dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid it gives a blue-violet colour.

Naph'thene. $C_{20}O_6$. A hypothetical substance which exists in many of the compounds derived from naphthalin.

Also, applied to a liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{15}H_{10}$, obtained by fractional distillation of oil of naphtha.

Naphthénic. Belonging to *Naphtha*.

N. al'cohol. $C_{20}H_{12}O_6$. A crystallisable substance, little soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether; obtained by acting on naphthalin with hypochlorous acid.

Naphthésic acid. (F. *acide naphtésique*.) Laurent's term for a substance, obtained by acting on naphthalene with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid, which is *Phthalic acid*.

Naphthion'ic ac'id. (F. *acide naphthionique*.) A substance forming white, milky, inodorous and tasteless crystals, scarcely soluble in water or in alcohol, obtained by heating in a sand-bath an alcoholic solution of nitronaphthalin with a solution of ammonium sulphite.

Naphthol. (*Naphtha*. F. *naphthol*; I. *naftolo*; G. *Naphtol*.) $C_{10}H_7$. OH. There are two forms: α -naphthol and β -naphthol, or isonaphthol. α -Naphthol, a naphthyllic phenol, forms acicular crystals, which fuse at $95^{\circ}C$. ($203^{\circ}F$.), which are but little soluble in water, but are readily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; β -Naphthol, also another naphthyllic phenol, crystallising in laminae, fusing at $123^{\circ}C$. ($253.4^{\circ}F$.), is slightly soluble in water, dissolving easily in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. β -Naphthol when absorbed causes vomiting, loss of consciousness, convulsions, and hamaturia. It is used in scabies, eczema, and local sweating, either in a one half to 5 per cent. alcoholic solution, or in the form of ointment containing 10 per cent. It is said to arrest the development of the micrococci of suppuration, and consequently has been successfully employed in gonorrhoeal and purulent ophthalmia.

N. camphor. One part of β -naphthol mixed with two parts of camphor; it forms a viscid liquid, soluble in oil. It is non-poisonous, and is employed as an application to diphtheritic membrane, as a subcutaneous injection in phthisis, as an application to wounds, and as a salve for surgical instruments to preserve them from rust.

N.-carbonic acid. Same as *Oxy-naphthoic acid*.

N. mercury. See *Naphtholacetas hydrargyri*.

Naphtholacetas hydrarg'ryi. An amorphous, inodorous powder, used in a solution with white of egg as an application to wounds, and in pill as an antisyphilitic. Dose, .5 to 1 grain.

Naphtholum. Same as *Naphthol*.

Naphthometer. (*Naphtha*; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for testing *Naphtha*.

Naphthoquin'one. $C_{20}H_8O_4$. A yellow crystallisable substance, obtained by the dry distillation of potassium chloride with sulphuric acid and naphthalin. It dissolves with difficulty, both in alcohol and in ether.

Naphthosolol. Same as *Naphthalol*.

Naphthoxalic acid. (F. *acide naphthoxalique*.) $C_{20}H_8O_{12}$. A crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of naphthénic

alcohol. The crystals are prismatic, and are soluble in water and in alcohol.

Naphthyl. $C_{10}H_7$. The monatomic radical of naphthylamine.

N. al'cohol. The same as *Naphthol*.

Naphthylamine. (G. *Naphthylamin*, *Amidonaphthalin*, *Naphthalidin*.) $C_{10}H_9N = C_{10}H_7$. NH_2 . A crystalline substance obtained by the action of ammonium sulphhydrate, or of acetic acid, or of muriatic acid and tin filings on nitronaphthalin. The crystals are white, silky, becoming violet when exposed to the air, with a disagreeable odour, fusing at $50^{\circ}C$. ($122^{\circ}F$.), the liquid boiling at $300^{\circ}C$. ($572^{\circ}F$.), almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. An α - and a β -naphthylamine are described. It has been found in the faeces and urine as an oxidation product of albuminous matter.

N. test for ni'trites. Sulphuric acid is added to the water to be tested, and a solution of naphthylamine chloride or sulphate added; the presence of a minute trace of nitrate strikes a pale pink, but if a large quantity, a ruby colour.

Naphthylcarbamide. (F. *naphthylurée*.) $C_{22}H_{10}N_2O_2$. A substance obtained by the action of cyanic acid on an ethereal solution of naphthylamine. It forms brilliant acicular crystals, soluble in ether, and slightly soluble in alcohol, but almost insoluble in water.

Napifolious. (L. *napus*, a turnip; *folium*, a leaf. F. *napifeuille*; G. *rübenblätterig*.) Having leaves like the turnip; turnip-leaved.

Napiform. (L. *napus*; *forma*, likeness. F. *napiforme*; I. *napiforme*; G. *rübenformig*.) Resembling a turnip in form.

N. cancer. A term applied, from its likeness to the section of a turnip, to *Cancer reticularis*.

N. root. See *Root, napiform*.

Napi'um. (Νάπειον, for νάπυ, mustard.) The *Sinapis nigrum*, or mustard; also, the *Lappana communis*, or dock cress.

Naples. A city of South Italy. The climate is variable. The mean temperature in winter is $48^{\circ}F$. ($8.8^{\circ}C$.) The winds are cold in spring. It possesses several athermal mineral springs, both chalybeate and sulphurous. Of the former, the *Acqua ferrata di Santa Lucia* contains a little subcarbonate of iron, and is used as a digestive table water; of the latter, the *Acqua solfurea* contains 5 c.c. of hydrogen sulphide in 1000 grammes of water, and several springs, more recently discovered, contain a considerable quantity.

N. fe'ver. The fevers which occur there are probably mostly cases of *Enteric fever*, or of the form called *Fever, typho-malarial*.

Napoleo'neæ. Endlicher. Same as *Bclvisiaceæ*.

Napoleonville. See *Pontivy*.

Napo'leonworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Belvisiaceæ*.

Napta. Old spelling of *Naphtha*.

N. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) Old term for *Petroleum album*.

Also, the same as *Nasa*, *Nasda*, *Nata*, and *Natta*.

Napus. (L. *napus*, a kind of turnip. F. *navet*; G. *Rübe*.) The turnip, *Brassica napus*; also, the mustard.

N. dulcis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *navet*; G. *Rübe*.) The sweet navet, or French turnip.

N. leucosina'pis. (Λευκός, white; σίναπι, mustard.) The *Sinapis alba*.

N. sylvestris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to the woods. F. *rave sauvage*; G. *Rapskohl*.) A name for the *Brassica napus*, or wild navew, or rape.

Napy. (Νάπυ = σίναπι, mustard. F. *mustarde*; G. *Senf*.) Old name for *Sinapis*, or mustard.

Nar. (Arab.) Old term for fire.

Naranjillo. See *Xanthoxylum naranjillo*.

Narbasa'phar. (Arab.) Old term for *Aurichalcum*, or brass.

Nar'ca. Same as *Narce*.

Narcaphthon. (Νάρκαφθον.) Old name, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 3, Adams's *Transl.*, vol. iii, p. 263, for an aromatic bark brought from India; it was used in fumigations, in constriction of the uterus, and for sake of its pleasant odour. It is supposed by some to be storax.

Narcaph'thum. Same as *Narcaphthon*.

Nar'cé. (Νάρκη, numbness. F. *stupeur*, *hébétude*; G. *Fühllosigkeit*.) Stupor; torpor. An old term for diminished sense and motion of the nervous parts; also, applied by Hippocrates, *Aphor.*, v, 25; *de Humid. Usu*, x, 15, to torpor of the mind, and so coinciding with anæsthesia.

Also (F. *torpille*; G. *Krampffisch*), an old term for the *Torpedo*, formerly used in medicine, as mentioned by Galen, l. ii, *de Simpl. Facult.*

Narcecephlog'ia. (Νάρκη; cephlogia. F. *narcecephlogie*.) Term for *Variola*, or small-pox, accompanied with torpor.

Narcei'a. (Νάρκη.) Same as *Narcein*.

Narcein. (Νάρκη. F. *narceine*; I. *narceina*; S. *narceina*; G. *Narcein*.) $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9 + 2H_2O$. An alkaloid of opium, discovered by Pelletier, crystallising in prismatic levogyrous needles, insoluble in ether, soluble in alcohol, in boiling water, and in dilute acids. It has a bitter, austere taste, and is destitute of smell; it melts at $145^{\circ}2$ C. ($293^{\circ}56^{\circ}$ F.); it is non-volatile; it assumes a blue colour with nitric acid. It is by some said to be a powerful narcotic, being equal to, or superior to, morphia, whilst it does not produce the nausea and vomiting nor the constipation that often follows the use of that drug. It may cause suppression of urine and diarrhœa. Other observers say that its narcotic influence is very trifling. The dose of the powder is about one grain, given in the course of the day in divided doses.

N. hydrochlorate. (G. *salzsäure Narcein*.) $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9 \cdot HCl + 5H_2O$. A salt crystallising in radiating needles or short thick prisms.

N. sulphate. (G. *schwefelsäure Narcein*.) $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 10H_2O$. A salt crystallising in colourless prisms. It decomposes into narcein and sulphuric acid at 100° C. (212° F.)

Narce'ma. (Νάρκημα, numbness. F. *narceine*; G. *Betäubte*.) Same as *Narcosis*.

Narcerysip'elas. (Νάρκη, numbness; *ερυσίπelas*, erysipelas. F. *narcerysipèle*.) Old term for torpid erysipelas, or erysipelas attended with general torpor.

Narcerythropy'ra. (Νάρκη; erythropy'ra. F. *narcerythropyre*.) Inflammatory fever with a torpid condition.

Narce'sis. (Νάρκησις, numbness.) Same as *Narcosis*.

Nar'cetin. (F. *narce'tine*.) An alkaloid

obtained by boiling a solution of narcotin in sulphuric acid with the puce oxide of lead, and adding sulphuric acid drop by drop. It is bitter, very soluble in water and in alcohol, but only slightly in ether. It is coloured red by sulphuric acid, and yellow by nitric acid.

Narcissal'es. (Narcissus.) A Cohort of the Series *Inferæ*, Subclass *Petaloidæ*, Class *Monocotyledones*, having hermaphrodite flowers; three or six stamens inserted on the perianth or on the summit of the three-celled ovary; axile placentæ; distinct embryo; and parallel-veined leaves.

Narcis'seæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ*, having a coronet in the flower.

Narcis'sin. (F. *narcissine*.) A white transparent substance, of feeble taste and odour, soluble in alcohol, water, and acids, extracted by Gerrard from the bulb of *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*, to which the active properties of the plant are due. Also called *Pseudo-narcissin*.

Narcis'sus. (Νάρκισσος, from νάρκη, numbness; because its odour affects the head with heaviness. F. *narcisse*; I. *narcisso*; S. *narceiso*; G. *Narzissenblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ*.

N. jonquil'a. Linn. The jonquil. A sweet-scented species, having properties similar to those of the daffodil; the leaves are said to be purgative. The ethereal oil was formerly used in medicine.

N. odo'rus. Linn. (L. *odorus*, fragrant. F. *narcissus odorant*.) Properties said to be the same as *N. pseudonarcissus*.

N. poë'ticus. Linn. (L. *poeticus*, relating to poetry. F. *narcisse des poètes*, n. des jardins; G. *weisse Narzisse*.) The garden narcissus. Said to have the same properties as the *N. pseudonarcissus*. According to Dioscorides, the root was used as a nutrient.

N. pseudonarcis'sus. Linn. (Ψευδής, false. F. *porillon*, *asphodèle*, *narcisse des prés*; G. *gelbe Narzisse*, *Affodill*.) The common daffodil. The bulb is cathartic and emetic, its active principle is the alkaloid *Narcissin*. The flowers have been employed in diarrhœa, dysentery, intermittent fever, whooping cough, and, by the ancients, in tetanus and epilepsy; an extract of the bulbs was formerly much esteemed in whooping cough.

N. tazet'ta. Linn. (I. *tazetta*, dim. of *tazza*, a shell or scale. F. *narcisse à bouquets*.) The polyanthus narcissus. Properties like to those of *N. pseudonarcissus*.

Nar'citin. Same as *Narcissin*.

Narco'des. (Ναρκάδης, from νάρκη; εἶδος, form. F. *narceux*; G. *betäubt*.) Torpid; stuporous.

Narcodepep'sia. The same as *Narceopepsis*.

Narcog'enin. (Νάρκη, numbness; γεννᾶν, to produce.) A yellow crystalline substance, obtained by heating narcotin with platinum chloride. It contains chlorine.

Narcogonorrhœ'a. (Νάρκη, stupor; γονόρροια, gonorrhœa. F. *narcogonorrhée*.) Torpid or sluggish gonorrhœa.

Narcolepsy. (Νάρκη; λαμβανω, to seize. F. *narcolepsie*; I. *narcolepsia*.) A neurosis characterised by a sudden and invincible desire to sleep, which is only of short duration, and frequently recurs, the patient having a strong inclination to lie down.

The term has also been applied to the somno-

lenec which sometimes precedes an attack of epilepsy when it takes the form called *Petit mal*.

Narco'ma. (Νάρκη.) The condition produced by a *Narcotic*.

Narcopep'sis. (Νάρκη; πέψις, digestion of food. *F. narcopepsie*.) Torpid digestion.

Narcorthopnœa. (Νάρκη; ὀρθόπνοια, upright breathing. *F. narcorthopnée*; *G. Stickfluss*.) Torpid orthopnœa, or stupor attending or consequent on breathing which is difficult except in the upright posture.

Nar'cose. (Νάρκη.) Stuporous; under the influence of a narcotic.

Narco'sis. (Νάρκωσις, a benumbing. *F. narcose*; *I. narcosi*; *G. Betäubung, Gefühlosigkeit*.) The production of *Narcotism*. The term is now commonly applied to the condition of those under the influence of the anæsthetics, chloroform, ether, ethyl chloride, or nitrous oxide gas.

N. folliculo'rum. (*L. folliculus*, a small bag.) Sir Erasmus Wilson's term for the condition of the scalp in which it is covered with dirty yellow, powdery scales, from torpidity of the hair follicles.

N., Nuss'baum's. See *Nussbaum's narcosis*.

N., pepton'ic. (*Peptone*.) A peculiar narcotic condition produced by injecting peptones into the blood.

Narcospas'mus. (Νάρκη, stupor; σπασμός, a convulsion or spasm. *F. narcospasme*.) Cramp or spasm accompanied by stupor.

Narco'tein. Same as *Narcetin*.

Narco'tia. Same as *Narcotin*.

Narcotic. (Ναρκοτικός, benumbing. *F. narcotique*; *I. narcotico*; *S. narcotico*; *G. betäubend, narkotisch*.) Of, or belonging to, stupor or *Narcosis*; applied to a medicine that induces sleep. See *Narcotics*.

N. ac'id. Same as *Narcotin*.

N. extracts. (*L. extraho*, to draw out of. *G. narcotische Extracte*.) Extracts obtained from narcotic plants.

N. poi'sons. See *Poisons, narcotic*.

N. spray appara'tus. Same as *Ether spray apparatus*.

Narcotico-a'cid. (Νάρκη; *L. acer*, rough. *F. narcotico-acre*.) Having both narcotic and irritant properties.

N. poi'sons. See *Poisons, narcotico-acid*.

Narcotico-ir'ritant. Same as *Narcotico-acid*.

Narcotics. (Ναρκοτικός, benumbing. *F. narcotiques*; *I. narcotici*; *G. Betäubungsmittel, narcotische Mittel*.) Substances which in small doses cause more or less profound sleep, and in large doses produce insensibility and death. They are divided into the indirect and direct narcotics. Indirect narcotics are those which produce a general feeling of ease and comfort, as rest, warmth after fatigue, lulling sounds, and removal of any cause of pain. Direct narcotics are those which act either on nerve-tissue or on the blood-vessels, modifying the blood supply to the brain. Amongst the more important are opium and its alkaloids, chloral hydrate, croton chloral, sulphonal, potassium bromide, hyoscyamus, stramonium, belladonna, hops, Indian hemp, alcohol, digitalis, and the anæsthetics chloroform, ether, and methylene.

See also *Poisons, narcotic*.

Narcotic'um. The Latinised form of *Narcotic*.

N. minera'lë. (*L. mineralis*.) Term employed by Rademacher for *Zinc acetate*.

Nar'cotin. (Ναρκοτικός, benumbing. *F. narcotine*; *G. Narcotin*.) $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. A bitter crystallisable substance, obtained by extracting opium, which sometimes contains 10 per cent. of it, with ether, or by boiling the marc of opium which has served for the extraction of morphia with acetic acid. It is soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether, insoluble in cold water with concentrated sulphuric acid; it gives a yellow tint, which becomes blood-red, on the addition of nitric acid. It is not narcotic in its action, or only slightly so; it is said to be an antiperiodic. Dose, 1 to 3 grains.

It was discovered by Derosne, and was formerly called *sel de Derosne*, or *Derosne's salt*.

Narcot'ic. (*F. narcotinique*.) Belonging to *Narcotin*.

N. ac'id. (*F. acide narcotinique*.) An acid not yet isolated, which combines with potash when narcotin is boiled in a solution of potash.

Narcotisa'tion. (Νάρκη. *F. narcotisation*.) The production of *Narcotism*.

Nar'cotism. (Νάρκη, numbness. *F. narcotisme*; *I. narcotismo*; *S. narcotismo*; *G. Narkotismus*.) The condition produced by narcotic substances.

N., volta'ic. (*Volta*.) A term applied by Richardson to a mode of producing local anæsthesia by means of the conjoined influence of a narcotic solution and the voltaic current. He placed over the part to be anæsthetised a sponge wetted with a solution of aconite and chloroform, under a copper plate, and then passed through it a continuous galvanic current for fifteen minutes or more; in many instances the result was successful; but the plan was given up in consequence of its uncertainty, and the length of time it required. Latterly, Peterson has revived the idea, and explains the result by what he calls anodal diffusion, believing that the effect depends on the capacity of a galvanic current to carry soluble substances along with it through membranes and through skin from the positive towards the negative pole.

Narcurethrit'is. (Νάρκη, torpor; urethritis. *F. narcurethrite*.) The torpid or chronic discharge depending on inflammation of the urethra; gleet.

Narcurethrorrhœ'a. (Νάρκη; urethrorrhœa. *F. narcurethrorrhée*.) Chronic discharge from the urethra, or gleet.

Nard. (*F. nard*, spikenard; *L. nardus*; *Gr. νάρδος*; *Heb. nard*; *Pers. nard*; *Sans. nalada*, the Indian spikenard, from *nal*, to smell. *I. nardo*; *S. nardo*; *G. Spickenard*.) A term applied to several aromatic plants, but especially to the spikenard, *Nardostachys jatamansi*. See *N., Indian*.

Also, an ointment prepared from spikenard.

N., Celt'ic. (*F. nard celtique*.) The root of *Valeriana celtica*, obtained from Switzerland.

N., false. (*F. faux nard du Dauphiné*.) The root of *Allium victorale*.

N., In'dian. (*F. nard indique*.) The product of *Nardostachys jatamansi*, De Cand. It appears in the form of a short trunk surmounted with reddish fibres, which are the remains of leaves. It exhales a strong and agreeable odour, and has a bitter and aromatic taste. It was at one time held in much esteem as a perfume, but is now, according to Guibourt, replaced in commerce by the *Nardus radicans* and *N. foliaceus* of India,

both proceeding from *Nardostachys grandiflora*, De Cand. Formerly and erroneously supposed to be the *Andropogon nardus*.

N., Italian. (*F. nard commun.*) The *Lavandula spica*.

N., mountain. The *Asarum europæum*.

N., rus'tic. Same as *N., mountain*.

N., small. (*F. nard petit.*) The *Aralia nudicaulis*.

N., true. The stem of *Nardostachys Jata-mansi*.

N., wild. (*F. nard sauvage.*) Same as *N., mountain*.

Narda'ceæ. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Potomales*, Subseries *Apocarpæ*, Series *Supere*; which endogenous aquatic plants with pointed cellular stems; interpetiolar membranous stipules; small, unisexual flowers; one or few hypogynous stamens; one or more distinct carpels with superior ovaries; one-celled and one-seeded fruit; exalbuminous seed with an embryo having a lateral cleft.

Nardoo. A feulent material obtained in Australia from various species of *Marsilea*, as *M. hirsuta*, *M. Drummondii*, and *M. salvatriz*, which last is the same as *M. oxaloides* and *M. nardoo*. The starchy substance contained in the sporangia is made into a kind of bread.

Nardos. (*Νάρδος.*) Former term for an oil, or ointment, prepared from or with spikenard, according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.*, 1, 2. See also *Nard* and *Nardus*.

Nardos'mia. (*Νάρδος*, nard; *δσμή*, smell.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, Suborder *Asteraceæ*; the species of which inhabit Europe, Asia, and America.

N. o'dorans. (*L. odorans*, smelling. *F. tussilage odorante.*) A plant originally found in Italy and the South of France. Its infusion is slightly stimulant and expectorant.

Nardostachys. (*Ναρδόσταχυς*, from *νάρδος*; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Valerianaceæ*.

N. grandifl'ora. De Cand. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. India. Supplies a kind of spikenard. See *Nard*, *Indian*.

N. Jataman'si. De Cand. Hab. India. The stem with the rhizome constitutes spikenard, and is employed not only as a perfume, but as a powerful antispasmodic in epilepsy, hysteria, and convulsions; it is also used as an emmenagogue and a diuretic. Its properties are due to a brown, lævogyrous, ethereal oil. See *Nard*, *Indian*.

Nardum. Same as *Nard*.

Nardus. Same as *Nard*. The *Andropogon nardus*.

N. america'na. (*America. F. nard americana*; *G. Americanische Narde.*) The rhizome and roots of the *Aralia racemosa* and the *A. nudicaulis*.

N. cel'tica. (*F. nard celtique*; *I. nardo celtica*.) The rhizome of *Valeriana celtica*.

N. cre'tica. (*Crete.*) The nard from the *Valeriana phu*.

N. folia'ceus. (*L. folium*, a leaf.) The *Nardostachys grandiflora*.

N. in'dica. (*F. nard indique.*) See *Nard*, *Indian*.

N. ital'ica. (*F. nard commun.*) The *Lavandula spica*.

N. monta'na. (*L. montanus*, belonging to a mountain. *F. nard sauvage.*) The *Valeriana tuberosa*.

Also, the *Asarum europæum*.

N. rus'ticus. (*L. rusticus*, pertaining to the country.) The *Asarum europæum*.

N. sylves'tris. (*L. sylvestris*, belonging to woods.) The *Asarum europæum*.

Naregam'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Meliaceæ*.

N. ala'ta. Wight and Arnold. (*L. alatus*, winged.) A small climbing plant inhabiting the East Indies, the root of which is used by the natives as an emetic in fevers and rheumatism. At Goa it is called the *ipecacuanha* of the Portuguese. It is light brown, and has a peculiar aromatic pungent odour and disagreeable bitter taste. The juice mixed with cocoa-nut oil is used in itch.

Nareg'amin. (*F. naregamine*; *I. naregemina*.) An amorphous alkaloid obtained from *Naregamia alata*. It is closely allied to emetin, and has been employed in dysentery, and as an expectorant.

Na'res. (*L. naris*, a nostril. *F. narines*; *I. narici*, nari; *G. Nasenöffnungen*.) The *Nostrils*.

The term is also by some applied so as to include the anterior part of the nasal fossæ as well as the anterior nares.

N., anterior. (*L. anterior*, in front. *F. narines*; *G. äussere Nasenlocher*.) The nostrils, being the anterior or outer openings of the nose cavity, which in man look downwards. They are rather less than 1·25" in diameter, and rather more in height.

N. exter'næ. (*L. externus*, external. *F. narines*; *G. Nasenlocher*.) The nostrils.

N. inter'næ. (*L. internus*, internal.) The nasal fossæ.

N., plug'ging of. A proceeding intended to arrest persistent or severe hæmorrhage from the nostrils. It is accomplished by passing a loop of thread or wire through the nostrils to the pharynx, seizing it with forceps, and bringing it out of the mouth. A plug of cotton wool is then firmly attached to the thread, large enough when traction is exercised on the end of the thread issuing from the nostril to occlude the posterior orifice of the nares. The nostril is then plugged in front, and the free ends of the loop tied tightly round it. The hæmorrhage is arrested by the pressure of the blood on the vessels from which it exudes. A gum-elastic catheter, or a Bellocq's instrument, is often used to conduct the thread through the nose into the pharynx. The plugs should be removed after twenty-four hours. Another method is the introduction of a flaccid elastic bag which can be inflated with air or water.

N., poste'rior. (*L. posterior*, hinder. *F. ouverture postérieure des fosses nasales*; *G. hintere Nasenöffnungen*.) The openings of the nasal fossæ into the upper part of the anterior wall of the pharynx.

Na'riform. (*L. naris*, the nostril, *forma*, shape.) Like to a nostril.

Narifuso'ria. (*L. naris*, the nostril; *fundo*, to pour.) Medicines which are instilled, or put into the nostrils.

Na'rine. (*L. naris*.) Of, or belonging to, the nostril.

Naringen'ic acid. (*G. Naringenin-säure*.) $C_9H_5O_3$. The same as *Paracumaric acid*. It is obtained from *Naringenin* when boiled with caustic soda, which decomposes into phloroglucin and naringenic acid.

Naringenin. $C_{15}H_{12}O_5$. A product,

NARINGIN—NASAL.

according to Will, of the action of acids on *Naringin*. It forms nacreous, colourless plates or needles, of slightly bitter taste.

Naringin. (Pers. *nāranj*, an orange.) $C_{21}H_{29}O_{11} + 4H_2O$. A glucoside obtained by De Vrij from the *Citrus decumana*, cultivated in Java. It crystallises, according to De Vrij, in small citron-yellow monoclinous crystals, but, according to Will, in white, very bitter crystals, forming a light yellow solution in alcohol and warm water. When treated with acids it yields glyucose (De Vrij), or naringenin and isodulcite (Will).

Naris. See *Nares*.

Narium. Genitive plural of *Naris*.

N. aditus. (L. *aditus*, an approach.) The external nares.

N. exitus. (L. *exitus*, a going out.) The *Nares, posterior*.

Narrow. (Mid. E. *narowe*; Sax. *nearu*. F. *étroit*; I. *stretto*; S. *angosto*; G. *eng. schmal*.) Having little breadth.

N-leav'd all-heal. The *Galeopsis ladanum*.

N-leav'd mouse-ear chick'weed. The *Cerastium vulgatum*.

N-leav'd orache. The *Atriplex angustifolia*.

N-leav'd pep'per. The *Artanthe elongata*.

N-leav'd rue. The *Ruta angustifolia*.

N-leav'd water pars'nip. The *Sium angustifolium*.

N-leav'd wood spurge. The *Euphorbia segetalis*.

Narta. (Νάρτη, an Indian spice.) Old name of a certain plant used in ointments.

Narthe'ca. The same as *Narthe'cia*.

Narthe'cia. (Ναρθηκία.) A dwarf species of the *Narthe'x*.

Narthe'cie. (F. *narthécique*.) Belonging to the *Narthe'cium*.

N.acid. (F. *acide narthécique*.) A white crystalline acid contained in the *Narthe'cium ossifragum*, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Narthe'cin. (*Narthe'cium*.) A white, crystalline, acrid substance, nearly insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, obtained from the *Narthe'cium ossifragum*. It has an acid reaction, and fuses at 35° C. (95° F.)

Narthe'cium. (*Narthe'x*. F. *narthécie*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*, Suborder *Hyacintha*.

N. ossifragum. Huds. (L. *ossifragus*, bone-breaking. G. *Salbenbüchse*.) Furnishes *Narthe'cin*. Formerly used as a vulnerary.

Narthe'cium. (Ναρθηκίον, dim. of νάρθηξ, a case for ointments. G. *Salbenbüchse*, *Balsambüchse*.) A small case or casket for ointments.

Nar'thex. (Νάρθηξ, a tall umbelliferous plant with a hollow, pithy stalk, by means of which Prometheus conveyed the spark of fire from heaven to earth.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifera*.

Also, a small case or casket for ointments.

N. asafe'tida. Falconer. The *Ferula narthe'x*.

N. fer'ula. The *Ferula narthe'x*.

N. syl'phium. Oersted. A variety, probably, of *Thapsia garganica*.

Nartin'ic acid. (G. *Nartinsäure*.) $C_{20}H_{16}N_2O_6$. A derivative of narcotin obtained by heating it with hydrochloric acid at 120° C. to

130° C. (248° F. to 266° F.) Its colour is orange, and it dissolves readily in alkalies. It is easily oxidised.

Na'ru. A Hindoo name of the *Filaria medinensis*.

Nar'whal. (Dan. *narhval*; Icel. *ndhvalr*; either from Icel. *nár*, a corpse, from its pale colour; or from Icel. *nas-* for *nös*, the nose, from its projecting horn. F. *narwhal*; G. *See-Ein-horn*.) The *Monodon monoceros*. Its tooth was used as an astringent and diaphoretic, its blubber furnishes good oil, and it and the flesh is eaten in Greenland.

Nar'zan. The name given to the stream of mineral water at *Kiszlawodsk*.

Na'sa. Same as *Natta*.

Na'sal. (F. *nasal*; Low L. *nasalis*; from L. *nasus*, the nose. G. *Nasengehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, the nose.

N.ad'enoids. (Ἀδὲν, a gland; ἴδος, form.) Warty, insensitive, sessile growths which form on the posterior part of the floor of the nose and around the choanae. They bleed freely when abraded.

N.angle. (F. *angle nasal*.) The process in the median line formed by the coaptation of the produced internal angles of the lower borders of the nasal bones. See also, *Angle of nose*.

N. angle of Ran'ké. (*Ranke*, a German physiologist.) The angle formed between the *Line, naso-alveolar*, and the *Plane, auriculo-infraorbital*.

N.angle of Wel'cker. (*Welcker*.) The *Angle, naso-basal*, of *Virchow* and *Welcker*.

N.aperture, anterior. (L. *apertura*, an opening; *anterior*, in front.) An inverted heart-shaped opening in the middle of the bony face, bounded above by the lower end of the nasal bones, and below and on each side by the inferior maxillary bone.

N.aperture, width of. (F. *largeur de l'ouverture nasale*.) The greatest width of the anterior nares at whatever point.

N.arch. The arch formed by the anastomosis of the two frontal veins at the root of the nose.

N.ar'tery. (F. *artère nasale*; I. *arteria nasale*; S. *arteria nasal*; G. *Nasenschlagader*.) A terminal branch of the ophthalmic artery which emerges from the orbit above the tendo oculi, and supplies, by a branch which runs in a groove of the lacrimal bone, the lacrimal sac. It divides into two branches, one of which anastomoses with the angular artery, whilst the other constitutes the dorsalis nasi.

N.ar'tery, anterior. (L. *anterior*, that is in front.) A small branch from the ethmoidal artery which is distributed to the superior meatus of the nose.

N.ar'tery, dor'sal. (L. *dorsalis*, belonging to the back. G. *Nasenrückenschlagader*.) A terminal branch of the ophthalmic artery distributed to the dorsum of the nose.

N.ar'tery, exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) The *N. artery, lateral posterior*.

N.ar'tery, later'al. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *artère de l'aile du nez*; I. *arteria laterale del naso*; G. *seitliche Nasenschlagader*.) A branch of the facial artery which supplies the ala nasi and bridge of the nose. It anastomoses with the *N. artery*, the *N. artery of septum*, and with its fellow.

N.ar'tery, later'al poste'rior. (L. *lateralis*; *posterior*, hinder.) A branch of the

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N. artery which supplies the mucous membrane of the upper turbinate bone.

N. artery of facial. The branch of the facial artery which is distributed to the nose; it supplies the septum and the ala nasi.

N. artery of internal maxillary. (*F. artère nasale postérieure*; *I. arteria sphenopalatina*; *G. hintere Nasenschlagader*.) A branch of the internal maxillary artery which enters the cavity of the nose at the posterior part of the superior meatus, through the sphenopalatine foramen, and divides into an internal branch, the *Nasopalatine artery*, and two or three external branches which supply the lateral wall of the nose, the antrum, and the cells of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones.

N. artery of ophthalmic. The same as *Nasal artery*.

N. artery of septum. (*L. septum, a fence. F. artère de la sous-cloison*; *I. arteria del setto nasale*.) A branch of the superior coronary artery running on the border of the columna nasi to the tip of the nose.

Also, a synonym of *Nasopalatine artery*.

N. artery, posterior. (*L. posterior, that is behind. F. artère nasale postérieure*; *G. hintere Nasenschlagader, Nasenhohlenschlagader*.) The *N. artery of internal maxillary*.

N. bone. (*F. os nasal, os propre du nez*; *I. osso nasale*; *G. Nasenbein*.) A small, flat, elongated bone, articulating with its fellow of the opposite side in the median line, the two bones forming the root and bridge of the nose. The upper narrow border articulates with the nasal notch of the frontal bone, the outer border with the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone, and the inferior border with the nasal cartilage. The internal border presents posteriorly a crest, which articulates with the nasal spine of the frontal bone above and with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid below, and thus contributes to the formation of the septum nasi. The inner surface presents a vertical groove for the nasal nerve. It is developed from one centre, which appears at the commencement of the third month.

The two bones may form one by ossification, as in the orang; they may be very small, as in the porpoise, or very large, as in the porcupine; they may be widely separated from each other, as in fishes, and sometimes, as in the chameleon, they take no part in the formation of the anterior nasal cavity.

N. bones, dislocation of. (*L. dis-, apart; loco, to place*.) In this dislocation both bones are driven backwards usually by direct violence. It is always associated with fracture or dislocation of the septum, and may be complicated by fracture of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

N. bones, fracture of. (*L. fractura, a breach. F. fracture des os nasaux*.) An occasional result of severe blows. If the mucous membrane is lacerated emphysema is apt to occur, which spontaneously disappears. If they are much depressed they may be replaced by manipulation, with the introduction of a sound into the nose.

N. bougies. (*G. Nasenbougies*.) Round or laterally flattened bougies of vulcanite or other material, to be introduced into the nose to help in diagnosis, or for purposes of treatment.

N. breadth. (*G. Nasenbreite*.) In the skeleton, the greatest width of the anterior nasal

aperture, measured horizontally. In life an upper and a lower nasal breadth is measured: the former is the distance from the inner angle of one eye to that of the other eye; the latter, the distance between the outer point of attachments of the two alæ.

N. breathing. (*G. Nasenathmen*.) Respiration with the mouth closed, the air entering through the nasal meatuses.

N. bronchophony. (*Βρόγχος, the windpipe; φωνή, the voice*.) Bronchophony in which the voice possesses a nasal tone; due, according to Wintrich, to so strong a vibration of the minute bronchia that their opposed surfaces touch at intervals so rapidly recurring that they cannot be recognised through the stethoscope; according to others, the nasal tone is acquired in the pharyngeal vault.

N. cæcum. (*L. cæcus, blind*.) A large pouch lying under the anterior end of the notochord of some fishes, as the lamprey, arising by an opening in the ventral surface of the nasal sac, and having a blind termination near the first internal gill-cleft.

N. calculus. See *Calculus, nasal*.

N. canal. (*F. canal nasal*; *G. Nasenkanal*.) The bony canal which contains the nasal or naso-lacrimal duct. See *Canal, nasal*, and *N. duct*.

N. capsule. (*L. capsula, a small case*.) An irregularly oval plate of cartilage lying in the posterior wall of the nasal sac of the lower Vertebrata, forming a septum between it and the cranial cavity; it is pierced by openings for the passage of the olfactory nerves.

N. cartilages. (*F. cartilages nasales*; *G. Nasenknorpels*.) The cartilages which together constitute the prominence of the nose beyond the extremities of the nasal bones, and which divide it into two lateral halves. They are named the upper lateral, the lower lateral, the sesamoid, and the septal cartilages, the last named being single and medially placed, the others double and symmetrically placed. The septal cartilage (*F. cartilage de la cloison*; *G. unpaariger Nasenscheidwandknorpel*) is quadrilateral, and completes in front the septum formed posteriorly by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid above and the vomer below. The upper lateral cartilages (*G. paarige dreieckige Nasenknorpels*) are triangular and flat, the front border of one meets its fellow in the median line, is attached to the nasal bone and to nasal process of the superior maxillary bone behind, and below is connected with the lower lateral cartilage. The lower lateral cartilages (*F. cartilages lateraux*; *G. paarige Nasenflügelknorpels*) are curved to form the orifice of the nostril. The sesamoid cartilages intervene between the lower lateral cartilage and the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone.

N. catarrh. (*Κατάρρως, catarrh*.) Cold in the nose. It is characterised by hyperæmia of the mucous membrane of the nose and copious discharge, which lasts for some days, and then gradually subsides. When at its height there is general malaise, headache, lachrymation, disturbance of the intonation or nasal voice, and loss of appetite. It is believed by some to be caused by a micrococcus. Also called *Coryza*.

Also, a synonym of *Hay fever*.

N. cavities. (*L. cavum, a hollow. F. cavités nasales, fosses nasales*; *G. Nasenhöhle*.) The *Nasal fossæ*.

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N. cough. A reflex cough produced, according to Mackenzie, by irritation of a special area of mucous membrane in the nasal fosse, being chiefly that covering the posterior extremity of the turbinate bone, and that covering the septum nasi immediately opposite.

N. crest. See *Crest, nasal*.

N. diphtheria. See *Diphtheria, nasal*.

N. douche. See *Douche, nasal*.

N. duct. (*L. ductus*, a leading. *F. canal nasal*; *G. häutiger Thrännenasengang*.) A membranous canal lined by mucous membrane with ciliated epithelium, which is a continuation downwards of the lacrimal sac, and conducts the tears into the nose. It lies in the nasal canal, and is about three quarters of an inch in length. It opens into the inferior meatus of the nose, either by a circular hole or by a slit, which is guarded by a fold of mucous membrane, the valve of Hasner or of Cruveilhier. At its junction with the lacrimal sac is a slight fold, sometimes termed the valve of Béraud, and a similar fold was described by Huschke as situated about the middle of its length. The inferior opening is immediately below and about a quarter of an inch behind the anterior end of the inferior turbinated bone, or an inch behind the orifice of the nostril, and about three quarters of an inch above the floor of the nose; the duct is about half an inch long, and is narrowest in the middle.

N. eminence. (*G. Stirnglatze*.) Same as *Glabella*.

N. floor. The smooth, half-inch wide floor of the *N. fossæ*.

N. fos'sæ. (*L. fossa*, a ditch. *F. fosses nasales*; *I. fossi nasali*; *G. Nasengruben*.) A pair of symmetrical cavities situated on either side of the median line about the middle of the face. They open anteriorly by the nostrils and posteriorly by the posterior nares. Each is bounded internally by the septum nasi, and externally by the nasal, superior maxillary, ethmoid, lacrymal, inferior spongy and palate bones, and by the pterygoid plates of the sphenoid with their mucous investment. The roof is formed in the centre by the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, in front of which are the frontal and nasal bones, and at the posterior part by the body of the sphenoid and part of the palate bone. The floor is formed by the palate plates of the palatine and superior maxillary bones; in front is the junction of the nasal bones, and the articulation of the nasal cartilages with the septum. By the projection of the mucous membrane covering the middle turbinated bone, the agger nasi, and a corresponding line of thickening of the septum, the cavity is divisible into an upper olfactory region and a lower respiratory region. Each fossa communicates with four sinuses; the frontal above, opening with the anterior ethmoidal cells into the middle meatus through the infundibulum; the sphenoidal behind, opening into the superior meatus; the maxillary sinus or antrum opening indirectly into the middle meatus at the lower part of the infundibulum, and the posterior ethmoidal opening into the superior meatus. The nasal fossæ may be regarded as fulfilling four purposes. They are sense organs, parts of the respiratory apparatus, parts of the face and mechanism of expression, and part of the vocal mechanism. The length of the floor is 40 mm. long, and 32 mm. wide. The length of the lateral walls, about the middle of their height,

63 mm. The height to the lamina cribrosa 47 mm. Their cubic contents on the average 34.2 grammes (extremes 26 and 41), the left being one fifth larger.

N. fos'sæ, ar'teries of. These are the anterior and posterior ethmoidal from the ophthalmic, and a branch from the small meningeal, which supply the roof and upper parts; the sphenopalatine which supplies the spongy bones, meatuses, and septum, and the alveolar branch of the internal maxillary which supplies the membrane lining the antrum.

N. fos'sæ, mu'cous mem'brane of. The *Schneiderian membrane*.

N. fos'sæ, nerves of. The nerves distributed over the nasal fossæ are the olfactory, the nasal branch of the ophthalmic filaments from the anterior dental branch of the superior maxillary, the Vidian, nasopalatine, descending anterior palatine, and nasal branches of Meckel's ganglion.

N. fos'sæ, veins of. These are numerous, some accompany the ethmoidal and sphenopalatine arteries, and terminate in the ophthalmic vein; whilst others, through the alveolar branch, join the facial vein, and others again pass through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone and communicate with the intracranial veins.

N. fur'row. (*G. Nasenfurche*.) The depression which separates the external and internal nasal processes of the embryo.

N. gan'gion. (*G. Nasenknoten*.) The *Ganglion, sphenopalatine*.

N. gland. A large gland lying on the outside of the frontal region of some Aves, which empties into the nasal fossa.

N. gleet. Chronic catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane in the horse.

N. groove. See *Groove, nasal*.

Also, the same as *N. furrow*.

N. height. (*F. hauteur nasale*; *G. Nasenhöhe*.) The distance between the nasion and the acanthion, or point on the median line at the base of the anterior nasal spine.

The nasal height is measured, according to Neuhaus, from the middle of the nasofrontal suture to the middle of the upper surface of the nasal process, or to the deepest border of the anterior nasal aperture. In life it is measured from the root of the nose to the attachment of the septum to the upper lip.

N. height, projection meas'urement of. (*G. Obergesichtshöhenindex*.) The projection measurement of the height of the nose as compared with the projection measurement of the upper face.

N. hemio'pia. Same as *Hemianopsia, temporal*.

N. hydrorrhœ'a. (*Υδωρ*, water; *ρῶτα*, a flow.) Profuse watery discharge from the nose, the flow being sometimes painless, sometimes very irritating. Bosworth considers that in the former class of cases the function of the fifth nerve is abolished, with consequent loss of sensation. It is sometimes associated with optic atrophy and other brain symptoms.

N. in'dex. (*G. Nasenindex*.) The nasal index is expressed by the formula: $100 \times \text{breadth of the nasal opening} \div \text{nasal height}$. If this index amounts to 47.0 the nose is named leptorrhine; from 47.1 to 51, mesorrhine; 51.1 to 55, platyrrhine; over 55.1, hyperplatyrrhine.

N. in'dex, cra'nial. (*L. index*, a pointer;

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Gr. κρᾶνιον, the skull. **F. indice nasale**; **G. Nasenindex**.) The relation between the nasal height and the breadth of the anterior nares measured on the cranium.

N. index, living. (**L. index**.) The relation between the greatest breadth at the base of the nose and the height from the root to the insertion of the septum.

N. labyrinth. The irregular cavity formed by the turbinal and other bones which surround the nasal meatuses.

N. lamella. (**L. lamella**, a thin plate.) The thin internal surface of the ethmoturbinal, or lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, which forms part of the external wall of the nasal fossa.

N. leaf. (**F. feuille nasale**.) A membranous expansion of the skin on the nose of some bats.

N. line. (**F. trait nasal**; **G. Nasenzug, Nasenlinie**.) See *Line, nasal*.

N. lobes. The *Alæ nasi*.

N. meatus. See *Meatus narium* and subheadings.

N. membrane. (**G. Nasenhaut**.) The *Schneiderian membrane*.

N. mucous membrane. (**G. Nasenschleimhaut**.) See *Schneiderian membrane*.

N. mucus. (**L. mucus**, slime of the nose. **F. mucus nasal**; **G. Nasenschleim**.) The pituita or slimy fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of the nose.

N. nerve. (**F. nerf nasal, n. naso-oculaire**, Soemmerring, **nerf naso-palpebral**, Chaussier; **L. nervo nasale**; **G. Nasenaugennerv**.) One of the three branches of the ophthalmic division of the fifth. It enters the orbit between the two heads of the external rectus muscle, passes forwards beneath the superior rectus, and penetrates the anterior ethmoidal foramen; reaching the cavity of the cranium, it lies on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and entering the slit at the side of the crista galli, passes down to the nose, and is distributed by an internal branch to the septum of the nose and by an external branch, which runs in the nasal groove, and emerges between the nasal bone and cartilage, to the turbinate bones, and to the ala and tip of the nose. The nasal nerve gives off one ganglionic branch, which runs to the ciliary ganglion, two or three long ciliary nerves, which pierce the sclerotic, and an infratrochlear nerve to the inner angle of the eye.

N. nerve, anterior. (**L. anterior**, in front.) The external branch of the *N. nerve*.

N. nerve, external. (**L. externus**, outward. **F. nerf nasal externe**.) The terminal filaments of the infraorbital nerve which are distributed to the side of the nose.

N. nerve of infraorbital. A branch of the anterior superior dental nerve which supplies the mucous membrane of the anterior part of the inferior meatus and the adjoining part of the floor of the nasal fossa.

N. nerve of superior dental. Same as *N. nerve of infraorbital*.

N. nerve, ophthalmic. Same as *N. nerve*.

N. nerve, superficial. The external branch of the *N. nerve*.

N. nerves. (**F. nerfs nasales**; **G. Nasalenerven**.) The nose is supplied by branches from the facial, infraorbital, and infratrochlear nerves, and a twig from the nasal branch of the ophthalmic.

N. nerves, inferior. (**L. inferior**, lower.) Branches of the anterior palatine nerve supplying the middle and lower turbinate bones.

N. nerves of sphenopalatine ganglion. Filaments proceeding from the ganglion and supplying the upper parts of the nasal meatuses and pharynx. Some are named internal superior, others lateral superior, and a third set anterior superior.

N. nerves of Vidian. Small branches given off from the Vidian nerve while in the canal, and supplying the mucous membrane of the back part of the roof of the nasal fossa and of the septum, and that of the opening of the Eustachian tube.

N. nerves, upper. Small branches from the sphenopalatine ganglion supplying the mucous membrane of the upper and hinder part of the septum nasi, of the upper and middle turbinate bones, and of the posterior ethmoidal cells.

N. notch. (**F. échancrure nasale**; **L. incisura nasale**; **G. Naseneinschnitt**.) The surface in the frontal bone which articulates with the nasal bones.

Also, the curved border of each superior maxillary bone which bounds the anterior opening of the nasal cavities.

N. openings. (**G. Nasenöffnungen**.) The nostrils.

N.-openings index. (**L. index**, a pointer. **G. Nasenöffnungs-Index**.) The relation between the vertical height of the nose, measured from the rhinion to the acanthion, or point on the median line at the base of the anterior nasal spine, and the greatest breadth, the latter being taken as 100.

N. organ. Same as *Olfactory organ*.

N. passages. The meatuses of the nose.

N. pits. (**G. Nasengrüben**.) Shallow depressions appearing in the situation of the future nostril about the third day in the development of the face of birds. They deepen on the fourth day, by the formation of a rim, which is imperfect below, where it is connected with the mouth by a groove.

N. point. (**G. Nasal-Punkt**.) Same as *Nasion*.

N. point, inferior. (**L. inferior**, lower. **G. unterer Nasalpunkt**.) The lower end of the articulation between the nasal and maxillary bones.

N. point, superior. (**L. superior**, that is above. **G. oberer Nasalpunkt**.) The point of junction of the naso-maxillary and naso-frontal sutures.

N. polypus. (**Πολύς**, many; **πόος**, the foot. **F. polype des fosses nasales**; **G. Nasengewächs**.) A sessile or pedunculated fibrous or mucous outgrowth from the mucous lining of the *N. fossæ*.

N. polypus, fibrous. (**L. fibra**, a thread. **F. polype fibreux, fibrome, p. naso-pharyngien**.) A sessile isolated tumour, usually seated near the inferior opening of the Eustachian tube, and sending processes into the nasal fossæ and pharynx, as well as occasionally into the zygomatic, temporal, and orbital fossæ. They may cause death by asphyxia, by hæmorrhage, or by interference with deglutition.

N. polypus, mucous. (**L. mucus**, slime of the nose. **F. polype muqueux, myxome**.) A soft tumour or tumours, for there are often many, sometimes sessile, more frequently pedunculated,

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distributed over the mucous membrane of the nose, and especially of the upper and outer wall of the meatus. After removal they are apt to recur.

N. pro'cess. (*L. processus*, a projection. *F. apophyse montante*; *I. apofisi montante*; *G. Nasenfortsatz*.) The anterior ascending portion of the superior maxillary bone which articulates with the frontal and nasal bones.

Also, the surface on the lacrimal bone which articulates with the inferior turbinal bone.

Also, the same as *N. prominence*.

N. pro'cess, in'ner. The inner margin of the nasal groove on each side, which is formed by the lower and outer corner of the fronto-nasal process and, arching over the nasal groove, unites with the superior maxillary process of its own side about the fifth day in the chick.

N. pro'cess, ou'ter. The outer margin of each nasal groove which runs downwards to join the superior maxillary process, from which it is separated by a shallow depression that, running nearly horizontally outwards, becomes the lacrimal groove.

N. prom'inence. (*G. Nasenfeld*.) The median projection on the face of the embryo, which subsequently forms the nose.

N. sac. (*L. sacca*, a bag.) The hollow chamber, single in the lowest Pisces, double in the higher animals, which lodges the terminations of the olfactory nerve, and opens on the outer surface.

N. sec'tor. (*L. sector*, from *seco*, to cut.) That surface in the median plane which is included between lines drawn from the hornion, or the median posterior border of the vomerosphenoidal articulation, to the subnasal point and nasion.

N. sep'tum. (*L. septum*, a hedge. *F. cloison des fosses nasales*; *I. setto nasale*; *G. Nasenscheidewand*.) The median division between the two *N. fossæ*.

N. sep'tum, cartilagin'ous. (*L. septum*, a hedge; *cartilago*, cartilage. *F. cloison cartilagineux des fosses nasales*; *I. setto nasale cartilagineo*; *G. knorpelige Nasenscheidewand*.) The fore part of the septum of the nose formed by the *Septal cartilage*.

N. sep'tum, os'seous. (*L. septum*; *osseus*, belonging to bone. *F. cloison osseux des fosses nasales*; *I. setto nasale osseo*; *G. knöcherne Nasenscheidewand*.) The bony septum which separates the nasal cavity into two lateral halves. It is formed chiefly by the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone above and the vomer below, but the nasal spine of the frontal bone, and the crests of the palatine and superior maxillary bones, and the rostrum of the sphenoid, enter slightly into its composition. It extends from the lamina cribrosa and superior nasal spine to the nasal crest.

N. spec'ulum. See *Speculum, nasal*.

N. spine, in'ferior an'terior. (*L. inferior*, lower; *anterior*, in front. *F. épine nasale inférieure antérieure*; *G. vorderer Nasenstachel*.) The projection formed by the junction of the fore part of the palatine portion of the two superior maxillary bones.

N. spine, in'ferior pos'terior. (*L. inferior*; *posterior*, hinder. *F. épine nasale inférieure postérieure*, *é. guttural*, Chaussier.) The projection formed in the median line by the two palatine bones at the posterior extremity of the hard palate.

N. spine of fron'tal bone. The *N. spine, superior*.

N. spine of pal'ate bone. The *N. spine, inferior posterior*.

N. spine of supe'rior maxil'lary bone. The *N. spine, inferior anterior*.

N. spine, supe'rior. (*L. spina*, a thorn; *superior*, upper. *F. épine nasale supérieure*; *I. spina nasale*; *G. oberer Nasenstachel*.) A sharp-pointed projection of the frontal bone in the median line which articulates with the nasal bones in front, and behind with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. The inferior and lateral surface of the spine presents a groove on each side, which forms part of the roof of the nasal fossæ.

N. suppos'itories. See *Suppository, nasal*.

N. sur'face. (*G. Nasenfläche*.) The internal or median surface of the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone.

N. veins. (*F. arcade nasale, veines de l'aile du nez*; *G. Nasenblutadern*.) These are divided into the dorsal and lateral veins, the former ramifying over the bridge and tip of the nose, and the latter over the sides and alæ; they discharge their contents into the facial, angular, and ophthalmic veins.

N. ver'tebra. See *Vertebra, nasal*.

N. voice. (*F. nasillement*; *G. Nasensprache*.) A peculiar intonation of the voice, as if it reverberated on the nasal fossæ.

Nasalë. (Neuter nominative singular of *L. nasalis*.) Old term for an errhine medicine.

Also, the *Nasal bone*.

N. in'fer'ius. (*L. inferior*, that is below.) The inferior nasal point, the lower extremity of the nasomaxillary suture at the upper margin of the anterior nasal aperture.

N. supe'rius. (*L. superior*, that is above.) The upper extremity of the nasomaxillary suture, or the point of junction of this suture with the nasofrontal suture. *V. Török* suggests the contraction *n.s.* for it.

Nasal'is. (*L. nasus*, the nose.) Belonging to the nose.

N. la'bil superio'ris. (*L. labium*, the lip; *superior*, upper.) The *Nasolabial muscle*.

N. mus'culus. Term applied by Henle to the depressor alæ nasi, compressor naris, and dilatatores nasi collectively.

Also, the same as *Compressor naris*.

Also, the same as *Nasolabial muscle*.

Nasa'rium. (*L. nasus*.) Old term for the mucus of the nose.

Na'sas. Same as *Natta*.

Na'sate. (*L. nasus*, the nose.) Long-nosed.

Nas'calë. Old term for an appliance described by Morel as a kind of soft tent, or compress, distinct from a pessary, of cotton, lichen, or wool, which is soaked with proper liquid or suitable ointment, and introduced into the vagina.

Nascaph'thon. (Νάσκαφθον.) The same as *Naracaphthon*.

Also, the *Cortex thuris*, probably the bark of the *Pinus abies*, which yields the thus, or frankincense.

Nascaph'thum. The same as *Naracaphthon*.

Nas'cent. (*L. nascor*, to be born. *F. nais-sant*; *I. nascente*; *S. naciente*; *G. entstehend*.) In process of birth.

N. state. (*F. état naissant*.) A term

applied to simple elements which are just set free from chemical combination, at which time they act most energetically on surrounding matter.

N. tis'sue. Parenchyma cells undergoing growth and development by the multiplication and differentiation of cells.

Nas'da. Same as *Natta*.

Naseberry. (Corrupted from *S. nispero*, the name of the tree.) The fruit of *Achras sapota*.

Nashville sulphur spring. United States of America, Tennessee, Davidson County. An artesian spring, the water of which is saline and sulphuretted.

Nas'ic. (*L. nasus*, the nose. *F. nasique*; *G. langnasig*.) Of, or belonging to, the nose. Applied to an animal which has the nose very long, or the snout prolonged in the form of a nose.

Nasicorn'rate. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *cornu*, a horn. *F. nasicornne*; *G. nasenhörnig*.) Having a horn upon the nose, or upon the part corresponding to the nose.

Nas'iform. (*L. nasus*; *forma*, shape.) Like to a nose.

Nasilabia'lis. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *labium*, lip.) A synonym of the *Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi*.

Nasimalar angle. (*F. angle nasomalaire*.) See *Angle*, *nasimalar*, of *Flower*.

Nasion. (*L. nasus*.) The median point of the line of junction of the two nasal and the frontal bones.

N. al'veolar tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Alveolardreieck*.) A cranial triangle having the apex at the nasion, whilst the base is a line joining the widest part of the alveolar arches.

N. au'ditory-mea'tus tri'angle, infe'rior. (*G. untes Nasion-Ohröffnungsdreieck*.) A cranial triangle having the apex at the nasion, and a line joining the two basal auricular points for the base.

N. aud'itory-mea'tus tri'angle, su'pe'rior. (*G. oberes Nasion-Ohröffnungsdreieck*.) A cranial triangle the apex of which is at the nasion, and the base a line extending between the two auricular points.

N. cor'onal tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Kronenfortsatzdreieck*.) A cranial triangle having the apex at the nasion, and for its base a line extending between the two coronia.

N. cran'ial breadth tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Schädelbreitendreeck*.) A cranial triangle the apex of which is the nasion, and the base a line joining the extreme lateral parts of the skull.

N. gle'noid fos'sa tri'angle. (*G. Nasion-Gelenkgrubendreeck*.) A cranial triangle with the apex at the nasion, and the base a line joining the two auricular eminences in front of the glenoid fossa.

N. gon'ion tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Goniondreieck*.) A cranial triangle with the apex at the nasion, and the base a line joining the two gonia.

N. infe'rior maxil'lary articula'tion tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Unterkiefergelenkdreeck*.) A cranial triangle having the apex at the nasion, and the base a line extending between the two condylia.

N. interju'gular tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Interjugulardreeck*.) A cranial triangle having the apex at the nasion, and for

base a line extending between the two inter-jugular processes.

N. intermaxil'lary tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Zwischenkieferdreieck*.) A cranial triangle with the apex at the nasion, and the base a line joining the extreme lateral points of the intermaxillary bones.

N. interor'ital tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Interorbitaldreieck*.) A cranial triangle with the apex at the nasion, and the base a line joining the two interjugular processes.

N. ju'gal points tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Jockpunktdreeck*.) A cranial triangle with the apex at the nasion, and the base a line joining the jugal points.

N. ju'gular tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Jugulardreeck*.) A triangle with the apex at the nasion, and for base a line joining the occipital processes of the occipital bone.

N. ma'lar arch tri'angle. (*G. Nasion-Jochbogendreeck*.) A cranial triangle with the apex at the nasion, and the base the greatest malar diameter.

N. mas'toid pro'cesses tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Zitzendreeck*.) A cranial triangle with the apex at the nasion, and for base a line joining the free extremities of the mastoid processes.

N. mo'lar tri'angle. (*G. Nasion-Wangendreeck*.) A cranial triangle having the nasion for apex, and for base a line joining the two molar points.

N. na'sal dor'sal tri'angle, infe'rior, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Nasenrückendreeck*.) A cranial triangle having for apex the nasion, and for base the lower and external angles of the nasal bones.

N. na'sal dor'sal tri'angle, upper, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Nasenrückendreeck*.) A cranial triangle with the apex at the nasion, and for base a line extending between the upper and external angles of the nasal bones.

N. occip'ital con'dyle tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Hinterhauptgelenkdreeck*.) A cranial triangle with the apex at the nasion, and for base a line joining the posterior extremities of the occipital condyles.

N. pa'latine pyra'mid tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Gaumenpyramidendreeck*.) A cranial triangle having the nasion for apex, and for base a line joining the two pyramidal processes of the palatine bones.

N. sphenoid'al min'im'um tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Keilengedreeck*.) A cranial triangle having the nasion for apex, and for base the narrowest portion of the body of the sphenoid bone.

N. sphenoid'al pro'cesses tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Keilstachelfortsatzdreieck*.) A cranial triangle having the nasion for apex, and for base a line joining the spinous processes of the sphenoid bone.

N. zygomaxil'lary tri'angle, v. Török. (*G. Nasion-Zygomaxillardreeck*.) A cranial triangle with apex at nasion, and for base a line extending between the two zygomaxillary points.

Na'sitas. (*L. nasus*. *F. nasonnement*, *nasité*; *G. Nasensprache*.) Nasal speech or nasal sound of the voice.

Nasi'tis. (*L. nasus*.) Inflammation of the nose. Same as *Rhinitis*.

N. posti'ca. (*L. posticus*, behind.) Same as *Rhinitis posterior*.

Na'smyth, Alexan'der. A Scotch

dental surgeon, who practised in London, and died in 1847.

N.'s membrane. See *Membrane*, *Nasmyth's*.

Naso-. (*L. nasus*, the nose. *F. naso-*.) This word in compound names denotes attachments to, or connection with, the nose.

Naso-antritis. (*L. nasus*; *antrum*, a cave.) Inflammation of the mucous lining of the antrum and of the nose.

Naso-aural. (*L. nasus*; *auris*, the ear.) Relating to the nose and the ear.

N. canal. The *Eustachian tube*.

Nasoba'sal angle. See *Angle*, *naso-basal of Virchow and Wlecker*.

Nasobasilar line. See *Line*, *naso-basilar*.

Nasobregmatic. (*L. nasus*; *Gr. βρέγμα*, the upper part of the head.) Relating to the nose and the bregma.

N. arc. (*L. arcus*, a bow.) A cranial surface measurement, being the distance between the nasion and the bregma.

Naso-buc'cal. (*L. nasus*; *bucca*, the cheek.) Relating to the nose and the cheeks.

N. groove. A deep integumental fissure leading from the nostril to the angle of the mouth in some Pisces.

Naso-buc'co-pharynge'al. (*L. nasus*; *bucca*, the cheek; *pharynx*, the gullet.) Relating to the nose, the cheeks, and the pharynx.

N. cavity. (*L. cavitas*, a hollow.) The outer end of the intestinal tube in the early embryo, before it has been subdivided by the growth of the palate and the nasal septum.

Nasociliary. (*L. nasus*; *ciliary* processes.) Relating to the nose and to the ciliary processes.

N. nerve. The *Nasal nerve*.

Nasofron'tal. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *frontal bone*.) Relating to the nose and to the frontal region.

N. artery. The ophthalmic artery beyond the origin of the supraorbital artery.

N. fon'tanelle. (*F. fontanelle*; dim. from *L. fontana*, a well.) A gap between the nasal bones and the frontal bone seen in some infants at birth, when the cranial ossification has been delayed.

N. process. Same as *Fronto-nasal plate*.

Naso-in'iac. (*L. nasus*.) Relating to the nose and theinion.

N. plane. A plane passing through the nasion and theinion.

Nasola'bial. (*L. nasus*; *labium*, the lip.) Relating to the nose and to the lip.

N. line. The *Line, nasal*.

N. muscle. (*G. Niederzieher der Nasenscheidewand*.) A muscular slip of the orbicularis oris muscle which connects the upper lip with the septum of the nose. The interval between the muscles of the two sides forms the groove in the median line between the nose and the lip.

Nasolabia'lis. (*L. nasus*; *labium*.) The *Nasolabial muscle*.

Nasolac'rim'al. (*L. nasus*; *lacrima*, a tear.) Relating to the nose and the tears.

N. canal. Same as *Nasal duct*.

N. duct. (*L. ductus*, a leading.) The same as *Nasal duct*.

N. point. In Craniometry, the point of junction of the hamulus lacrimalis of the lacrimal bone with the superior maxillary bone, and consequently the external extremity of the

sulcus or fossa lacrimalis in the floor of the orbit. V. Török proposes *n.l.* as its symbol.

Nasolo'bar. (*L. nasus*; *lobus*, a lobe. *F. nasolobaire*; *I. nasolobare*; *S. nasolobar*.) Relating to the lobe of the nose.

N. nerve. (*F. nerf nasolobaire*.) A branch of the nasal nerve which is distributed to the skin of the lobe of the nose.

Nasomaxillary. (*L. nasus*; *maxilla*.) Relating to the nose and the superior maxillary bone.

N. su'ture. (*L. sutura*, a seam.) The articulation between the nasal bone and the ascending portion of the superior maxillary bone.

Naso-occip'ital. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *occiput*, the back of the head.) Relating to the nose and to the back of the head.

N. arc. The curved line extending over the skull from the nasion to theinion.

Naso-ocular. (*L. nasus*; *oculus*, the eye. *F. naso-oculaire*; *I. naso-ocular*; *S. naso-ocular*.) Belonging to the eye and the nose.

N. nerve. (*F. nerf naso-oculaire*.) Sömmerring's term for the *Nasal nerve*.

Naso-opis'thiac plane. The plane extending through the *Nasion* and *Opisthion*.

Naso-opis'tho-basilar curve, ant'ero-poste'rior. (*L. nasus*; *opisthion*; *basilar bone*; *anterior*, in front; *posterior*, behind. *F. courbe antéro-postérieure naso-opistho-basilaire*, Topinard.) The sagittal or vertical circumference of the cranium, measured from the nasion, through the opisthion and basion, to the nasion again.

Nasopala'tal. Same as *Nasopalatine*.

Nasopalatine. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *palatum*, the roof of the mouth. *F. nasopalatine*; *I. nasopalatino*; *S. nasopalatino*.) Belonging to the nose and to the palate.

N. artery. A long internal branch of the *N. artery of internal maxillary* running in a groove on the vomer, and entering the incisor foramen to inosculate with the descending palatine artery.

N. canal'. The *Canal, palatine, anterior*. Also, the same as *N. duct*.

N. duct. An oval opening in the palate of *Cyclostomata* which communicates with the oral cavity.

N. gan'glion. A ganglion, not now admitted, described by Cloquet to be formed on the anterior palatine nerves at the point of junction of the two naso-palatine foramina. Same as *Plexus, nasopalatine*.

N. groove. A groove on the lateral surface of the vomer for the nasopalatine nerve.

N. nerve. (*F. nerf nasopalatin*, *n. de Cotunnus*; *I. nervo nasopalatino*; *G. Nasenscheidewandnerv*.) A nerve proceeding from the inner side of the sphenopalatine ganglion, which enters and crosses the roof of the nasal fossa below the orifice of the sphenoidal sinus, runs obliquely down the septum nasi, the middle of which it supplies, to the anterior palatine foramen, and after traversing this, is distributed to the fore part of the roof of the mouth and the gums of the upper incisor teeth; it also gives small twigs to the Schneiderian membrane. Also, called the nerve of Cotunnus.

N. plex'us. See *Plexus, nasopalatine*.

Nasopal'pebral. (*L. nasus*; *palpebra*, an eyelid.) Belonging to the nose and eyelid.

N. mus'cle. (*F. muscle nasopalpebral*, *Chaussier*.) The *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

NASOPHARYNGEAL—NATAL.

N. nerve. (F. *nerf nasopalébrale*, Chaus-sier.) The *Nasal nerve*.

Nasopharyngeal. (L. *nasus*, the nose; Gr. *φάρυγξ*, the throat. F. *nasopharyn-gien*.) Relating to the nose and the pharynx.

N. cavity. (L. *cavitas*, a hollow.) The *Nasopharynx*.

N. cavity, ra'refying dry catarrh' of. Atrophy of the mucous membrane of the nasopharyngeal cavity, usually occurring in elderly persons, and in those debilitated by tuber-culosis, carcinoma, and syphilis. The membrane is then pale and dry, the normal folds are oblite-rated, the tonsils greatly reduced in size. The symptoms are sometimes slight, at others dryness and burning pain are experienced.

N. polypus. (Πολύς, many; πούς, a foot.) A pedunculated tumour growing from the upper part of the pharynx, or sometimes from the nasal fossæ or the antrum. These polypi may be mucous, fibrous, or malignant.

N. vegetations. (L. *vegeto*, to quicken.) Sessile or slightly pedunculated granulations occurring near to the pharyngeal tonsil or about the Eustachian-tube opening. They vary in consistency, but are very vascular, and consist of retiform adenoid-tissue and closed mucous follicles, with many leucocytes. Nasal breathing is interfered with or prevented, the voice is altered in character, deafness is a common sym-ptom, the respiration is snoring in sleep, the face is vacant in expression, the chest is com-pressed, and the mental development of the child is delayed.

Nasopharynx. (L. *nasus*, the nose; Gr. *φάρυγξ*. G. *Nasenrachenraum*.) That por-tion of the pharynx which is situated just behind the posterior nares.

Nasoseptitis. (L. *nasus*; *septum*, a fence.) Inflammation of the septum of the nose.

Nasosubna'sal line. (L. *nasus*; *sub*, under.) Benedikt's term for a line joining the nasion and the subnasal point.

Nassauviæ. A Tribe of the Suborder *Labiatifloræ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*, in which the style is never swollen, but has long, linear, truncate arms, fringed at the point.

Nassological. (F. *nassologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nassology*.

Nassology. (Νάσσα, to press or squeeze close; λόγος, a discourse. F. *nassologie*; G. *Nassologie*.) The doctrine or art of stuffing or preparing animal bodies.

Nas'ta. Same as *Natta*.

Nasturtium. (L. *nasturtium*; from *nasus*, the nose; *torqueo*, to turn away; because the nose is turned away from the unpleasant smell. F. *nasturce*, *cresson*; G. *Kresse*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crucifera*.

Also, the *Tropæolum majus*.

N. amphib'ium, R. Br. (Ἀμφίβιος, double life. F. *cresson amphibie*, *raifort aqua-tique sauvage*; G. *veränderliche Wasserkresse*.) Water-radish. Used as a salad.

N. an'ceps, De Cand. (L. *anceps*, two-headed. G. *schneidige Wasserkresse*.) Used as a salad.

N. aquat'icum. (L. *aquaticus*, found in water. F. *cresson aquatique*, *c. de fontaine*; G. *Wasserkresse*.) The watercress, *N. officinale*.

N. armora'cia, Friess. The *Cochlearia armoracæa*.

N. armoracioides, Tausch. (Ἀρρο-

παρία, horseradish; *είδος*, form. G. *Meerret-tigartige*, *Wasserkresse*.) Used as a salad.

N. aus'triacum. (Austria. G. *Öster-reichische Wasserkresse*.) Used as as salad.

N. barba'rea. A species supposed to have been the *Carpentaria*, which sec.

N. bur'sa-pas'toris. The *Capsella bursa-pastoris*.

N., garden. The *Tropæolum majus*.

N. horten'së. (L. *hortus*, a garden. F. *cresson alénois*; G. *Gartenkresse*.) The *Lepi-dium sativum*, or dittander.

N. humif'u'sum, Quill. (L. *humus*, the ground; *fusus*, spread out.) Hab. Senegal. Used as *N. officinale*.

N. in'dicum, De Cand. (F. *cresson des Indes*; G. *Indianische Kresse*.) Hab. India. Used as *N. officinale*.

Also, the *Tropæolum majus*, or Indian cress.

N. microphy'l'ium, Reichb. (Μικρός, little; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *N. officinale*.

N. officina'lë, R. Br. (L. *officina*, a shop. F. *cresson de fontaine*; G. *gebräuchliche Brun-nenkresse*.) Watercress. A plant growing and cultivated in ditches. Used for salad, and as an antiscorbutic, diuretic, and stomachic. It con-tains an essential oil like that of mustard, and is said by Mulder to contain iodine, and some-times iron.

N. palus'trë, De Cand. (L. *palustris*, marshy. G. *Wilde- or Land-Wasserkresse*.) Marsh-cress. Used as a salad, and as an anti-scorbutic.

N. peruvia'num. Same as *N. indicum*.

N. praten'së. The *Cardamine pratensis*.

N. pyrena'icum, R. Br. (Pyrenees. G. *Pyrenäische Wasserkresse*.) Used as a salad.

N. rudera'lë, Scop. The *Lepidium ru-derale*.

N. sati'vum. The *Lepidium sativum*.

N. siifo'tium. (*Sium*; L. *folium*, a leaf.) The *N. officinale*.

N., small'er. The *Tropæolum minus*.

N. sylves'trë, R. Brown. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood. F. *cresson sauvage*, *roquette sauvage*.) Yellow cress. Used as an antiscorbutic and a salad.

N. terres'trë, R. Brown. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the land.) Hab. Australia. Used as *N. officinale*.

Nasum dila'tans. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *dilatans*, part. of *dilato*, to make wider.) The *Pyramidalis nasi*.

Nasus. (L. *nasus*.) The nose, composed of the dorsum or bridge, the alæ or wings, the septum or partition, the lobe or tip, and the columna or lower thickened portion of the septum. See *Nose*.

N. cartilagin'eus. The *Nasal cartilages*.

N. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, within.) The *Nasal fossæ*.

N. os'seus. (L. *osseus*, bony.) The bony parts of the nose.

Nasut'us. (L. *nasutus*.) Having a large nose.

Na'ta. Same as *Natta*.

Natal. A British colony on the south-east coast of Africa. The climate is warm and healthy, with hot wet summers, and dry clear winters.

N. al'o'es. See *Aloe natalensis*.

N. arrowroot. The product of *Maranta arundinacea*.

N. boil. A local form of *Ulcer*, endemic.

N. sore. Same as *N. boil*.

Natal'ity. (F. *natalité*; from L. *natalis*, pertaining to birth. I. *natalita*; S. *natalita*; G. *Natalität*.) That which appertains to being born. The relative number of births to the population in which they have occurred, calculated for a unit of time, such as a year.

Natal'oin. (*Natal*, a town of South Africa; *aloes*.) $C_{15}H_{15}O_7$, Sommaruga; $C_{25}H_{25}O_{11}$, Tilden. Flückiger's term for the aloin obtained by alcohol from Cape aloes. It differs from aloin in being more soluble in water and in alcohol.

Natant. (L. *natans*, part. of *nato*, to swim or float. F. *nageant*; G. *schwimmend*.) Floating on the surface; swimming. Applied to the leaves and flowers of some aquatic plants, in distinction from others that are under the surface, or submerged.

Natan'tia. (L. *natans*.) A synonym of *Cetacea*.

Na'taron. (Arab.) Old term for *Natron*.

Natation. (L. *natatio*; from *nato*, to swim. F. *natation*; I. *nuoto*; S. *natacion*; G. *Schwimmen*.) Swimming.

Natatores. (L. *nato*, to swim. F. *nageurs*; G. *Schwimmvögel*.) Swimmers. A term for an order of birds having webbed feet for the purpose of swimming. Same as *Anseres*.

Na'tatory. (L. *nato*, to swim.) Adapted for swimming.

N. blad'der. (F. *vessie natatoire*.) The *Air-bladder*.

Na'tes. (L. *natis*, the rump; perhaps cognate with Gr. *ῥῶτον*, the back. F. *fesse*; I. *natische*; G. *Hintertheil*.) The buttocks.

N. cer'e'br'i. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *nates de cerveau*.) The two superior and anterior of the *Corpora quadrigemina*, from their fancied resemblance.

N. et tes'tes. (L. *et*, and; *testis*, a testicle.) The *Corpora quadrigemina*.

Na'tiform. * (L. *natis*; *forma*, shape.) Resembling the buttocks.

N. skull. Parrot's term for certain low, rounded swellings of bone around, or at the corners of, the anterior fontanelle in children the subject of congenital syphilis or of rickets.

Na'tis. (L. *natis*.) The nominative singular of *Nates*.

Native. (F. *natif*; from L. *nativus*, natural; from *natus*, part. of *nascor*, to be born. G. *natürlich*, *angeboren*.) Coming into existence by being born; not artificial; that which is natural to a particular place or is in its natural state, unmixed with other substances.

N. albu'mins. Those naturally present in the animal body. See *Albumin*.

N. bread. The *Mytilus australis*.

N. car'rots. The name in New Zealand of the edible roots of *Geranium parviflorum*.

N. cur'rants. The fruit of *Coprosina microphylla*, and other species.

Also, the fruit of *Leucopogon Richii*.

Nativistic theory. (F. *theorie nativistique*; G. *nativistische Theorie*.) The theory of innate ideas. The theory by which perceptions of size, form, and the like, are not due to experience, but to original conformation and structure and arrangement of the anatomical elements of the central nervous system.

Na'tre. The *Solanum crispum*.

Natrium. (*Natron*.) Same as *Sodium*. See also under *Natron* and *Natrum*.

N. ace'ticum. G. Ph. (G. *essigsäures Natron*.) Same as *Sodii acetas*.

N. arsen'icum. (G. *arsensäures Natron*.) The *Sodii arsenias*.

N. benzo'icum. G. Ph. (G. *benzoesäures Natron*.) The *Sodii benzoas*.

N. biborac'icum. Same as *Borax*.

N. bicarbon'icum. G. Ph. (G. *doppelt-kohlensäures Natron*.) The *Sodii bicarbonas*.

N. borac'icum. Aust. Ph. (G. *borsäures Natron*.) Same as *Borax*.

N. brom'a'tum. G. Ph. (G. *bromsäures Natron*.) The *Sodii bromidum*.

N. carbon'icum. G. Ph. (G. *kohlensäures Natron*.) The *Sodii carbonas*.

N. carbon'icum cru'dum. G. Ph. (L. *crudus*, raw. G. *rohes krystallirtes kohlensäures Natron*.) Impure or commercial sodium carbonate.

N. carbon'icum sic'cum. G. Ph. (L. *siccus*, dry. G. *getrocknete Soda*.) The *Sodii carbonas exsiccata*.

N. caus'ticum. The *Soda caustica*.

N. chlora'tum. G. Ph. The *Sodii chloridum*.

N. chlo'ricum. (G. *chlorsäures Natron*.) The *Sodii chloras*.

N. hy'dricum. The *Soda caustica*.

N. hydrocarbon'icum. Aust. Ph. The *Sodii bicarbonas*.

N. hypophospho'sum. (G. *unterphosphorigsäures Natron*.) The *Sodii hypophosphis*.

N. hyposulfuro'sum. (G. *unterschwefeligsäures Natron*.) The *Sodii hyposulphis*.

N. joda'tum. G. Ph. The *Sodii iodidum*.

N. ni'tricum. G. Ph. (G. *gercinigter Chilisalpeter*.) The *Sodii nitras*.

N. phospho'icum. G. Ph. (G. *phosphorsäures Natron*.) The *Sodii phosphas*.

N. pyrobo'ricum. Same as *Borax*.

N. pyrophospho'ricum. (G. *pyrophosphorsäures Natron*.) The *Sodii pyrophosphas*.

N. pyrophospho'ricum ferra'tum.

A whitish amorphous powder, obtained by treating a solution of pyrophosphate of sodium with a solution of sesquichloride of iron in diluted spirit.

N. salicy'icum. G. Ph. The *Sodii salicylas*.

N. santon'icum. The *Sodii santonas*.

N. subsulfuro'sum. The *Sodii hyposulphis*.

N. sulfoichthyo'icum. See *Sodium ichthyolatæ*.

N. sulfur'icum. G. Ph. (G. *schwefeligsäures Natron*.) The *Sodii sulphas*.

N. sulfur'icum dilap'sum. (L. *dilapsus*, part. of *dilabor*, to fall asunder.) The same as *N. sulfuricum siccum*.

N. sulfur'icum sic'cum. G. Ph. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Roughly powdered sodium sulphate exposed to a heat of 25° C. (77° F.) till it becomes a powder, and then to a heat of 40° C. to 50° C. (104° F. to 122° F.) till it has lost half its weight.

N. sulfuro'sum. The *Sodii sulphis*.

N. valerian'icum. (G. *baldriansäures Natron*.) The *Sodii valerianas*.

Na'trix. (L. *natrix*, a water serpent.) The penis.

Natroc're'næ. (*Natron*; Gr. *κρήνη*, a well.) Mineral waters containing soda.

Na'tro-kali-tartar'icum. The *Soda tartarata*.

Natrom'eter. (F. *natromètre*; from

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natron; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for determining the amount of soda contained in alkaline substances, such as potashes.

Natron. The origin of the word is obscure; it appears to have been used commercially from a period as early as the fifteenth century to distinguish the impure native carbonate of soda, called by the Greeks *νίτρον*, from saltpetre, to which the term *Nitrum* had come to be applied; and when the chemical distinction between the two alkalis, vegetable and mineral, or potash and soda, the term *Natron* was suggested by Klaproth for the latter. See also under *Natrium* and *Natrum*.

N. carbon'icum. Sodium bicarbonate.

N. vitriola'tum. (*Vitriol.*) Sodium sulphate.

Natro'nium. (*Natron.*) The same as *Sodium*.

Natrope'gae. (*Natron*; Gr. *πηγή*, a fount.) Mineral waters containing soda.

Nat'rum. Same as *Natrium*, *Natron* or *Sodium*.

N. ace'ticum. Same as *Sodii acet.*

N. arsenic'icum. Same as *Sodii arsenias*.

N. biborac'icum. Same as *Sodium borate* or *Borax*.

N. caus'ticum. Same as *Soda caustica*.

N. chlora'tum liq'u'idum. Same as *Liquor sodæ chloratæ* and *L. sodæ chlorinatæ*.

N. muriat'icum. The *Sodium chloride*.

N. muria'tum. The *Sodium chloride*.

N. nitric'um. The *Sodii nitras*.

N. oxymuriat'icum. The *Liquor sodæ chlorinatæ*.

N. oxyphosphoro'des. The *Sodii phosphas*.

N. præpara'tum. (*L. præparatus*, prepared.) The *Sodii carbonas*.

N. subborac'icum. Same as *Borax*.

N. sulphu'ricum. The *Sodii sulphas*.

N. tartarisa'tum. The *Sodium tartrate*.

N. vitriola'tum. (*Vitriol.*) The *Sodii sulphas*.

Nat'ta. Old term for a large fleshy excrescence, or kind of wen. Paracelsus called it a preternatural increment growing on different parts of the body, and he constituted several species according to the different textures, as the fleshy, glandular, cartilaginous, ligamentous, and others.

Nat'ulæ. (*L. dim. of nates*, the buttocks.) An old term for the *Nates cerebri*.

Natura. See *Nature*.

Also, a term for the genital organs.

N. mor'bi. (*L. morbus*, disease.) The essential condition of a disease.

Natural. (*Mid. E. naturel*; *F. naturel*; from *L. naturalis*; from *natura*, nature, blood-relationship; from *nascor*, to be born. *G. natürlich*.) Belonging, or according, to Nature.

Also, a term applied to an idiot.

Also, applied to plants or animals indigenous to any district, country, or region.

N. child. (*F. enfant naturel*.) A child born out of wedlock.

N. classifica'tion. See *Classification*, *natural*.

N. graft. (*Old F. greffe*; from *L. graphum*; from Gr. *γραφίς*, a style.) The union which may occur between plants of the same or even of different species when, by attrition, the bark has been worn off to the cambium

and the two exposed surfaces kept in apposition. Such natural grafts are frequent at the borders of forests.

N. his'tory. See *History, natural*.

N. mag'net. See *Magnet, natural*.

N. orders. (*F. ordres naturelles*.) The large groups of similarly constructed plants arranged according to a *N. system*.

N. parts. The genital organs.

N. philos'ophy. (*F. philosophie naturelle*; *G. natürliche Philosophie*.) The science of natural bodies and their properties. See *Physics*.

N. sci'ences. (*F. sciences naturelles*.)

That group of studies which treat of Nature and her operations. It includes Chemistry, Physics, and Biology, with their numerous subdivisions.

N. selec'tion. A term employed by Darwin to denote a process that is continually in operation, by which the animals and plants existing in any region are the outcome of a constant struggle for existence, terminating in the survival of the fittest. In all plants and animals there appears to be a tendency to variation, so that, whilst preserving the general characters of its ancestors, each animal differs from them and from others of the same stock in some minute detail of form, colour, size, constitution, and structure. If such variation confers any advantage on the individual, it will preserve and perpetuate it; if unfavourable, it will lead to its extinction. The strong, the swift, the well-clad will be able to obtain food, or to escape from enemies, or to resist the effects of cold, to which those less well adapted to their surroundings fall victims. Hence those survive and perpetuate the species which are most in harmony with their environment, and a natural selection continued through long ages is observed to occur, which ultimately effects the most remarkable and diversified changes in every organism. Man alone appears to escape the influence of those laws which have produced increasing change in the animal world, as Wallace has pointed out; first by his superior mental faculties, enabling him to provide himself with clothing and food, and then by his moral feelings, adapting him for the social state, and the preservation of individuals that in a purely natural state would certainly die out.

N. system. A system of classification of natural objects in which those having a great similarity of important characters are grouped together. The term is chiefly applied in the classification of plants, in contradistinction to the artificial system in which one organ, such as the fruit, the pistil, or the stamens, is arbitrarily selected as a mode of grouping.

Natura'lia. (*L. naturalis*, natural, agreeable to nature. *F. naturelles*.) A term applied to the parts of generation.

Naturalisa'tion. (*L. naturalis. F. naturalisation*; *I. naturalizzazione*; *S. naturalization*; *G. Naturalisation*.) The acclimatisation of a plant or animal in a region which is foreign to it, in which it does not naturally live.

Naturalised. (*L. naturalis. F. naturalisé*.) Acclimatised; living and flourishing in a place or country not originally its home.

Naturalism. (*L. naturalis. F. naturalisme*.) That system of medicine in which Nature is considered as the only, or at least the principal, agent in the cure of disease.

Naturalist. (*L. naturalis. F. naturaliste*; *I. naturalista*; *S. naturalista*; *G.*

Naturforscher.) An observer of Nature; usually applied to those who study biology.

Naturals. See *Res naturales*.

Naturautocratia. (L. *natura*, nature; Gr. *αὐτοκράτεια*, absolute power.) The absolute power of nature.

Nature. (F. *nature*; L. *natura*, nature; from *nascor*, to be born.) The objects and phenomena by which we are surrounded.

Also, the laws they follow.

Also, the attributes and qualities of any object.

Naturism. Same as *Naturalism*.

Naturist. One who is a disciple of *Naturism*.

Natus. (L. *natus*, part. of *nascor*, to be born.) Born.

N. mortuus. (L. *mortuus*, dead.) Still-born.

Nauciferous. (*Naucum*; L. *fero*, to bear. F. *naucifère*.) A synonym of the *Crucifera*, which have for fruit that which is called a naucum, or pericarp without valves.

Nau'clea. (L. *naucella*, a little ship; because the fruit has only a small stone.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

N. ac'ida, Hunter. The *Uncaria acida*.

N. gam'bir, Hunter. The *Uncaria gambir*.

N. grandifl'ora, De Cand. (L. *grandis*, large; *flos*, a flower. G. *grossblütiger Gambirstrauch*.) A tree indigenous in Java, much used for industrial purposes.

Nau'clein. Same as *Catechin*.

Nau'cum. (L. *naucum*, a trifle.) A term applied to the fleshy outer coat of a *Drupe*.

Also, applied by Gärtner to a seed which has a very large hilum, such as that of the horse-chestnut.

Nau'cus. (L. *naucus*, a trifle.) Same as *Naucum*.

Nauheim. Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Sodæ chloride waters, strongly charged with carbonic acid gas, from six sources. The *Friedrich-Wilhelm* source, which is used for baths, has a temperature of 39° C. (102·2° F.); it contains sodium chloride 35·1 grammes, calcium chloride 2·75, magnesium bromide ·0098, calcium bicarbonate 1·5, iron bicarbonate ·026, iron arseniate ·0602, in 1000, and much carbonic acid. The *Grosser-Sprudel* and the *Kleiner-Sprudel*, also used for baths, have a temperature of 35° C. (95° F.) and 27·5° C. (81·5° F.); they are both less mineralised. The *Kurbrunnen* is used for drinking only; it has a temperature of 21° C. (69·8° F.), and contains sodium chloride 14·9 grammes, calcium chloride 1·3, magnesium chloride ·39, magnesium bromide ·005, calcium bicarbonate 1·5, iron bicarbonate ·026, manganese bicarbonate ·005, calcium sulphate ·1, iron arseniate ·0602, a little silica, traces of alumina, and much carbonic acid in 1000 grammes. The *Salzbrunnen*, also a drinking water, has a temperature of 24° C. (75·2° F.), and is of the same constitution, with more sodium and calcium chloride. The *Alkalischer Sauerling*, with a temperature of 19·6° C. (67·28° F.), almost without sodium chloride and very feebly mineralised, has a distinctly acid reaction, a sulphurous odour, and deposits a yellow incrustation. The mother-water (F. *eaux-mère*; G. *Mutterlauge*), obtained by evaporation and removal of the crystals, contains sodium chloride 9·4 grammes, potassium chloride 17·3, calcium chloride 300, magnesium

chloride 35, and magnesium bromide ·86, in 1000 grammes. The waters are employed in lymphatism and scrofula, in chlorosis and anæmia, in syphilitic and venereal cachexia, in abdominal plethora, and in disturbances of the gastrointestinal mucous membrane. The baths are used in chronic rheumatism, atonic ulcers, and pustular cutaneous affections. The waters are contra-indicated in plethoric persons and those liable to internal congestions and hæmorrhages.

Naumburg. Germany, in Silesia. Here are two springs, containing sodium, magnesium, calcium, and iron in small quantities. Employed in anæmic conditions, and in rheumatism and skin diseases.

Naupathia. (Ναῦς, a ship; πάθος, suffering. F. *naupathie*; I. *naupatia*; G. *Seekrankheit*.) Sea-sickness.

Naupliiform. (*Nauplius*; L. *forma*, shape.) Resembling the *Nauplius*.

Nauplius. (Ναύπλιος, a kind of shell-fish which sails in its shell as in a ship.) The larval condition of some Arthropoda, consisting of an oval, non-segmented body, one eye, and three pairs of limbs.

Nausea. (L. *nausea*, sea-sickness; from Gr. *ναύα*, sea-sickness; from *ναῦς*, a ship. F. *dégoût*; I. *nausea*; S. *nausea*; G. *Übelkeit, Würgen*.) Disgust and loathing, with only the inclination to vomit but not its accomplishment.

N., creatic. (Κρέας, flesh.) The nausea or vomiting produced by the sight of, or the attempt to eat, animal food.

Nauseabundus. (L. *nausea*; *abundo*, to abound in anything. F. *nauséabond*; I. *nauscabondo*; S. *nauscabundo*; G. *ekelhaft*.) Same as *Nauseant*.

Nauseant. (L. *nausea*.) An agent which causes nausea. Amongst the more important are warm water, mustard and water, tartar emetic, ipecacuanha, tobacco, squills, colchicum, and apomorphia. They are employed to promote sweating and the absorption of fat, to relax muscular fibre, both striated and unstriated, so as to assist in the passage of calculi through the ducts, to relieve hernia, and to facilitate the reduction of dislocations; also to subdue the paroxysms of mania.

Nauseate. To produce *Nausea*.

Nauseating. Having power to produce *Nausea*.

Nauseous. (F. *nauséux*; I. *nauseoso*; S. *nausoso*; G. *ekelhaft*.) Having, or producing, *Nausea*.

Nausia. (Ναῦα.) Same as *Nausea*.

Nausia'sis. (Ναυτίασις, qualmishness.) Same as *Nausea*.

Nausio'sis. (Ναυσιώσις, qualmishness. F. *nausiose*.) Old term the same as *Nausea*. Applied by Hippocrates, *de Fract.*, ii, 24, to a gushing of blood from the veins, as if the blood-vessels were sick, and poured out or vomited their contents.

Nautia. (Ναυτία.) Same as *Nausea*.

Nauticus. (L. *nauticus*, pertaining to ships; from Gr. *ναυτικός*. F. *nautique*.) Of, or belonging to, a ship.

N. morbus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) Sea-sickness.

N. musculus. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The sailor's muscle. A name for the *Tibialis posticus*, because it is chiefly exerted in climbing.

Nautiform. Same as *Naviform*.

Nautomania. (Ναυτης, a seaman;

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navia, madness. *F. nautomanic*; *G. Nautomanie*.) A species of madness characterised by dislike to water, an increasing excitability with fury, propensity to kill and to destroy, and desire of pillage, which has been observed in seamen.

Navajas. Spain, province of Castellon. A bicarbonated chalybeate water, with a temperature of 19° C. (66·2° F.)

Naval. (*L. navis*, a ship. *F. naval*.) Of, or belonging to, a ship.

Navalpino. Spain, province of Ciudad-Real. Weak chalybeate waters, containing much carbonic acid, and having a temperature of 29° C. (84·2° F.)

Navè dell' Infer'no. Italy, in Tuscany. An alkaline water, containing sodium carbonate 5·331 grains, magnesium carbonate 2·132, calcium carbonate 9·599, and iron carbonate ·266 grain in 16 ounces, with much free carbonic acid.

Navel. (*Mid. E. navel*; *Sax. nafela*; *G. Nabel*; *Sans. nabhi*; perhaps from *nabh*, to burst. *F. nombril*; *I. bellico*; *S. ombiligo*.) The *Umbilicus*.

N., absence of. See *Anomphalus*.

N., disease's of. The chief diseases of the navel occur soon after birth, and are umbilical hemorrhage, umbilical polypus, or fungus of the navel, adenoma, or enteroteratoma, sarcoma, excoriation of the stump, blennorrhagia, eroupous or diphtheritic exudation, simple ulceration, omphalitis, gangrene, umbilical arteritis, and phlebitis.

N.-ill. A term for a form of pyæmia which occurs not infrequently in lambs.

It occurs also occasionally in children, and in them is associated apparently with inflammation of the umbilical arteries.

N.-ring. (*G. Nabelring*.) The *Umbilical ring*.

N.-string. (*F. cordon ombilical*; *I. tralecio*; *S. cuerda umbilical*; *G. Nabelstrang*, *Nabelschnurr*.) The *Umbilical cord*.

N. wort. (*G. Nabelkraut*.) The *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

N. wort, Ve'nus's. (*F. nombril de Venus*.) The *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

Navette. (*Naveu*. *F. navette*.) The *Brassica napus oleifera*, De Cand.

Navew. (*Old F. naveau*; from *Low L. napellus*, dim. of *L. napus*, a kind of turnip.) The *Brassica napus esculenta*, De Cand.

N., sweet. The *Brassica campestris*, wild turnip.

Navicula. (*L. navicula*, a little boat.) The *Frænulum pudendi*.

Navicular. (*L. navicula*, a little boat; dim. of *navis*, ship. *F. naviculaire*; *I. naviculare*; *S. navicular*; *G. kahnförmig*, *schiff-förmig*, *nachenförmig*.) Having the appearance of a small boat.

N. bone. (*F. os naviculaire*; *I. osso navicolare*; *S. hueso navicular*; *G. Kahnbein*, *Schiffbein*.) A bone of the tarsus lying on its inner side between the head of the astragalus and the three cuneiform bones. It is elongated from without to within, and somewhat from above to below, flattened from front to back; its anterior face is convex and marked by articulation with the three cuneiform bones; its posterior face is concave, representing the segment of an ovoid, for articulation with the head of the astragalus; its upper surface is convex from side to side, its under surface is narrower, somewhat

convex, and very uneven; its outer border has sometimes an articulating surface for the cuboid bone, and its inner border forms a prominent tubercle, projecting downwards, and giving insertion to the tendon of the *tibialis posticus*. Also called *Scaphoid bone*.

The navicular bone, as in some lemuroids, may become a long bone; it may ankylose with the cuboid bone, as in the ox, or with the astragalus and the calcaneum, as in many lizards, and this compound bone may also become fused with the lower end of the tibia, as in Aves; and it may occupy a central position in the tarsus, as in salamanders.

N. disease. (*F. maladie naviculaire*, *synovite podosésamoïdienne*, *podotrochilite chronique*; *G. chronische Hufgelenklähme*.) Inflammation of the sheath of the sesamoid bone in the horse, extending at a later period into the tendon.

N. fos'sa. See *Fossa*, *navicular*, and its subheadings.

Navicularè os. (*L. navicula*; *os*, a bone.) The *Scaphoid bone*.

Naviculararthritis. (*L. navicula*; *arthritis*.) Same as *Navicular disease*.

Naviculo-cu'boid. Relating to the navicular and the cuboid bones.

N. articula'tion. (*L. articulus*, a joint. *G. Schiffbein-Würfelgelenk*.) A joint in which the bones do not always touch; they are connected by the *N. ligaments*.

N. ligaments. See *Ligamentum naviculari-cuboidum dorsale* and the others.

Naviculo-cu'neiform. Relating to the navicular and the cuneiform bones.

N. articula'tion. (*G. Schiffbein-Keilbeinegelenk*.) The joint between the navicular bone and the three cuneiform bones; retained by the *N. ligaments*.

N. ligaments. The *Ligamenta naviculari-cuneiformia*.

Naviform. (*L. navis*, a ship or boat; *forma*, likeness. *F. naviforme*; *I. naviforme*; *G. kahnförmig*, *schifförmig*.) Resembling a boat; navicular.

Navis. (*L. navis*; *Gr. ναῦς*; *Sans. nau*, a ship; from Aryan root *snā*, to flow.) A ship.

A term applied to the *Pulva*.

Nax'os. Greece, an island of the Archipelago. Saline, aperient, mineral springs are found here; used in abdominal congestions, liver obstructions, constipation, and piles.

Nb. Symbol of *Niobium*.

Ndilo oil. The oil of the *Calophyllum inophyllum*.

Nea'nia. (*Neavia*, spirited conduct. *F. néanie*; *G. Jugendstreich*.) Youthful folly, or forwardness.

Nea'nias. (*Neavias*. *G. Jungling*, *Wildfang*.) A youth, or young man.

Neapolitan. Relating to *Naples*.

N. bacil'lus. The *Bacillus neapolitanus*, Emmerich. Short, round-ended rods, 9μ wide, found in some cases of cholera at Naples. Injected into the intestines of small animals they produced the appearances of malignant cholera. They are thought to be identical with bacteria found in healthy faeces.

N. oint'ment. The blue ointment, or *Unguentum hydrargyri*.

N. socks. (*F. chaussettes Napolitaines*.) Dumont's term for a mode of treating syphilis by rubbing into the feet and lower part of the

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legs every night some blue or Neapolitan ointment, and then putting on a pair of socks, always using the same pair.

Neapolitanus morbus. (Mod. L. *neapolitanus*, relating to Naples; L. *morbus*, disease.) An epithet of the venereal disease, because it was supposed to have first appeared in the army of Charles VIII of France when besieging Naples.

Near. (Originally the comparative of E. *nigh*; Sax. *near*, comp. adverb from *neah*, nigh. F. *près*; I. *presso*; S. *cerca*; G. *nahe*.) Close by.

N. point. (G. *Nahepunkt*.) The *Punctum proximum*.

N.-sightedness. The same as *Myopia*.

Nearctic. (*Nēos*, new; *ἀρκτικός*, near the bear; northern.) A name given to one of the regions into which the surface of the earth is divided, being that part of America north of Mexico.

Nearthro'dia. Same as *Nearthrosis*.

Nearthro'sis. (*Nēos*, new; *ἄρθρον*, a joint. F. *nearthrose*; I. *neartrosi*; G. *Aftergelenk*, *neues Gelenk*.) The new joint which forms between the opposed parts in cases of unreduced dislocations and after resections. A cavity lined by pavement epithelium and surrounded by fibrous tissue, representing a rudimentary joint, is commonly present.

Neat. (Mid. E. *neet*; Sax. *nedt*; from *neōtan*, to employ.) Cattle, bulls, cows, or oxen.

N.'s foot oil. (F. *huile ou graisse des pieds du gros bétail*; G. *Klaunenöl*, *Ochsenpfotenfett*, *Ochsenklaufenfett*.) A pale-yellow, inodorous, bland, liquid oil, obtained by boiling the feet of cattle, deprived of their hoofs, with water. It is used to soften leather, and as a liniment to stiffened joints. It has been proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil, but unsuccessfully.

Neb-neb. The fruit of *Acacia nilotica*.

Nebou'ed. The *Acacia neboued*.

Nebou'zat. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme. Cold bicarbonated chalybeate waters; used in anæmia and chlorosis.

Nebula. (L. *nebula*, a mist; allied to *nubes*, a cloud; Gr. *νεφέλη*, dim. of *νέφος*, cloud; cognate with Sans. *nabh*us, sky; from Aryan root *nabh*, to burst.) A little white cloud, or dewy exhalation thinner than a cloud.

Applied to the appearance presented by urine on standing, when there is separation of mucus or salts.

Also (F. *nebule*; G. *Hornhautfleck*), a term for a small cloud-like spot on the cornea.

Also, the spray of a *Nebuliser*.

N. corneæ. A very delicate and superficial opacity of the cornea.

N. iodoformi. Iodoform 40 grains, ether one ounce. An antiseptic and detergent.

Nebuliferous. (L. *nebula*; *fero*, to bear. F. *nébulifère*; G. *nebeltragend*.) Having nebulous spots.

Nebulisation. (L. *nebula*.) Conversion of a fluid into a mist.

Nebulise. (L. *nebula*.) To convert into a mist or fine spray or powder.

Nebuliser. (L. *nebula*, a cloud.) A spray-producing instrument or atomiser.

Nebulous. (L. *nebula*, a little cloud. F. *nébuleux*; G. *nebelig*, *dunstig*.) Cloudy; hazy.

Neca'tor. (L. *neco*, to kill.) A killer, or slayer.

Necessariæ res. (L. *necessarius*, need-

ful; *res*, a thing. F. *bésoins de la vie*.) Necessary things; a term for the *Res non-naturales*.

Necessary. (Mid. E. *necessary*; Old F. *nécessaire*; from L. *necessarius*, needful; from *nece*se, unavoidable. I. *necessario*; S. *necesario*; G. *nothwendig*.) Needful. That which is absolutely requisite, as air and food.

Necessity. (Mid. E. *necessitee*; from Old F. *nécessite*; from L. *necessitas*, unavoidable-ness. F. *nécessité*, *exigence*; I. *necessita*; G. *Nothwendigkeit*.) That which is needful for a purpose. The condition demanding that something must be.

N., operations of. Operations in which life is at stake and immediate interference requisite to preserve it; examples occur in cases of strangulated hernia, hæmorrhage from wounded vessels, the entrance of foreign bodies into the trachea, and snake bites.

Neck. (Mid. E. *nekke*; Sax. *kneeka*. F. *col*, *cou*; I. *collo*; S. *cuello*; G. *Nacken*, *Hals*.) That portion of the animal body lying between, and connecting, the head and the thorax.

Also, any part of a thing resembling an animal's neck.

Also, applied to the narrower part in bones which have a rounded extremity termed a head a little between it and the body or shaft, as in the humerus, femur, and ribs.

Also, in Botany, applied to the point between the root and the stem of plants, otherwise termed the life-knot; likewise applied to the point between the radicle and gemmule, otherwise named the collet; and also to any part of a structure or organ which is narrowed. Also see *Collum*.

N.-canal-cell. An offshoot from the inner of the two cells into which the primary cell, from which the archegones of vascular Cryptogams arises, divides.

N.-cell. (G. *Halszelle*.) The upper of the two cells into which the secondary embryo sac of the ovule of Gymnospermia divides and subdivides to form the rosette of small cells lying upon the lower or central cell.

N. cells. The cells constituting the neck of the archegones of vascular Cryptogams.

N., Der'byshire. Same as *Bronchocele*; so called from its frequent occurrence in that county.

N., fis'tula of. See *Branchial fistula*, *Fistula auris congenita*, and *F. colli congenita*.

N., glands of. See the subheadings of *Glands, cervical*.

N., hy'drocele of. See *Hydrocele of neck*.

N., lymphatics of. The lymphatic vessels of the neck are continuations of those of the face and head, they traverse the cervical glands, receiving branches from the pharynx, the œsophagus, the larynx, the trachea, the thyroid gland, and, at the lower part of the neck, from the thorax. They terminate by a single vessel opening on the right side into the ductus thoracicus dexter, and on the left side into the ductus thoracicus.

N. of blad'der. (F. *col de la vessie*; I. *collo della vescica*; G. *Blasenhals*.) The narrowed termination of the bladder in the urethra.

N. of bone, anatom'ical. (Ἀνατομική, dissection.) The constricted part of a long bone close to its articular end, where the sheath of periosteal bone ends.

N. of calca'neum. (F. *col du calcaneum*; I. *collo della calcagno*; G. *Fersenbeinhals*.) The

constricted part of the bone in front of the tuber calcis.

N. of femur. (F. *col du fémur*; I. *collo del femore*; S. *cuello del fémur*; G. *Oberschenkelbeinhals*.) The flattened, cylindrical portion of the upper part of the femur, which is compressed from before backwards and supports the head of that bone. It forms an angle of about 130° with the shaft in the adult. The angle is greater in infancy, but nearer a right angle in woman. Posteriorly it gives attachment to the posterior part of the capsule of the hip-joint.

N. of femur, fracture of. The direction in which this fracture occurs is sometimes at right angles to the axis of the neck just below the head, or obliquely upwards from near the lesser trochanter below to just below the head, and it is therefore generally intracapsular. It may be impacted or unimpacted. The limb is shortened and everted. The trochanter is higher and less prominent than on the sound side. The power of voluntary movement is lost. Crepitus may be felt when the limb is drawn down. It is apt to occur in old people from falls.

N. of foot. Same as *Instep*.

N. of gall-bladder. (F. *col de la vesicule biliaire*; G. *Gallenblasenhals*.) The smaller, sigmoid end of the gall-bladder which ends in the cystic duct.

N. of humerus, anatomical. (L. *collum anatomicum humeri*; F. *col anatomique du bras, or de l'humérus*; I. *collo anatomico dell'omero*; S. *cuello anatomico del humero*; G. *anatomischer Hals des Armbeins*.) The short portion of bone which supports the head of the humerus. In front it is limited below by the great tuberosity, inferiorly it is continuous with the shaft. It gives attachment to the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

N. of humerus, anatomical fracture of. This fracture, sometimes incorrectly named intracapsular, occurs most frequently in elderly people, as the result of falls on the acromion or on the elbow. It is occasionally impacted, and is then diagnosed with difficulty. The upper fragment or head is often curiously rotated.

N. of humerus, morphological. (Μορφή, form; λόγος, an account.) The area of union of the head and shaft of the humerus. Its axis forms an angle of 130° with the shaft of the bone, and of 45° with the horizon.

N. of humerus, surgical. (L. *collum chirurgicum humeri*; F. *col chirurgical du bras, or de l'humérus*; I. *collo chirurgico dell'omero*; S. *cuello quirúrgico del humero*; G. *chirurgischer Hals des Armbeins*.) The upper part of the shaft of the humerus, beneath the tuberosities, as low down as to the lower border of the tendon of the pectoralis major.

N. of humerus, surgical fracture of. An event of not unfrequent occurrence as the result of direct violence. The symptoms are loss of power in the limb, preternatural mobility, and crepitus. Union usually takes place readily.

N. of mandible. (L. *mandibula*, a jaw.) See *N. of maxillary bone, inferior*.

N. of maxillary bone, inferior. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, lower.) The constricted portion of the lower jaw immediately below the condyloid process.

N. of scapula, anatomical. (L. *scapula*, the blade-bone.) The constricted part of the bone close to the glenoid cavity.

N. of scapula, surgical. (L. *scapula*.) The external part of the scapula at some distance from the glenoid cavity. It includes a portion of the base of the spine, and passes through the thickest part of the bone.

N. of tooth. (F. *collet du dent*; G. *Zahn-hals*.) The constricted portion of a tooth where the enamel ceases.

N. of uriferous tubule. (L. *urina*, urine; *fero*, to bear; *tubulus*, a small pipe.) The constricted portion of the tubule just below *Bowman's capsule*.

N. of uterus. (G. *Gebärmutterhals*.) See *Cervix uteri*.

N., stiff. (F. *con roide*.) A condition proceeding from rheumatism of the muscles, or from disease of the bones, especially of the occipito-atloid and atlo-axoid articulations, the former interfering with the nodding, the latter with the rotatory, movements of the head. See *Torticollis*.

N., swelled. Same as *Bronchocoele*.

N., triangle of, anterior. See *Triangle of neck, anterior*.

N., triangle of, posterior. See *Triangle of, posterior*.

N., wry. Same as *Torticollis*.

Necker's die. (Necker's *Wurfel*.) A curious optical illusion. If a cube or rhomboid be drawn as if transparent with its twelve sides, and a diagonal be drawn from the most remote angle to the nearest angle, the stereoscopic aspect of the rhomboid will present itself alternately in two forms, one or the other angle appearing to be anterior, and the surfaces correspondingly changing in position.

Necklace. (Neck; *lace*. F. *collier*; I. *collana, vizzo*; S. *collar*; G. *Halsband*.) A band or string of gold or jewels to be placed round the neck for ornament.

N., anodyne. (F. *collier anodin*.) Fragments of hyoscynamus root, allspice steeped in brandy, jumble beads, or pieces of elk's hoofs, and other substances, strung and put round the neck; used to facilitate dentition in infants, and to induce sleep in fever.

N.-like. Same as *Moniliform*.

N. poplar. The *Populus monilifera*.

Neckweed. The *Veronica beccabunga* and *V. peregrina*.

Necræmia. (Νεκρώς, to kill; αἷμα, the blood.) Death of the blood.

Necrencephalus. (Νεκρώς; ἐγκεφαλος, the brain.) Softening of the brain.

Necrobiosis. (Νεκρός, a corpse; βίωσις, way of life. F. *necrobiose*; I. *necrobiosi*; G. *Nekrobiose*.) Virchow's term for tissue death, the death of minute anatomical parts in the living body. The natural process of degeneration in the body, such as occurs in old age, or in an organ which is disused or has fulfilled its purpose.

Necrobiotic. (F. *necrobiotique*.) Relating to, or that which causes, *Necrobiosis*.

Necrocecia. (Νεκρός, a dead body; κηῶς, care for; funereal rites.) The process of embalming.

Necrocodium. (Νεκρός, a dead body; κομῆν, to take care of. F. *nécrocome*; G. *Todtenhalle, Leichenhaus*.) A dead-house or mortuary.

Necrodes. (Νεκρώδης, corpse-like.) Cadaveric; belonging to the dead.

Necrodochium. (Νεκρός, a corpse;

δοχείον, a receptacle. F. *nécrodoche*; G. *Leichenhalle*, *Leichenhaus*.) A receiving house for dead bodies.

Necrogen'ic. (Νεκρός; γεννάω, to produce.) Produced by dead bodies.

N. warts. See *Verruca necrogenica*.

Necrog'enous. (Νεκρός; γένεσις, birth. F. *nécrogène*; I. *necrogeno*; S. *necrogeno*.) That which grows on dying tissues or organs. Applied to parasites growing on dying vegetables.

Necrograph'ia. (Νεκρός, a corpse; γράφω, to write. F. *necrographie*; S. *necrografia*.) An account of, or treatise upon, dead bodies.

Necrol'atry. (Νεκρός. S. *necrolatria*.) The worship of dead bodies.

Necrolium. (Νεκρός.) Old name for a remedy which could stay death and preserve life.

Necrol'ogy. (Νεκρός; λόγος. F. *nécrologie*; G. *Nekrolog*.) The doctrine of, or a treatise upon, death, or upon the dead body.

Also, a register in which is inscribed the name of the sick who die, and the causes of their death, as well as the particulars which their corpses have presented.

N., bills of. Same as *Mortality, bills of*.

Necromancy. (Νεκρός; μαντεία, a divination. F. *nécromantie*; S. *necromancia*; G. *Nekromantie*.) The art of divination by means of evoking departed spirits, a species of magic formerly often put in practice by physicians.

Also, divination based on an examination of objects proceeding from dead persons.

Also, that part of astrology which sought to determine the influence of the stars on the date of the death of a person.

Necroma'nia. (Νεκρός; μανία, madness. S. *necromania*.) A form of mania characterised by a disposition to profane the bodies of the dead.

Necromant'ia. See *Necromancy*.

Necroman'tic. (F. *nécromantique*; G. *Nekromantisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Necromancy*.

Necrom'eter. (Νεκρός; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument devised by Oughton for the determination of the volume and of the specific gravity of an organ; it consists of a cylinder containing water, and a measure graduated on the one side to indicate its cubic capacity, and on the other the equivalent weight of distilled water. The organ is placed in the cylinder, and the displaced water is received into the measure, which shows the cubic capacity, and so the volume of the organ; and also the weight of the water displaced, which, being used as the divisor of the weight of the organ in the air, gives the specific gravity of the organ.

Also, Bouchut's term for a thermometer having only one graduation, that of 22° C. (71.6° F.), for use in a mortuary to indicate death; above this temperature life is possible, below it is death.

Necromime'sis. (Νεκρός; μίμησις, mimicry.) Mickle's term for the form of insanity in which the patient believes himself to be dead.

Necronarce'ma. (Νεκρός, a dead body; νάρκημα, a numbness. F. *nécronarcème*; G. *Tödtenerstarrung*.) The stupor and cold rigidity of death. Same as *Rigor mortis*.

Necro'nium. (Νεκρός. G. *Leichenstoff*.)

An undetermined substance formed in interred bodies, for the most part appearing with commencing saponification, discovered by Olivier and Chevallier, *Revue Médicale*, 1833.

Necrop'athy. (Νεκρός; πάθος, disease. F. *necropathie*.) A general disposition of the body to gangrene, or to necrosis of successive bones.

Necrophænomenol'ogy. (Νεκρός, a corpse; φαινόμενος, that which is evident or manifest; λόγος, a discourse. F. *nécrophénoménologie*.) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the phenomena or appearances in the dead body.

Necroph'agous. (Νεκρός, a dead body; φαγείν, to eat. F. *nécrophage*.) Living on dead bodies, or upon putrid carcases.

Necroph'agy. (Νεκρός; φαγείν. F. *nécrophagie*.) The eating of dead substances.

Necrophil'ia. (Νεκρός; φιλέω, to love. F. *nécrophilie*; S. *necrophilia*.) Love of, or desire for, death.

Also, a form of insanity with desire for sexual connection with a corpse.

Necroph'ilous. (Νεκρός; φιλέω, to love. F. *nécrophile*.) Living on dead substances, as many Fungi do.

Necrophob'ia. (Νεκρός, a corpse; φοβέω, to hate. F. *nécrophobie*; S. *necrophobia*; G. *Leichenschau*.) Morbid horror at, or aversion from, a dead body.

Necrophobic. (F. *nécrophobique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Necrophobia*.

Necropneumonia. (Νεκρός; pneu-monia.) Same as *Lung, gangrene of*.

Necropol'is. (Νεκρός; πόλις, a city. S. *necropolis*.) A cemetery.

Necrops'is. Same as *Necropsy*.

Necropsy. (Νεκρός, a dead body; ὀπ-τομαι, to behold. F. *nécropsie*; I. *necropsia*, *necropsopia*, *autopsia*, *sezione cadaverica*; S. *necropsia*; G. *Obduction*, *Leichenschau*, *Todtenschau*.) A term for the examination of a dead body.

Nec'ros. (Νεκρός, extended form of νέκυσ, a corpse; from Aryan root *nak*, to perish.) A dead body.

Necroscop'ic. Same as *Necroscopical*.

Necroscopical. (F. *nécroscopique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Necroscopy*.

Necros'copy. (Νεκρός, a dead body; σκοπέω, to look into, or explore. F. *nécroscopie*; G. *Leichenschau*, *Todtenschau*.) The examination of a dead body.

Necrosemeiot'ic. (Νεκρός, a dead body; σημείον, a sign. F. *nécrosemiotique*.) Relating to the signs of death.

Necrosemeiotica. (Νεκρός, a dead body; σημείον, a sign. F. *nécrosemeiotice*.) The signs of death.

Necro'sial. (Νεκρός.) The same as *Necrotic*.

N. fe'ver. A synonym of *Necrosis, acute*.

Necro'sic. (F. *nécrosique*.) Relating to *Necrosis*.

Necro'sis. (Νέκρωσις, a state of death; from νεκρώω, to make dead. F. *nécrose*; I. *necrosis*; S. *necrose*, *necrosis*; G. *Nekrose*, *Absterben*.) The death of a part of the body, local death, and in this sense equivalent to gangrene.

But the word is rather loosely used, for by some it is taken to mean death of a part consisting of one tissue, as bone, in contradistinction to death of a part consisting of many tissues, as gangrene of the foot; and it is often used alone to

signify especially necrosis of bone or cartilage. Broadly speaking, necrosis may be considered as the death of the anatomical elements of a tissue, or of groups of them, or of a part of the body, in contradistinction to death of the whole body.

See *Gangrene* and its subheadings.

N., anæmic. (Ἄν, neg.; αἷμα, blood.) Softening or necrosis of a structure, such as the brain, produced by defective blood supply.

N., ca'eous. Same as *Caseation*.

N. cerea'lis. (L. *cercalis*, relating to corn. F. *nécrose céréale*.) The gangrene which occurs as a result of *Ergotism*.

N., coagulation. See *Coagulation necrosis*.

N., coag'ulative. Same as *Coagulation necrosis*.

N., colliqu'ative. (L. *colliquescere*, to become liquid.) A synonym of *Softening* as a pathological condition.

N. dentium. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Caries of the teeth.

N., embolic. See *Gangrene, embolic*.

N. for'ceps. An instrument for gnawing away portions of diseased bone. They are of various shapes, front cutting, side cutting, curved on the flat, serrated, knee-curved, and gouge-shaped.

N., hy'aline. (Υαλος, glass.) Same as *Coagulation necrosis*.

N., jaw. Death of a part, or the whole, of one or both maxillæ. It is often the result of poisoning by phosphorus, and may be a result of an exanthematous fever.

N., mercur'ial. See *Jaw, necrosis of, mercurial*.

N., mi'crobes of. (Μικρός, little; βίος, life.) See under *Gangrene, moist*.

N., moist. Necrosis of the cancellated tissue of bone, which becomes moist and easily breaks down, exhaling a fœtid odour.

N. myco'tica typho'sa. (Μύκης, a fungus; *typhus*.) Eppinger's term for the exfoliative laryngitis which occurs occasionally in enteric fever, and which he believed to be caused by the bacilli of that disease. This does not appear to be correct.

N. of bone. The death of some greater or lesser part of a bone, generally of the shaft, and very often of its compact tissue. It is the result of interruption of the blood supply and the arrest of nutrition, which may be caused by some inflammatory process of the bone itself, or more frequently by some form of periostitis, or of osteomyelitis. The area of dead bone is ultimately marked off by rarefying osteitis and the growth of a layer of granulation tissue; pus is formed, the bone is partially absorbed through the agency of the osteoclasts, and by degrees, or by surgical aid, it is cast off. During the process of separation the formation of new bone around the dead bone is going on, chiefly by means of the periosteal osteoblasts. The dead portion of bone when detached and free, but still covered altogether, or in part, by soft parts, is termed a *Sequestrum*; and the process is called *Exfoliation*. The causes of necrosis may be either external, such as contusions, burrs, exposure to cold, prolonged pressure, or other injury; or it may proceed from internal and constitutional conditions, such as interference of blood supply, as in osteitis, osteomyelitis, periostitis, syphilis, or scrofula, from fevers, and other general affections. It is also seen as a result of exposure to

the fumes of phosphorus, the lower jaw being especially liable to this affection. The death of the bone is due not to denudation of periosteum from the bone, but to subsequent inflammation.

N. of bone, acute'. A synonym of *Osteomyelitis, diffuse, idiopathic*.

N. of bone, cen'tral. (L. *centralis*, relating to the centre.) The form which affects the inner parts, or cancelled tissue, around the medullary canal only.

N. of bone, periph'eral. (Περιφέρεια, the line round a circular body.) The form which affects the outer layer of compact tissue of a bone only.

N. of bone, se'nile. (L. *senilis*, relating to old age.) A form which occurs occasionally in old people without apparent cause; the result of defective blood supply from degenerated vessels.

N. of bone, syphilitic. (*Syphilis*.) An accident of the secondary or tertiary stage of syphilis, most commonly affecting the tabular bones of the cranium. It arises from an arrest of the blood supply to the part, caused by obliteration of the Haversian canals from sclerotic change, by the obstructive action of subperiosteal gummata, or by destruction of the periosteum from the extension of superficial ulceration.

N. of bone, to'tal. (L. *totus*, the whole.) The form which affects the whole substance of a bone, usually a short bone.

N. of jaw, exanthe'matous. See *Exanthematous jaw-necrosis*.

N., phos'phorous. The necrosis of the maxillary bones produced by *Phosphorus, poisoning by*. See *Jaw, necrosis of, phosphorous*.

N., progres'sive, of mice. (L. *progressus*, a going forwards.) An operation-disease of mice produced by Koch while injecting the micrococcus of mouse septicæmia into the ear of a mouse. It is probably produced by the *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

N., quiet. Sir James Paget's term for the form of necrosis of bone which is attended by no suppuration. It is central in position, and is the result of obliteration of the Haversian canals by an osteoplastic inflammation.

N., thrombotic. See *Gangrene, thrombotic*.

N. ustilag'in'ea. (*Ustilago*.) The gangrene which occurs in *Ergotism*.

Necrosozoic. Same as *Necrosozoic*. Saving from corruption.

Necrosozo'ic. (Νεκρός, a dead body; σώζω, to keep; ζῷον, an animal.) Able to preserve animal structures from decay.

N. flu'id. An antiseptic fluid used for injection into the blood-vessels or other tissues to prevent decomposition.

Necrosteo'sis. (Νεκρός; ὅστιον, a bone. F. *nécrostéose*.) Necrosis of bone.

Necrosto'a. (Νεκρός, a dead body; στοά, a roofed colonnade, or cloister. F. *nécrodoche*; G. *Leichenhalle, Leichenhaus*.) A dead-house, or receiving house for dead bodies.

Necrothe'ca. (Νεκρός; θήκη, a covering. F. *nécrothèque*; G. *Sarg.*) A covering for the dead; a coffin. Same as *Sarcophagus*.

Necrotic. Relating to *Necrosis*.

N. inflammation. See *Inflammation, necrotic*.

Necrotoc'ion. (Νεκρός, a dead body; τόκος, a child.) A stillborn child.

Necrotomic. (F. *nécrotonique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Necrotomy*.

Necrotomy. (Νεκρός, a dead body; τίνω, to cut. F. *nécrotomie*; S. *necrotomia*; G. *Nekrotomie*.) The dissection of a dead body. Also, the operation of removing a sequestrum.

Nectaire, Saint. See *Saint Nectaire*.

Nectandra, Rottl. (Νέκταρ, honey; άνήρ, a male. F. *nectandre*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceae*. The species are found chiefly in the warmer regions of North and South America and in the West Indies.

N. cinnamomoides, Nees. (Κιννάμωμον, cinnamon; είδος, form.) A native of New Granada. Bark like cinnamon, and used instead of it.

N. concinna, Nees. (L. *concinna*, beautiful. F. *laurier marbré*.) The marbled laurel. The bark contains much tannic acid; it is used as an aromatic, bitter, and stomachic.

N. cymbarum, Nees. (L. *cymba*, a skiff.) A plant growing in Orinoco, and there called *sassafras*. Bark aromatic, bitter, and stomachic. Said by Martius to be an ingredient of curare.

N. mollis, Nees. (L. *mollis*, soft.) Hab. Brazil. Bark diuretic and emmenagogue.

N. puchery. Same as *N. puchury*.

N. puchury. The *N. puchury major*.

N. puchury major, Nees. (L. *major*, greater.) A tree growing in Northern Brazil. The cotyledons of the seeds constitute the large or true *Pichurim beans*; the fruit is called *Sassafras nuts*.

N. puchury minor, Nees. (L. *minor*, less.) A tree growing in Northern Brazil. The fruit yields the small or bastard *Pichurim beans*.

N. Rodiaei, Rob. Schombgk. (*Rodie*, the name of a man who wrote an article on this plant.) The greenheart tree. It is a native of British Guiana. Supplies *Nectandra cortex*.

N. sanguinea, Rottl. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) Hab. Guiana. Bark aromatic, used as cinnamon.

Nectandrae. Genitive singular of *Nectandra*.

N. cortex, B. Ph. (L. *cortex*, bark. F. *écorce de bibeeru*; G. *Bibirurinde*.) Bebeeru bark; the dried bark of *Nectandra Rodiaei*. It is in long, flat pieces, greyish brown on the outside, dark cinnamon-brown on the inside; it is hard and brittle, and has no smell, but a bitter astringent taste. It contains *Bebeerin*.

Nectandrin. $C_{20}H_{23}NO_4$. An alkaloid found in the wood of *Nectandra Rodiaei*. It fuses in boiling water, and is soluble in chloroform, but is only slightly soluble in ether.

Nectar. (L. *nectar*; from Gr. νέκταρ, the drink of the gods. F. *nectar*; I. *nettare*; S. *nectar*; G. *Honigsaft*, *Nektar*.) Old term for a drink prepared from wine and honey.

Also, a sweet and often odorous fluid secreted by flowers and leaves which, by attracting insects, conduces to cross-fertilisation, and from which bees make honey. Its sp. gr. varies: thus in *Agave americana* it is 1·05, in *A. geminiflora* 1·09, and *A. lurida* 1·2. If the solid matter were wholly sugar they would correspond respectively to the following amounts of cane-sugar, 10, 18, and 41·66 per cent. Nectar is usually most copiously secreted coincidentally with the maturity of the anthers or stigma. The secretion can be arrested by a jet of cold water and careful drying with blotting-paper, and the activity of the secretion again exerted by touching the surface with a little syrup.

N. glands. Organs secreting nectar.

They may occur on leaves, bracts, or flower-stalks, but are usually found on some part of the flower, when they consist of specialised parenchyma, not unlike the secreting surface of the stigma. They are often embedded in the tissue of the part, but are sometimes raised on an adenophore.

N. guides. Same as *N. marks*.

N. marks. Coloured spots occurring in many plants, believed by some, from their disposition in spots or lines, to bear a direct relation to the point where the nectar is secreted.

N. spots. Same as *N. marks*.

Nectaradenæ. (Νέκταρ; άδην, a gland. F. *nectaradène*.) The *Nectar glands*.

Nectaræous. (L. *nectar*. F. *nectaré*, G. *nektarartig*.) Having an agreeable taste.

Nectariferous. (L. *nectar*; *fero*, to bear. F. *nectarifère*; G. *honigtragend*, *honigführend*.) Bearing a nectary, or providing nectar.

N. glands. Pores or depressions forming the nectary of plants from the cells surrounding which the nectar exudes.

Nectarilyma. (Νέκταρ, nectar; ειλυμα, a wrapper. F. *nectarilyme*; G. *Honigdecke*, *Saftdecke*.) Applied by Sprengel to organs which serve to cover and protect the nectar, as the fascicules of hairs in the Geranium, and the scales in the Phytica.

Nectarine. (Nectar. F. *brugnion*; I. *nettarino*; S. *abridor liso*; G. *Nektarpfirsiche*.) A smooth, firm-fleshed variety of the cultivated peach, *Amygdalus persica*.

Nectarites. (Νεκτάριον, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides. G. *Alantwein*.) Wine impregnated or prepared with the *Nectarium*.

Also, a very pleasant tasted wine.

Nectarium. (Νεκτάριον.) The name of a plant mentioned by Dioscorides, v. 66, as that used in preparing the *νεκταρίτης οίνος*, said to be the *Inula helenium*.

Also, the same as *Nectary*.

Nectarostigma. (Νέκταρ, nectar; στίγμα, a mark. F. *nectarostigmate*; G. *Honigflecken*, *Saftmal*.) Sprengel's term for the spots, generally of a different colour, which indicate the situation of the nectary properly so called, as in the pelargonium.

Nectarotheca. (Νέκταρ; θήκη, a case or box. F. *nectarothèque*; G. *Honigbehälter*.) Applied to whatever part of the flower, a little cavity, small sac, or spur, encloses the organ destined for the secretion of nectar.

Nectary. (F. *nectaire*; G. *Nektarie*, *Honigdrüse*, *Honigbehälter*, *Honiggefäss*, *Honigwerkzeug*.) That part of a flower, present only in certain cases, which contains or secretes honey. It presents many forms, sometimes appearing as a part of the corolla, and sometimes constituting a special organ or group of organs at the bases of the filaments of the anther or on the ovary. The secretion seems to be attractive to insects, and probably favours cross-fertilisation.

The term is also applied to certain parts of a flower, whether it is nectar-secreting or not, such as the hollow spurs of the larkspur.

Nectic. (Νηκτικός, able to swim.) That which swims.

Nectocalycine. Relating to a *Nectocalyx*.

N. canals. Branches of the body cavity of a Hydrozoan contained in the connective tissue of the *Nectocalyx*.

Nectocalyx. (Νηκτός, swimming; κάλυξ, the cup of a flower. F. *nectocalice*; G. *Schwimmglocke*.) The contractile, bell-like, natatory disc of the Hydrozoa. It consists of an external layer of tessellated epithelium and an inner layer of muscular fibres, between them is loose connective tissue. It is connected with the body of the animal by a pedicle containing a process of the body cavity which branches into four or eight nectocalycine canals.

Nectocerous. (Νηκτός; κέρας, a horn. F. *nectocère*.) Having antennæ which serve as swimming organs.

Nectophysa. (Νηκτός; φύσα, an air-bubble. F. *nectophyse*.) The air-bladder of fishes.

Nectophysary. (F. *nectophysiaire*.) Relating to the *Nectophysa*.

Nectopodus. (Νηκτός, swimming; πούς, a foot. F. *nectopode*.) Having swimming feet; applied to insects which have the tarsi flattened in the form of fins, and used as natatory organs.

Also, applied to those heteropodous Mollusca which have an abdominal foot compressed into the form of a round fin.

Nectosac. (Νηκτός; σάκος, a bag. G. *Schwimmsack*.) The concave portion or cavity of a campanulate nectocalyx lined by a layer of muscular fibre.

Necusia. (Νέκυσ, a corpse. F. *plaie envenomé*.) A poisoned wound from dissection.

Necusine. (Νέκυσ.) Farr's term for the virus of a dissection wound.

Necyomancy. (Νέκυσ, a corpse; μαντεία, divination.) Same as *Necromancy*.

Nedad. The native name of *Fever*, *Kollas*.

Nedyia. (Νήδωια, the bowels; from νηδός, the belly.) Old term for the intestines.

Nedys. (Νηδός. F. *abdomen*; G. *Unterbauch*, *Unterleib*.) Old name for the abdomen.

Also (F. *matrice*; G. *Gebärmutter*), the womb.

Nee'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Nyctaginaceæ*.

N. theifera, Örstedt. (Mod. L. *thea*, tea; L. *fero*, to bear.) Hab. Brazil. Leaves contain caffeine.

Needham, John Turberville. An English microscopist, born in London in 1713, died in Brussels in 1781.

N.'s bodies. The *Spermatophores* of the Cephalopoda, first observed by him in the calamary, *Loligo vulgaris*.

N.'s filaments. (L. *filamentum*, a fine thread.) Same as *N.'s bodies*.

N.'s receptacle. (L. *receptaculum*, a reservoir.) An annex, in the form of a large dilated bag, of the excretory duct of the seminal vesicle of the Cephalopoda; from it proceeds the penis.

Needhamia's corpora. (Needham; L. *corpus*, a body.) See *Needham's bodies*.

Needle. (Mid. E. *nedle*, *nedel*; Sax. *næðl*. F. *aiguille*; I. *ago*, *aguglia*; S. *aguja*; G. *Nadel*.) A long, fine, sharp-pointed instrument for sewing with. Needles for surgical purposes are either partly or entirely curved or straight, and are held by the fingers or fixed in a handle. They are generally solid, but for wire thread especially they are sometimes made tubular.

N. acupuncture. (L. *acus*, point; *punctura*, a pricking. F. *aiguille à acupuncture*.) A straight gold or silver needle, about four inches

in length, set in a handle, and sometimes supplied with a cannula.

N., an'eurysm. (Ἀνεύρυσμα.) A curved needle with an eye near the point, which is sometimes rounded, enabling a ligature to be passed round an artery.

N., astatic. See *Astatic needle*.

N. bearer. (F. *porte-aiguille*.) A handle for carrying a needle, which is fixed into it by various devices.

N. carrier. Same as *N. bearer*.

N., cat'aract. (*Cataract*.) A very sharp-pointed steel needle with cutting edges near the extremity, set in a handle about one inch and a quarter in length, sometimes straight, sometimes curved, used to depress or to divide the crystalline lens or its capsule.

N., cat'aract, Beer's. (*Beer*, a German oculist.) A straight spear-pointed needle.

N., cat'aract, Dupuytren's. (*Dupuytren*, a French surgeon.) A flat, curved, and sharp-edged needle.

N., cat'aract, Hey's. (*W. Hey*, an English surgeon.) A flat needle, with a semi-circular and sharp extremity.

N., cat'aract, Himly's. (*K. Himly*, a German oculist.) A straight, spear-pointed steel needle.

N., cat'aract, Lang'enbeck's. (*K. J. M. Langenbeck*, a German surgeon.) A needle resembling *N., cat'aract, Scarpa's*.

N., cat'aract, Scarpa's. (*A. Scarpa*, an Italian surgeon.) A pointed, prismatic, triangular, and curved needle.

N., cat'aract, Schmidt's. (*Schmidt*, a German surgeon.) A form of needle resembling *Beer's*.

N., cat'aract, Siebold's. (*Siebold*, a German surgeon.) A form of needle resembling *Beer's*.

N., cat'aract, von Gräfe's. (*V. Gräfe*, a German surgeon.) A form of needle resembling *Beer's*.

N., counter-o'pening. (F. *aiguille à contre-ouverture*, *a. engagée*, *a. à gain*.) A long, narrow, steel needle, with cutting edges near the point. The heel has an aperture to receive a thread or tape. It has a sheath to cover the point in passing critical places.

N., Deschamps. (*J. F. L. Deschamps*, a French surgeon. F. *aiguille de Deschamps*, *a. à manche*.) A sharp-pointed needle, fixed in a handle, with an eye near the point.

N., dip'ping. See *Dipping needle*.

N. douche. (F. *douche*, a shower-bath. *Douche filiforme*, *Lauré*.) A jet of water forced through a conical perforated ruby or rock crystal by the agency of a combined force-pump and suction-pump; the jet issues with great force and compactness, and of the diameter of a hair, but at a little distance it breaks up into vapour. The compact jet directed against a part of the body will produce a blister, the vaporised jet only produces redness.

N., explo'ring. A long, straight pointed and grooved needle which, when thrust into an abscess or other tumour containing fluid, allows a little to escape by the groove.

N., fis'tula. (L. *fistula*, a reed. F. *aiguille à fistule*.) A flat, flexible silver instrument with a point at one end and an eye at the other to introduce a seton. The side is grooved to direct a bistoury.

Also, a steel instrument like a trocar.

NEEDLEWOMEN—NEGATIVE

N.s, gilt steel. A form of needle devised by Schede, of Hamburg. It is 35 mm. in length and 2 mm. in thickness, and has been used by him with advantage in cases of pseudarthrosis. He inserts ten or twelve into the softened part of the bone, and retains them in position for a fortnight.

N., Ha'gedorn's. A curved needle, flattened from side to side, pointed, and the convex part having a cutting edge near the point.

N., hare'lip. (F. *aiguille à bec de lièvre*.) A lance-pointed long needle used in harelip. The point being introduced through the skin at a little distance from the wound made in refreshing the edges of the harelip and brought out through the middle of the cut surface, is then introduced through the opposite cut surface and through the skin. The parts being thus spitted are brought together, and retained in position by a twisted suture.

N. hold'er. A forceps-like instrument into the fangs of which a needle can be introduced and fixed, either by running a ring up the diverging limbs of the handle or by a spring which locks itself, and can be easily released by pressure on a button or lever.

N., lig'ature. (F. *aiguille à ligature*.) A form of needle having an eye near the point. It is used to pass a ligature round an artery and a portion of the integuments to suspend circulation prior to amputation.

Also, a steel curved needle, with a lance point and long eye, used to pass a ligature round a vessel.

N., magnetic. See *Magnetic needle*.

N. operation. A method of treating cataract, in which, after the pupil is dilated with atropine, the patient is placed under the influence of an anæsthetic, or the eye is rendered insensitive by means of cocaine, the lids are separated by a spring speculum, and a needle with a shoulder or stop at a little distance from the point, is made to pass through the cornea, aqueous humour and capsule of the lens into the substance of the lens.

N., se'ton. (F. *aiguille à séton*.) A long, narrow, steel blade with a point and eye.

N.-sha'ped. Having the shape of a needle. Same as *Acerose*.

N., su'ture. (L. *sutura*, a seam. F. *aiguille à suture*.) A form of needle which is used in harelip and for stitching up after dissection.

Also, a curved needle flat on one side, and with sharp ridge on the other.

N., tu'bular. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.) A steel needle, straight or curved, free or set or held in a handle, for the passing of a wire suture.

Needlewom'en, disea'ses of. See *Seamstresses, diseases of*.

Needling. (Needle.) The use of a needle, simple or grooved, for diagnosis or treatment.

N. for cat'aract. See *Needle operation*.

N. for re'nal calcul'us. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *calculus*, a small stone. The introduction of a needle into the kidney during the operation of nephrolithotomy, for the purpose of detecting the presence and position of a calculus.

Neef's ham'mer. A modification of *Wagner's hammer*, for automatically making and breaking the primary circuit of an induction machine.

Neel'sen's solu'tion. Fuchsin one

gramme, absolute alcohol 10 c.c., made up to 100 c.c., with a five per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid. Used for staining tubercle bacilli.

Neem tree. The *Azadirachta indica*.

Nee'ria. Hindoo name for the *Dracunculus*.

Neeseberry. The *Sapota achras*.

Ne'frens. (L. *ne*, neg.; *frendo*, to grind or gnash the teeth. F. *édenté*; G. *zahnlos*.) Having no teeth; toothless.

Neft'gil. A natural product consisting of nearly pure paraffin.

Nef'fiach. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales. Mineral waters containing sodium and calcium sulphate and chloride, and having a temperature of 20° C. (68° F.) Used in dyspeptic troubles.

Nega'tion. (L. *negatio*, from *nego*, to deny. F. *négation*.) A declaration that a thing is not, or has not been, or will not be.

N., delir'ium of. (L. *delirium*, raving. F. *délire des négations*, Cotard.) A form of melancholia in which the affected person thinks that he has lost some part of his body, as the head or a leg.

Nega'tive. (Mid. E. *negatif*; F. *négatif*; from L. *negativus*, that denies; from L. *nego*, to deny. G. *verneinend*.) Implying denial or refusal.

In Photography, a picture upon glass in which the lights and shades of natural objects are reversed; the real shades being represented by the transparent glass, and the lights appearing dark owing to the reduced silver deposited on the glass.

In the galvanic battery, the copper, carbon, or platinum plate.

N. accommoda'tion. Von Gräfe's term for the adjustment of the optical parts of an emmetropic eye in a state of rest to the condition required for distinct vision of the far point. This adjustment is not now generally admitted. See *Accommodation of eye*.

N. after-im'ages. (G. *negative Nachbilder*.) Term employed by Brücke to designate that condition of the picture on the retina in which when light is excluded what was bright in the object previously looked at is dark, and that which was dark appears illuminated. The colours of negative after-images is always complementary to those of the original picture. Their duration depends mainly on the intensity of the light.

See also under *After-images*.

N. conver'gence. (Low L. *convergo*; from L. *cum*, together; *vergo*, to turn.) A term by which the divergence of the visual axes of the eyes may be described if they be considered as prolonged backwards.

N. crys'tals. A term applied to those doubly refracting crystals in which the ordinary index of refraction is greater than the extraordinary, and in which the ordinary ray lies between the axis and the extraordinary ray.

N. electric'ity. See *Electricity, negative*.

N. eye'piece. The *Eye-piece*, *Huyghenian*.

N. flu'id. See under *Electric fluid*.

N. geot'ropism. See *Geotropism, negative*.

N. heliot'ropism. See *Heliotropism, negative*.

N. menis'cus. (Μηνίσκος, a crescent.) A meniscus in which the concave surface is predominant over the convex.

N. plate. The plate of that metal in a voltaic couple which is least attacked by the liquid in which it is placed.

N. pole. (F. *pôle négatif*.) See *Pole, negative*.

N. pres'sure. See *Pressure, negative*.

N. pres'sure in tho'rax. The condition of thoracic air-pressure when it is less than that of the outer air, as occurs on the first expansion of the walls of the chest.

N. quan'tities. See *Quantities, negative*.

N. rad'icles. See *Radicles, negative*.

N. refraction. See *Refraction, negative*.

N. states of mind. Those conditions of the mind in which there is a want of vigour in the representation of the environment and the feelings aroused thereby are at a low ebb.

N. varia'tion. (G. *ausgleichender Actionsstrom*.) The change in the electric reaction of nerve or muscle that occurs when either of these tissues is functionally active.

Negativity. (F. *negativité*; from L. *negativus*. I. *negativita*; S. *negatividad*; G. *Negativität*.) The state of a body which exhibits the phenomena of *Negative electricity*.

N., wave of. (F. *onde de négativité*.) A condition of negative electricity in muscular fibre directly excited by a momentary stimulus, such as a single induction shock, which immediately precedes a contraction wave. The condition is doubtful.

A similar electrical condition has been believed to occur in a nerve when excited.

Negotium. (L. *negotium*, business.) *Occupation*.

N. parturitio'nis. (L. *parturitio*, child-birth.) The process of child-bearing.

Negretia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

N. pruriens. Ruiz and Pavon. The *Mucuna pruriens*.

Negritos. (Dim. of *negro*.) A name originally given by the Spaniards to the short negro-like races inhabiting the Philippine Islands; the term now includes the short negroes of the Andaman Islands, Nicobar, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Malacca, and other similar districts.

Negro. (S. *negro*; Port. *negro*; from L. *niger*, black. F. *noir*; I. *nero*; G. *Neger*.) A group of the human race characterised by a dark, or even jet-black, colour of the skin, which is velvety, cool to the touch, and glossy. The hair and eyes are black. The sclerotic dark or yellowish; black spots are seen on the tongue and roof of the mouth; the palms of the hands and soles of the feet are lighter in colour than the rest of the body. The beard is scanty and develops late. The body is destitute of hair, except on the pubes and armpits; that of the head is woolly. The skull is dolichocephalic in form. Its capacity about 1370 cubic centimetres. The frontal bone is often articulated with the temporal bone, and then the greater wings of the sphenoid bone do not articulate with the parietal bone. The cranial sutures are less denuded and are obliterated sooner than in the white man. The face is prognathous. The teeth white and durable. The ears are small and round, the auditory opening large. The women are prolific, but age rapidly; the breasts after the first pregnancy become flabby and pendulous. In temper negroes are lively and garrulous. They enjoy almost complete immunity from yellow fever.

N. bean. The *Mucuna monosperma*.

N. cachex'y. See *Cachexia africana*.

N. coffee. (G. *Negerkaffee*.) The roasted seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*, used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee.

N. lethargy. See *Lethargy, negro*.

N. mouth. A full mouth produced by prominence of the incisor and canine teeth.

N., pied. A negro who has patches of leucoderma.

N. type. In its general acceptance this type is met with in Asia, near its south-eastern angle; in Oceania, where it exhibits two distinct types, the Papuan and Negroto; and in Africa, where it is divided into the Guinean, Kaffir, and Hottentot types. The Guinean best represents the ancient and classical negro type.

N. yam. The *Dioscorea alata*.

Neg'roid. (Negro; Gr. *εἶδος*, form. I. *negroid*, *negroloid*.) Resembling a negro; possessing some of the characters of a negro.

Negromantia. See *Nigromantia*.

Negundo. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aceraceæ*.

N. acero'id'es. Mönch. (L. *acer*, the maple; Gr. *εἶδος*, form.) The *Acer negundo*.

Neia'ra. (Νεῖαιρα. F. *abdomen*; G. *Schmecerbauch*, *Unterbauch*, *Unterleib*.) Old term for the lower part of the belly; also applied to the colon or large intestine by some, because below or under the stomach.

Neillia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*.

N. opulifo'lia. Humb. and Bonpl. The *Spiræa opulifolia*.

Neilion. Ancient name of a certain maelagma described by Paulus Aegineta, vii, 13; Adams's *Transl.*, vol. iii., p. 578.

Neiss'er, Albert. A German physician, born January, 1855; now living.

N.'s gonococ'cus. (Γόνος, semen; κόκκος, a kernel.) A microbe described by Neisser in 1879; it is found in gonorrhoeal pus from whatever source it is derived, and in many cases of purulent ophthalmia of new-born infants. The cocci are from 4 μ to 6 μ in diameter, spherical when free, and mobile with a rotatory and oscillating movement when fresh; they are often arranged as diplococci, or in fours, and sometimes they form small flattened masses; chains are not common. Bumm has produced gonorrhoea in the female urethra by injection of a pure culture of the microbe in blood serum.

N.'s micrococ'cus. (Μικρός, small; κόκκος.) Same as *N.'s gonococcus*.

Nekro'sis. See *Necrosis*.

Neku'sia. See *Necusia*.

Nel'anane. Negro term for *Lethargy, negro*.

Nelat'on, Aug'uste. A French surgeon, born in Paris 1807, died there in September, 1873.

N.'s bul'let-probe. See *N.'s probe*.

N.'s disloca'tion. A form of dislocation of the ankle upwards in which the astragalus is forced up between the lower end of the tibia and fibula, rupturing their connections.

N.'s fibres. (L. *fibra*, a thread.) The circular muscular fibres of the rectum.

N.'s gas cautery. A metallic or porcelain cautery heated by gas.

N.'s line. See *N.'s test line*.

N.'s opera'tion for hare'lip. A method devised by this surgeon in cases where the fissure

does not extend up to the nose; the parts are not pared off from the sides of the cleft, but are left attached to the free edge of the lip, and they are brought down so as to make a diamond-shaped wound instead of a triangular cleft.

N.'s operation for intestinal obstruction. The abdomen is opened in the iliac region, in preference on the right side, by an incision similar to that in Littre's operation, parallel with and a little above Poupart's ligament, and external to the deep epigastric artery. The first distended coil of intestine is then drawn into the wound, and afterwards the operation is completed in two stages, as in gastrotomy.

N.'s probe. A probe devised by Nélaton, consisting of a metal stem tipped with soft porcelain, which, marking easily with lead, he used with good result in the discovery of the bullet in Garibaldi's leg.

N.'s sound. Same as *N.'s probe*.

N.'s subastrag'loid amputation. See *Subastrag'loid amputation*.

N.'s test line. A line drawn from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium over the outer side of the hip to the most prominent part of the tuberosity of the ischium. In health the top of the great trochanter should just touch this line in every stage of flexion and extension of the joint, provided there is neither abduction nor adduction. It crosses the centre of the acetabulum.

N.'s vol'vulus operation. See *N.'s operation for intestinal obstruction*.

Nelavan. Same as *Lethargy, negro*.

Nelepina. Hungary, Beregh-Ugoas County. Mineral waters containing sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, and ferrous carbonate. Used in disorders of the chylipoietic viscera.

Nelson springs. United States of America, Nevada, Humboldt County. Thermal waters.

Nelumbia'ceæ. (*F. nelumbiæces*.) The water beans. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Eanales*, being aquatic herbs with peltate leaves rising above the water; numerous, several-whorled petals; numerous, several-whorled stamens with petaloid filaments; large thalamus bearing several single carpels in hollows; one exalbuminous seed, or rarely two; and embryo with very large plumule. Included in *Nymphaeaceæ* by some authors.

Nelumbium. (*Nelumbo*, the Cingalese name of one of the species.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Nelumbiæceæ*.

N. asiaticum, Richard. The *N. speciosum*.

N. indicum, Poir. The *N. speciosum*.

N. jamaicensë, De Cand. The *N. luteum*.

N. luteum, Willd. (*L. luteus*, yellow.) Pond lily; yellow water lily. A plant indigenous in the Southern States of North America. The roots and seeds are esculent. The leaves are cooling and emollient.

N. speciosum, Willd. (*L. speciosus*, beautiful. *F. lis du Nil, fève d'Egypte*; *G. Indische Secrose, schöne Nelumbo*.) A plant growing in Southern and Central Asia, especially in the Caspian Sea and in the Ganges, and formerly in Egypt. By Herodotus it is named the rose or lily of the Nile; by Theophrastus and the Romans the Egyptian bean; its nuts are supposed to be the sacred bean of Pythagoras. It is the sacred

Lotos or Padma plant of the Indians and Chinese, representing the creation of the world out of the waters; and by the Egyptians it was dedicated to Isis and Osiris, and was a symbol of the fruitfulness of Egypt, owing to the overflowing of the Nile. The roots and seeds contain much starch, are esculent, and have a pleasant taste; the stem is astringent; the petioles and peduncles furnish a milky juice, which is used in vomiting and diarrhoea; the petals are aromatic and slightly astringent, and the seeds are used in diarrhoea and marasmus as an analeptic.

Nelum'bo. (*Nelumbo*, the Cingalese name of one of the species.) The plants of the Genus *Nelumbium*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Nelumbiæceæ*.

N. nodophyllum, Rafin. (*Κόκκων*, a bell; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) The *Nelumbium luteum*, Willd.

N. lutea, Gärtn. The *Nelumbium luteum*, Willd.

N. nucifera, Gärtn. (*L. nux*, a nut; *fero*, to bear.) The *Nelumbium speciosum*.

N., yellow. The same as *Nelumbium luteum*.

Nelumbo'neæ, De Cand. Same as *Nelumbiæceæ*.

Nemah'bin mineral springs. United States of America, Wisconsin, Waukesha County. Mineral waters containing sodium bicarbonate '02 part, calcium bicarbonate '21, and magnesium bicarbonate '09 in 1000 parts.

Nemaspo'rei. *Nῆμα*, a thread; *σπορά*, seed. *F. nemaspore*.) Applied by Frics to a Tribe of the *Coniomyetes*.

Nematach'ograph. An incorrect spelling of *Noematachograph*.

Nematachometer. An incorrect spelling of *Noematachometer*.

Nematel'mia. Same as *Nemathelminthes*.

Nematelmin'tha. Same as *Nemathelminthes*; also, the same as *Nematoda*.

Nemathe'ca. Same as *Nematheciium*.

Nemathe'ce. Same as *Nematheciium*.

Nemathe'cium. (*Nῆμα*, a thread; *θηκή*, a case. *F. nemathécie*; *G. Fadengehäuse*.) The wart-like projection which contains the non-sexual reproductive organs of some Algæ.

Nemathel'mia. The same as *Nemathelminthes*.

Nemathelmin'thes. (*Nῆμα*, a thread; *ἔλμυς*, a maw-worm. *F. nemathelminthes*; *G. Fadenwürmer*.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Vermes*; being the thread worms. The body is cylindrical, unsegmented, devoid of lateral locomotor appendages, with papillæ or armature of hooks round the mouth at the anterior extremity, no blood-vessels, non-specialised respiratory organs, and a distinct nervous system. The majority are parasitic; sexes separate; development generally without metamorphosis.

Nematoblast. (*Nῆμα*; *βλαστός*, a sprout. *F. nematoblaste*.) A filiform embryo of a seed.

Also, Sertoli's term for the spermatoc cells.

Nematocal'yx. (*Nῆμα*; *κάλυξ*, a cup.) A calyx containing nematocysts in some Hydromedusæ.

Nematocer'atous. (*Nῆμα*; *κέρας*, a horn. *F. nematocère*.) Having filiform antennæ.

Nematocyst. (*Nῆμα*; *κύστις*, a bladder. *F. nematocyste*.) An urticating cell of the ecto-

derm of Coelenterata and some Mollusca. It consists of a small capsule containing a clear liquid, and a fine, spirally-wound, long filament, which on contact is protruded from the capsule, and, if it touches the skin, produces a sensation of burning.

Nematocyte. (Νῆμα; κύτος, a hollow. *F. nematocyte.*) Same as *Nematocyst*.

Nematoda. (Νηματώδης, fibrous. *G. Fadenwürmer.*) An Order of the Class *Nemathelminthes*, being the hair worms and thread worms with a body-cavity. The alimentary canal is usually straight, with a muscular oesophagus, a mid-gut, and a short rectum; paired excretory tubes are contained in the lateral lines, and open by a ventral pore behind the terminal mouth. The nervous system consists of a ring embracing the oesophagus, from which six nerves pass forwards and six backwards. The eyes are two in number, and simple. There is no blood vascular system. The male has a curved tail-end and copulatory spicules; it is smaller than the female; the testes and ovaries are tubular organs, and open posteriorly in the male and near the middle of the ventral region in the female; the spermatozoa are not tailed, but may present amœboid movements. The embryo may develop directly into the adult, and live a free life in fresh or salt water, or damp earth; but in many cases the immature form inhabits an intermediate host, the larvæ being parasitic in one animal, and the sexual adults in another which feeds on the first. Examples are found in *Ascaris*, *Oxyuris*, *Dochmius*, *Trichocephalus*, *Trichina*, *Filaria*, *Mermis*, and *Strongylus*.

Nematode. Same as *Nematoid*.

Nematoid. (Νῆμα, a thread; εἶδος, form. *F. nematoides*; *G. fadenförmig, fädlich.*) Resembling a thread; having threads, or minute filaments resembling threads.

N. worms. Thread worms. See *Nematoda*.

Nematoidæa. (Νῆμα, thread; εἶδος, likeness. *F. nematoides*; *I. nematodæi*; *G. Nematoden.*) A Group of Invertebrata included in the *Nematoscolices*, being the thread worms.

Nematodeum. (Νῆμα; εἶδος.) A Genus of the Order *Nematoda*.

N. trachealæ. (*L. trachea*, the wind-pipe.) The *Filaria trachealis*.

Nematomyci. (Νῆμα; μύκης, a mushroom. *F. nematomyce.*) Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to a tribe of filamentous mushrooms, corresponding to the *Hyphomycetes* of Link.

Nematoneura. (Νῆμα; νῆρον, a nerve.) A term for those lower animals with a thread-like nervous system which were formerly included under the term *Radiata*.

Nematophore. (Νῆμα; φορέω, to bear. *F. nematophore*; *I. nematophoro.*) Busk's term for a cup-like caecal appendage of the cœnosare of some Plumulariæ containing thread cells.

Also, the same as *Blastophore*.

Nematopodous. (Νῆμα; πούς, a foot. *F. nematopode.*) Having the locomotive organs, or some of them, filamentous.

Nematorrhynca. (Νῆμα; ῥύγχος, a snout.) Bütschli's term for a group of the Invertebrata which includes *Cætænotus*, *Echinoderes*, and their allies.

Nematoscolices. (Νῆμα; σκώληξ, a worm.) Huxley's term for a Group of the In-

vertebrata containing *Nematoidea* and *Nematorrhyncha*.

Nematothecous. (Νῆμα; θήκη, a case. *F. nematothèque.*) Applied by Persoon to those gymnocarpous Fungi which are filamentous.

Nemator'ys. (Νῆμα; ὀξύς, sharp.) A sexually mature nematode worm.

N. commutatus. Rud. (*L. commuto*, to change entirely.) A species found in the intestine of *Tropidonotus natrix*.

N. ornat'us. Dujard. (*L. orno*, to adorn.) A species found in the intestine of *Rana temporaria*.

Nematozo'on. (Νῆμα; ζῶον, an animal. *G. Nematozoön.*) A filamentous Conferva.

Also, a synonym of *Spermatozoon*.

Nematozo'um. Same as *Nematozoon*.

Nematur'ous. (Νῆμα, a thread; οὐρά, the tail.) Having a filiform tail or anal appendage.

Nemazoa'rium. (Νῆμα; ζωάριον, dim. of ζῶον, an animal.) Gaillon's term for those animalculæ which are united by a mucosity into a filamentous form.

Nemazo'on. Same as *Nematozoon*.

Also, synonymous with *Nemazoa'rium*.

Néméous. (Νῆμα, a thread. *F. néméen.*) Applied by Fries to cryptogamous, cellular, sporidan or sporidiferous plants, because their reproductive corpuscles are lengthened like a thread at the time of germination.

Nemertini. (*G. Schnurwürmer.*) An Order of the Class *Platyhelminthes*, divisible into *Anopla* and *Enopla*. They have a ciliated body, which is usually tape-like; alimentary canal straight, with an anus; in front of the mouth is the opening of an eversible proboscis, surrounded by nervous commissures; blood vascular system with three chief longitudinal vessels; two cephalic pits and two anterior nephridia. Sexes separate. They are mostly marine and unattached.

Nemoblast. (Νῆμα, a thread; βλαστός, a sprout.) An embryo of a plant seed which is *Nemoblastous*.

Nemoblas'tous. (Νῆμα; βλαστός. *F. nemoblasté*; *I. nemoblasto.*) Applied by Willdenow to those embryos of a plant seed which are filiform, as those of the mosses and ferns.

Nemocephalous. (Νῆμα; κεφαλή, the head. *F. nemocephale.*) Having a filiform head.

Nemoc'era. (Νῆμα; κέρας, a horn. *F. nemocères.*) A Suborder of the Order *Diptera*, having six- to sixteen-jointed antennæ, often plumose, and four- to five-jointed palpi, and including *Cecidomyia* and *Culex*.

Nemoc'erous. (Νῆμα; κέρας, a horn. *F. nemocère.*) Having the antennæ in the form of a thread, or of a bristle, or of a hair.

Nemoglos'sate. (Νῆμα; γλῶσσα, the tongue. *F. nemoglossaté.*) Having a filiform tongue.

Nemog'nathous. (Νῆμα; γνάθος, the jaw.) Having filiform maxilla.

Nemopt'eros. (Νῆμα; πτερόν, a wing. *F. nemoptère.*) Having filiform wings; also, having filiform fins.

Nem'oral. (*L. nemus*, a grove.) Same as *Nemorose*.

Nemorose. (*L. nemus*, a wood or grove. *F. boisé*; *G. waldicht.*) Of, or belonging to, a wood or grove. Applied to plants which grow there.

Nemosomatous. (Νήμα, a thread; σώμα, the body. F. *némosome*.) Having a filiform body.

Nendo. The *Ligusticum actaeifolium*.

Nenn'dorf. Germany, in Hesse-Nassau. Sulphur waters from three sources: the Trinkquelle, used for drinking, contains calcium sulphate 1·007 gramme, magnesium sulphate 287, sodium sulphate 564, calcium carbonate 419, magnesium chloride 229 gramme in 1000 grammes; with carbonic acid 173·034 c.c., hydrogen sulphide 42·312 c.c., nitrogen 20·302 c.c., and carburetted hydrogen 1·712 c.c. The waters are used for drinking, either pure or with goat's milk or whey, in catarrh of the respiratory mucous membrane, and in skin affections; in inhalation in laryngeal catarrh; and as baths, pure or mixed with the mud, in articular rheumatism, paralysis, and neuralgia.

Nenufar. Same as *Nenuphar*.

Nenuphar. (Pers. *noufer*. F. *nénuphar*; I. *nenufaro*; S. *nenufar*; G. *Seebium*.) The *Nymphaea alba*, or white water lily. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Nymphaeaceae*.

N. lu'tea. Linn. (F. *nénuphar jaune*.) The *Nymphaea lutea*.

N., white. (F. *nénuphar blanc*.) The *Nymphaea alba*.

Neoarthritis. (Νέος, new; ἄρθρωσις, a jointing.) A new or artificial joint.

Neoblastic. (Νέος; βλαστός, a sprout.) Relating to new tissue.

Neochmosis. (Νεόχμωσις, innovation. F. *néochmose*; G. *Erneuerung, Fieberanfall*.) An innovation or change; applied to the invasion or attack of fever.

Neocomian. (Mod. L. *Neocomum*, Neufchatel; from G. *néos*; κώμη, a country town.) D'Orbigny's term for the green sand or lower cretaceous formation which is specially prominent in the neighbourhood of Neufchatel; the wealden is often also included.

Neocras. (Νεοκράς; from νέος, new; κέραννυμι, to mix.) Fresh or newly mixed wine or drink.

Neodyne. (Νέος, new.) Nd = 140·8. One of the two elements of which the metal didymium is composed, according to Auer and Wilsbach. Its salts are rose coloured or amethystine.

Neofibrin. (Νέος.) Newly formed Fibrin.

Neoformation. (Νέος.) A badly constructed word of the same meaning as *Neoplasm*.

Neogala. (Νέος, new; γάλα, milk.) Same as *Colostrum*.

Also, the first milk after the colostrum.

Neogalactic. (F. *néogalactique*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Neogala*.

Neogenes. (Νεογενής.) New-born.

Neogenesis. (Νέος; γένεσις, birth.) The formation of anything. Applied by Kühne to the reproduction of the visual purple after its decomposition by light.

Neogenetic. That which relates to the origin or formation of anything, or *Neogenesis*.

Neogenetos. (Νεογέννητος.) Same as *Neogenes*.

Neogenous. (Νέος; γεννάω, to beget. F. *néogene*.) Of new formation.

Neogilos. (Νεογίλος.) New-born.

Neognos. Same as *Neogonos*.

Neogonos. (Νέος, new; γόνος, that which is begotten. F. *nouveau-né, néogone*;

G. *neugeboren*.) Newly born; applied to an infant lately or just born.

Neogonus. Same as *Neogonos*.

Neolepra. (Νέος, new; λέπρα, the leprosy. F. *neolèpre*; G. *der neuere Aussatz*.) Leprosy of the present age, as distinguished from that of the Scriptures.

Also, a synonym of *Pellagra*.

N. parisien'sis. (*Parisiensis*, relating to Paris.) A synonym of *Acrodynia*.

Neolithic. (Νέος; λίθος, a stone. F. *néolithique*.) The more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been divided; the implements are more carefully fashioned than in the older period, and occur in connection with the remains of extinct animals.

Neomelia. (Νέος; μέλω, to take care for. F. *néomélie*.) Victor Carus's term for the totality of the acts accomplished by living beings, that produce ova or germs, which result in the bringing about of the capacity of their successors in turn to bear progeny; whether by direct protective action, as in vertebrate and some other animals, or by indirect means.

Neomembrane. (Νέος. F. *néomembrane*.) Same as *Membrane*, false.

Neomenia. (Νέος; μήνη, the moon. F. *néoménié*.) The new moon; the time of the new moon.

Also, the influence formerly attributed to the new moon, as on menstruation.

Neomorph. (Νέος; μορφή, form.) An organ or a structure recently developed in a species, and not found in its ancestors.

Neomorphism. (Νέος; μορφή. G. *Neubildung*.) The development of a new structure or form in a species.

Neonatus. (Νέος, new; L. *natus*, born. F. *néoné*; G. *neugeboren*.) Newly born.

Neonympha. (Νέος; νύμφη, a maiden. F. *néonymphe*.) Term for a young maiden.

Neoparaffins. See under *Paraffins*.

Neoplasia. (Νέος, new; πλάσσω, to form. F. *néoplasie*.) Burdach's term for the formation of new growths.

N., heterotopic. (ἑτερος, the other; τόπος, place. F. *néoplasie hétérotopique*.) The growth of a tumour of a different nature from that of the tissue in which it is embedded.

Neoplasm. (Νέος, new; πλάσσω, to mould or form. F. *néoplasme*; I. *neoplasma*; G. *Neoplasma*.) Burdach's term for the new tissue, analogous to the primordial tissue, which he supposed to constitute the fundamental tissue of all morbid new growths.

Now the term is used to denote the growth of a new tissue or the formation of a growth or tumour in the body. It is usually the result of the proliferation of cells similar to those of some part of the body, but sometimes, as in actinomycosis, it results from the growth of foreign elements. But Bland Sutton defines it as a new growth characterised by histological diversity from the matrix in which it grows.

N.s, epithelial. (ἑπιθήλιον.) New growths which, though mesoblastic in origin, possess epithelial elements; they include adenoma, carcinoma, and papilloma.

N., histioid. (ἱστίον, a web; εἶδος, likeness.) A new growth having the characters of some natural tissue of the body; such as a fibroma, an osteoma, or a myoma.

N.s, mesoblastic. See *Mesoblastic tumours*.

N., pathological. (Πάθος, disease; λόγος, an account.) A new growth having none of the characters of a natural tissue; such as a carcinoma.

Neoplastic. (Νέος; πλάσσω. F. *néoplastique*.) Relating to the formation of a new growth, or a *Neoplasm*.

N. ossification. See *Ossification*, *neoplastic*.

Neoplas'ty. (Νέος; πλάσσω. F. *néoplas'tie*; I. *neoplastia*; S. *neoplastia*; G. *Neubildung*.) The process by which new parts, as the nose or an eyelid, can be formed by operation. Same as *Autoplasty*.

Neoscytechus. (Νέος; σκύτος, a skin or hide; ἤχος, a sound. F. *bruit de cuir neuf*; G. *Neuledergeräusch*.) A peculiar sound heard, by means of the stethoscope, in pericarditis, like the creaking of new leather.

Neossidin. A soluble substance obtained by the action of alkalis or superheated water on *Neosin*.

Neossin. (Νεοσσία, a nest. F. *néossine*; I. *neossina*; S. *neossina*; G. *Neossin*.) Term applied by Mulder to a substance which can be obtained from the nests of the *Collocalia fuciphaga* and *C. esculenta*. It probably consists of inspissated mucin.

Neotecnopimelorrhœa. (Νέος, new; τέκνον, a child; πιμελή, fat; ρέω, to flow. F. *neotecnopimelorrhée*.) The same as *Pimelorrhœa neonatorum*, or discharge of fat by new-born infants.

Neoter'ic. (Νεωτερι'κος, natural to a youth. F. *néotérique*; G. *jung, jugendlich*.) That which is natural to youth; youthful.

Also, that which is more recent or modern, as distinguished from ancient.

Neoteris'mus. (Νεωτερισμός, an attempt to change. F. *néotérisme*; G. *Erneuerung, Neuerungssucht*.) A change or innovation; also, morbid desire for change.

Neotherma. (Νέος, new; θερμα, heat. F. *néotherme*; G. *Neubad*.) New or modern warm baths.

Neotocerysip'elas. (Νεότοκος, new-born; erysipelas. F. *néotocérysipèle*; G. *Rose der Neugeborenen*.) Erysipelas attacking infants.

Neotocic'terus. (Νεότοκος; ἱκτερος, the jaundice. F. *néotocictère*; G. *Gelbsucht der Neugeborenen*.) Jaundice in new-born infants.

Neotococacophthalmia. (Νεότοκος; cacophthalmia. F. *néotococacophthalmie*.) Malignant ophthalmia in new-born infants.

Neotocogalactoze'mia. (Νεότοκος; γάλα, milk; ζημία, loss. F. *néotocogalactozémie*.) Escape of milk from the nipples of new-born infants.

Neotocophthalmia. (Νεότοκος; οφθαλμία, inflammation of the eyes. F. *néotocophthalmie*; G. *Augenentzündung der Neugeborenen*.) Ophthalmia in infants.

Neotocopneumonotelectasis. (Νεότοκος; πνεύμων, the lung; τέλος, the end; ἐκτάσις, an expansion. F. *néotocopneumontelectase*.) Expansion of the minute blood-vessels of the lung in the new-born infant.

Neotrop'ical. (Νέος, new; tropical.) One of the six zoological divisions of the earth's surface, being the part of Central America which lies below the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and South America, excepting Patagonia.

Neottia. (Νεοττία, a nest.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

N. nidus-a'vis, Rich. (L. *nidus*, a nest; *avis*, a bird.) Used as a vulnerary.

N. ova'ta, Rich. The *Epipactis ovata*.

N. pubes'cens. The *Goodyera pubescens*.

N. spira'lis, Swartz. (L. *spira*, that which is coiled.) The *Spiranthes autumnalis*.

Neo-vitalism. (Νέος, new; *vitalism*. F. *néo-vitalisme*.) The modern *Vitalism*.

Neozoic. (Νέος; ζωικός, of animals.) Forbes's term for the combined *Mesozoic* and *Cainozoic* strata of the earth's surface.

Nep. (F. *catuire, pouliot sauvage*; G. *Katzenminz*.) The *Nepeta cataria*, or catmint.

Nep'a. (F. *crabe*; G. *Krebs*.) Old name for *Cancer*, or a Genus of the *Crustacea*, according to Keuchenius, *ad Seren.*, p. 136, although Aldrovandus applies it to the *Scorpio de Crust.*, ii, 16, pp. 160, 170.

N., theophras'ti. An old name for a species of *Spartium*.

Nep'a. (L. *nepa*, a scorpion.) A Genus of the Suborder *Heteroptera*.

N. cinerea, Linn. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured. F. *nèpe cendrée, scorpion d'eau, araignée d'eau*.) The water scorpion. The bite is painful, but has no injurious results.

Nepal. An independent kingdom of India on the southern slopes of the Himalayas.

N. ac'onite. The *Aconitum ferox*.

N. cardamom. See *Cardamom, Nepaul*.

N. sas'safras. The root of *Cinnamomum glanduliferum*, used as a stomachic.

N. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) A pendulous tumour of the ear endemic in Nilkautha, a valley village of Nepal, at the foot of the Sheopuri Hills. It commences as a small, firm swelling on the external surface of the concha of both ears usually; it grows rapidly, the skin becomes bluish, and when it is the size of an orange, or sometimes of a child's head or larger, its contents become absorbed, the sac shrinks, and a shapeless thickening only of the ear is left. In its early stage it contains a thick, whitish fluid.

Nep'alín. A synonym of *Pseudacónitin*.

Nepentha'cæ. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Nepenthales*, being herbs or shrubby plants, with alternate leaves terminated, when perfect, by a pitcher; terminal, racemose flowers; inferior, four-partite calyx; two-celled, extrorse anthers; superior, four-angled, four-celled ovary; capsular fruit with loculicidal dehiscence; minute, numerous, albuminous seeds, and an embryo with inferior radicle.

Nepentha'les. A Cohort of the Series *Supera*, Subclass *Monochlamydeæ*, having unisexual, dioecious flowers; four-partite, imbricate calyx; monadelphous stamens; superior, three- or four-celled ovary; and numerous ovules attached to the sides of the septa.

Nepen'thææ, Meiss. Same as *Nepentha'cæ*.

Nepen'thes. (Νηπενθής, banishing pain and sorrow; from νη, neg.; πένθος, grief. F. *népenthès*; I. *nepente*.) Driving away grief or sadness.

In the Odyssey, applied to a remedy, *φάρμακον νηπενθές*, for dispelling sadness; it was given to Helen by the Egyptian Polydamna, and by her mixed with the wine of the guests at a feast who were troubled by sorrow. The secret of the drug was supposed to be confined to the women of Thebes. Very numerous suggestions as to its nature have been made, the most probable being that it was obtained from the poppy or from the Indian hemp.

Also, applied by Zwinger and others to a compound medicine, consisting of aloes, ambergris, *Crocus solis*, *Lignum aloes*, opium and saffron, to which Paracelsus first gave the name of *Laudanum*.

Also, a term for *Indian hemp*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Nepenthaceæ*.

N. distillato'ria, Linn. (*L. distillo*, to trickle down. *F. népenthès*; *I. nepente*; *G. Kannenstranch*.) Hab. India, Cochin China, Borneo. The plant is used as an astringent in Ceylon; the water of the pitchers is employed in weakness of the bladder.

N. in'dica. The species called by the Hindoos *Bandura*; used as an astringent.

N. opia'tum. The *Pilula saponis cum opio*.

Nepenthinæ, Link. Same as *Nepenthaceæ*.

Nep'eta. (*L. nepeta*, Italian catnep; possibly from *Nepete*, a city of Etruria. *F. cataivre*; *G. Katzenminze*.) A Genus of plants belonging to the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

N. agrest'is. (*L. agrestis*, pertaining to fields.) A name for the *Melissa nepeta*, or field calamint.

N. cata'ria, Linn. (*L. catus*, a tom-cat. *F. cataivre*, *pouliot sauvage*, *herbe aux chats*; *G. Katzenminze*, *Katzengras*.) The catnep or catmint. Recommended in disorders of the womb, in dyspepsia, and flatulency. Said to be an aphrodisiac for cats.

N. glecho'ma, Benth. (*Γλήχων*, pennyroyal. *F. lierre terrestre*; *G. Gundermann*.) Ground ivy. Herb bitter and aromatic; used in hypochondriacal conditions, chronic bronchitis, atonic dyspepsia, and urinary catarrh; externally it was employed as a poultice to indolent ulcers.

N. hedera'cea. (*L. hedera*, ivy.) The *N. glechoma*.

N. malabar'ica, Linn. The *Anisomeles malabarica*, Brown.

N. vulgar'is. (*L. vulgaris*, common.) Same as *N. cataria*.

Nepetella. (Dim. of *L. nepeta*, catmint. *F. calamint*.) Name for the lesser catmint.

Nephableps'ia. A misspelling of *Nephablepsia*.

Nephal'ic. (*F. néphalique*.) Relating to *Nephalism*.

Nephalism. (*Νηφαλισμός*, soberness.) Abstinence from alcoholic liquor.

Neph'ela. (*Νεφέλη*, a little cloud, dim. of *νέφος*, a cloud.) Same as *Nebula*.

Neph'elic. (*F. néphélique*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Nephelium*.

Nephel'ion. Same as *Nephelium*.

Also, the *Arctium lappa*.

Nephel'ium. (*Νεφέλιον*, dim. of *νεφέλη*, a little cloud. *F. néphélion*; *I. nefelio*; *G. Nebelfleck*.) A very little cloud, or a cloud-like spot.

Also, a slight opacity of the cornea which involves only the superficial tissues, especially Bowman's membrane; it is generally the result of a wound or an ulcer, but may be caused by infiltration.

Also, a cloudy deposit in the urine.

Also, a white speck on the nails.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

N. li'tchi, Linn. (*G. Zwillingsspflaume*.) Hab. India and China. Fruit esculent, agreeable; used as a conserve and a febrifuge drink; seeds bitter, said to be poisonous.

Neph'eloid. (*Νεφέλη*; *είδος*. *F. népheloïde*; *G. wolkenähnlich*.) Resembling a little cloud. Applied to the urine when it has a cloudy appearance from the presence of white substance.

Nephelology. (*Νεφέλη*; *λόγος*, a discourse. *F. néphélogie*; *G. Wolkenlehre*.) The doctrine or theory of the clouds.

Nephelomet'ric. (*Νεφέλη*, a cloud; *μέτρον*, a measure.) Cloud measuring. That which relates to the estimation of the density of a cloud in, or the degree of turbidity of, a fluid.

N. method of estimating carbon dioxide. A method suggested by Wanklyn in which the degree of turbidity which an unknown quantity of carbonic acid produces in clear baryta water is imitated by adding to another portion of baryta water a known quantity of carbonic acid in the form of sodic carbonate; in this manner the quantity of the former can be estimated with moderate accuracy.

Nephelophorom'etrum. (*Νεφέλη*; *φορέω*, to carry; *μέτρον*, a measure. *F. néphélophoromètre*; *G. Wolkenzugmesser*.) An instrument for ascertaining the direction, order, and speed of clouds.

Nephelo'pia. (*Νεφέλη*; *ὥψ*, the eye.) Cloudy vision from defect in the transparency of some or other of the media of the eye.

Neph'elous. (*Νεφέλη*.) The same as *Nebulous*.

Neph'ogene. (*Νέφος*, a cloud; *γεννάω*, to produce. *F. néphogène*.) An apparatus for the pulverisation of liquids.

Neph'os. (*Νέφος*, a cloud.) A cloud. Same as *Nebula*.

Nephramorrhag'ia. (*Νεφρός*, the kidney; *αιμορραγία*, violent bleeding. *F. néphrémorrhagie*; *G. Nierenblutung*.) Hemorrhage from the kidney. Same as *Hæmaturia*.

Nephral'gia. (*Νεφρός*; *ἄλγος*, pain. *F. néphralgie*; *I. nefralgia*; *S. nefralgia*; *G. Niereneschmerz*.) Pain in the kidney. Its most common cause is stone or sand in the kidney, but it may be produced by some renal diseases and by a movable kidney; and it may occur in the course of locomotor ataxy as a nephralgic crisis. The pain frequently extends to the groin and to the testicle and penis, or to the labia. When thus arising it is frequently called *Renal colic*.

Nephralgia may also be a pure neuralgia, without any evidence of structural lesion; the pain is then often periodic, and does not strike downward; painful points may also be found near the spine.

N. areno'sa. (*L. arenosus*, or *harenosus*, full of sand.) Pain in the region of the kidneys due to the presence of lithic acid, or of litbates or of oxalates in the urine.

N. calculo'sa. (*L. calculosus*, full of small stones.) Pain in the region of the kidney due to the presence of calculi in the pelvis of the kidney.

N. rheumat'ica. Same as *Lumbago*.

Nephral'gic. (*F. néphralgique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nephralgia*.

N. cri'sis. (*Κρίσις*, the final issue. *F. crise néphralgique*.) The paroxysmal pain of locomotor ataxy which is felt in the loins, and strikes downwards in the fashion of renal colic.

Nephranuria. (*Νεφρός*, the kidney; *α, neg*; *ὄυρον*, the urine. *F. néphranurie*; *G. Nierenharnverhaltung*.) Renal anuria, or the non-secretion of urine by the kidneys.

NEPHRANURIC—NEPHRITIC

Nephranu'ric. (F. *néphranurique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nephranuria*.

Nephrapost'asis. (Νεφρός, the kidney; ἀπόσπασις, a suppurative inflammation. F. *néphrapostase*; G. *Nierenabscess*.) Renal abscess, or suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

Nephrapostatic. (F. *néphrapostatique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nephrapostasis*.

Nephrapragmonia. (Νεφρός, the kidney; ἀπράγμων, free from business or duty. F. *néphrapragmonie*; G. *Unthätigkeit der Nieren*.) Inaction of the kidneys.

Nephrapragmonic. (F. *néphrapragmonique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nephrapragmonia*.

Nephrarc'tia. (Νεφρός, the kidney; L. *arctus*, pressed together. F. *néphrarc'tie*; G. *Verdichtung und Verkleinerung der Nieren*.) The contraction or condensation of the kidneys.

Nephraton'ia. (Νεφρός; α, neg.; τόνος, tone. F. *néphratonie*; G. *Nierenlähmung, Nierenschwächung*.) Renal atony, or want of tone or paralysis of the kidneys.

Nephraton'ic. (F. *néphratonique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nephratonia*.

Nephraux'é. (Νεφρός, the kidney; αὔξη, growth. G. *Vergrößerung der Nieren*.) Morbid enlargement of the kidney.

Nephrecta'sia. (Νεφρός; ἔκτασις, a drawing out. F. *nephrectasie*; G. *Nierenausdehnung*.) An expansion or dilatation of the kidney.

Nephrectatic. (F. *nephrectatique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nephrectasia*.

Nephrectomy. (Νεφρός; ἔκτομή, a cutting out. F. *nephrectomie*; G. *Nierenaus-schneidung*.) The extirpation or removal of the whole kidney, first intentionally performed on the living subject by Simon, of Heidelberg, in 1869. The kidney has been removed for new growths, tubercular disease, pyonephritis, hydro-nephrosis, injury, mobility, and by mistake for another disease.

N., abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The incision is made either in the median line, or, as is most usual, in the line of the linea semilunaris, as advised by Langenbuch; the kidney being reached, the peritoneum is divided, the pedicle exposed and tied, and the organ enucleated. Barwell advises the making of a drainage-hole, for a tube, in the loin.

N., lum'bar. (L. *lumbus*, the loin.) The incision is made as in nephrolithotomy; the kidney is separated with the fingers from all its attachments outside the pedicle; if possible the ureter is tied separately, and then the pedicle is secured by passing a blunt needle and two ligatures through its centre and tying it on each side; the kidney is then removed.

Neph'rein. (Νεφρός, the kidney. F. *néphreine*; I. *nefrina*.) Name given by Thomson to *Urea*.

Nephrel'cos. Same as *Nephrelcous*.

Nephrelco'sis. (Νεφρός, the kidney; ἔλκος, ulceration. F. *néphrelcose*; G. *Nierenvereiterung, Nierenverschwörung*.) The progress or formation of an ulcer of the kidney; renal ulceration.

Nephrelcot'ic. (F. *néphrelcotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nephrelcosis*.

Nephrel'cus. (Νεφρός, the kidney; ἔλκος, an ulcer. F. *néphrelcose*; G. *Nieren-*

geschwür.) An ulcer of the kidney; a renal ulcer.

Nephrelmin'tic. (Νεφρός; ἔλμινς, a worm.) That which relates to, or is occasioned by, the presence of a worm in the kidney.

Nephremphrac'tic. (F. *néphremphrac'tique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nephremphraxia*.

Nephremphrax'is. (Νεφρός, the kidney; ἔμφραξις, obstruction. F. *néphremphraxie*; I. *nefrenfrassia*; S. *nefrenfraxis*; G. *Nierenverstopfung*.) Obstruction of the vessels of the kidney; renal engorgement.

Nephres'ia. (Νεφρός. F. *néphresie*.) Kidney disease in general.

Nephret'ic. (Νεφρός. F. *néphrétique*.) That which relates to the kidney. Same as *Nephritis*.

Nephret'icum. (Νεφρός.) An agent or means for the cure of disease of the kidney.

N. lig'num. See *Lignum nephreticum*.

Neph'ria. (Νεφρός. F. *néphrie*; I. *nefría*.) A synonym of *Bright's disease*.

Neph'ric. (Νεφρός. F. *néphrique*.) Of, or belonging to, the kidney.

N. canal'. The *Segmental duct*.

N. groove. The groove which ultimately closes in to form the *Segmental duct*.

Nephrid'ia. (Νεφρίδιος, of the kidney; from νεφρός.) A term devised by Lankester for symmetrically-placed organs subserving an excretory function, and opening on the surface by a pair of ciliated funnels. In Rotifera, Turbellaria, and Trematoda they are the ciliated canals; in Chaetopoda they are the segmental organs; in Gephyrea they are the pair of organs opening into the cloaca; in Lamellibranchiata they are the organs of Bojanus; in Brachiopoda they are the oviducts, so-called hearts; in Gastropoda they are seen in the embryo in many cases; in tracheate Arthropoda the Malpighian filaments are possibly the nephridia; whilst the kidney and the genital ducts of the Vertebrata have been traced to a series of nephridia. The nephridia are essentially pores leading from the body-cavity to the exterior on the neural side at the base of the appendage. In some cases, as *Acanthodrilus multiporus*, an earthworm, there are more than one pair of nephridiopores in each segment of the body. The nephridia occasionally transmit sexual products.

Nephrid'ion. (Νεφρίδιος, pertaining to the kidney.) Old term applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.*, ii, 14, to the fat around the kidney.

Nephrid'iopore. (Νεφρίδιος; πόρος, a pathway.) The external opening of the nephridia.

Nephrid'ious. (Νεφρίδιος.) Same as *Nephretic*.

Nephrid'ium. (Νεφρίδιος.) A term for the suprarenal body. See *Adrenals*.

Neph'rine. (Νεφρός, the kidney.) A synonym of *Cystin*; also of *Urea*.

Neph'rism. (Νεφρός. F. *néphrisme*.) The general disturbance of health caused by serious renal disease.

Nephrit'es. (Νεφρός, the kidney.) A name for the first lumbar vertebra, from its position in reference to the kidney.

Nephrit'ic. (Νεφριτικός, affected with disease of the kidney. F. *néphritique*; I. *nefritico*; S. *nefritico*; G. *nephritisch*.) Of, or belonging to, the kidney, or to inflammation of the kidney.

NEPHRITICI—NEPHRITIS

N. col'ic. Same as *Renal colic*.

N. plant. The *Parthenium integrifolium*.

N. retin'itis. See *Retinitis, nephritic*.

N. wood. The *Moringa pterygosperma*.

Nephritici. (Νεφριτικοί, affected in the kidney.) Farre's term for diseases of the kidney.

Nephritics. (Νεφριτικοί. F. *néphritiques*.) Medicines appropriate for diseases of the kidney, especially for urinary concretions and deposits.

Nephriticus la'pis. (Νεφριτικός; L. *lapis*, stone. F. *pierrre nephritique*, *jade nephritique*, *j. oriental*.) Old term for an amulet, the virtues of which against calculus were attested by Rhodius, *Cent.*, iii, *Obs.* 30.

Nephritidocolica. (Νεφριτίτις, a disease in the kidney; *colica*. F. *néphritidocolique*.) Colic from inflammation of the kidney.

Nephritis. (Νεφριτίτις, a disease in the kidney; from νεφρός, the kidney. F. *néphrite*; L. *neprite*; G. *Nierenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the kidneys.

N., acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp. F. *néphrite aiguë*; G. *acute Nierenentzündung*.) The form which occurs suddenly, with much lumbar pain, and a good deal of fever; there is scanty high-coloured or bloody urine, containing albumen; and there may be œdema of the face. In some of its forms it constitutes *Bright's disease, acute*.

N., albu'minous. (L. *albumen*, white of egg. F. *néphrite albumineuse*.) Rayer's term for *Bright's disease*.

N., albu'minous, acute'. (L. *albumen*; *acutus*, sharp.) Same as *N., parenchymatous*, and as *Bright's disease, acute*.

N., asso'ciated. A synonym of *Bright's disease*.

N., bacte'rial, ascend'ing. Same as *N., parasitic*.

N., cachec'tic. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) A synonym of *Bright's disease*.

N., calculous. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) The form of parenchymatous inflammation of the kidney which is produced by the presence of a stone.

N., ca'seous. (L. *caseus*, cheese.) A disease characterised by comparatively slight pain in the lumbar region, gradual diminution in the quantity of urine as the disease advances, a febrile condition of the system assuming a hectic character with night sweats and impaired digestion. The diagnosis is difficult, the duration about a year, and the prognosis is bad. Yellow diffuse infiltrations of variable extent are found in the renal tissue, which assume a typical cheesy character. The infiltrations may commence in any part of the cortex, medullary substance, or papillæ, and after a time break down, the separation of the renal substance involved taking place under the form of a true putrid ulcer. The size of the kidney usually becomes increased. The urine is sometimes not materially altered, at others contains blood or pus, epithelial cells, and tube-casts.

N., catarr'h'al. (Κατάρροος, a running down.) The form of parenchymatous inflammation or active congestion of the kidney which may be produced in the course of an infectious disease, or by an irritant poison; it may be attended with some pyelitis. It is usually slight, but when death occurs the kidney is found large and congested, the capsule easily peels off and reveals distended stellate veins, the

glomeruli are congested, but the cortex may be pale and opaque, and the epithelium the subject of cloudy swelling.

N., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting. F. *néphrite chronique*; G. *chronische Nierenentzündung*.) The form which either results from an acute attack, or which begins with no very marked symptoms, and progresses slowly. In one or other of its varieties it constitutes *Bright's disease, chronic*, with the large white or fatty kidney.

N., circ'umscribed. (L. *circumscripto*, to draw a line round.) The form in which the disease is very limited in area; it is frequently produced by emboli or thrombi, or may result from violence.

N., croup'ous. (Croupous. G. *croupöse Nierenentzündung*.) Same as *N., parenchymatous*.

N., desqua'mative, acute'. (L. *desquamatus*, part. of *desquamo*, to scale off; *acutus*, sharp.) George Johnson's term for the form of kidney disease which causes *Bright's disease, acute*; the term having reference to disintegration and casting off of the epithelial lining of the uriniferous tubules. It is the same as *N., parenchymatous*.

N., diffuse, acute'. (L. *diffusus*, extended; *acutus*. F. *néphrite diffuse aiguë*.) The form which causes *Bright's disease, acute*. The same as *N., desquamative, acute*.

N., diphther'ic. (Διφθέρα, a prepared hide.) The form which not infrequently occurs during the course of diphtheria. The kidneys are usually pale in colour, occasionally they are congested; the glomeruli are infiltrated with leucocytes, and the epithelium is swollen and proliferating; the tubules are often dilated, and their epithelium is opaque and granular, and in many cases blocks the passage; hyaline tube-casts are found in the urine, and sometimes blood-discs.

N., embolic. (Εμβολος, anything put in as a wedge.) The condition which occurs sometimes in the septic form in which there is embolism produced by micrococci.

N., epithe'li'al. (Epithelium. F. *néphrite épithéliale*.) Same as *N., tubular*.

N., epithe'li'al, acute'. (Epithelium; L. *acutus*, sharp.) Same as *N., catarr'h'al*.

N., glomer'ular. Same as *Glomerulonephritis*.

N., gout'y, chron'ic. Same as *N., interstitial, chronic*.

N. gr'avidar'um. (L. *gravidus*, pregnant.) Inflammation of the kidney dependent on pregnancy. It may depend upon pressure, or it may be the accompaniment of general septic infection.

N. hæmorrhag'ica. (Αιμορραγία, violent bleeding.) Traube's term for the first stage of acute parenchymatous neuritis when there is blood in the urine.

N., idiopath'ic, acute'. (Ιδιοπαθής, affected for one's self; L. *acutus*, sharp.) The form of parenchymatous nephritis which commonly results from chill. There is considerable enlargement with congestion of the kidney, rendering the whole kidney of a deep-red colour, or the medulla red and the cortex yellowish, with red streaks and points; there is frequently hæmorrhage into the tubules and glomeruli, or into the interstitial tissue; the epithelium of the tubules is the seat of cloudy swelling.

NEPHRITIS

N., infective. (*L. inficio*, to taint.) Bouchard's term for the form of nephritis which occurs in the course of enteric and other specific fevers, and which is caused by the presence of the bacteria of the disease in the renal tissues.

N., interstitial. (*L. interstitium*, a space between. *F. néphrite interstitielle*; *G. interstitielle Nierenentzündung*.) Virchow's term for the form of inflammation of the kidney which mainly affects the stroma or interstitial connective tissue, producing in its chronic form the small red or contracted granular kidney.

N., interstitial, acute. (*L. interstitium*; *acutus*, sharp. *F. néphrite interstitielle aiguë*.) A condition which not infrequently results from some obstructive and inflammatory disease of the urinary passages. The capsule is opaque, and tears the kidneys while separating easily; the surface and the cortex are soft and mottled, and the pyramids deep red; the interstitial substance contains large numbers of small round cells, chiefly about the glomeruli; the epithelium of the tubes is swollen and granular, and is easily removed. This form may end in *N., suppurative*.

N., interstitial, chronic. (*L. interstitium*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) The condition which causes the small red kidney of Bright, or the contracted granular kidney, otherwise called cirrhosis of the kidney. It is a disease chiefly of middle or old age, and of males more than of females; it is very frequently of gouty origin, and it is one of the common degenerations caused by chronic lead poisoning; whether excessive drinking of spirits is a cause of the disease, in the absence of gout, has been debated; it may also be consecutive with affections of the ureters, bladder, or urethra. In the early stage the kidney does not present much change which can be detected by the naked eye, save that the capsule is thickened and somewhat adherent; later the kidney is small and granular on the surface, with a thickened capsule so adherent that it brings away with it, on removal, portions of the gland; on section the cortex is seen to be much thinned and the pyramids distinct. The essential structural change is connected with the connective tissue of the organ; in the early stage there is infiltration of small leucocytes, especially around the capsules of the glomeruli, which compresses the tubules irregularly, so that they lose their epithelium and become cystic; by degrees the development of new connective tissue is excessive, and the secreting structure of the kidney is gradually destroyed and replaced by the new formation; from portions of the tubes cysts may form, and from the thickened glomeruli translucent globes; uric acid and its salts may be deposited in the gland in crystalline form, or in an amorphous condition. The real nature of the change is still debated; it is probably a connective-tissue inflammation, but the primary change has been attributed by George Johnson to the convoluted tubules, and by others to the glomerulus, while Gull's arterio-capillary fibrosis was by him held to be the essential morbid condition. See also *Bright's disease*.

A similar pathological change characterises the *Kidney, gouty*.

N., intertubular. (*L. inter*, between; *tubulus*, a small pipe.) Same as *N., interstitial*.

N., lardaceous. (*L. lardum*, bacon.)

The parenchymatous nephritis which is not infrequently found associated with lardaceous degeneration in the large white kidney.

N., metastatic. (*Μετάστασις*, a removing.) The form which is dependent on disease of some other organ.

N., mycotic. (*Μύκης*, a fungus.) Inflammation of the kidney accompanying the development of some endophyte.

N., non-desquamative. (*L. non*, not; *desquamo*, to scale off.) George Johnson's term for *N., interstitial*.

N., parasitic. (*Παράσιτος*, one who lives at another's expense.) Kleb's term for the form of suppurative nephritis which results from the presence of septic organisms which travel up from the bladder.

N., parenchymatous. (*Παρέγχυμα*, the peculiar substance of the viscera. *F. néphrite parenchymateuse*; *G. parenchymatöse Nierenentzündung*.) Virchow's term for an inflammation of the kidney which mainly affects its secreting structure, the tubules and glomeruli, producing the large white kidney, and being, in its acute form, the morbid condition known as *Bright's disease, acute*, and as a chronic disease constituting *Bright's disease, chronic*. It may occur at all ages, and is often caused by chill; it is a not infrequent sequel of scarlet fever; it may be developed by malarial infection, by excess of alcoholic stimulants, and by sewer gas; and it may be a result of pregnancy. In the early stages it produces the large red or mottled kidney, which is swollen and dark red, especially in the medullary substance, with minute hemorrhages or red points indicating congested glomeruli; the capsule is non-adherent; the convoluted tubules are choked with epithelium in a state of cloudy swelling, and entangling blood-corpuscles and leucocytes; afterwards the epithelium undergoes fatty degeneration. At a more advanced stage the large white kidney is produced; the cortex has a whitish-grey appearance and is increased in size, while the medullary substance is of a dull red; the tubules are distended with fatty epithelium, and the stroma presents oil-globules; there is almost always at this stage an interstitial nephritis also, evidenced by increase of connective tissue in the organ and thickening of the glomerular capsules. In the longest lasting cases the small white kidney is found, with a granular surface, a thickened capsule, and a dull whitish-yellow colour.

N., parenchymatous, superficial. (*Παρέγχυμα*; *L. superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) Same as *N., catarrhal*.

N., puerperal. (*L. puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) A congested condition of kidney with albuminuria, occurring soon after delivery. It may be caused by the great amount of work thrown upon the kidney at that time by the katabolism of the uterine tissues.

N., saturnine. (*Saturnus*, lead.) The degeneration of kidney caused by chronic lead-poisoning; it is of the interstitial form with atrophy of the tubules.

N., scarlatinal. (*Scarlatina*.) The inflammation of the kidney which occurs in scarlet fever. It is most commonly a *Glomerulonephritis*, but may sometimes be a parenchymatous nephritis; occasionally it is of septic origin.

N., septic. (*Σηπτικός*, putrefactive.)

NEPHROARCTIA—NEPHROLITHIASIS

Suppurative nephritis caused by the presence of pyogenic micrococci.

N. socia'ta. (L. *sociatus*, joined together.) A synonym of *Bright's disease*.

N., suppurative. (L. *suppuro*, to gather matter. F. *néphrite suppurative*; G. *eiterige Nierenentzündung*.) The form in which small abscesses are found in both the cortex and medulla, accompanied by general congestion of the kidney; it is frequently an extension of a pyelitis. It may be induced by the presence of renal concretions, by injury, by chronic retention and decomposition of the urine, by pyæmia, by metastasis owing to embolism of the smaller renal vessels with infecting substances, by extension of inflammatory processes from contiguous parts and from the misuse of active diuretics. The abscesses may discharge into the infundibula, or they may extend into the surrounding tissues, or they may remain with thickened contents, consisting of disintegrated and degenerated pus cells, fatty granules, cholesterolin, and mineral particles.

N., suppurative, acute. (L. *suppuro*; *acutus*, sharp.) See *Kidney, abscess of, phlegmonoid*.

N., surgical. See *Kidney, surgical*, and *N., traumatic*.

N., toxic. (Τοξικόν, arrow-poison.) The form which occurs in irritant poisoning, as from sulphuric acid.

N., traumatic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Inflammation of the kidneys resulting from contusions, and from punctured, incised, and gunshot wounds. The escape of the urine into the peritoneal cavity, if the peritoneum is also ruptured, proves rapidly fatal, but if the peritoneum be uninjured the urine and blood are extravasated into the retroperitoneal tissues, and inflammation and suppuration with consecutive urinary fistulæ occur, from which recovery, though possible, is rare. The appearances presented depend on the length of time that has elapsed since the injury occurred. Where recent, extravasation of blood and urine and some inflammation are seen; where some days have passed, the kidney is found to be enlarged, spongy, and vascular, the normal markings on section have disappeared or are indistinct, and collections of pus may be seen in the tissue; occasionally the whole organ is saturated with a greyish white, purulent, turbid fluid. Clinically, the opening of the abscess into the pelvis of the kidney is revealed by the passage of pus through the urethra. The most prominent symptom is the deep-seated pain, which is often very severe; retraction of the testicle in the male is generally observed on the same side. The urine is scanty or suppressed, and contains blood at first and pus subsequently; it is feebly acid. Adynamic fever, ending in coma and death, occurs in the acute cases; and slow decay and wasting, caused by the persistent suppuration and discharge, occurs in the more chronic cases.

N., tu'bal. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet.) Same as *N., parenchymatous*, in reference to the implication of the uriniferous tubules.

N., tu'bal, acute. (L. *tuba*; *acutus*, sharp.) Dickinson's term for the kidney disease which causes *Bright's disease, acute*.

N., tubercular. See *Kidney, tubercular disease of*.

N., tu'bular. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.) Same as *N., tubal*.

N., urat'ic. (Uric acid.) Same as *Kidney, gouty*.

Nephroarct'ia. See *Nephrractia*.

Neph'roblast. (Νεφρός, the kidney; βλαστός, a sprout.) The polar cells in *Vermes* from which the nephridia are developed.

Nephrocele. (Νεφρός, the kidney; κύλη, a tumour. F. *néphrocèle*; I. *nefrocele*; G. *Nierenbruch*.) Hernia of the kidney.

Nephrocé'lic. (F. *néphrocélique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nephrocele*.

Nephrochala'zosis. (Νεφρός, the kidney; χάλαζα, hail. F. *néphrochalaïose*.) A synonym of *Bright's disease*, or granular disease of the kidney.

Nephrococco'sis. (Νεφρός; κόκκος, a berry. F. *néphrococcose*.) A synonym of *Bright's disease*.

Nephrocol'ica. (Νεφρός; L. *colica*, the colic. F. *néphrocolique*; G. *Nierenkolik*.) Renal colic, or colic from inflammation of the kidneys.

Nephrocyst'itis. (Νεφρός; κύστις, the bladder.) Inflammation of the kidneys and the bladder.

Nephrocysto'sis. (Νεφρός; κύστις.) The formation of cysts in the kidney.

Nephrodes. (Νεφράδες.) Same as *Nephroid*.

Nephro'dium. (Νεφρός.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*.

N. athaman'ticum. Hook. (Ἀθάμας, a mountain of Thessaly.) Used as a tannicide.

N. crena'tum. (L. *crena*, a notch.) The *Aspidium filix-mas*.

N. esculen'tum. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) Hab. Nepal. Rhizomes furnish food.

N. fi'lix-mas. Rich. (L. *filix*, a fern; *mas*, a male. F. *fougère mâle*; G. *Wurmfarn, Wald-farn*.) Male fern. Now again described as *Aspidium filix-mas*. It supplies *Filix-mas*, B. Ph.

N. margina'lē. Michaux. The *Aspidium marginale*.

Nephrodysneu'ria. (Νεφρός; ὄνς, with difficulty; νῆρον, a nerve.) Same as *Nephralgia*.

Nephrogas'tric. (Νεφρός; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *néphrogastrique*.) Relating to the kidney and the stomach.

N. fistula. See *Fistula, nephrogastric*.

Nephrogen'ic. (Νεφρός; γεννώω, to produce.) Taking origin in the kidney.

N. albuminu'ria. (L. *albumen*, white of egg; *urina*, urine.) Albuminuria caused by disease of the kidney.

Nephrog'raphy. (Νεφρός; γράφω, to write. F. *néphrographie*; I. *nefrografia*; S. *nefrografia*; G. *Nierenbeschreibung*.) A written discourse or treatise on the kidney.

Nephrohæ'mia. (Νεφρός; αἷμα, blood.) Congestion of the kidney.

Neph'roid. (Νεφρός; εἶδος, form.) Resembling a kidney in form or structure; reniform; kidney-shaped.

Neph'ro-intestinal. (Νεφρός; L. *intestinum*, a bowel.) Relating to the kidney and to the intestines.

N. fi'stula. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) A communication between the kidney and some part of the intestine; an occasional result of the bursting of a renal abscess into the intestine.

Neph'rolith. (Νεφρός; λίθος, a stone. F. *néphrolithe*; I. *nefrolito*; G. *Nierenstein*.) A renal calculus or stone in the kidney.

Nephrolith'iasis. (Νεφρός; λιθιασις,

from λίθος, a stone. F. *néphrolithiase*; I. *nefrolitiasi*; S. *nefrolitiasis*; G. *Nierensteinkrankheit*, *Nierensteinbildung*.) The formation and presence of urinary concretions in the kidney. See *Renal calculus*.

Nephrolithic. (Νεφρός; λίθος, a stone. F. *néphrolithique*; I. *nefrolítico*; G. *nephrolithisch*.) Having, or belonging to, stones or calculi in the kidney.

Nephrolithotomy. (Νεφρός; λιθός; τέμνω, to cut. F. *néphrolithotomie*; G. *Nierensteinschnitt*.) The removal of a calculus by operation from the pelvis of a kidney. An incision is made in the loin, either a vertical incision at the edge of the quadratus lumborum, or a long oblique incision, or, as is generally done, a somewhat transverse incision extending from the end of the last rib to the margin of the erector spinae about an inch below the rib; the fat is torn through and the kidney reached outside the peritonæum; a needle is passed into its substance for the purpose of finding the stone; an incision is then made into the cortex of the kidney, by the side of the needle, and the stone removed by the fingers or the forceps.

Knowsley Thornton recommends in many cases an abdominal section first for examination, and then the usual operation for removal of the calculus.

Nephrology. (Νεφρός; λόγος, a discourse. F. *néphrologie*; I. *nefrologia*; S. *nefrologia*; G. *Nierenlehre*.) A treatise on the kidneys.

Nephromalacia. (Νεφρός; μαλακία, softness. F. *néphromalacie*.) Softening of the kidney.

Nephromegaly. (Νεφρός; μέγας, great. F. *néphromegalie*.) Enlargement of the kidney.

Nephromere. (Νεφρός; μέρος, a part.) That part of a metamere of the embryo which has relationship to the Wolfian body.

Nephromiosis. (Νεφρός; μείωσις, diminution.) Atrophy or decrease in size of the kidney.

Nephroncus. (Νεφρός; ὄγκος, size.) Swelling of the kidneys.

Nephroparalysis. (Νεφρός; παράλυσις, palsy.) Paralysis of the kidneys.

Nephroparesis. (Νεφρός; πάρεσις, a slackening.) The same as *Nephroparalysis*.

Nephropathy. (Νεφρός; πάθος, disease.) Kidney disease.

Nephrophlegmasia. (Νεφρός; φλεγμασία, inflammation. F. *néphrophlegmasie*.) Same as *Nephritis*.

Nephrophlegmatic. (Νεφρός; φλεγματικός, like phlegm. F. *néphrophlegmatique*; I. *nefrofleumatico*; S. *nefrofleumatico*; G. *nephrophlegmatisch*.) Applied to ischuria caused by mucus in the urine.

Also, relating to *Nephrophlegmasia*.

Nephrophlegmoné. (Νεφρός; φλεγμονή, fiery heat.) Inflammation of the kidney.

Nephrophthisis. (Νεφρός; φθίσις, a wasting away.) Phthisis resulting from suppuration of the kidney.

Also, the same as *Nephritis*, *caseous*, and as *Kidney, tubercular disease of*.

Nephroplegia. (Νεφρός; πληγή, a stroke. F. *néphroplegie*; I. *nefroplegia*.) Old term for a supposed paralysis of the kidney which causes ischuria.

Nephropleg'ic. Relating to *Nephroplegia*.

Nephroplethoric. (Νεφρός; πληθώρα, fullness. F. *néphropléthorique*; I. *nefropletorico*; S. *nefropletorico*; G. *nephroplethorisch*.) Belonging to plethora or over-fullness of the blood-vessels of the kidneys.

Nephropneusta. (Νεφρός; πνέω, to breathe.) Ihering's term for the terrestrial molluscs which have no shell.

Nephroptosis. (Νεφρός; πτώσις, a falling. F. *néphroptose*.) Displacement of the kidney downwards.

Nephropyelitis. (Νεφρός; pyelitis.) Inflammation of the parenchyma of the kidney conjoined with inflammation of the lining membrane of the pelvis of the kidney.

Nephropyic. (Νεφρός; πύον, matter from a sore. F. *néphropyique*; I. *nefropiico*; S. *nefropiico*.) Belonging to suppuration of the kidney.

Nephropyosis. (Νεφρός; πύωσις, suppuration. F. *néphropyose*; I. *nefropiiosi*; S. *nefropiosis*; G. *Niereneiterung*, *Nierenabscess*.) Term for suppuration of the kidney.

Nephrorrhagia. (Νεφρός; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *néphrorrhagie*; I. *nefrorragia*; S. *nefrorragia*; G. *Nierenblutfluss*.) Hæmorrhage from the kidney.

Nephrorrhaphy. (Νεφρός; ραφή, a stitching. F. *néphrorrhaphie*; I. *nefrorafia*.) An operation devised by Hahn for the purpose of fixing a movable kidney. The patient lies on his side, and a cut is made at the margin of the sacro-lumbalis muscle from the twelfth rib to the crista ilii. The quadratus lumborum is then divided with the external fibrous layer of the peritonæum, and the kidney with its fat capsule is fixed in the wound by catgut sutures.

Nephros. (Νεφρός.) The kidney.

Nephroscleria. (Νεφρός; σκληρία, hardness.) Induration of the kidneys.

Nephrosclerosis. (Νεφρός; σκληρώσις, hardening. F. *néphrosclerose*.) Induration of the kidney.

Nephrospastic. (Νεφρός; σπάω, to wrench. F. *néphrospastique*.) That which is connected with spasm of the kidney.

Nephrostegnosis. (Νεφρός; στέγνωσις, a making close.) Induration and contraction of the kidney.

Nephrostome. (Νεφρός; στόμα, the mouth.) The funnel-shaped ciliated aperture by means of which each of the pronephric and mesonephric tubules communicates with the body-cavity in the Anamniota. These openings are not developed in Amniota.

Nephrothromboid. (Νεφρός; θρόμβος, a curd. F. *nephrothromboïde*.) That which is dependent upon a clot in the vessels or ducts of the kidney.

Nephrotomy. (Νεφρός; τέμνω, to cut. F. *néphrotomie*; I. *nefrotomia*; S. *nefrotomia*; G. *Nierenschnitt*.) The operation of cutting into the kidney for the purpose of exploration, or of draining an abscess of that organ. The term has also been used in the same sense as *Nephrolithotomy*.

Nephrotypus. (Νεφρός; τυφhus.) Typhus fever with hæmorrhage from the kidney.

Nephrozymase. (Νεφρός; ζύμη, leaven. F. *néphrozymase*; I. *nefrozimasi*.) A compound ferment isolated by Béchamp from human urine, for the most part consisting of

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gum. It is capable of converting starch into sugar.

Neph'rus. (Νεφρός. *F. rein*; *G. Niere*.) Ancient name for the kidney.

Nephry'drops. (Νεφρός; ὑδρῶψ, dropsy.) Same as *Hydronephrosis*.

Nephrydrosis. (Νεφρός; ὑδῶρ, water.) Same as *Hydronephrosis*.

Nepios. (Νήπιος, an infant.) An infant.

Nepiotes. (Νηπιότης, infancy.) Infancy; childhood.

Nepotes. See *Barones*.

Nep'ta. Same as *Asphaltum*.

Neptune. (*L. Neptunus*.) The god of the sea and waters; brother of Jupiter.

N's girdle. A term applied to the abdominal bandage used in the wet pack.

Neptunia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, Tribe *Mimosæ*.

N. olera'cea. Lour. (*L. oleraceus*, herb-like.) Hab. Cochín China. Plant esculent; used externally as a soothing poultice.

Nérac, pi'an of. An herpetic affection supposed to be a form of syphilis.

Nerian'tin. A glucoside discovered by Schmiedeberg in the leaves of *Nerium oleander*, and believed by him to have few active properties.

Neriin. A narcotic alkaloid obtained from the *Nerium antidysentericum*.

Neri'ja. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Celastraceæ*.

N. dichot'oma. Roxb. (Δίχα, in two; τέμνω, to cut.) The *Eleodendron Roxburghii*.

Neriodorein. Greenish's term for a bitter, poisonous glucoside contained in the bark of *Nerium odorum*, and having an action similar to digitalis; it is a lemon-yellow powder, insoluble in chloroform.

Neriodorin. Greenish's term for a bitter, poisonous glucoside contained in the bark of *Nerium odorum*, and having an action similar to digitalis; it is a transparent, yellow, tenacious substance, soluble in chloroform.

Nerion. Same as *Nerium*.

Néris. France, département de l'Allier, near Montluçon; 260 metres above the level of the sea. Hyperthermal mineral waters, known to the Romans, issuing from a granitic rock. The *Puits de la Croix*, used for drinking, has a temperature of 52° C. to 58° C. (125-6° F. to 136-4° F.), and contains sodium bicarbonate .4167 gramme, calcium bicarbonate .1463, potassium bicarbonate .0125, iron bicarbonate .0033, sodium sulphate .3848, sodium chloride .1782 gramme in 1000, with oxygen 1.1 c.c., and nitrogen 10.2 c.c.; the *Puits de César*, used for bathing, has a temperature of about 53° C. (127-4° F.), and is of much the same constitution as the *Puits de la Croix*, except that it contains more than four times the amount of nitrogen. Confervæ grow abundantly in the water. Used in rheumatic, hysterical, and nervous disorders, especially in neuralgias, including angina pectoris, and in locomotor ataxy; they are also used in skin affections, in chronic metritis, and in chronic traumatism.

Nérisine. The confervoid growth of the waters of *Néris*. Same as *Baregine*.

Nerium. (Νήριον, the oleander. *F. épilobe*; *G. Lorbeerrose*, *Oleander*, *Rosentorbeer*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

N. antidysentericum. Linn. (Ἀντί, against; δυσεντερία, dysentery. *F. épilobe à*

feuilles étroites; *G. ruhrrstillender Oleander*.) Systematic name of the tree which yields the *Codaga palu* bark; it grows on the coast of Malabar, and is recommended as astringent in dysentery; the bark is also called *Conessi cortex*, *Cortex bela-aye*, and *C. profluvii*. See *Coru*. Also called *Wrightia antidysenterica*.

N. grandiflorum. Desf. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *N. odorum*.

N. lauriforme. Lamb. (*L. laurus*, a bay tree.) The *N. oleander*.

N. odora'tum. Lamarek. (*L. odoratus*, sweet-smelling.) The *N. odorum*.

N. odorum. Ait. (*L. odorus*, sweet-scented.) Hab. India, China. Root poisonous.

N. of the Alps. The *Rhododendron hirsutum*.

N. olean'der. Lour. The *N. odorum*.

N. olean'der. Linn. (*L. olea*, an olive tree. *F. laurier-rose*; *I. oleandro*, *lauro-rosa*; *G. Lorbeerrose*.) The rose laurel, rose bay, or South Sea rose, common in the South of Europe; its leaves, flowers, bark, and wood are poisonous; its leaves in decoction are used as an acrid stimulating wash by the peasantry in the South of France to cure itch and destroy vermin, and its bark as a rat poison; the flowers are said to render the honey got from them poisonous. It is essentially a heart poison; it has been employed in epilepsy.

N. tinctorium. Roxb. (*L. tinctorius*, serviceable for dyeing. *G. Indigo-Oleander*, *Färber-Oleander*.) A plant cultivated in Bengal. It yields indigo.

Nérolí. (The name, it is said, of an Italian princess who discovered the perfume. *F. néroli*.) An essential oil obtained from the flowers of the *Citrus aurantium*; an inferior quality is obtained from *C. bigaradia*, or bitter orange-tree. See *Oleum florum aurantii*.

N. cam'phor. A crystalline floeculent deposit from oil of neroli; it is tasteless, inodorous, and fuses at 55° C. (131° F.)

N. stearopten. (Στεῖρα, suet.) Same as *N. camphor*.

Nérolý. See *Neroli*.

Neronian. (*Nero*, the Roman emperor. *F. néroniane*; *G. Neronisch*.) Of, or belonging to, Nero.

N. phlebot'omy. (Φλέψ, vein; τομή, a cutting.) Venesection when more than one vein is opened in the same day; so-called because the philosopher Seneca was thus bled to death under Nero.

Neron'ica phlebotom'ia. See *Neronian phlebotomy*.

Ner'uah. The *Dracunculus*.

Nervalia ossa. (*L. nervalis*, belonging to the nerves; *os*, a bone.) Old term for the parietal bones, probably because they enclose the nervous mass of the brain.

Nervate. (*L. nervus*, a nerve.) Having nerves, as the leaf of a tree.

Nervat'ion. (*L. nervus*, a nerve. *F. nervation*; *I. nervazione*; *S. nervacion*; *G. Blatttrippen*.) The distribution of the nerves or nervures of a leaf; the same as *Venation*, especially when it is unbranched.

N. fig-leaf. (*I. nervatura della foglia di fico*.) The appearance made by the grooves on the inner table of the skull for the middle meningeal artery.

N., pen' nate. (*L. penna*, a feather. *F.*

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nervation pennée.) The form in which the secondary nervures run in parallel course to the margin of the blade of the leaf, as in that of the linden-tree.

Nerve. (Mid. E. *nerfe*; F. *nerf*; L. *nervus*; from Gr. *νῆρον*, a sinew or tendon. I. *nervio*; S. *nervio*; G. *Nerv*.) A white cylindrical cord, running between a nerve centre and an organ or structure, composed of one or more nerve fibres, and surrounded by a connective-tissue sheath, termed the epineurium; processes of the epineurium dip into the larger nerves, dividing them into fasciculi of nerve fibres, and forming the perineurium around the fasciculi; and the nerve fibres are again subdivided by still more delicate processes of the connective tissue of the perineurium, named the endoneurium. Blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves are distributed in the epineurium, and dip into the substance of the larger nerves accompanying the several connective-tissue sheaths. See *N. fibre*.

For individual nerves see under their special names, under this heading, under *Nervi*, and under *Nervus*.

Also, in Botany, the same as *Nervure* or *Vein*.
N., abdu'cent. (L. *abduco*, to lead away. S. *sexta par*, *nervio oculo-motor externo*.) Same as *Abducens oculi nervus*.

See also *Nervus abducens*.

N.s., accel'rating. See *Accelerating nerves*.

N., acces'sory. (L. *accedo*, to be added.) See *Spinal accessory nerve*.

N.s., æsthesod'ic. (Ἀἰσθησις, sensation; ὁδός, a way. F. *nerfs æsthésodiques*.) Schiff's term for sensory nerves.

N., afferent. (L. *adfero*, to bear towards.) A nerve which conducts impulses from the periphery towards a nerve centre. Same as *N.s., centripetal*.

N., ampullary, external. (L. *ampulla*, a flask; *externus*, outward. F. *nerf ampullaire externe*.) One of the three terminal branches of the superior division of the vestibular nerve which supplies the ampulla of the external semicircular canal.

N., ampullary, poste'rior. (L. *ampulla*; *posterior*, hinder. F. *nerf ampullaire postérieure*.) The posterior division of the vestibular nerve; it is distributed to the ampulla of the posterior semicircular canal.

N., ampullary, super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *nerf ampullaire supérieure*.) One of the three terminal branches of the upper division of the vestibular nerve which supplies the ampulla of the superior semicircular canal.

N.s., anabol'ic. (Ἀναβολή, a going up.) Nerves that serve to build up or regenerate the tissues to which they are distributed; inhibitory nerves; nerves which induce constructive metabolism of the tissue, resembling the action of vagus on the heart.

N. anæsthe'sia. (Ἀναῖσθησία, want of feeling.) Anæsthesia caused by disease of, or injury to, a nerve or its nucleus.

N., An'dersch's. (*Andersch*.) The *Tympanic nerve*.

N., antagonis'tic. (Ἀνταγωνιστής, an opponent. F. *nerf antagoniste*.) Same as *N., inhibitory*.

N., Ar'nold's. (*Arnold*, Freidrich, a German anatomist, born in 1803.) Same as *Vagus, auricular branch of*.

N., arrest'ing. (F. *nerf d'arrêt*.) Same as *N., inhibitory*.

N.s., articu'lar. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) The nerves which are supplied to the several joints.

N.s., atrophy of. (Ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) Diminution in size and defect in quality of a nerve, the result of neuritis, or of destruction of function, or of senile decay; the nerve-fibres become grey and semitransparent, with increase of the connective-tissue element; the function of the nerve is more or less abolished.

N., au'ditive. (F. *nerf auditif*; S. *nervio auditivo*.) The *Auditory nerve*.

N., augmen'tor. (L. *augmen*, an increase.) Gaskell's term for the *Nervus accelerans cordis*.

N.s., avul'sion of. (L. *avello*, to tear out.) The tearing out of nerves. It may result from ill-advised or ill-applied efforts to reduce dislocations and to effect elongation of nerves. It has been done on physiological grounds to determine the function of a nerve before it communicates with other nerves.

As an operative means of treatment of severe neuralgia, avulsion of a nerve consists in the tearing out the nerve-trunk from the bony canal through which it passes.

N., Bell's. (*Bell*, Sir Charles.) The *Thoracic nerve, posterior*.

N.s., blood-ves'sels of. The nerves are supplied from neighbouring arteries, which divide in the epineurium, perforate the perineurium obliquely, and gain the interior of the funiculi, where they form capillaries running parallel with the nerve-fibres, and joining each other at intervals by short branches.

N., Bock's. (*Bock*, August Carl, a German anatomist, born in 1782 at Magdeburg, died in 1833 at Leipzig. F. *nerf de Bock*.) The pharyngeal nerve of the pheno-palatine ganglion.

N.s., bran'chial. (Βράγχια, the gills.) The nerves which supply the gills of fishes; they arise from the vagus nerve.

N.-buds, termi'nal. (L. *terminus*, a limit. G. *Nervenendknospen*.) Bud-like terminations of sensory nerves; as *Taste buds*.

N. bundles. (G. *Nervenbündels*, *Nervenbüschel*.) Same as *N. funiculi*.

N.s., calorif'ic. (L. *calor*, heat; *facio*, to make.) Claude Bernard's term for *N.s., thermic*.

N. canal. The pulp cavity of a tooth.

N.s., cauterisa'tion of. (Καυτηρίζω, to brand.) The application of a hot iron or of a chemical agent, like caustic potash, to the nerves. A proceeding formerly employed for painful affections, but not now practised. It has been followed by tetanus.

N. cells. (F. *cellules nerveuses*; I. *cellule nervose*; G. *Nervenzellen*, *Nervenzkörper*.) The cellular elements of nervous tissue; they present great variety in form and size; they may be spheroidal, angular, pyramidal, inflated or globose, fusiform and stellate; they may be extremely small, as in granular cells of the cortex cerebri, or of large size, as in the motor cells of the anterior cornu of the cord. They consist of a mass of indistinctly striated or reticular protoplasm containing a spherical nucleus with a highly-refracting nucleolus, and give off one or more cylinder-axis processes, as well as others with fine radiating branches; some of the cells in the peripheral ganglia possess a connective-tissue capsule, and others in the frog have spiral fibres curving round a straight process. One, or more, of the un-

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branched processes becomes the cylinder-axis of a nerve-fibre. Also called *Ganglion cells*, which see.

N. cells, an'gular. (L. *angulus*, a corner.) Nerve-cells having a very irregular outline and a large nucleus; they occur specially in the second layer of the cortex cerebri, and are from 18μ to 10μ in diameter.

N. cells, bipo'lar. See *Ganglion-cells, bipolar.*

N. cells, gran'ule. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) Nerve-cells of smallish size, 10μ to 8μ in diameter, slightly conical in shape, and having fine processes; they occur in the sensory regions of the cortex cerebri.

N. cells, inflat'ed. Nerve-cells of a globose or flask-shaped outline, averaging 37μ by 32μ in size, and occurring in the lower limbic lobe of *Rodentia*.

N. cells, irreg'ularly glo'bose. Same as *N. cells, inflated.*

N. cells, mo'tor. (L. *motor*, a mover.) Large, more or less pyriform, masses of protoplasm without a cell-wall, containing an oval nucleus, and having an average long diameter of 30μ to 96μ , and a short diameter of 12μ to 45μ . They give off an apical process, and a basal process, which become the cylinder-axis of a nerve, as well as many fine branching lateral processes.

N. cells, multipo'lar. See *Ganglion-cells, multipolar.*

N. cells, Purkin'je's. See *Purkinje's cells.*

N. cells, pyram'idal. (*Pyramidal.*)

Nerve-cells of a more or less pyramidal or pyriform shape, with a stout apical process a slighter basal process, and many fine basal and lateral processes; they form a large part of the cortex cerebri, and vary in size from 12μ to 8μ in the superficial layers, to 41μ to 23μ in the deeper strata.

N. cells, spin'dle. Narrow fusiform nerve-cells, averaging 25μ by 9μ in size, and possessing an oval or fusiform nucleus; they have an apical and a basal process, with many lateral projections; they occur specially in the claustrum, but form part of the whole cortex cerebri.

N. cells, unipo'lar. See *Ganglion cells, unipolar.*

N. cement'. Same as *Neuroglia.*

N. cen'tres. See *Nervous centres.*

N., centrif'ugal. (L. *centrum*, a centre; *fugo*, to fly.) Nerves which convey impulses from a centre towards the periphery; motor, secreto-motor, and inhibitory nerves, are examples of centrifugal nerves. Same as *N.s, efferent.*

Also, Ross's term for those intercentral nerve-fibres which serve to convey impulses from a higher to a lower centre.

N.s, centrip'etal. (L. *centrum*; *peto*, to seek.) Nerves which conduct impressions or impulses from the periphery towards a centre, such as the brain or spinal cord. Sensory nerves are centripetal nerves. Same as *N.s, afferent.*

Also, Herbert Spencer's term for those intercentral nerve-fibres which serve to convey impulses from a lower to a higher centre.

N.s, cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Same as *Cranial nerves.*

N.s, cer'ebro-rhachid'ian. (L. *cerebrum*; Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine. F. *nerfs cérébro-rhachiens*.) The cerebro-spinal nerves.

N.s, cer'ebro-sp'inal. See *Nervi cerebro-spinales.*

N.s, cervi'cal. See *Cervical nerves* and *Nervi cervicales.*

N.s, cirrho'sis of. (Κίρρῶς, tawny.) Same as *Neuritis, interstitial*, and as *Sclerosis of nerves.*

N.s, commissu'ral. (L. *commissura*, a joining together.) Nerve-fibres which unite ganglionic centres.

Also, those intercentral nerve-fibres which serve to unite ganglionic centres of the same order.

N.s, com'pound. (L. *compono*, to put together.) Those which contain both motor and sensory fibres.

N.s, constrict'or. (L. *constringo*, to bind together, to restrain. F. *nerf contracteur*.) Same as *N.s, vaso-constrictor.*

N.s, contus'ion of. (L. *contusus*, part. of *contundo*, to bruise.) Bruise of a nerve from external violence. It may produce a temporary tingling and local pain, or a longer-lasting, and more or less complete, anæsthesia, with sometimes muscular paralysis; or chronic neuritis or perineuritis may follow.

N. cord. The cord of nervous tissue which connects the ganglia in the lower animals.

N. cor'puscles. (L. *corpusculum*, a small body. G. *Nervenkörperchen*.) Same as *N. cells.* Also, the same as *N. fibre, corpuscles of.*

N.s, cost'al. (L. *costa*, rib.) See *Nervi intercostales.*

N., Cotun'nus's. (*Cotunnus*, Latinised form of Domenico Cotugno, born at Ruvo, in 1736, died in 1822.) Same as *Nasopalatine nerve.*

N.s, cra'nial. (S. *nervios craneales*.) See *Cranial nerves.*

N.s, cra'nial, eighth pair. The auditory nerves.

In Willis's classification this pair consists of two parts: the nervus vagus, consisting of the glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric nerves; and the nervus accessorius, or spinal accessory nerve.

N.s, cra'nial, elev'enth pair. The spinal accessory nerves.

N.s, cra'nial, fifth pair. The trifacial nerves.

N.s, cra'nial, first pair. The olfactory nerves.

N.s, cra'nial, fourth pair. The trochlear nerves.

N.s, cra'nial, ninth pair. The glossopharyngeal nerves.

N.s, cra'nial, sec'ond pair. The optic nerves.

N.s, cra'nial, sev'enth pair. The facial nerves.

In Willis's classification this pair consists of two parts: the portio dura, or facial nerve; and the portio mollis, or auditory nerve.

N.s, cra'nial, sixth pair. The abducent nerves.

N.s, cra'nial, tenth pair. The pneumogastric nerves.

N.s, cra'nial, third pair. The oculomotor nerves.

N.s, cra'nial, thirteenth pair. Saporini's term for the conjoined portio intermedia of Wrisberg and the chorda tympani.

N.s, cra'nial, twelfth pair. The hypoglossal nerves.

N. cur'rent. (L. *curro*, to run.) The propagation of an impulse, produced by a stimulus, along a nerve.

N. cur'rent, elect'rical. (L. *curro*, to run. G. *electrischer Nervenstrom*.) The electrical current of a resting nerve.

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N.s., cycloganglion'ic. (Κύκλος, a circle; γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot.) Marshall Hall's term for *N.s., ganglionic*.

N., Cyon's. (*Cyon*, a Russian physiologist naturalised in France.) The *Depressor nerve*.

N.s., degenera'tion of. (L. *degenero*, to become unlike one's race.) See *N.s., degenera'tion of, Wallerian*.

N.s., degenera'tion of, fatty. The later degenerative stage of *N.s., degenera'tion of, Wallerian*.

N.s., degenera'tion of, traumatic. (L. *degenero*; Gr. τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) The early stage of *N.s., degenera'tion of, Wallerian*.

N.s., degenera'tion of, Wallerian. (L. *degenero*; *Waller*, an English physiologist.) The degeneration which takes place in that part of a divided nerve which is cut off from its trophic centre by the section; this centre being the nerve-cell from which it has originally proceeded. The appearances presented when a nerve, such as the median or sciatic, is divided are, that in the course of twenty-four hours the nuclei of the nerve segments of the peripheral portion enlarge, the myelin separates into irregular rounded masses, the axis cylinders divide at the seat of the nucleus, and at the end of a week have disappeared. At this time the myelin is reduced to a mass of fat granules which are beginning to diffuse into adjoining tissues, and the nuclei have undergone proliferation. At the end of a month the empty and collapsed sheaths of Schwann are alone to be found with some flattened nuclei. These changes are to be observed also for a short distance up the proximal extremity of the divided nerve; the axis cylinders preserving their integrity up to the level of the section. After such section reparation may occur, and this consists in the formation of a central and of a peripheral bud, the two swellings being united by a cicatricial segment composed of granulation tissue. Newly formed fibres, proceeding from the centric extremity, now begin to push their way into the cicatricial segment and, traversing it, enter the peripheral segment, where they are developed either within the old sheaths of Schwann, or in the interstices between them where they assume medullary sheaths of their own. The process of repair requires many months before it is completed.

N., depres'sor. See *Depressor nerve*.

N., depres'sor, of Cyon. See *Nerve, Cyon's*.

N.s., devel'opment of. (F. *développer*, to unfold.) The fibrils which form the cylinder-axis are first formed, and subsequently the medullary sheath; in the spinal cord, at least, they proceed from *Neuroblasts*. The medullated nerve-fibres are derived from the epiblast.

N.s., dila'tor. See *N.s., vaso-dilator*.

N.s., dor'sal. See *Dorsal nerves*.

N., ef'ferent. See *Efferent nerves*.

N.s., elec'trical. The nerves which supply the electrical organs in the *Torpedo*, *Gymnotus* and other electric fishes. Their action is not known.

N. em'inence. (L. *eminentia*, a projection.) The swelling caused by the end plate of the nerve beneath the sarcolemma. It usually presents some nuclei.

N.s., encephalic. (Εγκέφαλος, the brain. S. *nervios encefalicos*.) Same as *N.s., cranial*.

N. end-bulb. (G. *Nervenendkolben*.) Same as *Corpuscles of Krause*.

N. end-plate. See *End-plate, motorial*.

N. end'ings. (G. *Nervenendigungen*.) The peripheral terminations of the nerves; such are the terminations of the nerves of common sensation in isolated primitive fibrillæ or in networks of these; the terminations of the nerves of special sense in the olfactory cells of the Schneiderian mucous membrane, the retina, the auditory epithelium and tympanic plexus, the gustatory or taste buds, Weissner's or tactile corpuscles, and Pacinian bodies; and the terminations of the muscular nerves in the motorial end-plates.

N. epithe'lium. (*Epithelium*. G. *Neurenepithel*.) See *Neuro-epithelium*.

N.s., excitability of. (L. *excito*, to wake up.) The special property of a nerve to respond to a stimulus, be it mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical, or physiological.

N.s., ex'cito-mo'tor. (L. *excito*, to call forth; *motus*, motion.) Nerves which, when stimulated, can by reflex action through a nervous centre and an efferent nerve cause contraction in a muscle or secretion in a gland. See *Excito-motor system*.

N. fat. (G. *Nervenfett*.) Same as *Protagon*.

N., fatig'ue of. (F. *fatiguer*; from L. *fatigo*, to tire.) The loss of excitability of a nerve from too frequent or too severe stimulation.

N., fem'oral cuta'neous. See *Femorocutaneous nerve*.

N., fem'oro-poplite'al, les'ser. (L. *femur*, the thigh; *poples*, the ham.) The small sciatic nerve.

N.-fi'bre. (L. *fibra*, a thread. G. *Nervenfaser*, *Nerventröhre*.) The anatomical unit of the nervous cord; it may either be medullated or non-medullated. It is the conducting agent of the nervous system, conveying impulses from or to the nerve-centres.

N.-fi'bre, axis-cyl'inder of. (L. *fibra*.) See *Cylinder-axis*.

N.-fi'bre corpuscles. (L. *fibra*; *corpusculum*, a small body.) Oval nuclei surrounded by a little protoplasm, situated in a depression of the medullary sheath and between it and the neurilemma; they occur singly in the middle of each internode, except in fishes where there are several.

N.-fi'bre, dark-bordered. (L. *fibra*.) Same as *N.-fi'bre, medullated*.

N.-fi'bre, double-bordered. (L. *fibra*.) The *N.-fi'bre, medullated*.

N.-fi'bre, double-con'toured. (L. *fibra*; F. *contourner*, to compass about.) Same as *N.-fi'bre, medullated*.

N.-fi'bre, gelat'inous. The *N.-fi'bre, non-medullated*.

N.-fi'bre, grey. (L. *fibra*.) The *N.-fi'bre, non-medullated*.

N.-fi'bres, heterodesmot'ic. (L. *fibra*; Gr. ἕτερος, different; δεσμός, a band.) Nerve-fibres which unite two grey centres of unequal value, or which connect a centre with an end-organ.

N.-fi'bres, homodesmot'ic. (L. *fibra*; Gr. ὁμός, one and the same; δεσμός, a band.) Nerve-fibres which unite two grey centres of similar value, such as those connecting two parts of the cerebral cortex.

N.-fi'bre, inci'sures of. (L. *fibra*; *inciso*, to cut into.) Same as *Langemann's incisions*.

N.-fi'bre, interan'nular seg'ments of. (L. *fibra*.) See *Medullated interannular segments*.

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N.-fibre, interno'dal segments of. (L. *fibra*.) See *N.-fibre, internodes of*.

N.-fibre, internodes of. (L. *fibra*; *inter*, between; *nodus*, a knot.) The segments of a medullated nerve-fibre enclosed between the nodes of Ranvier; they are connected by an annular disc, the constricting band of Ranvier.

N.-fibre, medullated. (L. *fibra*; *medulla*, marrow.) The form of fibre which constitutes the white part of the central cerebro-spinal nervous system and the greater part of the cerebro-spinal nerves, and which to some extent occurs in the sympathetic system of nerves. The medullated fibres are transparent by transmitted light, and have an even outline and a double contour; they consist of a *Cylinder-axis* which is continuous from end to end, and is invested by a delicate axilemma, external to this is the white substance of Schwann or medullary sheath consisting of myelin, which is again enclosed by the neurilemma or Schwann's sheath. Both the medullary sheath and the neurilemma present constrictions, termed the nodes of Ranvier, which divide them into segments, Ranvier's inter-annular segments, of short but variable length, and which present oblique white lines, Lantermann's incisions; the medullary sheath of each segment presents traces of a subdivision into a series of conical masses overlapping each other. Within the neurilemma occasional, flattish, spheroidal nuclei, the *N.-fibre corpuscles*, are to be found. The size of the medullated nerve-fibres varies from 1μ to 20μ in diameter. The medullated fibres of the central nervous system have no neurilemma, no corpuscles, and do not exhibit the nodes of Ranvier.

N.-fibre, na'ked. (L. *fibra*.) Same as *N.-fibre, non-medullated*.

N.-fibre, non-medullated. (L. *fibra*; *non*, not; *medulla*, marrow.) Grey or pale nerve-fibre, or Remak's nerve-fibre, consisting of a cylinder-axis, nerve-fibre corpuscles, and neurilemma, but having no medullary sheath. They seem to originate in the sympathetic system of ganglia; medullated fibres from the cerebro-spinal system enter the ganglia, and become connected with the ganglion cells which give off non-medullated fibres. Sometimes a ganglion cell gives origin to a grey fibre, and to a second fibre which winds spirally round the grey fibre, and then becoming medullated separates from it. The non-medullated fibres are processes of the nerve-cell protoplasm and possess a very thin neurilemma. Some regard them as homogeneous, others as finely fibrillated. They form a network by dividing and uniting with each other.

N.-fibre, nucleated sheath of. (L. *fibra*; *nucleus*, a kernel.) The *N.-fibre, sheath of, primitive*.

N.-fibre, nu'clei of. (L. *fibra*; *nucleus*, a kernel.) Same as *N.-fibre corpuscles*.

N.-fibre, pale. (L. *fibra*.) Same as *N.-fibre, non-medullated*.

N.-fibre, primitive. (L. *fibra*; *primitivus*, first of its kind. G. *Nervenprimivfaser*.) The fine filaments which result from the splitting up of the non-medullated nerve-fibres, or of the cylinder-axis of medullated nerve-fibres.

N.-fibre, Re'mak's. (L. *fibra*; *Remak*.) Same as *N.-fibre, non-medullated*.

N.-fibres, re'trograde. (L. *fibra*; *retrogradior*, to go back.) Nerve-fibres which, after joining with those of another nerve in a plexus,

run backwards towards the centre along the trunk of the second nerve.

N.-fibre, sheath of, medullary. (L. *fibra*.) See *Medullary sheath*.

N.-fibre, sheath of, neu'ro-ker'atin. (L. *fibra*.) See *Neurokeratin sheath*.

N.-fibre, sheath of, out'er. (L. *fibra*.) The *N.-fibre, sheath of, primitive*.

N.-fibre, sheath of, prim'itive. (L. *fibra*; *primitivus*, first of its kind.) The delicate layer of structureless membrane which is the outermost coating of a nerve-fibre; it is continuous over the nodes of Ranvier, and on its inner surface lie the nerve-fibre corpuscles, one in each internode. Also called sheath of Schwann and neurilemma.

N.-fibre, sheath of, Schwann's. (L. *fibra*; *Schwann*.) The *N.-fibre, sheath of, primitive*.

N.-fibre, white. (L. *fibra*.) The *N.-fibre, medullated*.

N.-fibre, white substance of. (L. *fibra*.) The *N.-fibre, sheath of, medullary*.

N.-fibres, var'icose. (L. *fibra*; *varix*, a dilated vein.) Medullated nerve-fibres, chiefly of the nerve-centres and of the optic nerves, which present regularly-disposed enlargements of their outline, caused by accumulations of their albuminous cement-substance.

N.-fibrils. (L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra*, a fibre.) Max Schultze's term for the fibrillae which constitutes the cylinder-axis of a nerve and which form the extremely fine branches into which the cylinder-axis of a medullated fibre, or the whole of a non-medullated fibre, breaks up at its peripheral termination; they are embedded in a matrix, and are supposed to be the conducting part of the cylinder-axis. The term is also applied to those delicate filaments into which the processes of nerve-cells break up; they often do not exceed a diameter of $100,000$ th of an inch.

N.-fibrils, moni'iform. (L. *fibrilla*; *monile*, a necklace; *forma*, shape. F. *fibrilles nerveuses moniliformes*.) Fibrils of the cylinder-axis of a nerve which, by some agency, have become beaded like a necklace.

N.-fibrils, primitive. (L. *fibrilla*; *primitivus*, first of its kind.) The *N.-fibrils*.

N., fibro'ma of. See under *Neuroma*.

N. force. (G. *Nervenkraft*.) That force which is supposed to be liberated in nerve-cells, either spontaneously or as the result of the action of some stimulus upon them. It may be correlated with other forms of force since its exercise is attended with the extrication of heat, change of electric polarity, and the occurrence of chemical changes. Under ordinary circumstances moderate discharges are constantly taking place, leading to placid continuity of thought and action, interrupted by sleep; but in some persons, or under exceptional conditions, long continued and violent discharges may occur, leading to mental or muscular efforts of an extraordinary nature, culminating in the highest creations of art and science.

N., for'ty-fourth. The *Sympathetic nerve*.
N.s, frigorif'ic. (L. *frigor*, cold; *facio*, to make. F. *nerfs frigorifiques*.) The *N.s, vaso-constrictor*, which are supposed to effect a lowering of temperature.

N., funiculus of. (G. *Nervenbündel*.) See *Funiculus*.

N. gan'gion. (G. *Nervenknoten*.) See *Ganglion*.

NERVE

N.s., ganglion'ic. See *Ganglionic nerves*.
N. gland of pelvis. (G. *Nervendrüse des Beckens*.) The *Coccygeal gland*.

N. glands. (G. *Nervendrüsen*.) Remak's term for the *Adrenals*.

N.s., gland'ular. (L. *glandula*, a little gland.) Nerves which are distributed to a gland.

N., glute'al, of sacral plex'us. (Γλου-τός, the buttock; *sacrum*; L. *plexus*, a plaiting.) The small sciatic nerve.

N. grafting. (*Graft*.) The transplantation of a piece of healthy nerve from an animal, such as a rabbit, to fill up a gap in a nerve caused by the removal of a neuroma, or by an injury, or for some similar purpose.

N.s., grey. (F. *nerfs gris*.) The sympathetic nerves.

N., Hirschfeld's. (*Hirschfeld*, Ludwig Moritz, an Austrian, born at Nadargyn in 1816, died 1876.) The branch of the facial nerve which supplies the styloglossus and the palatoglossus muscles.

N.s., hyper'trophy of. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Increase in size of a nerve from increase in size of the nerve-fibres. It is a rare occurrence.

N.s., in'cident sp'inal. (L. *incidens*, part. of *incido*, to fall into; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) Same as *Afferent nerves*.

N.s., inflammation of. (G. *Nervenentzündung*.) See *Neuritis*.

N., inhib'itory. (L. *inhibeo*, to hold in. F. *nerf d'arrêt*, n. *antagonistique*.) A nerve which either restrains the contraction of muscular tissue, preventing its shortening, or which, as some think, causes elongation. The best examples of such nerves are found in the cardiac branches of the vagus and the splanchnic nerves distributed to the intestines.

Also, nerves which restrain the act of secretion. See *Inhibitory nerves* and *subheadings*.

N.s., injuries of. (L. *injuria*, harm.) These may be of various kinds, as simple division, contusion, puncture, and laceration. In all these the function of the nerve is seriously interfered with or totally lost. In simple division it has been shown by Waller that whilst the part in connection with the trophic centre retains its anatomical characters, the part separated from that centre by the section degenerates (see *N.s., degeneration of, Wallerian*). The symptoms that have been observed are divided into peripheral and central. The peripheral disturbances are anæsthesia, especially thermo-anæsthesia, pain, muscular hyperæsthesia, clonic or tonic spasms, and fibrillar contraction of the muscles supplied by the nerve. The electrical relations of both nerve and muscle are altered. In the case of the peripheral nerve trunk, the electric reaction towards both interrupted and continuous currents rapidly diminishes and is lost in a week; if regeneration is about to occur it gradually reappears. In the case of the muscle supplied by the divided nerve, the curve for interrupted currents, or faradisation curve, gradually diminishes, and after the third week the muscle is no longer excitable through the skin, but may then gradually become so about the sixth week. The continuous current curve, or galvanisation curve, at first falls, but about the third week it becomes exaggerated, and reaches its maximum when the faradisation curve is at its minimum. This is the reaction of degeneration. When repair is fairly established the

electric reactions for the two currents follow an inverse course. If no repair occur both reactions gradually disappear, and atrophy of the muscles sets in. Other peripheric symptoms consist in trophic disturbances, such as glossy redness of the skin, eczema, herpes or pemphigus, ulceration, nutritive changes in hair and nails, alteration of temperature, causalgia, œdema, and neuro-paralytic inflammation. The central disturbances are ascending neuritis, leading to irritation of the spinal cord, neuralgia, chorea, epilepsy, reflex paralysis, and tetanus.

N.s., intercel'lular. (L. *inter*, between; *cellula*, a small chamber. F. *nerfs intercellulaires*.) Same as *N.s., intercentral*.

N.s., intercentral. (L. *inter*, between; *centrum*, the centre. F. *nerfs intercentraux*.) Fibres, or fasciculi of fibres, which serve to connect ganglionic centres with each other, as is required in co-ordinated and extensive reflex movements.

N., interme'diate, of Wris'berg. The same as *Wrisberg*, *portio intermedia of*.

N.s., irreg'ular. (L. *ir*, for *in*, not; *regula*, a rule.) One of Sir Charles Bell's divisions of nerves, comprising those which are added to the *N.s., regular*, to meet the needs of additional or more complicated organs.

N., irritability of. (L. *irritabilis*, easily excited. G. *Nervenreizbarkeit*.) The capability in any nerve-fibre or nerve-cell of being excited to discharge its function, whether of sensation, of motion, of the induction of secretion, or of inhibition.

N., Ja'cobson's. (*Jacobson*.) See *Tympanic nerve*.

N.s., katabol'ic. (Καταβολή, a throwing down.) Nerves which excite destructive chemical changes in a tissue, such as a motor nerve effects in a muscle. Also, nerves effecting dissimulation, such as *N.s., secretory*.

N.s., Lanci'si's. (*Lancisi*. S. *nervios di Lancisi*.) See *Lancisi*, *nerves of*.

N.s., liga'tion of. (L. *ligo*, to bind.) The inclusion of one or more nerves in a ligature. It is not a surgical proceeding, but has frequently been performed accidentally in placing a ligature on arteries closely accompanied by nerves, as in the case of the carotid artery and pneumogastric nerve, and the ulnar artery and nerve. It occasions acute pain at the moment, followed by loss of sensibility in the parts supplied by the nerve beyond the seat of ligature. Tetanus sometimes follows the proceeding. Plastic infiltration into the nerve and around it is observed. Recovery generally occurs if the ligature is quickly removed.

N.-like. (G. *nervenartig*.) Having the appearance of a nerve.

N. loop. (G. *Nervenschlinge*.) A communication between two nerves in the form of an arch.

N.s., lum'bar. See *Lumbar nerves*.

N., Luschka's. (*Luschka*, Hubert von.) The *Nervi sinu-vertebrales*.

N.s., lymphat'ics of. (*Lymphatic*.) Lymph vessels are found in the epineurium and perineurium, which communicate with lymph channels within the funiculi.

N., mas'ticator. (F. *nerf masticateur*.) See *Masticatory nerve*.

N. medul'la. (L. *medulla*, pith.) The cylinder-axis of a nerve.

N.-mim'icry. Same as *Neuromimesis*.

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N., mixed. A nerve which contains afferent and efferent fibres, like the median or inferior maxillary division of the fifth.

N., moderator. (L. *moderator*, a restrainer. F. *nerf modérateur*.) Same as *N., vaso-constrictor*.

N. motion. (L. *motio*, a movement.) A term applied to the mode of travel of the result of a stimulus which excites a nerve.

N.s., motor. (L. *motor*, a mover. F. *nerfs moteurs*.) Nerves which end in muscles and which, when stimulated, excite the muscles to which they are distributed to contract, as the facial nerve.

N.s., motor-sensory. (L. *motor*.) Same as *N.s., sensori-motor*.

N., motor-tympanic. (L. *motor*. F. *nerf moteur-tympanique*.) The *Nervus tensoris tympani*.

N.s., motory. Same as *N.s., motor*.

N.-muscle preparation. See *Muscle-nerve preparation*.

N.-nævus. See *Nævus, nerve-*.

N. needle. An instrument used by dentists for obliterating or extracting the nerve in the root of the tooth.

Also, an *Æsthesiometer*.

N., nerves of. See *Nervi nervorum*.

N. network. See *Nervous network*.

N. nucleus. See *Nucleus of nerve*.

N., ocular. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) Same as *Optic nerve*.

N.s. of animal life. (F. *nerfs de la vie animale*.) The cerebro-spinal nerves.

N. of femoral artery. See *Femoral artery, nerve of*.

N.s. of general sensation. (F. *nerfs de sensibilité générale*.) Sensory nerves, such as the fifth cranial nerve.

N. of organic life. The *Sympathetic nerve*.

N. of serratus magnus. The *Thoracic nerve, posterior*.

N. of space. (F. *nerf de l'espace*.) That part of the auditory nerve which is by some supposed to have special connection with the sensations which govern the situation of the body in space.

N.s. of special sense. (F. *nerfs de sensibilité spéciale*.) Nerves which, like the optic, auditory, and olfactory nerves, conduct the impressions received by the organs of special sense to the brain.

N.s. of vegetable life. (F. *nerfs de la vie végétative*.) The sympathetic nerves.

N. oil. Same as *Neat's-foot oil*.

N., ophthalmic. See *Ophthalmic nerve*.

N., ophthalmic, of Willis. (*Willis*.) The *Ophthalmic nerve*.

N.s., origin of. (L. *origo*, the beginning.) The point of the central nervous system from which a nerve arises. It may either be apparent or real.

N.s., origin of, apparent. (L. *origo*; *appareo*, to become visible.) The point at which a nerve appears to be attached to the surface of a nerve centre.

N.s., origin of, deep. (L. *origo*.) Same as *N.s., origin of, real*.

N.s., origin of, real. (L. *origo*.) That part of a nerve which, when traced into the substance of a nervous centre, is connected with a group of ganglion cells. Same as *N.s., origin of*.

N.s., origin of, superficial. (L. *origo*;

superficies, the upper side.) Same as *N.s., origin of, apparent*.

N., palpebro-frontal. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) Same as *Frontal nerve*.

N.-pang. Same as *Neuralgia*.

N. paralysis. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Paralysis depending upon disease of, or injury to, a nerve or its nucleus.

N.s., pathetic. (Παθητικός, affecting. S. *nervio patetico*.) The fourth pair of cerebral nerves.

N.s., periph'eral. (Περιφέρεια, the line round a circular body. G. *umkreisende Nerven*.) Nerves distributed to the skin, muscles, and secreting organs of the body.

N.-plate, terminal. (L. *terminus*, a limit. G. *Nervenendplatte*.) A disc-like termination of a nerve; as an *End-plate, motorial*.

N.-plexus. See *Nervous plexus*.

N. power. Energy of system; capability of making great exertion.

N.s., primitive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind.) The *N.s., regular*.

N. pulp. Same as *N. medulla*.

N.s., reflex. (L. *reflexus*, part. of *reflecto*, to bend back.) Nerves, always at least two in number, which are connected with one, two, or more nerve cells. One of the nerves is sensory, centripetal, or afferent, and, when stimulated, conducts the impulse to a nerve cell, from whence it may be reflected as a motor impulse, or as a secretory impulse, through an efferent nerve to a muscle or gland; generally, however, the afferent nerve terminates in a sensory cell which communicates with a motor cell, from which the motor impulse is propagated through the efferent nerve to the muscle or gland.

N.s., reflex inhibitory. (L. *reflexus*; *inhibeo*, to hold in.) Nerves which prevent the contraction of striated or unstriated muscle by reflex action.

N.s., reflex motor. (L. *reflexus*; *motor*, a mover.) Nerves which cause contraction of muscle when a sensory nerve connected with them is stimulated.

N.s., reflex secretory. (L. *reflexus*; *secretus*, part. of *secerno*, to sift apart.) Nerves which influence secretion by reflex action.

N.s., reflex spinal. (L. *reflexus*; *spina*, the spine.) Same as *Efferent nerves*.

N.s., regeneration of. (L. *regenero*, to reproduce.) The process of growth after division of a nerve may result in complete repair if the ends are closely adapted. Growth appears to commence in the central end of the axis-cylinder at the end of the second week; in the fourth week clear bands appear within the epineurium, and by the third month the repair is complete; the nerve-fibre corpuscles are thought to be the active agents of restoration. See also *N.s., degeneration of, Wallerian*.

N.s., regular. (L. *regula*, a rule.) Sir Charles Bell's term for those nerves which are common to all animals, which have double roots, and which serve for sensation and motion.

N.s., rhythmic. (Ρυθμός, regularly recurring motion. F. *nerfs rythmiques*.) The accelerator and depressor nerves of the heart.

N. rig'or. (L. *rigor*, stiffness.) The increased consistence which comes to a nerve after death; it is probably the result of some coagulative change, and is accompanied by the liberation or formation of an acid.

N. ring. (G. *Nervenring*.) Schöbl's term

NERVE

for the ring of nerve-fibres surrounding that part of the hair follicle immediately below the opening of the sebaceous glands.

Also, the nerve-cords and ganglia forming a ring round the œsophagus in Vermes and other animals.

N.-root. The *Cypripedium pubescens*.

N.-root, mo'tor. The root of a compound nerve which furnishes the motor fibres.

N., root of. (*F. racine de nerf*; *L. radice di nervo*; *G. Nervenwurzel*.) The place of emergence of a nerve from the surface of the nerve-centre.

Also, the real origin of a nerve from the grey matter in the substance of the nerve-centre.

N.s, sa'cral. See *Sacral nerves*.

N., sclero'sis of. See *Sclerosis of nerve*.

N.s, secre'to-mo'tor. (*L. secretus*, part. of *secerno*, to sift apart; *motor*, a mover.) Same as *N.s, secretory*.

N.s, secre'tory. (*L. secretus*.) Nerves which end in secretory cells and which, when stimulated, excite the glands to which they are distributed to secrete; a typical example occurs in the chorda tympani, which, when stimulated, causes a flow of saliva. It is supposed that the fibres of the nerves penetrate the cells of the gland, and terminate in or near the nucleus.

N. sec'tion. (*L. sectio*, a cutting.) The division of a nerve for the cure of neuralgia, tetanus, or other disease; it may be done subcutaneously.

N.s, sense. (*L. sensus*, the faculty of feeling.) Same as *N.s, sensory*.

N.s, sense, special. (*L. sensus; specialis*, particular.) The nerves of hearing, seeing, and of other special senses.

N.s, sensori-mo'tor. (*L. sensus*, sensation; *motor*, a mover.) Compound nerves serving both for sensation and motion.

N.s, sensory. (*L. sensus. F. nerfs sensitifs*.) Nerves of sensation, common or special.

N., sheaths of. In a nerve-trunk there are three sheaths: first, the common sheath, *Epineurium*, or external perineurium, which binds together the funiculi; secondly, the *Perineurium*, or neurilemma, which surrounds each funiculus; and thirdly, the *Endoneurium*, which encloses the individual nerve-fibres and sends processes between adjoining nerve-fibres.

N.s, soft. (*F. nerfs mous*.) The sympathetic nerves.

N.s, spi'nal. (*L. spina*, the spine. *F. nerfs rachidiens*.) Nerves which arise from the spinal cord. There are thirty-one pairs, each of which has an anterior, ventral, or motor root, and a posterior, dorsal, sensory, or gangliated root. They are cervical, dorsal, lumbar, and sacral.

N.s, spi'nal system of. See *Spinal system of nerves*.

N.s, spi'nal, true. One of Marshall Hall's divisions of nerves, being excito-motor nerves.

N.s, splanchnic, pel'vic. (*Σπλαγχνον*, a viscus; *pelvis*.) Gaskell's term for the *Nervi erigentes*.

N. stim'ulus. (*L. stimulus*, a goad. *G. Nervenreize*.) The normal stimulus of the nerves is an impulse emanating from the nerve centres, but they may also be excited by chemical agents, light, heat, and electricity.

N. storms. Liveing's term for a neurotic seizure which he thus describes: the immediate antecedent to an attack is a condition of unstable equilibrium and gradually accumulating tension

in the parts of the nervous system more directly concerned, while the paroxysm itself may be likened to a storm, by which this condition is dispersed, and equilibrium for the time restored.

N.-stretching. (*F. distension des nerfs, elongation des nerfs*; *L. distensione dei nervi, allungamento dei nervi*; *G. Nervendehnung*.) A proceeding in which a nerve being exposed by dissection is seized with a hook or with the fingers and pulled both in a centripetal and in a centrifugal direction. The sciatic nerve, it is said, will support a tension equal to at least 183 lbs., without rupture. The proceeding was introduced by Nussbaum for the cure of neuralgia. It probably acts by rupture and consequent paralysis of the nervi nervorum.

N.s, stretch'ing of. See *N.-stretching*.

N., subax'oid. (*L. sub, under; axis. F. nerf sous-axoïdien*.) The third spinal nerve.

N.s, subor'bita. (*L. sub, beneath; orbita*, the orbit.) Same as *Infraorbital nerves*.

N.-sub'stance, gelat'inous. See *Substantia gelatinosa*.

N.s, superad'ded. (*L. super*, above.) Same as *N.s, irregular*.

N. supply. The distribution of nerves to any part.

N.s, su'ture of. (*L. sutura*, a union. *G. Nervennaht*.) The stitching together of the two ends of a divided nerve by means of carbolised silk or other substance passed, if possible, through the epineurium only. It should be done immediately after the injury, but it may be accomplished some time afterwards by cutting down upon the nerve-ends, removing such part as may be bulbous and diseased, and stitching together the fresh cut surfaces.

N.s, symmet'rical. (*Συμμετρία*, due proportion.) Same as *N.s, regular*.

N.s, sympath'ic. The nerves of the *Sympathetic nervous system*; they are greyish or reddish in colour, and chiefly pass to the viscera and the blood-vessels.

N.s, syph'ilis of. (*Syphilis*.) Gummata are sometimes found in connection with the connective-tissue sheaths. See also *Neuritis, syphilitic*.

N.s, termina'tions of. See *N. endings*.

N.s, ther'mic. (*Θέρμη*, heat. *F. nerfs thermiques*.) Nerves which are supposed to influence the heat of a part of the body, or of the whole body.

N. tis'sue. See *Nervous tissue*.

N.-track. (*G. Nervbahn*.) The collective nerve-fibres which run through parts of the central nervous system to a distant collection of ganglion-cells.

N.-tract. Same as *N.-track*.

N.s, troph'ic. (*Τροφή*, nourishment. *F. nerfs trophiques*.) Nerves, the ultimate fibres of which terminate in the tissues, and are supposed to govern or control the normal metabolism of the tissues. Examples of such action are observed in the nerves distributed to the skin, bones, salivary glands, and testes, division of which is followed by atrophy. See *Trophic nerves*.

N. trunk. (*G. Nervenstamm*.) A main stem or chief nerve.

N. tube. (*L. tubus*, a pipe. *F. tube nerveux*.) Same as *N. fibre*.

N. tubes, æsthesod'ic. The fibres of *N.s, æsthesod'ic*.

N. tubes, gi'ant. Same as *Neurochord strands*.

N. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling. G. *Nervengeschwulst*.) Same as *Neuroma*.

N.s., va'so-constric'tor. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *constrictus*, part. of *constringo*, to draw together.) Those vaso-motor nerves which produce contraction of the muscular coat of the arteries and consequent narrowing of their calibre; they arise from the vaso-motor centre in the upper part of the floor of the medulla oblongata; some fibres pass by means of some of the cranial nerves to their destination, as those for the interior of the eye, and for the tongue; but the greater number traverse the lateral columns of the spinal cord, receiving filaments from the accessory vaso-motor centres in the grey matter of the cord, and leave it with the anterior roots of the nerves of its middle region, or by the rami communicantes with the splanchnic ganglia of the sympathetic system, where they change from medullated to non-medullated fibres. Vaso-constrictor nerves of the veins have not yet been demonstrated.

N.s., va'so-dila'tor. (L. *vas*; *dilato*, to make wider. F. *nerfs vaso-dilatateurs*.) Those vaso-motor nerves which, when stimulated, cause dilatation of the blood-vessels. Their central origin is not known, no vaso-dilator centre having yet been discovered; the presence of vaso-dilator fibres has been demonstrated in some cranial and some sacral nerves, as for instance in the chorda tympani, whence they pass to the submaxillary gland and the tongue, and in the nervi erigentes which go to the penis; they are present also in the nerves of the limbs, and probably also in those of the trunk; in many of these instances they accompany the vaso-constrictor fibres; they possess a medullary sheath for the greater part of their course.

N.s., va'so-hyperton'ic. (L. *vas*; Gr. *ὑπέρ*, above; *τόνος*, a stretching.) Same as *N.s., vaso-constrictor*.

N.s., va'so-hypoton'ic. (L. *vas*; Gr. *ὑπό*, under; *τόνος*, a stretching.) Same as *N.s., vaso-inhibitory*.

N.s., va'so-inhib'itory. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *inhibeo*, to hold in.) Same as *N.s., vaso-dilator*; so-called because they are supposed to act by exercising an inhibitory or anabolic influence on the vaso-motor centres.

N.s., va'so-mo'tor. (L. *vas*; *motor*, a mover. F. *nerfs vaso-moteurs*.) Nerves distributed to vascular muscles, or the muscles effecting the constriction of vessels; also, the nerves augmenting and accelerating the action of the heart; they are the nerves which pass from the vaso-motor centre or centres to the muscles of the arteries and veins and which modify by their influence the size of the vessel; their exact mode of termination is not known. Their action on the vessel is of two kinds, and hence they are divided into *N.s., vaso-constrictor* and *N.s., vaso-dilator*; the former analogous to the accelerating or augmentor nerves of the heart, the latter to the inhibitory cardiac nerves.

The term is often employed in the restricted sense of *N.s., vaso-constrictor*.

N.s., ver'tebral. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone. F. *nerfs vertebraux*.) Same as *N.s., spinal*.

N. ve'sicles. (L. *vesicula*, a blister.) The *N. cells*.

N.s., vis'ceral. (L. *viscera*, the internal organs. G. *viszerale Nervenfasern*.) Nerves supplied to the muscles of the viscera proceeding apparently from the sympathetic ganglia; they

probably originate, in part at least, in the spinal cord.

N.s., vis'cero-inhib'itory. (L. *viscera*; *inhibeo*, to hold in.) Nerves which restrain the motion or action of the viscera.

N.s., vis'cero-mo'tor. (L. *viscera*, the internal organs; *moveo*, to move.) The nerves distributed to the muscles of the viscera, and effecting their contraction.

N.s., white. (F. *nerfs blancs*.) The cerebro-spinal nerves.

N., Wil'is's. (Willis.) The *Spinal accessory nerve*.

N., Wil'is's acces'sory. The *Spinal accessory nerve*.

N.s., wounds of. Wounds of nerves may be partial or complete, incised, punctured, or lacerated. Punctured wounds of a small branch may result in a troublesome neuralgia; incomplete incised or lacerated wounds may produce neuralgia, with more or less anæsthesia and paralysis. Complete division of a nerve destroys its functions; at first the part is red and warm, from the implication of vaso-motor fibres, then it becomes cold; there is anæsthesia or paralysis, or both, according to the nature of the nerve, and probably trophic changes in the part supplied. The nerve may unite, and partial or complete restoration of function may result. If it does not unite, Wallerian degeneration of the nerve ensues.

N., Wris'berg's. (Wrisberg, H. A., a German anatomist, born in 1739, died in 1808.) The lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm or nervus brachii cutaneus minor. See *Wrisberg, nerve of*.

Nerved. (L. *nervus*, a nerve. F. *nervé*; I. *fibrato*; G. *gerippt*.) Having nerves. In Botany, applied to leaves with nervures.

Nerveless. (F. *énervé*; G. *aderlos, rippenlos*.) Without nerves; having no nerve.

Ner'vi. Italy, in the Eastern Riviera. The climate is warm and moist, and it is recommended as a winter resort.

Ner'vi. Nominative plural of *Nervus*.

N. alveola'res inferio'res. (L. *alveolus*, a little trough; *inferior*, lower.) The dental branches of the *Dental nerve, inferior*.

N. ampulla'res. See the subheadings of *Nerve, ampullary*.

N. anococcyge'i. (L. *anus*, the fundament; *coccyx*. G. *Aftersteissnerven*.) Four or five filaments which proceed from the coccygeal plexus and supply the coccygeus, the posterior part of the levator ani, and the skin near the apex of the coccyx and the posterior part of the anus.

N. auricula'res antero'res. (L. *auricula*, the external ear; *anterior*, that is in front. G. *voräere Ohrnerven*.) One or two filaments from the auriculo-temporal nerve which supply the skin of the tragus and of the helix.

Also, applied to one or two filaments from the zygomatiko-temporal branch of the facial nerve.

N. brachia'les. (L. *brachialis*, belonging to the arm. F. *nerfs brachiales*; I. *nervi or branche brachiale*; S. *nervios braquiales*; G. *Armnnerven*.) The branches of the brachial plexus below the clavicle. They are the subscapular, circumflex, musculo-spiral, median, ulnar, internal and external cutaneous, internal cutaneous of Wrisberg, and anterior thoracic nerves.

N. bucca'les. (L. *bucca*, the cheek. G. *Backennerven*.) Two, three, or four branches of

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the facial nerve which run horizontally across the middle of the masseter muscle. The uppermost, or that which accompanies the parotid duct, is the largest. The branches supply the zygomatici, the levator anguli oris, the levatores superiores, the muscles of the nose, the buccinator, the orbicularis oris and the depressor anguli oris, and communicate with the branches of the infra-orbital, infratrochlear, ethmoidal, and buccinator nerves. See the subheadings of *Buccal nerve*.

N. carotici externi. (*Carotid*; *L. externus*, that is without. *F. branches carotidiennes du ganglion cervical supérieur*; *I. branche externe del ganglio cervicale superiore*; *S. nervios carotideas externas*.) Branches, two to six in number, which proceed from the anterior part of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic nerve, and form a plexus round the external carotid artery and its branches. Krause describes these nerves as passing to the internal carotid artery.

N. carotici molles. (*Carotid*; *L. mollis*, soft.) Same as *N. carotici externi*.

N. carotidis externi. The *N. carotici externi*.

N. caudales. (*L. cauda*, a tail.) Same as *N. coccygei*.

N. cavernosi clitoridis minores. (*L. cavernosus*, full of hollows; *clitoris*; *L. minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little.) The small branches of nerves proceeding from the plexus cavernosus clitoridis which are distributed to the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris.

N. cavernosi penis minores. (*L. cavernosus*; *penis*, the male organ; *minor*.) Small branches of the plexus cavernosus penis which penetrate the corpus cavernosum, and are distributed in its interior.

N. cerebrales. (*L. cerebralis*, belonging to the brain. *F. nerfs craniens, n. encephaliques*; *I. nervi cranici, n. encephalici*; *S. nervios encephalicos, n. craneales*; *G. Hirnnerven, Gehirnnerven*.) Same as *Cranial nerves*.

N. cerebro-spinales. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine. *S. nervios encephalico-raquideos*; *G. Hirn-Rückenmarksnerven*.) The nerves arising from the spinal cord and its prolongation upwards and from the brain. There are twelve pairs of cranial nerves, eight pairs of cervical, twelve pairs of dorsal, five pairs of lumbar, five pairs of sacral, and one pair of coccygeal nerves.

N. cervicales. (*L. cervicalis*, belonging to the neck. *F. nerfs cervicaux*; *I. nervi cervicali*; *S. nervios cervicales*; *G. Halsnerven*.) See *Cervical nerves*.

N. ciliares. (*L. cilium*, an eyelash.) The ciliary nerves; some, *N. ciliares breves*, coming from the ciliary ganglion; others, *N. ciliares longi interni*, proceed from the nasal nerve.

N. ciliares breves. (*L. cilium*; *brevis*, short. *F. nerfs ciliaires*; *I. nervi ciliari*; *S. nervios ciliares*.) See *Ciliary nerves*, short.

N. ciliares longi interni. (*L. cilium*; *longus*, long; *internus*, that is internal.) Same as *Ciliary nerves*, long.

N. coccygei. (*Coccyx*, the bone of that name. *F. nerfs caudales*; *G. Schweifnerven, Schwanznerven*.) See *Coccygeal nerve*, and subheadings.

In the horse, ox, and sheep, there are five pairs; in the goat, four pairs. Their branches are distributed to the levator caudæ.

N. costales. (*L. costa*, a rib. *G. Brustwirbelnerven*.) Same as *Intercostal nerves*.

N. cutanei abdominis anteriores. (*L. anterior*, in front.) See under *Cutaneous nerves of abdomen*.

N. cutanei abdominis externi. Same as *N. cutanei abdominis laterales*.

N. cutanei abdominis laterales. See under *Cutaneous nerves of abdomen*.

N. cutanei calcaneo-planta' res. See *Nervus calcaneo-plantaris cutaneus*.

N. cutanei clunium inferioris. (*L. cutis*, the skin; *clunis*, the buttock, haunch; *inferior*, that is below. *G. Hautnerven des Gesässes*.) Two or three cutaneous branches of the nervus cutaneus femoris posterior, which turn round the lower border of the glutæus magnus, and supply the skin of the buttock.

N. cutanei clunium lumbales. (*L. cutis*; *clunis*; *lumbus*, the loin.) The *N. cutanei clunium superiores*.

N. cutanei clunium medii. (*L. cutis*; *clunis*; *medius*, middle. *G. hintere Hautnerven des Gesässes*.) Two or three filaments which arise from the plexus sacralis posterior, and perforate the origin of the glutæus maximus.

N. cutanei clunium posterioris. (*L. cutis*; *clunis*; *posterior*, that is behind.) Same as *N. cutanei clunium medii*.

N. cutanei clunium sacrales. (*L. cutis*; *clunis*; *sacrum*.) The *N. cutanei clunium medii*.

N. cutanei clunium superioris. (*L. cutis*; *clunis*; *superior*, that is above. *G. obere Hautnerven des Gesässes*.) Filaments arising from the lateral divisions of the posterior branches of the lower lumbar nerves. They supply the upper part of the buttocks.

N. cutanei coxæ posterioris. (*L. cutis*; *coxa*, the hip; *posterior*, hinder.) The *N. cutanei clunium superiores*.

N. cutanei cru'ris anteriores. (*L. cutis*; *crus*, the thigh; *anterior*, that is in front.) Cutaneous filaments from the long saphenous nerve which are distributed to the anterior part of the thigh.

N. cutanei cru'ris mediales. (*L. cutis*; *crus*; *medialis*, middle.) Filaments from the long saphenous nerve which are distributed to the inner and anterior surface of the lower part of the thigh, and may be followed to the middle of the calf of the leg.

N. cutanei femoris. (*L. femur*, the thigh.) See *Cutaneous nerve of thigh* and subheadings.

N. cutanei femoris mediales. (*L. cutis*, the skin; *femur*; *medialis*, middle.) The branches of the *Cutaneous nerve of thigh*, internal.

N. cutanei femoris posteriores. (*L. cutis*; *femur*; *posterior*, hinder. *G. hintere Hautnerven des Oberschenkels*.) Two or three cutaneous branches of the *Nervus cutaneus femoris posterior*.

N. cutanei pectorales. (*L. cutis*; *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast. *F. rameaux cutanés, r. perforants*; *I. ramis cutanei, r. perforanti*; *S. ramos perforantis anteriores e laterales*; *G. Hautnerven der Brust*.) Pectoral intercostal nerves. The anterior divisions of the six upper dorsal nerves, excluding the first, supply the skin of the front of the chest and of the mamma by their terminal anterior cutaneous filaments; they also give off lateral cutaneous

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branches, which are of large size, perforate the external intercostal muscle, and immediately divide into an anterior and a posterior branch.

N. cutanei pectoris anteriores. (L. *cutis*; *pectus*, the chest; *anterior*, in front.) See under *N. cutanei pectorales*.

N. cutanei pectoris laterales. (L. *cutis*; *pectus*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) See under *N. cutanei pectorales*.

N. cutanei perinaei inferiores. (L. *cutis*; *perinaeum*; *inferior*, lower.) The *N. pudendi inferiores*.

N. cutanei plantares mediales. (L. *cutis*; *plantaris*, belonging to the sole of the foot; *medialis*, middle.) Filaments given off by the posterior tibial nerve, as it passes beneath the internal malleolus, which are distributed to the skin of the middle plantar region of the foot.

N. dentales inferiores. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *inferior*, that is below. F. *filets dentaires*.) Filaments from the plexus dentalis inferior which are distributed to the teeth of the lower jaw.

N. dentales superiores. (L. *dens*; *superior*, that is above.) Filaments of the plexus dentalis superior which are distributed to the teeth of the upper jaw.

N. digitales dorsales digitorum pedis fibulares et tibiales. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *dorsum*, the back; *pes*, the foot; *fibula*; L. *et*, and; *tibia*. G. *Zehenrückennerven*.) See *Digital nerves of musculo-cutaneous*.

N. digitales dorsales manus. (L. *digitus*; *dorsum*; *manus*, the hand. F. *nerfs digitaux dorsaux*; I. *nervi collaterali dei diti*; G. *Fingerrückennerven*.) See *Digital nerves of radial and D. nerves of ulnar*.

N. digitales manus collaterales. (L. *digitus*; *manus*; Late L. *collateralis*; from L. *col*, for *con*, for *cum*, with; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Two twigs, from the fourth and fifth digital nerves of the median, which supply the ulnar side of the index and middle fingers and the radial side of the middle and ring fingers.

N. digitales manus propriae. (L. *digitus*; *manus*; *proprius*, one's own.) The *N. digitales manus collaterales*.

N. digitales pedis collaterales. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *pes*, the foot. F. *nerfs collateraux des orteils*; I. *nervi collaterale dei diti*.) The four terminal branches of the musculo-cutaneous nerve. The first or internal branch forms the internal dorsal collateral nerve of the great toe; the second forms the external dorsal collateral nerve of the great toe and the internal collateral nerve of the second toe; the third branch supplies the external collateral nerve of the second and the internal collateral of the third toe; the fourth or internal branch supplies the external dorsal collateral nerve of the third and the internal dorsal collateral of the fourth toe.

N. digitales plantares. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *plantaris*, belonging to the sole.) See *Digital nerves of plantar*.

N. digitales plantares communes. (L. *digitus*, a finger or toe; *plantaris*, belonging to the sole; *communis*, common.) See *Digital nerves of plantar*.

N. digitales plantares peronei. (L. *digitus*; *plantaris*; Gr. *περονί*, a clasp. F. *nerfs collateraux externes des orteils*; I. *nervi collaterali externi delle dita*; G. *Sohlenzehen-nerven*.) The branches of the digital nerves of the foot which supply the outer part of each toe.

N. digitales volares. (L. *digitus*; *vola*, the palm. F. *nerfs collateraux palmaires*; I. *nervi collaterali palmari*.) See *Digital nerves of median and D. nerves of ulnar*.

N. digitales volares communes. (L. *digitus*; *vola*; *communis*, common. F. *nerfs collateraux palmaires*; I. *nervi collaterali palmari*; G. *Fingernerven*.) See *Digital nerves of median and D. nerves of ulnar*.

N. digitorum pedis plantares fibulares. (L. *digitus*; *pes*; *plantaris*, belonging to the sole; *fibula*. F. *nerfs collateraux plantaires externes*; I. *nervi collaterali plantari externi*.) The branches of the external and internal plantar nerves supplying the outer side of each toe.

N. digitorum pedis plantares tibiales. (L. *digitus*; *pes*; *plantaris*; *tibia*, the shin-bone. F. *nerfs collateraux plantaires internes*; I. *nervi collaterali plantari interni*.) The branches of the external and internal plantar nerves supplying the inner side of each toe.

N. dorsales. (L. *dorsalis*, belonging to the back.) The *Dorsal nerves*.

N. dorsales digiti annularis. (L. *dorsalis*, belonging to the back; *digitus*, a finger; *annulus*, a ring. F. *nerfs collateraux dorsaux de l'annulaire*; I. *nervi collaterali dorsali dell' anulare*.) The dorsal nerves of the ring-finger supplied by the dorsal branch of the ulnar nerve.

N. dorsales digiti medii. (L. *dorsalis*; *digitus*; *medius*, middle. F. *nerfs collateraux dorsaux du médium*; I. *nervi collaterali dorsali del medio*.) The branches supplying the dorsal surface of the middle finger; the outer or radial side is supplied by the dorsal cutaneous branch of the radial nerve; the inner or ulnar side by the same nerve re-inforced by a twig from the dorsal cutaneous of the ulnar nerve.

N. dorsales digiti minimi manus. (L. *dorsalis*; *digitus*; *minimus*, least; *manus*, the hand. See *Digital nerves of ulnar*.)

N. dorsales indicis. (L. *dorsalis*; *index*, a pointer. F. *nerfs collateraux de l'index*; I. *nervi collaterali dell' indice*.) The dorsal nerves of the index finger supplied by the internal division of the radial nerve.

N. dorsales pedis. (L. *dorsalis*; *pes*, a foot. G. *Rückennerven der Zehen*.) The *Digital nerves of musculo-cutaneous*.

N. dorsales pollicis. (L. *dorsalis*; *pollex*, the great toe. F. *nerfs collateraux du pouce*; I. *nervi collaterali dell' pollice*.) The nerves supplying the dorsum of the thumb. Those on the radial side, two in number, are derived from the superficial radial and the perforans brachii; that on the ulnar side is derived from the superficial radial.

N. encephali. (Εγκέφαλος, the brain. F. *nerfs craniens*; I. *nervi cranici*; G. *Hirnnerven*.) The *Cranial nerves*.

N. encephalo-spinales. (Εγκέφαλος; L. *spina*, the backbone.) Same as *N. cerebro-spinales*.

N. entobænon'tes. See *Entobainant nerves*.

N. erigen'tes. (L. *erigens*, part. of *erigo*, to put up straight.) Branches of the prostatic plexus containing nerve-cells, derived from the second and third sacral nerves, and distributed to the corpora cavernosa of the penis; they also supply the longitudinal muscular fibres of the rectum. Under their influence the sinuses of

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the corpora cavernosa become distended with blood, and erection takes place.

N. faciales inferiores. (*L. facies*, the face; *inferior*, that is below. *F. nerfs cervico-faciales*; *I. nervi cervico-facciali*; *G. Unterhautnerven des Unterkiefers*.) Two branches of the facial nerve which run towards the chin. One lies immediately beneath the skin; the upper and thicker nerve is covered by the depressor anguli oris muscle.

N. faciales medii. (*L. facies*; *medius*, middle. *F. nerfs buccales*; *I. nervi buccali*; *G. Backennerven*.) The middle branches of the Buccal nerve.

N. faciales superiores. (*L. facies*; *superior*, that is above. *F. nerfs temporo-faciales*; *I. nervi temporo-facciali*; *G. Wangennerven*.) The branches of the *Nervus zygomaticus*.

N. faciales temporales. (*L. facies*; *tempora*, the temples. *F. nerfs temporo-faciales*; *I. nervi temporo-facciali*; *G. Schläfennerven*.) The superior or temporal branches of the facial nerve which run upwards, crossing the zygomatic arch. They are distributed to the auricularis superior muscle and the muscles of the helix and the tragus, and to the orbicularis palpebrarum, the corrugator supercilii and the frontalis muscles. They communicate with branches of the superficial temporal and anterior deep temporal, and of the lacrymal and supra-orbital nerves.

N. gingivales inferiores. (*L. gingiva*, the gum; *inferior*, that is below. *F. filets gingivaux inférieurs*; *I. filetti inferiori al tessuto alveolare*.) Terminal filaments of the inferior dental nerve distributed to the gums.

N. gingivales superiores. (*L. gingiva*; *superior*, that is above. *F. filets gingivaux supérieurs*; *I. filetti superiori al tessuto alveolare*.) Terminal branches of the plexus dentalis superior, which perforate the alveolar process of the superior maxillary bone and supply the gum of the upper jaw.

N. hæmorrhoidales medii. (*L. hæmorrhoids*, piles; *medius*, middle. *G. mittlere Mastdarmnerven*.) The *Hæmorrhoidal nerves* of fourth sacral.

N. hæmorrhoidales superiores. (*L. hæmorrhoids*, piles; *superior*, that is above. *F. nerfs hæmorrhoidales supérieurs*; *I. nervi emorroidali superiori*; *G. obere Mastdarmnerven*.) See *Hæmorrhoidal nerves, superior*.

N. hepatici posteriores. (*Ἡπατικός*, belonging to the liver; *L. posterior*, that is behind. *F. nerfs hépatiques postérieurs*; *I. nervi epatici postici*.) Filaments from the plexus hepaticus dexter and sinister which accompany the vena portæ.

N. innomina'ti. (*L. innominatus*, unnamed.) Same as *Axromial nerves*.

N. intercostales. (*L. inter*, between; *costa*, a rib. *G. Brustwirbelnerven*.) See *Intercostal nerves*.

N. intercostales abdominales. (*L. inter*; *costa*; *abdomen*, the belly.) The *Intercostal nerves, lower*.

N. intercostales anteriores. (*L. inter*, between; *costa*, a rib; *anterior*, that is in front. *F. branches antérieures des nerfs intercostaux*; *I. branchi anteriori del nervi dorsali*.) The seven anterior intercostal nerves, of which the first is the thinnest. They run to near the border of the sternum, supply the intercostales, the triangularis sterni, and the upper portion of

the transversus and rectus abdominis. After perforating the origin of the pectoralis major they divide into internal or sternal and external branches. In the male, the fourth to the sixth of the external branches supply the nipple; in the female, the second to the sixth go to the skin of the mamma, and, with the exception of the second, to the nipple.

N. intercostales pectorales. (*L. inter*; *costa*; *pectus*, the chest.) The *Intercostal nerves, upper*.

N. interossei metacar'pal dorsa'les. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *metacarpus*; *dorsualis*, belonging to the back.) Filaments distributed to the metacarpal bones, from the second to the fourth, and extending as far as the first joints of the fingers. They are derived from the posterior interosseus nerve of the arm.

N. interossei metatarsi dorsales. (*L. inter*; *os*; *metatarsus*; *dorsualis*.) Terminal filaments of the external dorsal branch of the anterior tibial nerve. They are two or three in number, supplying the interosseous spaces between the first and second, second and third, and third and fourth metatarsal bones. They are distributed to the ligaments and capsules of the tarsal and tarso-metatarsal joints, and of the digital joints. They communicate with the branches of the deep plantar nerves supplying the interossei muscles.

N. intervertebrales. (*L. inter*; *vertebra*, a spine bone.) The *Nerves, spinal*.

N. labiales anteriores. (*L. labium*, a lip; *anterior*, that is in front.) The terminal filaments of the ilio-inguinal nerve in the female supplying the upper part of the labia majora.

N. labiales inferiores. (*L. labium*; *inferior*, that is below.) Two or three terminal filaments of the mental nerve distributed to the skin and muscular tissue of the lower lip and chin.

N. labiales longi. (*L. labium*; *longus*, long.) The *N. labiales posteriores*.

N. labiales posteriores. (*L. labium*; *posterior*, that is behind.) Terminal filaments of the perineal nerve supplying the hinder part of the labia majora.

N. labiales superiores. (*L. labium*; *superior*, that is above.) Terminal filaments of the anterior nasal nerve distributed to the upper lip.

N. Lancisi. See *Lancisi, nerves of*.

N. laterales abdominis. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side; *abdomen*, the belly.) See under *Cutaneous nerves of abdomen*.

N. laterales na'rium. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side; *na'ris*, a nostril. *G. Seitennerven der Nase*.) Two or three small branches of the infra-orbital nerve distributed to the alæ nasi.

N. lumbales. (*L. lumbus*, the loin.) The *Lumbar nerves*.

N. mala'res. (*L. mala*, the cheek-bone.) See *Malar nerves of orbital* and *M. nerves of facial*.

N. mandibula'res. (*L. mandibula*, the jaw.) The *Dental nerve, inferior*, and *D. nerve, inferior, lesser*.

N. meatus auditorii exter'ni. (*L. meatus*, a channel; *auditorius*, relating to hearing; *externus*, outward. *G. Gehörgangste des Ohrschläfennerven*.) Two, or sometimes three, filaments from the auriculo-temporal nerve which enter the external auditory meatus between the cartilaginous and bony portions; one

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twig from the uppermost branch is distributed to the membrana tympani.

N. mol'les. (*L. mollis*, soft.) The branches of the upper cervical ganglion of the sympathetic which ramify on the trunk of the external carotid artery and its branches, forming plexuses upon them which frequently contain minute collections of ganglion-cells. The *N. carotici externi*.

The term is also applied to the branches of the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic which pass to the neighbouring arteries.

N. muscula' res abdomina' les. (*L. musculus*, a muscle; *abdomen*, the belly. *G. Muskelnerven des Bauches*.) See *Intercostal nerves*, lower.

N. nasa' les anterio' res inter' ni. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *anterior*, that is in front; *internus*, inside.) Three to five branches of the anterior nasal nerve which supply the upper part of the septum and the outer wall of the nasal cavity.

N. nasa' les latera' les. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *lateralis*, on the side. *G. Seitennerven der Nase*.) Two or three filaments of the infra-orbital nerve supplying the side and alæ of the nose. They intercommunicate with the *N. labiales superiores*, the anterior nasal nerve, and the buccal branches of the facial nerve.

N. nasa' les latera' les inferio' res. (*L. nasus*, nose; *lateralis*, on the side; *inferior*, that is below.) Same as *N. nasales posteriores*.

N. nasa' les media' les. (*L. nasus*; *medialis*, middle.) See *Nervi nasales septi*.

N. nasa' les posterio' res. (*L. nasus*; *posterior*, that is behind.) The *Nasal nerves of sphenopalatine ganglion*.

N. nasa' les posterio' res superio' res. (*L. nasus*; *posterior*; *superior*, that is above. *G. obere hintere Nasennerven*.) Delicate filaments, three to five in number, given off from the sphenopalatine ganglion. They pass through the sphenopalatine foramen and supply the median wall of the osseous labyrinth of the ethmoid, the superior and middle turbinal bones, and the posterior ethmoidal cells.

N. nasa' les septi. (*L. nasus*; *septum*, a fence. *G. Nasenscheidewandnerven*.) The *Nasal nerves of sphenopalatine ganglion*.

N. nervo' rum. (*L. nervus*, a nerve.) The fine twigs of nerves, generally proceeding from a neighbouring branch of the same trunk, which are distributed to the epineurium and perineurium of a nerve. At their terminations in the epineurium corpuscles like end-bulbs have been found; sympathetic nerves also accompany the blood-vessels of the nerves.

N. odorato' ri. (*L. odor*, a smell.) Same as *Olfactory nerves*.

N. ovaric. See *Ovary, nerves of*.

N. pectora' les anterio' res. (*L. pectoralis*, belonging to the breast; *anterior*, in front.) The external and internal anterior thoracic nerves.

N. pectora' les exter' ni. (*L. pectoralis*; *externus*, outward.) The anterior cutaneous filaments of the *N. cutanei pectorales*.

N. pectora' les inter' ni. (*L. pectoralis*; *internus*, within.) Same as *N. intercostales anteriores*.

N. pectora' les latera' les. (*L. pectoralis*, belonging to the breast.) See under *N. cutanei pectorales*.

N. pectora' les profun' di. (*L. pectoralis*; *profundus*, deep.) Same as *N. intercostales anteriores*.

N. perforan' tes anterio' res. (*L. perforo*, to bore through; *anterior*, in front.) The anterior cutaneous nerves of the chest and abdomen.

N. perforan' tes latera' les. (*L. perforo*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The lateral cutaneous nerves of the thorax and of the abdomen.

N. phren' ici intercosta' les. (*Φρήν*, the diaphragm; *L. inter*, between; *costa*, a rib.) The branches of the lower intercostal nerves which, according to Luschka, supply the costal part of the diaphragm.

N. phren' ico-abdomina' les. (*Φρήν*, the diaphragm; *L. abdomen*, the belly.) The terminal branches of the phrenic nerve which supply the crura of the diaphragm.

N. pudend' i inferio' res. See *Pudendal nerve, inferior*.

N. pulmona' les anterio' res. (*L. pulmo*, the lung; *anterior*, in front.) The *Pulmonary nerves, anterior*.

N. pulmona' les posterio' res. (*L. pulmo*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *Pulmonary nerves, posterior*.

N. recurren' tes inframaxilla' res. (*L. recurrens*, running back; *infra*, beneath; *maxilla*, the lower jaw.) The arches formed by the twigs of the *Inframaxillary nerve*.

N. revers' i. (*L. reversus*, turned back.) The recurrent laryngeal nerves.

N. sacra' les. The *Sacral nerves*.

N. si' nu-vertebra' les. (*L. sinus*, a bay; *vertebra*, a spine bone.) Luschka's term for branches of the dorsal spinal nerves which penetrate the spinal canal by the intervertebral foramina to supply its walls; they are joined by twigs from the thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic.

N. spina' les. See *Spinal nerves*.

N. spina' les thoracici. (*L. spina*, the spine; *thorax*, the chest.) The *Dorsal nerves*.

N. subcosta' les. (*L. sub*, under; *costa*, a rib.) The *Intercostal nerves*.

N. subcuta' nei glu' tei inferio' res. (*L. sub*; *cutis*, the skin; *Gr. γλουτός*, the buttock.) The *N. cutanei clunium inferiores*.

N. subcuta' nei glu' tei superio' res. (*L. sub*; *cutis*; *Gr. γλουτός*.) The *N. cutanei clunium superiores*.

N. subcuta' nei maxillæ inferio' res. (*L. sub*; *cutis*; *maxilla*, the lower jaw.) The *N. faciales inferiores*.

N. subcuta' nei na' si. (*L. sub*; *cutis*; *nasus*, the nose.) The *N. nasales laterales*.

N. subru' fi. (*L. sub*; *rufus*, red.) The *N. molles*, from their colour.

N. superficia' les na' si. (*L. superficialis*, belonging to the surface; *nasus*, the nose.) The *N. nasales laterales*.

N. superficia' les pectoris. (*L. superficialis*; *pectus*, the chest.) The anterior cutaneous branches of the *N. cutanei pectorales*.

N. tempora' les profun' di. See the subheadings of *Nervi temporales profundus*.

N. tempora' les subcuta' nei. (*L. tempora*, the temples; *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) The *N. temporales superficiales*.

N. tempora' les superficia' les. (*L. tempora*; *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) Branches of the auriculo-temporal nerve; the hinder ones supply the auricularis anterior and the neighbouring skin; the front ones branch with the superficial temporal artery and supply the skin; they communicate with the temporal

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nerves of the superior maxillary and of the occipital nerves.

N. thorac'ici. (Θώραξ, the chest.) The Dorsal nerves.

N. thorac'ici antero'ies. See *Thoracic nerves, anterior.*

N. thorac'ici inferio'ies. (Θώραξ, the chest; L. inferior, lower.) The Intercostal nerves, abdominal.

N. thorac'ici superio'ies. (Θώραξ; L. superior, upper.) The Intercostal nerves, upper.

N. trachea'les. See *Tracheal nerves.*

N. trachea'les inferio'ies. (L. inferior, lower.) The Tracheal nerves.

N. transvers'i. (L. transversus, drawn across.) The nerve-fibres which connect parts on opposite sides of the central nervous system.

N. vagina'les. See *Vagina, nerves of.*

N. vesica'les. See under *Bladder, urinary.*

N. viscera'les pel'vis. (L. viscera, the internal organs; pelvis.) The Hæmorrhoidal nerves of fourth sacral.

N. vulnera'tio. (L. vulneratio, a wound-ing.) Same as *Nerves, wounds of.*

Nervility. Same as *Neurility.*

Nervimotility. (L. nervus, a nerve; moveo, to move. F. *nervimotilitéé*; G. *Nervimotilität*.) Dutrochet's term for the property in virtue of which nervimotion takes place in animals and plants.

Nervimotion. (L. nervus; motio, a moving. F. *nervimotion*.) Dutrochet's term for the movement provoked in the nervous centres by external agents, and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.

Also, in Botany, the motion of leaves under an external stimulus.

Nervimotor. (L. nervus; motor, a mover. F. *nervimoteur*.) Dutrochet's term for an agent capable of provoking the phenomena of *Nervimotion*.

Nervina. (L. nervus, a nerve.) The remedies which have the action called *Nervine*.

N. analeptica. (Ἀναληπτικός, restorative.) Nervines which act by stimulation of the nervous system.

N. antineural'gica. (Ἀντί, against; νεύρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Nervines which act by reducing pain of nerves.

N. antispasmod'ica. (Ἀντί; σπασμός, cramp.) Nervines which act by relieving spasm.

N. excitant'ia. (L. excito, to rouse up.) Same as *N. analeptica.*

Nervine. (L. nervus, a nerve. F. *nervin*; I. *nervino*; S. *nervino*; G. *nervenstärkend*.) Strengthening to the nerves. Applied to medicines which relieve disorders of, or which act on, the nervous system, as antispasmodic and tonic preparations, particularly those of bark and iron.

N. ointment. The *Pomatum nervinum*.

Nervism. (L. nervus. F. *nervisme*.) The action of nerve-substance.

Nerv'o-mus'cular cells. See *Neuro-muscular cells.*

Nervopath'ic. Same as *Neuropathic.*

Nervor'um. Genitive plural of *Nervus*.

N. resolut'io. (L. resolutus, part. of *resolvere*, to loosen.) Resolution of the nerves. A term for *Apoplexy* and *Paralysis*.

Nervose. (L. nervus, a nerve. G. *nervig*, generat'.) Same as *Nerved*.

Nervosism. (L. nervus.) The doctrine that the phenomena of disease are the manifestations of variations in the nerve force.

Also (F. *nervosisme*; I. *nervosismo*; G. *Nervosität*), the same as *Diathesis, nervous*.

Nervosity. (L. nervus. F. *nervosité*.) The state of that which is nervous.

In Botany, the condition of having *Nervures*.

Nervotab'es. Same as *Neurotabes*.

Nervous. (L. nervus, a nerve. F. *nervoux*; I. *nervoso*; S. *nervioso*; G. *nervicht, nervig, nervös*.) Belonging to, or connected with, the nerves or nervous system.

Also, affected in the nerves; easily agitated; easily excited or alarmed.

Also, full of nerves, strong, sinewy.

Also, possessing mental vigour.

Also, in Botany, having a nerve, nervure, rib, or vein; ribbed; applied to leaves.

N. anorex'ia. (Ἄν, neg.; ὄρεξις, an appetite.) Sir William Gull's term for a want of appetite due to a morbid mental state, resulting in great emaciation, and occurring most frequently in young females.

N. apoplexy. See *Apoplexia nervosa* and *Apoplexy, nervous*.

N. asthma. Ordinary or true *Asthma*.

N. attack'. (F. *attaque des nerfs*; G. *Nervenzufall*.) An attack of *Nervousness*.

N. cen'tres. Those regions of the nervous system which are characterised by the presence of ganglion-cells.

N. col'ic. See *Colic, nervous*.

N. conductivity. (L. *conduco*, to connect.) The faculty or capacity of a nerve to convey an impulse set up by a stimulus.

N. deaf'ness. Deafness depending upon some functional disturbance of the auditory nerve or of its centre.

N. diathesis. See *Diathesis, nervous*.

N. disease'. A term applied to a disease which involves the nervous system, whether structurally or functionally.

N. fe'ver. See *Fever, nervous*, and its subheadings.

N. fluid. The refined fluid which has been supposed to traverse the nerves from the nerve-centres.

N. head'ache. Same as *Megrim*.

Also, a headache produced by worry or brain exhaustion.

N. imp'ulse. (L. *impulsus*, a putting in motion against.) The influence, or motion, or molecular change which is propagated along a nerve when a stimulation has been accomplished in some part of its course. In man the impulse travels, according to von Helmholtz, at a rate varying from 94 metres to 39 metres in a second.

N. in'fluence. Same as *Nerve power*.

N. irritability. Same as *Nerve, irritability of*.

Also, a condition of morbid facility for responding to impressions on the nervous system, whether bodily or mental.

N. irrita'tion. (L. *irritatio*, an incitement.) The state produced by the morbid condition of *N. irritability*.

N. lay'er of retina. (G. *Gehirnschicht der Retina, nervöse Schicht* of Henle.) That portion of the retina which includes the membrana limitans interna, the nerve-fibre layer, the layer of ganglion-cells, the internal molecular layer, the inner granular layer, and the external

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molecular layer. The term is used in opposition to the neuro-epithelial layer of the retina.

N. mimicry. Same as *Neuromimesis*.

N. network. (G. *Nervennetz*.) An intermingling of two or more branches of a nerve or nerves in which the ultimate elements or fibrils of the cylinder-axis become fused with each other as distinguished from *N.-plexus*.

N. pain. Same as *Neuralgia*.

N. plexus. (L. *plexus*, a plaiting. F. *plexus nerveux*; I. *plesso nervoso*; S. *plexo nervoso*; G. *Nervengeflecht*, *Nervengitter*.) An intermingling of two or more branches of a nerve or nerves, in which the intermixing is of the nerve-fibres only, and in which there is no actual fusion of the ultimate elements of the nerves.

N. power. Same as *Nerve power*.

N. principle. Same as *Nerve force*.

N. quinsy. Heberden's term for the *Globus hystericus*.

N. shock. (F. *choc*; from Old High G. *scoc*, a shaking movement; from Teutonic base *shoka*, to shake.) A condition of disturbance of the functions of the central nervous system produced by some sudden, violent emotion, as fright produced by seeing, or suffering from, an accident, albeit trivial, especially a railway accident. The symptoms may be comparatively slight and may speedily pass away; very commonly they are severe and alarming to the sufferer, and, although not dangerous to life, may permanently injure the health. Sleeplessness is an invariable occurrence, impairment of vision is common, sometimes there is deafness, anaesthesia and paralysis are frequent, the circulation is weak, the digestion disturbed, and the moral sense is often degraded.

N. substance. See *N. tissue*.

N. system. (L. *systema*, a whole consisting of several parts. F. *système nerveux*; I. *sistema nervoso*; G. *Nervensystem*.) The nerve-centres and nerves of all kinds collectively.

In the Protozoa, although the body responds by movement to stimuli of various kinds, no nervous system is differentiated, nor have any organs of sense been discovered.

In the Coelenterata, as in the Medusæ, a nervous ring, or in some instances two nervous rings, may be observed occupying the margin of the disc, and presenting at certain points ganglionic enlargements which correspond to the sensory organs.

In the simpler forms of the Echinodermata, as in the starfish, the nervous system consists of a pentagonal ring surrounding the mouth, from which five radial nerves are given off, which run along the ambulacral grooves, external to the radial blood-vessel and radial water vascular canal, to the ends of the rays, where each is connected with an eye-spot. In their course the nerves give off numerous fibres to the ambulacral feet and muscles of the spines. In the higher forms, as the Holothuria and Sipunculus, the oesophageal ring is immediately applied to the inner surface of the calcareous ring, and is more highly developed, showing some tendency to bilateral symmetry.

In Vermes two principal forms of nervous system can be distinguished, according to the arrangement of the longitudinally-running nerve-trunks. In one of them, as seen in the Platyhelmintha, represented by the Trematoda, or flat worms, and Turbellaria, there are two large ganglionic masses in the fore part of the body,

which are united by a transverse commissure; from these a double or single trunk passes backwards, giving off branches to the dermo-muscular layer and to the viscera; other branches pass forwards to the eye-spots and sense organs. In the second form as seen in the Nematodea, the pharynx is encircled by a ring of fibres with ganglionic enlargements, from which nerves spring, six of which run forwards and two backwards; of those running forwards, two run in the middle of the lateral areas, and four follow the secondary median line; all of these contain ganglion-cells in their course; those running backwards occupy the median line of the dorsal and ventral surfaces. The ventral part of the ring also gives off two branches on its ventral surface, which converge to join a mass of cells, the ganglion cephalicum of Schneider. The disposition of the nervous system of the Rotifera, of the Bryozoa, and of the Tunicata, resembles that of the Platyhelmintha. In the Nemerthi there are two pale-red cephalic or central ganglia situated just above and behind the snout; these are connected by a superior short and an inferior longer commissure, and are bilobed; the inferior lobes give off the large lateral nerve-trunks, which extend to the tip of the tail posteriorly, and several small branches are given off anteriorly from the ganglia.

In the lower Arthropoda the nervous system is only an advance on that of the flat-worms. A longitudinal nerve-trunk runs on each side of the median line on the ventral surface, the two often becoming fused, and presenting ganglionic enlargements corresponding to the segments of the body to which they are distributed. Anteriorly there is a ring with two large superior pharyngeal ganglia, which are connected by filaments running above and below the pharynx, and from this ring filaments run to the mouth and organs of sense in the head. The nervous system of the higher Arthropoda, like the crayfish and lobster, is formed on the same type as that of the earthworm. There is an oesophageal ring with a large cerebral ganglion superiorly, formed by the fusion of three pairs of ganglia, and inferiorly a large infra-oesophageal ganglion, formed by the fusion of the ganglia belonging to the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth segments of the thorax; behind this are five free thoracic ganglia and six abdominal ganglia, connected with each other in succession by an interganglionic cord. The cerebral ganglion gives off the optic, antennular, and antennary nerves; the infra-oesophageal ganglion distributes branches to the mandibles, maxilla, and first three pairs of maxillipedes. The rest of the ganglia give two pairs of nerves to each segment, of which the anterior pair supplies the appendages attached to that segment. The sympathetic nervous system is composed of an anterior visceral nerve, from the cerebral ganglion and oesophageal ring, which is distributed to the stomach. The organs of sense are the setæ, which are probably tactile organs; olfactory organs represented by the flattened setæ of the antennular exopodites; auditory organs constituted by a small sac in the basal joint of each antennule; and two compound eyes, which are supported on stalks.

In Mollusca a great increase in complexity is presented by the nervous system in passing from the lower to the higher orders. In the mussel and the bivalve forms generally, there are three pairs of ganglia connected by commissures. The

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anterior pair, situated near the oral aperture and named cerebral, supply the sensory organs around the mouth and the adductor muscles; they are connected by a short commissure passing over the œsophagus. A second pair constitute the pedal ganglia, which are connected with the cerebral ganglion by a commissure on each side, and by a cross branch with each other; they supply the branches distributed to the foot. The third pair of ganglia is the parieto-splanchnic, olfactory, or osphradial, which are also connected by commissures with the cerebral ganglia, and supply branches to the mantle, gills, osphradia, and posterior adductor muscle. In the higher Mollusca, such as the Pulmonata, represented by the snail, the nervous system is much more highly concentrated. There is a thick œsophageal ring formed above by the cerebral ganglia united by a commissure and by the parieto-splanchnic ganglia, and below by the coalesced pedal ganglia. The cerebral ganglia give off the tentacular nerve to the eye and skin around it, two pairs of labial nerves, an auditory nerve and a buccal nerve. Several minor ganglia are found on these nerves.

In the lowest Vertebrata, as in the Leptocardia or Acrania, represented by the Amphioxus, the nervous system is a simple, thick-walled tube, without cranial enlargement; lateral branches distributed to the successive segments of the body are given off at regular intervals. The general type of the nervous system throughout the Vertebrata is that it consists of a cerebro-spinal and of a sympathetic system, the former distributed to the striated muscles and to the organs of sense, the latter to unstriated muscle; some organs, as the heart and the glands, generally being supplied by both. The cerebro-spinal axis is composed of the brain and spinal cord, and is enclosed in the neural canal, which in the lower fishes is cartilaginous, and in the higher classes composed of bony segments. Within this is a fibrous covering, the dura mater, a serous membrane, the arachnoid, and a vascular layer, the pia mater. The brain (see *Cerebrum*) is originally composed of three vesicles, named respectively the fore-, mid-, and hind-brains. In the adult the fore-brain is represented by the optic thalami, separated by the third ventricle, and connected by the anterior and posterior white commissures; in front is the lamina terminalis; the roof is covered by the choroid plexus, and is connected with the pineal gland; the floor presents the infundibulum, which descends funnel-like to the pituitary body. The fore part of the fore-brain develops upwards, to form the olfactory lobes and the cerebrum with the corpora striata. The mid-brain is represented by the corpora quadrigemina above and at the sides, and by the crura cerebri below; its cavity is the Sylvian aqueduct. The hind-brain is represented by the cerebellum in front and by the medulla oblongata behind, and its cavity by the fourth ventricle. The spinal cord extends to a variable distance, and its cavity is the central canal. The sympathetic system consists of a chain of ganglia on either side of the vertebral column, giving off many branches to the unstriated muscular tissue of the viscera and vessels. The organs of sense are those of sight, hearing, touch, taste, and smell, and are almost always all present.

In Pisces the brain is relatively small, and a wide space filled with gelatinous matter exists between the skull, lined by the dura mater, and

the cerebrum, covered with the arachnoid. In osseous fishes there are three principal masses: the paired cerebral hemispheres, which are prolonged anteriorly into the olfactory lobes; the paired optic lobes, usually larger than the hemispheres; and lastly the cerebellum. The optic lobes possess a cavity, on the floor of which some elevations represent the corpora quadrigemina. On the lower surface of the optic lobes two swellings appear, the lobi inferiores, which slightly diverge in front for the passage of the infundibulum, which terminates in a large hypophysis or pituitary gland. The medulla oblongata is broader than the spinal cord, and contains the fourth ventricle; in most fishes a perfect roof is formed over the ventricle by the lobi posteriores. In the lower Cyclostomata there are three pairs of protuberances in front of the cerebellum, the homologies of which have not been accurately determined. In the highest Chondropterygia the olfactory lobes are supported on long hollow pedicles; the hemispheres are large, coalesce in the median line, and are sometimes provided with lateral ventricles; the cerebellum is very large. In regard to the nerves, the first, second, third, and fourth have their apparent origin from the brain; the fifth, sixth, seventh or facial, eighth or acoustic, ninth or glossopharyngeal, and tenth or vagus, arise from the medulla oblongata; the spinal accessory is invariably absent, and the hypoglossal nerve is only represented by a branch from the first spinal nerve supplying the parts to which this nerve is usually distributed.

In the Amphibia, as represented by the frog, the nervous system consists of a cerebro-spinal axis, from which the cranio-spinal nerves are given off, and a chain of sympathetic ganglia. The brain, enclosed in bone and invested by dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater, consists of a pair of projecting bodies in front, the olfactory lobes, each of which has a ventricle in its interior; posteriorly these are continuous with the smooth, oval cerebral hemispheres containing the lateral ventricles; the inner wall of the ventricles presents the corpus striatum, and they communicate with the third ventricle by the foramen of Monro. The lateral walls of the third ventricle are formed by the optic thalami. Behind the hemispheres is the thalamencephalon on which is situated the pineal gland, and next are the two optic lobes, forming the roof and sides of the aqueduct of Sylvius, which is expanded laterally into the optic ventricles; the floor of the aqueduct is formed by the crura cerebri. Immediately behind the optic lobes is the medulla oblongata, which is again continuous with the medulla spinalis; in the interior of the medulla oblongata is the fourth ventricle, which is continuous anteriorly with the aqueduct of Sylvius, and posteriorly with the central canal of the spinal cord. The cerebellum is a small, solid, transverse body, situated at the posterior part of the optic lobes. The inferior surface of the brain presents the under surface of the olfactory and cerebral lobes; the optic nerves, commissures, and tracts, the tuber cinereum, pituitary body, crura cerebri, and the ventral fissures of the brain. The spinal cord is composed of grey nervous matter, surrounding a minute central canal, and enclosed in longitudinally running columns of white nerve-fibres; it ends in the filum terminale, which occupies the canal of the urostyle; it presents a dorsal

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and a ventral fissure, which nearly divide it into two lateral halves. There are twenty pairs of cranio-spinal nerves; ten of which issue from the brain and medulla oblongata, and ten from the spinal cord. The ten cranial nerves are the olfactory, optic, motores oculi, pathetici, trigemini, abducentes, facial, auditory, glosso-pharyngeal, and vagi. The spinal nerves are the hypoglossals; the brachial, for the forearm, formed by the second and third; the thoracic-abdominal, formed by the fourth, fifth, and sixth, which supply the body-wall; the sciatic, formed by the seventh, eighth, and ninth, which supply the posterior viscera and the hind limb; and the tenth, the coccygeal nerve, which also supplies the posterior viscera. The sympathetic cord presents ten ganglia, and lies beneath the vertebral column; it is connected with the spinal cord by the rami communicantes; it is chiefly distributed to the vessels and hollow viscera.

In Reptilia the brain is small in proportion to the weight of the body, being as 1:172 in the coluber, 1:2240 in a land tortoise, and 1:5688 in a turtle. The hemispheres are destitute of convolutions, possess large lateral ventricles, and exceed the optic lobes in size. The cerebellum is large in the higher orders. The pons Varolii is absent.

The nervous system of Aves presents a relatively large brain, divisible into fore-, mid-, and hind-brain, a medulla oblongata, cerebellum, and spinal cord. In front is the olfactory lobe, in the interior of which is the olfactory ventricle; behind are the cerebral hemispheres, containing each a lateral ventricle, communicating in front with the olfactory ventricle, and below with the third ventricle by the foramen of Monro; the floor of the lateral ventricles is formed by the corpora striata, joined together by the anterior commissure. The thalamencephalon is composed of two optic thalami, united behind by a posterior commissure, and separated in the median line by the third ventricle; the pineal gland is attached to the thin roof of this ventricle, and the floor presents a depression, the infundibulum, leading down to the pituitary body. The mid-brain is composed of the optic lobes, each of which has an optic ventricle, which opens into the aqueduct of Sylvius; the optic lobes are connected by an optic commissure, and the floor of the ventricle is formed by the crura cerebri. The hind-brain consists of the medulla oblongata, behind which is the fourth ventricle, partially overlapped by the transversely fissured cerebellum. The spinal cord presents no remarkable features. There are twelve pairs of cranial nerves. The spinal nerves emerge from the cord by a dorsal and ventral root, and form brachial plexuses for the wings, and lumbar and sciatic plexuses for the lower limbs. The sympathetic system presents the usual ganglionated character.

In Mammalia the distinctive feature is the large relative size of the cerebral hemispheres, which are connected by the corpus callosum; their external surface in the lower orders, such as the Marsupials and Rodents, is smooth, and in the higher orders is more and more marked by convolutions separated by sulci of varying depth. The cerebellum is also largely developed. Beneath the corpus callosum is the fornix, a system of fibres running from before backwards, and forming anteriorly the corpora albicantia seen at the base of the brain immediately behind the optic com-

missure and the infundibulum. The peduncles of the cerebrum are large and thick, and are formed of fibres running between the cerebrum above and the medulla oblongata, cerebellum, and spinal cord below. A strong band of transverse fibres, the pons Varolii, connects the opposite sides of the cerebellum.

An hypothesis has lately been advanced by Gaskell in this country, and by Patten in America, that the nervous system of Vertebrata is derived from that of Arthropoda, and is composed of nervous matter disposed around a central tube, which was originally the alimentary canal of some early Crustacean or Arachnid. On this view the infundibulum represents the œsophagus opening below; the choroid plexuses are the stomach walls; the arachnoidal tissue investing the brain is the cephalic liver; the pineal gland is the aborted pair of median eyes; and the central canal of the cord is the alimentary canal.

N. system, central. (L. *systema; centralis*, in the middle. F. *système nerveux centrale*; G. *Nervencentrum*.) The brain and spinal cord in Vertebrata, and the principal ganglia and their communicating cords.

N. system, development of. (L. *systema; F. developper*, to unfold. G. *Entwicklungsgeschichte der Nervensystem*.) The nervous system and the sensory surfaces of the sense organs are both in Invertebrata and in Vertebrata derived from the epiblast. In Invertebrata the columnar cells covering certain areas of the epiblast proliferate, and sink into the subjacent mesoblast, the mass thus formed differentiating into nerve-cells and nerve-fibres. In Vertebrata the first indication of the nervous system consists in the formation of a furrow in the epiblast named the medullary groove; the margins of the furrow, termed the laminae dorsales, arch towards each other and soon fuse, enclosing a tubular cavity. The tube, becoming separated from the epiblast, constitutes the hollow medullary cord. The anterior part curving downwards presents three dilatations, which are named the fore-, mid-, and hind-brain. The middle part becomes the spinal cord. Posteriorly the cavity of the tube opens into the primitive intestine by the neurenteric canal; it acquires a lining of ciliated cells. The walls of the tube become thickened at the seat of origin of the cervical and lumbar nerves, and the several columns of which it is composed are developed. Its growth is less rapid than that of the spinal column, and it ultimately only extends to the second lumbar vertebra. It is continued, however, as the filum terminale as far as the sacrum. See *Brain* and *Spinal cord, development of*, and the development of the several senses.

N. system, ganglionic. (L. *systema; Gr. γάγγλιον*, a nerve-knot.) The Sympathetic nervous system.

N. system of automatic functions. (L. *systema; Gr. αὐτοματός*, self-moving; L. *functio*, a performing.) The Sympathetic nervous system.

N. system of senses. (L. *systema*.) An old term for the *Medulla oblongata*.

N. system of voluntary motion. (L. *systema; voluntarius*, of his own free will; *motio*, movement.) The Spinal cord.

N. system, organic. (L. *systema; organicum*.) The Sympathetic nervous system.

N., system, peripheral. (L. *systema;*

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Gr. *περιφέρεια*, the line round a circular body. *F. système nerveux périphérique.*) The nerves.

N. system, sympathetic. (*L. systema.*) See *Sympathetic nervous system.*

N. temperament. (*F. tempérament nerveux; G. Nerventemperament.*) The temperament which is characterised by fine thin hair, thin skin, small thin muscles, quickness in muscular motion, paleness of countenance, sensitiveness to pain, and often delicate health; the brain and whole nervous system is predominantly active, and the mental manifestations are proportionally vivacious.

N. tis'sue. (*F. tissu, a web; from L. texo, to weave. F. tissu nerveux; I. tessuto nervoso; S. tejido nervoso; G. Nervengewebe.*) The substance of which the nerve-centres, the nervous ganglia, and the nerves are composed; it consists essentially of nerve- or ganglion-cells and nerve-fibres supported by a connective-tissue framework, the neuroglia, and supplied with blood-vessels and lymphatics. It has two forms, vesicular or grey matter, chiefly composed of nerve-cells, and fibrous or white matter made up of nerve-fibres; the former consisting, according to Petrowski, of water 81·6 parts, and solids 18·4 parts; the latter, of water 68·35 parts, and solids 31·65 parts.

N. tis'sue, cinerit'ious. (*L. cineres, ashes.*) The *N. tissue, vesicular*; so called from its colour.

N. tis'sue, fib'rous. (*L. fibra, a thread.*) The white form which consists of nerve-fibres; it forms a large part of the brain and spinal cord, nearly the whole of the cerebro-spinal nerves, and is found in the sympathetic nerves. It forms the conducting part of the system. Its solid constituents consist, according to Petrowski, of albumin and gelatin 24·73 parts per cent., lecithin 9·9, cholesterolin and fats 51·91, cerebrin 9·55, substances soluble in anhydrous ether 3·34, and salts ·57 parts.

N. tis'sue, gelat'inous. (*Gelatin.*) The part of the nerve-tissue consisting of *N. fibres, non-medullated.*

N. tis'sue, grey. The *N. tissue, vesicular*; so called from its colour.

N. tis'sue, medull'ary. (*L. medulla, marrow.*) The *N. tissue, fibrous.*

N. tis'sue, tubular. (*L. tubulus, dim. of tubus, a pipe.*) The *N. tissue, fibrous.*

N. tis'sue, vesic'ular. (*L. vesicula, a blister.*) The soft, dark reddish-grey form which consists chiefly of nerve- or ganglion-cells; it is found in the cortex and ganglia of the cerebrum, in the cerebellum and spinal cord, and in the sympathetic ganglia; it is the part in which the nervous impulses originate. Its solid constituents consist, according to Petrowski, of albumin and gelatin 55·37 parts per cent., lecithin 17·24, cholesterolin and fats 18·68, cerebrin ·53, substances soluble in anhydrous ether 6·71, and salts 1·45 parts.

N. tis'sue, white. The *N. tissue, fibrous*; so called from its colour.

N. tu'mour. (*L. tumor, a swelling.*) A *Neuroma.*

Nervousness. (*L. nervus. F. nervosisme; G. Nervosität.*) The quality of being *Nervous.*

Also, a bodily condition of extreme sensitiveness to impressions, combined with a mental condition, leading to fear of unpleasant consequences.

Nervula'tion. (*L. nervulus; dim. of*

nervus.) The distribution of the nervules in an insect's wing, or in leaves.

Nerv'ule. (*L. nervulus.*) A small nerve. Also, Mirbel's term for individual filaments of the vascular expansion which forms the placenta. Also, the same as *Nervure.*

Nerv'uli. Nominative plural of *Nervulus.*

N. gingivales. (*L. gingivæ, the gums.*) The small twigs of the dental nerves which supply the gums.

N. sphenoid'a'les. (*Sphenoid bone.*) Minute twigs given off from the otic ganglion, which penetrate the sphenoid bone and join the great superficial petrosal nerve and the Gasserian ganglion.

Nerv'ulose. Relating to, or possessing, a *Nervule.*

Nervulus. (*L. dim. of nervus.*) A small nerve.

Nerv'ure. (*L. nervus, a nerve. F. nervure; I. nervatura; S. nervadura; G. Nerv.*) The prolongation of the petiole and its divisions which run through the blade of a leaf, and form in some sort its skeleton. The nervures consist chiefly of fibro-vascular tissue.

Also (*F. nervure; G. Rippe*), a name given to the chitinous tubes, more or less numerous, sometimes forming a network, and at others simple veins, which traverse the two membranes of the wings of insects in various directions; they give passage to trachea, blood and nerves.

Also, applied to the longitudinal projection on the dorsal and on the ventral surfaces of the ovary of a plant, called *Suture.*

N., med'ian. (*L. medius, in the middle. F. nervure médiane; G. Mittelnerv.*) The nervure which is the prolongation of the petiole into the blade of the leaf dividing it into two equal halves, or, occasionally, into two unsymmetrical portions.

N., prin'cipal. (*F. nervure principale; G. Hauptnerv.*) Same as *N., median.*

N.s, sec'ondary. (*L. secundarius, of the second class. F. nervures secondaires; G. Adern.*) The branches and branchlets of the *N., median.*

Nerv'us. (*L. nervus.*) See *Nerve.* Also, a term for the *Penis.*

N. abdom'ino-genita'lis super'ior. (*L. abdomen, the belly; genit'alis, pertaining to generation; superior, upper.*) The *Ilio-hypogastric nerve.*

N. abdu'cens. (*L. abduco, to lead away. I. sesto paio, nervi motori oculari esterni; S. sexto par, nervio oculo-motor externo; G. sechste Paar, äusserer Augenmuskelnerv.*) See *Abducens oculi, nervus.*

N. accel'erans. (*L. accelerans, part. of accelero, to quicken.*) See *Accelerating nerves.*

N. accel'erans cor'dis. (*L. accelerans; cor, the heart.*) See under *Accelerating nerves.*

N. access'o'rius. (*L. accedo, to be added. G. Beinerv.*) See *Spinal accessory nerve.*

N. access'o'rius cuta'nei inter'ni. (*L. accessus, an approach; cutis, the skin; internus, within.*) The *Cutaneous nerve of arm, small internal.*

N. access'o'rius saph'e'ni exter'ni. (*L. accessus; saphenous nerve; I. externus, without.*) The *Communicans peronei.*

N. access'o'rius Willis'ii. (*L. accessus; Willis, an English anatomist.*) Same as *Spinal accessory nerve.*

N. acust'icus. (*Ἀκούω, to hear. F. nerf acoustique; I. nervo acustico; S. nervio auditivo; G. Hörnerv.*) Same as *Auditory nerve.*

N. adscen'dens. (L. *adscendo*, to climb up.) The *Laryngeal nerve, inferior*.

N. alveola'ris ante'rior ma'jor. (L. *alveolus*, a small cavity; *ante'rior*, that is in front; *magnus*, great.) Same as *N. dentalis superior ante'rior*.

N. alveola'ris ante'rior mi'nor. (L. *alveolus*, a small hollow; *ante'rior*, that is in front; *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, small. G. *oberer mittlerer Zahnnerve*.) Same as *N. dentalis superior me'dius*.

N. alveola'ris infe'rior. (L. *alveolus*; *inferior*, lower.) The *Dental nerve, inferior*.

N. alveola'ris maxillæ infe'rioris. (L. *alveolus*; *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, that is below.) The *Dental nerve, inferior*.

N. alveola'ris poste'rior ma'jor. (L. *alveolus*; *posterior*, that is behind; *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great. G. *oberer hinterer Zahnnerve*.) Same as *N. dentalis superior posterior*.

N. alveola'ris poste'rior mi'nor. (L. *alveolus*; *posterior*; *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, small.) Same as *N. dentalis superior posterior*.

N. alveola'ris supe'rior ante'rior. (L. *alveolus*.) The *N. dentalis superior ante'rior*.

N. alveola'ris supe'rior poste'rior. (L. *alveolus*.) The *N. dentalis superior poste'rior*.

N. ambula'torius. (L. *ambulatorius*, movable.) The *Vagus nerve*.

N. ampulla'ris infe'rior. (L. *ampulla*, a flask; *inferior*, that is below.) The branch of the vestibular nerve which is distributed to the inferior semicircular canal.

N. ampulla'ris latera'lis. (L. *ampulla*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The branch of the vestibular nerve which is distributed to the horizontal semicircular canal.

N. ampulla'ris supe'rior. (L. *ampulla*, a flask with a narrow neck and bulged body; *superior*, that is above.) The branch of the vestibular nerve which is distributed to the ampulla of the superior semicircular canal.

N. anastomot'icus. (Ἀναστομόω, to furnish with a mouth.) The *Vidian nerve*.

N. Andersch'ii. (*Andersch*, a German anatomist of the end of the seventeenth century.) The *Tympanic nerve*.

N. anon'y'mus. (L. *anonymos*, without name.) The fifth cranial nerve.

N. ante'rior septi na'rium. (L. *ante'rior*, that is in front; *septum*, a wall; *nares*, the nostrils.) A branch of the anterior nasal nerve which is distributed, by means of from three to five filaments, to the mucous membrane covering the anterior part of the septum.

N. a'p'icis na'si. (L. *apex*, the summit; *nasus*, nose. F. *rameaux externe de rameau ethmoidal*; I. *nasale externo*.) The terminal filament of the ethmoidal branch of the anterior nasal nerve.

N. arte'riæ femora'lis pro'prius. (L. *proprius*, one's own.) See *Femoral artery, nerve of*.

N. articula'ris ge'nu infe'rior. (L. *articularis*, pertaining to the joint; *genu*, the knee; *inferior*, that is below.) A filament from the saphenous nerve, or from the peroneal nerve, which accompanies the arteria articularis genu superior lateralis, and runs to the knee-joint.

N. articula'ris ge'nu supe'rior. (L. *articularis*; *genu*; *superior*, that is above.) A filament from the peroneal nerve which supplies the upper part of the knee-joint.

N. Aschia'nus. The first cervical nerve, or *Suboccipital nerve*.

N. auditi'vus. (L. *auditus*, a hearing.) Same as *Auditory nerve*.

N. auditor'ius. (L. *auditorius*, relating to hearing.) The *Auditory nerve*.

N. auricula'ris ante'rior. (L. *auricularis*, from *auricula*, the external ear; *ante'rior*, that is in front.) The *Auriculo-temporal nerve*.

N. auricula'ris cervica'lis. (L. *auricula*; *cervix*, the neck.) Same as *Auricularis magnus nerve*.

N. auricula'ris infe'rior. (L. *auricula*; *inferior*, that is beneath. G. *unterer Ohrnerve*.) The anterior of the two branches into which the auricularis magnus divides. It penetrates the parotid gland, communicates with the lower division or temporal branches of the facial nerve, and from this communication spring the nerves for the helix major and helix minor muscles, for the skin over the parotid, the skin below the ear, the tragus, the antitragicus, the lobule and the lower part of the concha.

Also, applied to the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve.

N. auricula'ris inter'nus. (L. *auricula*; *internus*, internal. G. *innerer Ohrnerve*.) A branch of the facial nerve which, in the horse, is given off just outside the stylomastoid foramen, and supplies the inner surface of the skin of the external ear.

N. auricula'ris mag'nus. The *Auricularis magnus nerve*.

N. auricula'ris poste'rior. (L. *auricula*; *posterior*, that is behind.) The *Auricularis magnus nerve*.

N. auricula'ris poste'rior profun'dus. (L. *auricula*; *posterior*, that is behind; *profundus*, deep. G. *hinterer tiefer Ohrnerve*.) A branch of the facial nerve below the stylomastoid foramen. It runs upwards on the front surface of the mastoid process behind the external ear, communicates with the auricular nerve of the vagus and with the branches of the auricularis magnus and occipitalis minor nerves, and supplies the posterior transverse and superior auricular muscles, the latter branch sending filaments to the antitragicus and the occipital muscles.

N. auricula'ris poste'rior super-ficia'lis. (L. *auricula*; *posterior*; *superficialis*, belonging to the surface. G. *oberflächlicher hinterer Ohrnerve*.) A branch of the auricularis magnus nerve which runs up behind the ear, communicates with the auricularis posterior profundus of the facial and with the occipitalis minor nerves. It supplies the skin above and behind the ear, the posterior surface of the auricle, and, by a perforating branch, the outer surface of the concha, antihelix and helix.

N. auricula'ris posti'cus super-ficia'lis. (L. *auricula*; *posticus*, behind; *superficialis*.) The *N. auricularis posterior superficialis*.

N. auricula'ris profun'dus. (L. *auricula*; *profundus*, deep.) Same as *N. auricularis posterior profundus*.

N. auricula'ris profun'dus infe'rior. (L. *auricula*; *profundus*; *inferior*, that is beneath.) Same as *N. auricularis posterior profundus*.

N. auricula'ris va'gi. (L. *auricula*; *vagus*, wandering.) The auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve, or Arnold's nerve. It

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is given off from the upper ganglion of the pneumogastric, receives a filament from the petrosus ganglion, traverses the outer boundary of the jugular foramen, enters the temporal bone by a foramen near the base of the styloid process, crosses the inner side of the aqueduct of Fallopius near the lower end, where it communicates with the facial nerve, leaves the bone between the meatus auditorius externus and the mastoid process, and divides into two branches, one of which joins the posterior auricular nerve, and the other is distributed to the lower and inner part of the meatus and the skin, over the back of the pinna.

N. auric'ulo-occipit'alis. (L. *auricula*; *occiput*, the back of the head.) The *Auricularis magnus* nerve.

N. auric'ulo-tempora'lis. (L. *auricula*; *temporalis*, from *tempora*, the temples.) Same as *Auriculo-temporal* nerve.

N. axilla'ris. (L. *axilla*, dim. of *ala*, a wing. G. *Achselnerv*, *umschlungener Armbeinernerv*, *hinterer Schulternerv*.) A branch which, in the horse, springs from the posterior part of the axillary plexus, and is chiefly derived from the first dorsal nerve. Same as *Circumflex* nerve of arm.

N. bigem'inus. (L. *bigeminus*, doubled.) The second sacral nerve, which sends one branch to the sciatic nerve, and one to the pudic nerve or into the plexus pudendalis.

N. biradia'tus. (L. *bis*, twice; *radius*, a rod.) Same as *N. bigeminus*.

N. diven'tricus. (L. *bis*, twice; *venter*, the belly.) The branch of the facial nerve distributed to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. It communicates with the glossopharyngeal nerve, and with the plexus caroticus internus.

N. buccalis infe'rior. (G. *untere* or *hintere Backennerv*.) The lower branch of the *Buccal* nerve of *facial*.

N. buccalis supe'rior. (G. *obere* or *vordere Backennerv*.) The upper or zygomatic branch of the *Buccal* nerve of *facial*.

N. buccinato'rio-labia'lis. (L. *buccinator* a trumpeter; *labia*, a lip.) The *N. buccinatorius*.

N. buccinato'rius. (L. *buccinator*, a trumpeter. F. *nerf buccal*; I. *nervo boccale*; S. *nervio bucal*; G. *Backenmuskelnerv*, *Wangen-nerv*.) A branch of the superior division of the inferior maxillary nerve. It runs between the temporal and external pterygoid muscles, or through the fibres of the external pterygoid, or between the pterygoids, gives branches to the external pterygoid, and communicating branches to the deep anterior temporal nerve, passes between the masseter and buccinator muscles, giving branches to the oral mucous membrane near the origin of the buccopharyngeus and mylopharyngeus muscles, and terminates in two or three branches, which communicate with the buccal branches of the facial nerves which surround the anterior facial vein, and terminates in the skin of the cheek. Also called *Buccal* nerve of *inferior maxillary*.

N. bul'bo-urethra'lis. (Βολβός, a bulb; οὐρήθρα, the passage for the urine.) The deep branch of the *Perineal* nerve.

N. calca'neo-planta'ris cuta'neus. (L. *calcaneum*, the heel; *planta*, the sole; *cutis*, skin.) A branch of the posterior tibial nerve in the lower part of the leg; it perforates the in-

ternal annular ligament of the ankle, and is distributed to the skin of the heel and the hinder part of the inner side of the sole.

N. car'diacus ant'icus. (Καρδιακός, belonging to the heart; L. *anticus*, in front.) The *Cardiac* nerve, *upper*.

N. car'diacus cras'sus. (Καρδιακός, belonging to the heart; L. *crassus*, thick. G. *dicker Herznerv*.) A trunk formed by the lower cardiac nerves proceeding from the inferior cervical ganglion and the cardiac nerve of the middle cervical ganglion; this union most commonly occurs on the left side.

Also, the *Cardiac* nerve, *middle*.

N. car'diacus exter'nus. (Καρδιακός; L. *externus*, outward.) The *Cardiac* nerve, *middle*.

N. car'diacus imus. (Καρδιακός; L. *imus*, lowest.) An occasional branch arising from the first thoracic ganglion of the sympathetic.

N. car'diacus infe'rior. (Καρδιακός; L. *inferior*, that is beneath. G. *unterer Herznerv*.) The *Cardiac* nerve, *lower*.

N. car'diacus inter'nus. (Καρδιακός; L. *internus*, within.) The *Cardiac* nerve, *middle*.

N. car'diacus mag'nus. (Καρδιακός; L. *magnus*, great.) Same as *N. cardiacus crassus*.

N. car'diacus me'dius. (Καρδιακός; L. *medius*, that is in the middle.) Same as *Cardiac* nerve, *middle*.

N. car'diacus mi'nor. (Καρδιακός; L. *minor*, less.) The same as *Cardiac* nerve, *lower*.

N. car'diacus par'vus. (Καρδιακός; L. *parvus*, small. G. *kleiner Herznerv*.) Same as *Cardiac* nerve, *lower*.

N. car'diacus profun'dus. (Καρδιακός; L. *profundus*, deep. G. *mittlere Herznerv*.) Same as *Cardiac* nerve, *middle*.

N. car'diacus quar'tus. (Καρδιακός; L. *quartus*, fourth.) The *N. cardiacus imus*.

N. car'diacus superficia'lis. (Καρδιακός; L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface. G. *oberer Herznerv*.) Same as *Cardiac* nerve, *upper*.

N. car'diacus supe'rior. (Καρδιακός; L. *superior*, that is above. G. *oberer Herznerv*.) A filament from the inferior extremity of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic behind the inferior thyroid artery to the cardiac plexus. It is in connection with the plexus carotici externus and communis, and with cardiac branches of the vagus and recurrens. The *Cardiac* nerve, *upper*.

N. car'diacus supre'mus. (Καρδιακός; L. *supremus*, highest.) The *Cardiac* nerve, *upper*.

N. car'diacus ter'tius. (Καρδιακός; L. *tertius*, third.) The *Cardiac* nerve, *lower*.

N. carot'ico-tympan'icus. (Καρωτικός, from *καρώω*, to throw into slumber; *τύμπανου*, a drum.) Same as *N. carot'ico-tympan'icus inferior*.

N. carot'ico-tympan'icus infe'rior. (Καρωτικός; *τύμπανον*; L. *inferior*, that is below.) A branch of the plexus caroticus internus, which passes through a hole in the posterior wall of the carotid canal to reach the anterior and lower part of the tympanic cavity, and joins the tympanic plexus.

N. carot'ico-tympan'icus supe'rior. (Καρωτικός; *τύμπανον*; L. *superior*, that is above.) The *Petrosal* nerve, *deep*, *small*.

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N. carot'icus adscen'dens. (Καρω-
τικός; L. *adscendo*, to climb up.) Same as *N.*
caroticus internus.

N. carot'icus cerebra'lis. (Καρωτικός;
L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Same as *N. caroticus*
internus.

N. carot'icus inter'nus. (Καρωτικός;
L. *internus*, that is within.) A nerve proceeding
from the upper part of the superior cervical
ganglion; it accompanies the internal carotid
artery, and joins the plexus caroticus internus.

N. caroticus Vidia'ni. (Καρωτικός.)
The Carotid nerve of Vidian.

N. caverno'sus clitor'idis ma'jor.
(L. *cavernosus*, full of hollows; *clitoris*; *magnus*,
great.) A branch of the inferior hypogastric
plexus of the sympathetic nerve which supplies
the corpus cavernosum of the clitoris.

N. caverno'sus penis ma'jor. (L.
cavernosus; *penis*, the male organ; *major*,
comp. of *magnus*, great.) A branch of the in-
ferior hypogastric plexus, which runs on each
side of the dorsum penis between the dorsal
artery and vein of the penis. The terminal
filaments in part form a plexus around the
vessels, and in part terminate in the corpus
cavernosum.

N. cerebra'lis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.)
The *N. caroticus internus*.

N. cervica'lis descen'dens. (L. *cer-
viz*, the neck; *descendens*, part. of *descendo*, to
go down.) Same as *Descendens noni*.

N. cervica'lis descen'dens infe'rior.
(L. *cervix*; *descendens*; *inferior*, lower.) The
Communicans noni.

**N. cervica'lis descen'dens supe'-
rior.** (L. *cervix*; *descendens*; *superior*, upper.)
The *Descendens noni*.

N. cervica'lis primus. (L. *cervix*;
primus, first.) The *Suboccipital nerve*.

N. cervica'lis superficia'lis. (L. *cer-
viz*, the neck; *superficialis*, belonging to the
surface.) The same as *Superficialis colli nerve*.

N. cilia'ris longus exter'nus. (L.
cilium, an eyelash; *longus*, long; *externus*, that
is without.) An occasional branch of the lacrimal
nerve which accompanies the lateral posterior
long ciliary artery.

N. circumflex'us bra'chii. (L. *circum-
flecto*, to bend round; *brachium*, the forearm.)
Same as *Circumflex nerve of arm*.

N. circumflex'us humeri. (L. *cir-
cumflecto*; *humerus*, the shoulder.) Same as
Circumflex nerve of arm.

N. clitor'idis. See *Clitoris, nerve of*.

N. coccyge'us. (Coccyx.) The same as
Coccygeal nerve.

N. coccyge'us infe'rior. (L. *inferior*,
lower.) The second when there is more than
one *Coccygeal nerve*.

N. coch'leæ. (L. *cochlea*, a snail shell.)
Same as *Cochlear nerve*.

N. communicans facie'i. (L. *commu-
nico*, to share with others; *facies*, the face. G.
Antitznerv.) Same as the *Facial nerve*.

**N. communicans gang'lii o'tici cum
chor'da tym'pani.** (L. *communico*; Gr.
γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot; οὖς, the ear; L. *cum*,
with; *chor'da*, a string; Gr. τύμπανον, a drum.)
A descending branch of the otic ganglion. See
Otic ganglion.

N. commu'nicans ner'vi facia'lis.
(L. *communico*, to share with others; *nervus*, a
nerve; *facialis*, belonging to the face.) The

communicating branch between the auriculo-
temporal and the facial nerves, situated behind
the neck of the lower jaw.

**N. communicans ner'vi lingua'lis
cum ner'vo hypoglos'so.** (L. *communico*;
nervus, a nerve; *lingualis*, belonging to the
tongue; *cum*, with; Gr. ὑπὸ, beneath; γλῶσσα,
the tongue.) A branch of the lingual nerve of
the fifth which communicates with branches of
the hypoglossal nerve.

N. cor'aco-brachia'lis. (Coracoid; L.
brachialis, belonging to the arm.) Same as
Musculo-cutaneous nerve of arm.

N. Cotun'nil. (Cotugno.) The Naso-
palatine nerve.

N. crotaphit'ico - buccinato'rius.
(Κρόταφος, the temple; L. *buccinator*, a trum-
peter. G. *Kaunerv*.) The superior division of
the inferior maxillary nerve, which gives origin
to the masseteric, to anterior and posterior deep
temporal, the buccinator, and the external and
internal pterygoid nerves.

N. crura'lis. (L. *cruralis*, belonging to
the leg.) Same as *Crural nerve, anterior*.

N. crura'lis ante'rior. (L. *cruralis*.)
See *Crural nerve, anterior*.

N. crura'lis inter'nus. (L. *cruralis*;
internus, within.) The *Obturator nerve*.

N. crura'lis poste'rior. (L. *cruralis*;
posterior, that is behind.) Same as *Obturator*
nerve.

N. cubita'lis. (L. *cubitalis*, belonging to
the elbow.) Same as *Ulnar nerve*.

N. cuta'neus ante'rior. (L. *cutis*;
anterior, in front.) The *Musculo-cutaneous*
nerve of leg.

N. cuta'neus antibra'chii exter'nus.
(L. *cutis*; *antibrachium*; L. *externus*, that is
without.) Same as *N. cutaneus antibrachii*
medius.

N. cuta'neus antibra'chii me'dius.
(L. *cutis*, the skin; *antibrachium*; L. *medius*,
middle. G. *mittlerer Hautnerv des Vorder-
armes*.) The middle cutaneous nerve of the
forearm given off from the musculo-spiral. It
perforates the brachial fascia between the triceps
and the brachialis anticus muscles, runs between
the olecranon and the radial condyle to the fore-
arm, on the dorsal surface of which it is lost.

N. cuta'neus antibra'chii poste'rior
infe'rior. (L. *cutis*; *antibrachium*; L. *pos-
terior*, that is behind; *inferior*, that is below.)
The *N. cutaneus antibrachii medius*.

N. cuta'neus antibra'chii poste'rior
super'ior. (L. *cutis*; *antibrachium*; L. *pos-
terior*; *superior*, that is above.) A branch of
the musculo-spiral nerve which sometimes arises
directly from that nerve and sometimes from its
muscular branch to the long head of the biceps.
It supplies the area of the skin between the inter-
nal and external posterior cutaneous branches.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii exter'nus. (L.
cutis; *brachium*, the arm; *externus*, that is with-
out.) Same as *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of arm*.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii inter'nus. (L.
cutis; *brachium*; *internus*, that is within.)
Same as *Wrisberg, nerve of*.

**N. cuta'neus bra'chii inter'nus ma'-
jor.** (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *internus*; *magnus*,
great.) Same as *Cutaneous nerve of arm, in-
ternal*.

**N. cuta'neus bra'chii inter'nus mi'-
nor.** (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *internus*; *minor*,
less.) Same as *Wrisberg, nerve of*.

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N. cuta'neus bra'chii inter'nus poste'rior. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *internus*; *posterior*, that is behind.) A small nerve originating from the communication between a branch of the nerve of Wrisberg and the pectoral cutaneous branch of the second, and frequently of the third, dorsal nerve. It is distributed to the skin of the inner and posterior surface of the upper arm over the middle head of the triceps as far as to the inner condyle of the humerus.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii latera'lis. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg*.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii ma'jor. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *magnus*, great.) Same as *Cutaneous nerve of arm, internal*.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii media'lis. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *medialis*, in the middle.) Same as *Wrisberg, nerve of*.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii me'dius. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *medius*, middle.) Same as *Cutaneous nerve of arm, internal*.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii mi'nor. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *minor*, less.) The same as *Wrisberg, nerve of*.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii poste'rior. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *posterior*, that is behind.) The same as *N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior*.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii poste'rior latera'lis. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *posterior*; *lateralis*, at the side.) A branch of the circumflex nerve of the arm; it turns round or perforates the posterior border of the deltoid, and is distributed to the skin over the deltoid and triceps muscles.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii poste'rior media'lis. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *posterior*; *medialis*, middle.) Same as *N. cutaneus brachii internus posterior*.

N. cuta'neus bra'chii Wrisberg'ii. (L. *cutis*; *brachium*; *Wrisberg*.) The same as *Wrisberg, nerve of*.

N. cuta'neus cal'cis. (L. *cutis*; *calx*, the heel.) The *N. calcaneo-plantaris cutaneus*.

N. cuta'neus clu'nium inter'nus supe'rior. (L. *cutis*; *clunius*, the buttock; *internus*, within; *superior*, upper.) The *Perforating cutaneous nerve*.

N. cuta'neus cru'ris exter'nus. (L. *cutis*; *crus*, the leg; *externus*, that is without.) The branch of the external popliteal nerve which perforates the fascia covering the popliteal space, and may be followed as far as the tendo Achilles.

N. cuta'neus cru'ris poste'rior. (L. *cutis*; *crus*; *posterior*, that is behind.) The *Communicans peronei*.

N. cuta'neus cru'ris poste'rior latera'lis. (L. *cutis*; *crus*; *posterior*, hinder; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Communicans peronei*.

N. cuta'neus cru'ris poste'rior media'lis. (L. *cutis*; *crus*; *posterior*; *medialis*, middle.) A branch of the saphenous nerve which, given off just above the bend of the knee, is distributed to the skin of the upper and inner part of the calf.

N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis commu'nis. (L. *cutis*; *dorsum*, the back; *pes*, the foot; *communis*, common.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg*.

N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis exter'nus. (L. *cutis*; *dorsum*; *pes*; *externus*, outward. G.

äusserer Fussrückennerv.) One of the terminal branches of the external saphenous nerve which supplies the skin of the outer border of the foot.

N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis inter'nus. (L. *cutis*; *dorsum*; *pes*; *internus*, inner.) The internal terminal branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg; it runs along the dorsum of the foot, and supplies filaments to the inner side of the great toe, to the contiguous sides of the second and third toes, and to the skin over the inner ankle and inner side of the foot; it communicates with the long saphenous and the anterior tibial nerves.

N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis latera'lis. (L. *cutis*; *dorsum*; *pes*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Same as *Saphenous nerve, external*.

N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis media'lis. (L. *cutis*; *dorsum*; *pes*; *medialis*, middle.) The *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medius*.

N. cuta'neus dor'si pe'dis me'dius. (L. *cutis*; *dorsum*; *pes*; *medius*, middle.) The external terminal branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg, communicating with the external saphenous nerve, supplying the outer ankle and outer side of the dorsum of the foot, and giving digital branches to the contiguous sides of the third and fourth and the fourth and fifth toes.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris ante'rior. (L. *cutis*; *femur*, the thigh; *anterior*, that is in front. G. *vorderer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels*.) A branch perforating the sartorius, which it supplies, and dividing into two branches that are distributed on the middle of the anterior surface of the thigh and descend as far as to the knee-joint.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris ante'rior exter'nus. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *anterior*; *externus*, that is outside.) Same as *N. cutaneus femoris lateralis*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris ante'rior inter'nus. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *anterior*; *internus*, that is within.) Same as *N. cutaneus femoris anterior*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris ante'rior me'dius. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *anterior*; *medius*, middle.) The same as *N. cutaneus femoris anterior*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris circumflex'us. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *circumflecto*, to bend around.) The *Pudendal nerve, inferior*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris inter'nus. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *internus*, that is within.) The same as *N. cutaneus femoris medialis*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris inter'nus ma'jor. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *internus*; *major*, greater.) The *Saphenous nerve, internal*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris inter'nus mi'nor. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *internus*; *minor*, less.) The *Cutaneous nerve of thigh, internal*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris latera'lis. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side. G. *lateral Hautnerv des Oberschenkels*.) The *Cutaneous nerve of thigh, external*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris media'lis. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *medialis*, middle. G. *innerer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels*.) The *Cutaneous nerve of thigh, internal*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris poste'rior. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *posterior*, that is behind.) The *Sciatic nerve, small*.

N. cuta'neus fem'oris poste'rior commu'nis. (L. *cutis*; *femur*; *posterior*;

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communis, common. G. *gemeinschaftlicher hinterer Hautnerv des Oberschenkels*.) The lesser sciatic nerve below the glutei muscles.

N. cutaneus gluteus inferior. (L. *cutis*; Gr. *γλουτός*, the buttock; L. *inferior*, lower.) The *Sciatic nerve, small*.

N. cutaneus humeri. (L. *cutis*; *humerus*, the arm.) See *Cutaneous nerves of circumflex*.

N. cutaneus lateralis. (L. *cutis*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of arm*.

N. cutaneus longus cru'ris et pe'dis. (L. *cutis*; *longus*, long; *crus*, the leg; *et*, and; *pes*, the foot.) The *Saphenous nerve, external*.

N. cutaneus perine'i. (L. *cutis*, the skin; Gr. *περίνεος*, the space between the scrotum and the anus.) The *Pudendal nerve, inferior*.

N. cutaneus perone'i. (L. *cutis*; Gr. *περόνιον*, the small bone of the leg.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg*.

N. cutaneus plantaris proprius. (L. *cutis*; *planta*, the sole of the foot; *proprius*, peculiar or proper to. G. *Hautnerv der Fusssohle*.) One, two, or three branches of the posterior tibial nerve which supply the skin of the heel and sole of the foot. The *N. calcaneo-plantaris cutaneus*.

N. decimus. (L. *decimus*, the tenth.) The *Vagus nerve*.

N. dentalis inferior. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *inferior*, that is below. G. *unterer Zahnerv*.) See *Dental nerve, inferior*.

N. dentalis superior ante'rior. (L. *dens*; *superior*, upper; *anterior*, that is in front. G. *oberer vorderer Zahnerv*.) A branch of the infra-orbital nerve which runs in the anterior alveolar canal in the front wall of the antrum, and divides into one or more dental branches which join the superior dental plexus, and a nasal branch, which enters the inferior nasal meatus and supplies the mucous membrane of the floor of that cavity, and of the *ala nasi*, extending to the ductus naso-lacrymalis and incisivus. The *Dental nerve, anterior*.

N. dentalis superior me'dius. (L. *dens*; *superior*; *medius*, middle.) A small branch of the plexus dentalis superior which supplies the upper bicuspid teeth. Sometimes there are more than one.

N. dentalis superior poste'rior. (L. *dens*; *superior*; *posterior*, that is behind. G. *oberer hinterer Zahnerv*.) A branch of the superior maxillary nerve, frequently arising by two or three filaments, which embrace the superior alveolar artery and, descending on the tuber maxillare, divide into the ramus buccalis and the ramus dentalis, the former perforating the buccinator muscle to supply the oral mucous membrane lining the muscle and the gum belonging to the last molar tooth, the latter entering the foramina maxillaria superiora and joining the plexus dentalis superior. The *Dental nerve, posterior*.

N. diaphragmaticus. (L. *diaphragma*, the midriff.) Same as *Phrenic nerve*.

N. digita'lis dorsa'lis fibula'ris hal'lucis. (L. *digitus*; *dorsalis*, belonging to the back; *fibula*; *hallux*.) The innermost terminal branch of the anterior tibial nerve, supplying the outer side of the dorsal surface of the great toe.

N. digita'lis dorsa'lis tibia'lis dig'iti secun'di. (L. *digitus*; *dorsalis*; *tibialis*, belonging to the shin-bone; *digitus*; *secundus*, the second.) The outermost terminal branch of the anterior tibial nerve supplying the inner side of the dorsal surface of the second toe.

N. digita'lis planta'ris exter'nus. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *planta*, the sole; *externus*, without.) The outermost terminal branches of the *Plantar nerve, internal*.

N. digita'lis planta'ris inter'nus. (L. *digitus*; *planta*; *internus*, within.) The innermost of the terminal branches of the *Plantar nerve, internal*.

N. divi'sus. (L. *divisus*, part, of *divido*, to part.) A synonym of the *Trifacial nerve*.

N. dorsa'lis clitor'idis. (L. *dorsualis*, belonging to the back; *clitoris*. G. *Rückennerv des Kitzlers*.) The terminal branch of the pudic nerve distributed to the glans clitoridis.

N. dorsa'lis dig'iti min'imi fibula'ris. (L. *dorsualis*; *digitus*, a finger; *minimus*, least; *fibula*.) The terminal branch of the communians tibiae supplying the outer side of the little toe.

N. dorsa'lis dig'iti min'imi pe'dis exter'nus. (L. *dorsualis*; *digitus*; *minimus*; *pes*, the foot; *externus*, outward.) The *N. dorsalis digiti minimi fibularis*.

N. dorsa'lis inf'mus. (L. *dorsualis*; *infimus*, lowest. G. *letzter Rückennerv*.) The *Dorsal nerve, twelfth*.

N. dorsa'lis ma'nus. (L. *dorsualis*; *manus*, the hand.) The *N. dorsalis pollicis radialis*.

N. dorsa'lis pe'nis. (L. *dorsualis*; *penis*. G. *Ruthennerv*.) See *Dorsal nerve of penis*.

N. dorsa'lis pol'licis radia'lis. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *pollex*, the thumb; *radius*.) The branch of the radial nerve which supplies the dorsal surface of the thumb.

N. dorsa'lis pri'mus. (L. *dorsualis*; *primus*, first.) The *Dorsal nerve, first*.

N. dorsa'lis scap'ulae. (L. *dorsualis*; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The *Thoracic nerve, posterior*.

N. ethmoida'lis. (Ἠθμός, a sieve; *ēidos*, form. G. *Riechbeinnerv*.) The *Nasal nerve, anterior*.

N. ethmoida'lis ante'rior. (Ἠθμός; *ēidos*; L. *anterior*, that is in front.) The *Nasal nerve, anterior*.

N. ethmoida'lis poste'rior. (Ἠθμός; *ēidos*; L. *posterior*, that is behind.) See *Ethmoidal nerve, posterior*.

N. femora'lis. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) Same as *Cru'al nerve, anterior*.

N. fem'oro-cuta'neus. (L. *femur*; *cutis*, the skin.) The *Cutaneous nerve of thigh, external*.

N. fem'oro-perinea'lis. (L. *femur*.) The *Perineal nerve, superficial external*.

N. fibula'ris. (L. *fibula*, a clasp.) The same as *Peronæal nerve*.

N. fossæ jugula'ris. (L. *fossa*, a pit; *jugular*.) Same as *Arnold's nerve*, or *N. auricularis vagi*.

N. fronta'lis. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) The *Frontal nerve*.

N. fronta'lis exter'nus. (L. *frons*; *externus*, outer. G. *äusserer Stirnnerv*.) The *Supra-orbital nerve*.

N. fronta'lis inter'nus. (L. *frons*; in-

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ternus, within. *G. innerer Stirnmerv.*) The *Supratrochlear nerve*.

N. fusca'lis. (*L. fuscus*, brown.) The *N. triradiatus*.

N. ganglion'icus. (Γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot.) The *Sympathetic nerve, great*.

N. ganglio'sus. (*L. ganglion.*) The same as *Sympathetic nerve*.

N. gen'ito-crura'lis. See *Genito-crural nerve*.

N. glos'so-pharynge'us. See *Glossopharyngeal nerve*.

N. glute'us inf'erior. (Γλουτός, the buttock; *L. inferior*, that is below.) See *Gluteal nerve, inferior*.

N. glute'us super'ior. (Γλουτός; *L. superior*, that is above. *S. nervo gluteo superior.*) See *Gluteal nerve, superior*.

N. gustato'rius. (*L. gusto*, to taste.) The same as *Lingual nerve*.

N. hæmorrhoida'lis inf'erior. See *Hæmorrhoidal nerve, inferior*.

N. hypoglos'sus. See *Hypoglossal nerve*.

N. impar. (*L. impar*, uneven, without a match.) The prolongation of the spinal cord, consisting of a fibrous cord, which is attached to the coccyx.

N. incisi'vus. (*L. incido*, to fall upon, or assault.) The *Incisor nerve*.

N. indignato'rius. (*L. indignor*, to be angry at.) The *Abducens oculi, nervus*.

N. inframaxilla'ris. (*L. infra*, below; *maxilla*, the jaw.) The *Inframaxillary nerve*. Also, the *Maxillary nerve, inferior*.

N. infra-occipita'lis. (*L. infra*; *occiput*, the back of the head.) Same as *Suboccipital nerve*.

N. inguina'lis. (*L. inguen*, the groin.) Meyer's term for the combined ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal, and genito-crural nerves.

Also, Camper's term for the *Lumbo-inguinal nerve*.

N. inguina'lis exter'nus. (*L. inguen*; *externus*, outward.) The *Cutaneous nerve of thigh, external*.

N. inguina'lis inter'nus. (*L. inguen*; *internus*, inward.) The *Genito-crural nerve*.

N. in'guino-cuta'neus inter'nus. (*L. inguen*; *cutis*, the skin; *internus*.) The *Genito-crural nerve*.

N. innomina'tus. (*L. innominatus*, unnamed.) The *Trifacial nerve*.

N. intercosta'lis max'imus. (*L. inter*, between; *costa*, a rib; *maximus*, greatest.) A synonym of the *Sympathetic nerve, great*.

N. intercosta'lis prim'us. (*L. inter*; *costa*; *primus*, first.) See *Intercostal nerve, first*.

N. intercosta'lis Willis'i. (*L. inter*; *costa*; *Willis*.) The *Sympathetic nerve, great*.

N. intercos'to-brachia'lis. (*L. inter*, between; *costa*, a rib; *brachialis*, belonging to the arm.) The *Intercosto-humeral nerve*.

N. interme'dius. (*L. intermedius*, that is between.) The same as *Wrisberg, portio intermedia of*.

N. interos'seus antibra'chii ante'rior. (*L. inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *antibrachium*.) See *Interosseous nerve of arm, anterior*.

N. interos'seus antibra'chii dorsa'lis. (*L. inter*; *os*; *antibrachium*; *L. dorsum*, the back.) The *Interosseous nerve of arm, posterior*.

N. interos'seus antibra'chii exter'nus. (*L. inter*; *os*; *antibrachium*; *L. externus*, that is without.) The *Interosseous nerve of arm, posterior*.

N. interos'seus antibra'chii inter'nus. (*L. inter*; *os*; *antibrachium*; *L. internus*, that is within.) The *Interosseous nerve of arm, anterior*.

N. interos'seus antibra'chii poste'rior. (*L. inter*; *os*; *antibrachium*; *L. posterior*, that is behind.) The *Interosseous nerve of arm, posterior*.

N. interos'seus antibra'chii vola'ris. (*L. inter*; *os*; *antibrachium*; *L. volaris*, belonging to the palm of the hand.) The *Interosseous nerve of arm, anterior*.

N. interos'seus cru'ris. (*L. inter*; *os*; *crus*, the leg.) The *Tibial nerve, anterior*.

N. interos'seus metatar'si dorsa'lis. (*L. inter*; *os*; *metatarsus*; *L. dorsualis*, belonging to the back.) A filament given off from the internal dorsal branch of the anterior tibial nerve; it runs in the first interosseous space, gives a branch to the first dorsal interosseous muscle, joins with the internal branch of the external cutaneous nerve, and divides into two branches for the contiguous sides of the first and second toes.

N. ischiad'icus. (Ἰσχιαδικός, of the hips.) The *Sciatic nerve, great*.

N. ischiad'icus maj'or. (Ἰσχιαδικός, of the hips; *L. major*, greater.) Same as *Sciatic nerve, great*.

N. ischiad'icus mi'nor. (Ἰσχιαδικός; *L. minor*, less.) Same as *Sciatic nerve, small*.

N. Jacobso'ni. See *Jacobson's nerve*.

N. jugula'ris. (*L. jugulum*, the throat. *G. Drossellochnerv.*) The nerve which is sometimes formed by the junction of the sympathetic branches running from the upper cervical ganglion to the jugular ganglion and ganglioform plexus of the vagus, and to the ganglion petrosus of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

N. juveni'lis. (*L. juvenilis*, belonging to youth.) A synonym of the *Penis*.

N. labia'lis. (*L. labia*, a lip. *G. Lip-pennerv.*) The *Mental nerve*.

N. lacrima'lis. (*L. lacrima*, a tear. *S. nervio lacrimal.*) See *Lacrimal nerve*.

N. larynge'us super'ior exter'nus. (*L. superior*, that is above. *G. äusserer Ast des oberen Kehlkopfnnerven.*) See *Laryngeal nerve, external*.

N. larynge'us super'ior inter'nus. (*L. superior*, that is above. *G. innerer Ast des oberen Kehlkopfnnerven.*) Same as *Laryngeal nerve, internal*.

N. latissi'mi dor'si. (*L. latissimus*, very broad; *dorsum*, the back.) The *Subscapular nerve, long*, in that it supplies this muscle.

N. la'tus. (*L. latus*, broad.) A synonym of *Tendo Achilles*.

N. ligamen'ti interos'sei cru'ris. (*L. ligamentum*, a band; *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *crus*, a leg. *G. Zwischenknochenbandnerv des Unterschenkels*.) A branch of the posterior tibial nerve which gives filaments to the interosseous ligament.

N. lingua'lis latera'lis. (*L. lingua*, the tongue; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A synonym of *Glossopharyngeal nerve*.

N. lingua'lis me'dius. (*L. lingua*; *medius*, middle.) The *Hypoglossal nerve*.

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N. lingua'lis pa'ris octa'vi. (L. *lingua*; *par*, a pair; *octavus*, eighth.) The *Glossopharyngeal nerve*.

N. lo'quens. (L. *loquor*, to speak.) The *Hypoglossal nerve*.

N. lum'bo-dorsa'lis. (L. *lumbus*, the loin; *dorsum*, the back.) The trunk of the first lumbar nerve before it divides into the ilio-hypogastric and ilio-inguinal nerves.

N. lum'bo-inguina'lis. (L. *lumbus*, the loin; *inguen*, the groin. G. *Lendenleisten* nerv.) The genito-crural nerve.

Also, the inguinal branch of the genito-crural nerve.

N. malleola'ris exter'nus. (*Malleolus*; L. *externus*, outward.) The branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg which supplies the skin in the neighbourhood of the outer ankle.

N. malleola'ris inter'nus. (*Malleolus*; L. *internus*, within.) The branch of the musculo-cutaneous nerve of the leg which supplies the skin over the inner ankle.

N. margina'lis maxil'lae inferio'ris. (L. *margo*, a margin; *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, that is below.) A branch of the facial nerve which runs along the lower border of the inferior maxilla as far as the chin.

N. margina'lis scap'ulae. (L. *margo*, a border; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The same as *Subscapular nerve*, long.

N. mastoi'deus poste'rior. (*Mastoid*; L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Digastric nerve*.

N. media'nus. The *Median nerve*.

N. membra'næ interos'seæ anti-bra'chii. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin; *inter*, between; *os*, a bone; *antibrachium*.) A branch, supplying the interosseous membrane of the forearm, given off from the *Interosseous nerve of arm*.

N. membra'næ tym'pani. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin; Gr. *τύμπανον*, a drum.) A terminal filament of the uppermost nerve of the external auditory meatus from the auricular nerve. It enters the upper border of the membrana tympani between the external and middle laminae, behind the capitulum mallei.

N. meninge'us poste'rior. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane; L. *posterior*, that is behind.) One or two delicate filaments given off by the hypoglossal nerve and distributed to the sinus occipitalis and the rete venosum condyloideum.

N. mix'tus. (L. *miscere*, to mingle.) A synonym of the *Trifacial nerve*.

N. motor'ius ling'uae. (L. *motor*, a mover; *lingua*, the tongue.) The *Hypoglossal nerve*.

N. moto'rius oc'uli. (L. *motor*, a mover; *oculus*, eye. S. *tercer par, nervios oculo motores comunes*.) The *Oculomotor nerve*.

N. mus'culi mallei exter'ni. (L. *musculus*, a muscle; *malleus*, a hammer; *externus*, that is without.) A very slender filament proceeding from the lower border of the otic ganglion, running under the spina angularis of the sphenoid bone, to the inner side of the middle meningeal artery, and penetrating the head of the external muscle of the malleus. It is, like the muscle, often absent.

N. mus'culi mallei inter'ni. (L. *musculus*; *malleus*; *internus*, that is within.) A branch of the otic ganglion, sometimes joined by a branch from the internal pterygoid nerve. It lies in the sulcus muscularis above the osseous

portion of the Eustachian tube, and penetrates the muscle of the malleus.

N. mus'culi stape'dii. (L. *musculus*.) The *N. stapedii*.

N. mus'culi tenso'ris tym'pani. (L. *tensus*, part. of *tendo*, to stretch; *tympanum*. G. *Paufenfellspanner* nerv.) The nerve derived from the otic ganglion which, along with some fibres from the internal pterygoid nerve, supplies the tensor tympani muscle.

N. mus'culi tenso'ris veli palati'ni. (L. *musculus*; *tendo*, to stretch; *velum*, a curtain; *palatum*, the palate.) A filament proceeding from the anterior border of the otic ganglion. It frequently runs for some distance with the internal pterygoid nerve.

N. mus'culo-cuta'neus bra'chii. (L. *musculus*; *cutis*, skin; *brachium*, the arm.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of arm*.

N. mus'culo-cuta'neus pe'dis. (L. *musculus*; *cutis*, skin; *pes*, the foot.) See *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg*.

N. mus'culo-urethra'lis. (L. *musculus*; *urethra*.) The *Perineal nerve*, deep.

N. nasa'lis ante'rior. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *anterior*, that is in front. G. *vorderer Nasennerv*, *Riechbeinnerv*.) The *Nasal nerve*, anterior.

N. nasa'lis ante'rior exter'nus. (L. *nasus*; *anterior*; *externus*, outward.) The terminal branch of the anterior nasal nerve which appears between the lower border of the nasal bone and the nasal cartilage, and supplies the lateral wall and tip of the nose. It communicates with a buccal branch from the facial.

N. nasa'lis poste'rior infe'rior. (L. *nasus*; *posterior*, that is behind; *inferior*, that is below. G. *unterer hinterer Nasennerv*.) A branch from the sphenopalatine ganglion. It runs in the pterygo-palatine canal in the sheath of the anterior palatine nerve, from which it appears to arise; it courses between the inner wall of the superior maxillary bone and the nasal portion of the palatine bone to the lateral wall of the nasal cavity, and is distributed to the mucous membrane of the maxillary sinus, the inferior and middle turbinal bones, and the inferior and middle meatus.

N. nasa'lis poste'rior me'dius. (L. *nasus*; *posterior*; *medius*, middle.) A branch of the sphenopalatine ganglion which often arises by two roots. It has the same course and distribution as the *N. nasalis posterior inferior*, and sends a twig to the supramaxillary plexus.

N. na'so-cilia'ris. (L. *nasus*; *cilium*, an eyelash.) The *Nasal nerve*.

N. na'so-denta'lis. (L. *nasus*; *dens*, a tooth.) The *Dental nerve*, anterior.

N. na'so-ocula'ris. (L. *nasus*; *oculus*, the eye.) The *Nasal nerve*.

N. na'so-palati'nus Scar'pæ. (*Scarpa*.) The *Nasopalatine nerve*.

N. na'so-pharynge'us. (L. *nasus*.) The *Pharyngeal nerve of sphenopalatine ganglion*.

N. nau'seans. (L. *nauseans*, part. of *nauseo*, to be sick. F. *nerf nauséux*.) The *Glossopharyngeal nerve*.

N. occipita'lis ante'rior. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head; *anterior*, in front.) The *Occipital nerve*, small.

N. occipita'lis exter'nus. (L. *occiput*; *externus*, outward.) The *Occipital nerve*, small.

N. occipita'lis inter'nus. (L. *occiput*; *internus*, within.) The *Occipital nerve*, great.

N. occipita'lis mag'nus. (L. *occiput*; *magnus*, great.) The *Occipital nerve*, great.

N. occipita'lis ma'jor. (L. *occiput*; *major*, greater.) The *Occipital nerve*, great.

N. occipita'lis max'imus. (L. *occiput*; *maximus*, greatest.) The *Occipital nerve*, great.

N. occipita'lis mi'nor. (L. *occiput*; *minor*, less.) The *Occipital nerve*, small.

N. occipita'lis mi'nor secu'ndus. (L. *occiput*; *minor*; *secundus*, second.) The second branch when the small occipital nerve, as occasionally happens, is double.

N. occipita'lis par'vus. (L. *occiput*; *parvus*, small.) The *Occipital nerve*, small.

N. occipita'lis ter'tius. (L. *occiput*; *tertius*, third.) The *Occipital nerve*, third.

N. oc'ulo-moto'rius commu'nis. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *motor*, a mover; *communis*, common.) The *Oculomotor nerve*.

N. oc'ulo-muscula'ris commu'nis. (L. *oculus*; *musculus*, a muscle; *communis*.) The *Oculo-motor nerve*.

N. oc'ulo-muscula'ris exter'nus. (L. *oculus*; *musculus*; *externus*, without.) The *Abducens oculi, nervus*.

N. oc'ulo-muscula'ris supe'rior. (L. *oculus*; *musculus*; *superior*, upper. G. *oberer Augenmuskelnerv*.) The *Trochlear nerve*.

N. oc'ulo-nasa'lis. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The *Nasal nerve*.

N. patheticus. (Παθητικός, one who has suffered. F. *nerf pathétique*.) The *Trochlear nerve*.

N. pectora'lis poste'rior. (L. *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast.) The *N. dorsalis scapulae*.

N. peda'lis ante'rior. (L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot.) The *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis*.

N. pe'nis. The *Dorsal nerve of penis*.

N. per'forans bra'chii. (L. *perforo*, to bore through; *brachium*, the arm.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of arm*.

N. per'forans Casse'rii. (L. *perforo*; *Casserio*, Giulio.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of arm*.

N. per'forans ligamen'ti tubero'so-sa'cri. (L. *perforo*; *ligamentum*, a band; *tuber*, a hump; *sacrum*.) The *Perforating cutaneous nerve*.

N. perone'us. See *Peroneal nerve*.

N. perone'us inter'nus. (Περόν, the small bone of the leg; L. *internus*, within.) The *N. cutaneus dorsi pedis medialis*.

N. perone'us profun'dus. (Περόν; L. *profundus*, deep.) The *Tibial nerve, anterior*.

N. perone'us superficia'lis. (Περόν; L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of leg*.

N. petro'sus inf'imus. (L. *infimus*, lowest.) The *Petrosal nerve, superficial, small*.

N. petro'sus profun'dus. The *N. petrosus profundus major*.

N. petro'sus profun'dus ma'jor. (L. *profundus*, deep; *major*, greater.) The *Petrosal nerve, deep, large*.

N. petro'sus profun'dus mi'nor. (L. *profundus*; *minor*, less.) The *Petrosal nerve, deep, small*.

N. petro'sus superficia'lis inf'imus. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface; *in-*

fimus, lowest.) The *Petrosal nerve, superficial, external*.

N. petro'sus superficia'lis ma'jor. (L. *superficialis*; *major*, greater.) The *Petrosal nerve, superficial, large*.

N. petro'sus superficia'lis me'dius. (L. *superficialis*; *medius*, middle.) The *Petrosal nerve, superficial, small*.

N. petro'sus superficia'lis mi'nor. (L. *superficialis*; *minor*, less.) The *Petrosal nerve, superficial, small*.

N. petro'sus superficia'lis ter'tius. (L. *superficialis*; *tertius*, third.) The *Petrosal nerve, superficial, external*.

N. petro'sus vascula'ris. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) The *Petrosal nerve, superficial, small*.

N. phren'icus. See *Phrenic nerve*.

N. phren'icus access'o'rius. See *Phrenic nerve, accessory*.

N. phren'icus secunda'rius. (L. *secundarius*, of the second class.) The *Phrenic nerve, accessory*.

N. planta'ris digitalis commu'nis quar'tus. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot; *digitus*, a finger; *communis*, common; *quartus*, fourth.) The branch of the external plantar nerve which supplies the fourth interosseous space.

N. planta'ris exter'nus. (L. *planta*, the sole; *externus*, outward.) The *Plantar nerve, external*.

N. planta'ris hal'lucis media'lis. (L. *planta*, the sole; *hallux*, the great toe; *medialis*, in the middle.) The branch of the internal plantar nerve which supplies the inner side of the great toe.

N. planta'ris inter'nus. (L. *planta*; *internus*, within.) The *Plantar nerve, internal*.

N. planta'ris latera'lis. (L. *planta*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Plantar nerve, external*.

N. planta'ris latera'lis dig'iti min'im'i. (L. *planta*; *lateralis*; *digitus*, a finger; *minimus*, least.) The branch of the external plantar nerve which supplies the outer side of the little toe.

N. planta'ris media'lis. (L. *planta*; *medialis*, in the middle.) The *Plantar nerve, internal*.

N. poste'rior commu'nis. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *communis*, common.) The *lesser sciatic nerve*.

N. pro'prius dec'imi ner'vi. (L. *proprius*, one's own; *decimus*, tenth; *nervus*, a nerve.) Andersch's term for a part of the vagus nerve which separates from the trunk below the jugular foramen, gives branches to the spinal accessory and the hypoglossal nerves, and rejoins the main trunk as it passes by the transverse process of the third cervical vertebra.

N. puden'do-hæmorrhoida'lis. (L. *pudenda*, the privy parts; *hæmorrhoids*, piles.) The trunk of the pudic nerve before it gives off the inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve when the latter does not arise from the sacral plexus.

N. puden'dus. (L. *pudendus*, of which one ought to be ashamed.) The *Pudic nerve*.

N. puden'dus commu'nis. (L. *pudendus*; *communis*, common.) The *N. pudendo-hæmorrhoidalis*.

N. puden'dus exter'nus. (L. *pudendus*; *externus*, outward.) The *Genito-crural nerve*.

N. puden'dus infe'rior. (L. *pudendus*; *inferior*, lower.) The *Perineal nerve*.

NERVUS

N. puden'dus inguina'lis. (L. *pudendus*; *inguen*, the groin.) The *Genito-crural nerve*.

N. puden'dus inter'nus. (L. *pudendus*; *internus*, within.) The *Perineal nerve*.

N. puden'dus long'us infe'rior. (L. *pudendus*; *longus*, long; *inferior*, lower.) The *Pudendal nerve, inferior*.

N. puden'dus supe'rior. (L. *pudendus*; *superior*, upper.) The *Dorsal nerve of penis* and the *D. nerve of clitoris*.

N. quin'ti recur'rens. (L. *quintus*, fifth; *recurro*, to run back.) The *Vidian nerve*.

N. quin'tus. (L. *quintus*, fifth.) The fifth cranial nerve, being the *Trifacial nerve*.

N. radia'lis. (*Radius*.) The *Musculo-spiral nerve of arm*.

N. radia'lis profun'dus. (*Radius*; L. *profundus*, deep.) The *Interosseous nerve of arm, posterior*.

N. radia'lis superficia'lis. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The *Radial nerve*.

N. recur'rens. (L. *recurrens*, part. of *recurro*, to run back. G. *Beinerv*.) The *Spinal accessory nerve*.

N. recur'rens inframaxilla'ris. (L. *recurrens*; *infra*, beneath; *maxilla*, the lower jaw.) A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve as it issues from the foramen ovale; it runs backwards into the skull, through the foramen spinosum, and divides into two branches; one, the anterior, supplies the dura mater of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone; the other, the posterior, passes through the petro-squamous fissure to supply the mucous membrane of the mastoid cells.

N. recur'rens inter'nus. (L. *recurrens*; *internus*, within.) The *Vidian nerve*.

N. recur'rens nervi trigem'ini. (L. *recurrens*; *nervus*, a nerve; *trigeminus*, three-fold.) The *N. recurrens ophthalmici*.

N. recur'rens nervi va'gi. (L. *recurrens*; *nervus*; *vagus*, wandering.) The *Laryngeal nerve, inferior*.

N. recur'rens ophthal'mici. (L. *recurrens*; Gr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) A branch given off from the ophthalmic nerve near the Gasserian ganglion; it runs backwards across the pathetic nerve to the tentorium cerebelli between the layers of which it ramifies.

N. recur'rens ra'mi pri'mi. (L. *recurrens*; *ramus*, a branch; *primus*, first.) The *N. recurrens ophthalmici*; the ophthalmic nerve is the first division of the fifth nerve.

N. recur'rens ra'mi secu'ndi. (L. *recurrens*; *ramus*; *secundus*, second.) The *N. recurrens supramaxillaris*. The superior maxillary nerve is the second division of the fifth nerve.

N. recur'rens ra'mi ter'tii. (L. *recurrens*; *ramus*; *tertius*, third.) The *N. recurrens inframaxillaris*. The inferior maxillary nerve is the third division of the fifth nerve.

N. recur'rens supramaxilla'ris. (L. *recurrens*; *supra*, above; *maxilla*, the jaw.) A fine branch of the superior maxillary nerve near its origin; it runs backwards to supply the middle meningeal artery and the neighbouring dura mater.

N. rena'lis poste'rior. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *posterior*, hinder.) Walter's term for the *Splanchnic nerve, smallest*.

N. respirato'rius exter'nus Bell'i.

(L. *respiro*; *externus*, outer; Bell, Sir Charles.) The *Thoracic nerve, posterior*.

N. respirato'rius exter'nus infe'rior. (L. *respiro*, to breathe; *externus*, that is outside; *inferior*, lower.) The *Thoracic nerve, posterior*.

N. respirato'rius exter'nus supe'rior. (L. *respiro*; *externus*; *superior*, upper.) The *Spinal accessory nerve*.

N. respirato'rius inter'nus. (L. *respiro*; *internus*, within.) The *Phrenic nerve*.

N. saccula'ris ma'jor. (L. *sacculus*, a little bag; *major*, greater.) A branch of the anterior or vestibular division of the auditory nerve, which passes through a small group of foramina in the macula cribrosa superior to supply the macula acustica utriculi of the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

N. saccula'ris mi'nor. (L. *sacculus*; *minor*, less.) A twig from the ramus medius or sacculo-ampullar branch of the posterior division of the auditory nerve; it perforates, by many openings, the macula cribrosa media, and is distributed on the macula acustica sacculi.

N. saph'e'us bre'vis. (L. *brevis*, short.) The *Saphenous nerve, external*.

N. saph'e'us exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) The *Saphenous nerve, external*.

N. saph'e'us infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *Saphenous nerve, external*.

N. saph'e'us inter'nus. (L. *internus*, within.) The *Saphenous nerve, internal*.

N. saph'e'us long'us. (L. *longus*, long.) The *Saphenous nerve, long*.

N. saph'e'us ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Saphenous nerve, internal*.

N. saph'e'us mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Saphenous nerve, external*.

Also, the *Cutaneous nerve of thigh, internal*.

N. saph'e'us perone'us. (Σαφίς, manifest; *περόνη*, the small bone of the leg.) The *Communicans peronei*.

N. saph'e'us supe'rior. (Σαφίς; L. *superior*, upper.) The *Cutaneous nerve of thigh, internal*.

N. scapula'ris. (L. *scapula*, the blade-bone.) The *Suprascapular nerve*.

N. scapula'ris supe'rior. (L. *scapula*; *superior*, upper.) The *Suprascapular nerve*.

N. scrota'lis infe'rior. (L. *scrotum*, the bag for the testicles; *inferior*, lower.) The *Pudendal nerve, inferior*.

N. scrota'lis poste'rior. (L. *scrotum*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *Perineal nerve, superficial, internal*.

N. septi'na'rium. (L. *septum*, a fence; *naris*, the nostril.) The *Naso-palatine nerve*.

N. sinua'lis. (L. *sinus*, a curved surface.) The *N. recurrens ophthalmici*.

N. spermatic'us commun'is. (L. *sperma*, seed; *communis*, common.) The *Pudic nerve*.

N. spermatic'us exter'nus. See *Spermatic nerve, external*.

N. spina'lis accesso'rius. See *Spinal accessory nerve*.

N. spino'sus. (L. *spina*, a thorn.) The *N. recurrens inframaxillaris*.

N. spira'lis. (L. *spira*, a coil.) The *Musculo-cutaneous nerve of arm*.

N. splanchn'icus i'mus. (L. *imus*, lowest.) The *Splanchnic nerve, smallest*.

N. splanchn'icus infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *Splanchnic nerve, small*.

NERVUS

N. splanchnicus major. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Splanchnic nerve, greater*.

N. splanchnicus medius. (L. *medius*, middle.) The *Splanchnic nerve, small*.

N. splanchnicus minimus. (L. *minimus*, least.) The *Splanchnic nerve, smallest*.

N. splanchnicus secundus. (L. *secundus*, second.) The *Splanchnic nerve, small*.

N. splanchnicus superior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *Splanchnic nerve, large*.

N. splanchnicus supremus. (L. *supremus*, highest.) The *Splanchnic nerve, large*.

N. splanchnicus tertius. (L. *tertius*, third.) The *Splanchnic nerve, smallest*.

N. stapēdii. (*Stapes*.) A branch of the facial nerve behind the pyramid, through which it passes to supply the stapedius muscle.

N. styloides. (*Styloid process*.) The common trunk by which the digastric and stylohyoid nerves arise from the facial.

N. subclavius. (L. *sub*, under; *clavicle*. G. *Unterschlüsselbeinnerv*.) A branch of the brachial plexus above the clavicle given off from the trunk formed by the fifth and sixth cervical nerves, and penetrating the deep surface of the subclavius muscle, which it supplies. It generally gives off a twig to the phrenic nerve.

N. subcutaneus brachii posterior. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin; *brachium*, the arm; *posterior*, hinder.) The terminal branch of the lower division of the circumflex nerve of the arm, which supplies the skin over the lower part of the deltoid muscle and the triceps near to it.

N. subcutaneus colli. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin; *collum*, the neck.) The *Cervical nerve, superficial*.

N. subcutaneus colli facialis. (L. *sub*; *cutis*; *collum*; *facialis*, belonging to the face.) The branch of the facial nerve which supplies the platysma myoides.

N. subcutaneus colli inferior. (L. *sub*; *cutis*; *collum*; *inferior*, lower.) The descending branch of the superficial cervical nerve, which supplies the skin of lower half of the front of the neck.

N. subcutaneus colli medius. (L. *sub*; *cutis*; *collum*; *medius*, middle.) The *Cervical nerve, superficial*.

N. subcutaneus colli superior. (L. *sub*; *cutis*; *collum*; *superior*, upper.) The *Cervical nerve, superficial*.

N. subcutaneus malæ. (L. *sub*; *cutis*; *mala*, the upper jaw.) The *Orbital nerve*.

N. subcutaneus mandibulæ. (L. *sub*; *cutis*; *mandibula*, the jaw.) The superficial branch of the supramaxillary nerve of the facial which runs along the margin of the lower jaw to the chin.

N. subcutaneus maxillæ inferioris. (L. *sub*; *cutis*; *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, lower.) The *N. subcutaneus mandibulæ*.

N. sublingualis. (L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) The *Hypoglossal nerve*.

N. superficialis colli. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface; *collum*, the neck.) The *Cervical nerve, superficial*.

N. superficialis cordis. (L. *superficialis*; *cor*, the heart.) The *Cardiac nerve, upper*.

N. superficialis scapulæ. (L. *superficialis*; *scapula*, the blade-bone.) The branch of the supra-acromial nerve which supplies the skin over the scapula.

N. supramaxillaris. (L. *supra*, above; *maxilla*, the jaw.) The *Maxillary nerve, superior*.

N. suprascapularis. See *Suprascapular nerve*.

N. suprascapularis profundus. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The *Suprascapular nerve*.

N. suralis. (L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.) The *Saphenous nerve, external*.

N. suralis magnus. (L. *sura*; *magnus*, great.) The *Saphenous nerve, external*.

N. sympathicus. The same as *Sympathetic nerve, great*.

N. sympathicus magnus. (L. *magnus*, great.) See *Sympathetic nerve, great*.

N. sympathicus maximus. (L. *maximus*, greatest.) The *Sympathetic nerve*.

N. sympathicus medius. (*Sympathetic*; L. *medius*, middle.) The *Trifacial nerve*. Also, the *Vagus nerve*.

N. sympathicus minor. (*Sympathetic*; L. *minor*, less.) A synonym of the *Facial nerve*.

N. sympathicus parvus. (*Sympathetic*; *parvus*, small.) The *Facial nerve*.

N. sympathicus. The *Sympathetic nerve*.

N. sympathicus medius. The *N. sympathicus medius*.

N. temporalis cutaneus. (L. *tempora*, the temples; *cutis*, the skin.) The *Auriculo-temporal nerve*.

N. temporalis profundus anterior. (L. *tempora*; *profundus*, deep. G. *vorderer tiefer Schläfennerv*.) A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary nerve which supplies the anterior part of the temporal muscle.

N. temporalis profundus medius. (L. *tempora*; *profundus*; *medius*, middle. G. *mittlerer tiefer Schläfennerv*.) A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary nerve which supplies the deep surface of the temporal muscle lying close to the bone. It not infrequently is given off along with one of the other branches.

N. temporalis profundus posterior. (L. *tempora*; *profundus*; *posterior*, hinder. G. *hinterer tiefer Schläfennerv*.) A branch of the upper portion of the inferior maxillary nerve which supplies the posterior part of the temporal muscle.

N. tensoris tympani. The *N. musculi tensoris tympani*.

N. tensoris veli palatini. See *N. musculi tensoris veli palatini*.

N. tentorii. (L. *tentorium*, a tent.) The *N. recurrens ophthalmici*.

N. thoracico-brachialis. (L. *thorax*, the breast; *brachium*, the arm.) The *Intercostohumeral nerve*.

N. thoracico-dorsalis. (L. *thorax*; *dorsum*, the back.) The *N. dorsalis scapulæ*.

N. thoracicus anterior. (L. *thorax*; *anterior*, in front.) The *Thoracic nerve, anterior, external*.

N. thoracicus anterior major. (L. *thorax*; *anterior*; *major*, greater.) The *Thoracic nerve, anterior, external*.

N. thoracicus anterior minor. (L. *thorax*; *anterior*; *minor*, less.) The *Thoracic nerve, anterior, internal*.

N. thoracicus anterior primus. (L. *thorax*; *anterior*; *primus*, first.) The *Thoracic nerve, anterior, external*.

N. thorac'icus exter'nus. (L. *thorax*; *externus*, outward.) The *Thoracic nerve*, anterior, external.

N. thorac'icus inter'nus. (L. *thorax*; *internus*, within.) The *Thoracic nerve*, anterior, internal.

N. thorac'icus latera'lis. (Θώραξ; L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Thoracic nerve*, posterior.

N. thorac'icus lon'gus. (Θώραξ; L. *longus*, long.) The *Thoracic nerve*, posterior.

N. thorac'icus médius. (Θώραξ; L. *medius*, middle.) The *Thoracic nerve*, posterior.

N. thorac'icus poste'rior. (L. *thorax*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *Thoracic nerve*, posterior.

Also, the common trunk from which the nerves of the levator anguli scapulæ and the rhomboidei muscles sometimes arise.

N. thorac'icus secun'dus. (L. *thorax*; *secundus*, second.) The *Thoracic nerve*, anterior, internal.

N. thyreo-hyoïdeus. (Thyroid; *hyoid*. G. *Schildzungenbeinmuskelnerv*.) A branch of the hypoglossal nerve, near the hyoid bone, which supplies the thyreo-hyoid muscle.

N. tibiæ'us. (Tibia.) The *Tibial nerve*, posterior.

N. tibia'lis. (Tibia. G. *Schienbeinnerv*.) The *Tibial nerve*, posterior.

N. tibia'lis anti'cus. (Tibia; L. *anticus*, in front.) The *Tibial nerve*, anterior.

N. tibia'lis exter'nus. (Tibia; L. *externus*, outward.) The *Cutaneous nerve* of plantar.

N. tibia'lis posti'cus. (Tibia; L. *posticus*, hinder.) The *Tibial nerve*, posterior.

N. tim'idus. (L. *timidus*, fearful.) The *Abducens oculi, nervus*.

N. tremel'us. (L. *tremo*, to tremble.) The *Trifacial nerve*.

N. trifacia'lis. See *Trifacial nerve*.

N. trigem'inus. (L. *trigeminus*, three-fold.) The *Trifacial nerve*.

N. triradia'tus. (L. *tres*, three; *radius*, a rod.) Lhering's term for the fourth nerve of lumbar plexus, because it divides into three branches.

N. trisplanch'nicus. See *Trisplanchnic nerve*.

N. trochlea'ris. See *Trochlear nerve*.

N. tu'bæ Eustachia'næ. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet; *Eustachius*.) A branch of the tympanic plexus which passes forwards to the Eustachian tube, and supplies its mucous lining.

N. tym'pani. See *Tympanic nerve*.

N. tympan'ico-lingua'lis. (L. *tympanum*, a drum; *lingua*, the tongue.) The *Chorda tympani*.

N. tympan'icus. See *Tympanic nerve*.

N. tympan'icus supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *Tympanic nerve*.

N. ulna'ris. See *Ulnar nerve*.

N. ulna'ris dorsa'lis. (Ulna; L. *dorsum*, the back.) The *Dorsal nerve* of hand.

N. ulna'ris vola'ris. (Ulna; L. *vola*, the palm.) The trunk of the ulnar nerve below the origin of the dorsal nerve of the hand.

N. ulna'ris vola'ris y profun'dus. (Ulna; L. *vola*; *profundus*, deep.) The deep terminal division of the *Ulnar nerve*.

N. ulna'ris vola'ris supe'rficia'lis. (Ulna; L. *vola*; *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The superficial terminal division of the *Ulnar nerve*.

N. va'gus. See *Vagus nerve*.

N. va'gus cum accesso'rio. (L. *cum*, with.) The combined vagus and spinal accessory nerves.

N. va'so-moto'rius. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motor*, a mover.) The *Sympathetic nerve*, great.

N. vestib'uli. See *Vestibular nerve*.

N. Vidia'nus. See *Vidian nerve*.

N. vocalis. (L. *voco*, to call.) The *Laryngeal nerve*, inferior.

Also, the *Pneumogastric nerve*.

N. Wrisberg'ii. See *Wrisberg's nerve*.

N. zygoma'ticus. (Ζύγωμα, a bolt.) The *Orbital nerve*, or *Temporo-malar nerve*.

Nesæ'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ*.

N. salicifo'lia, H. B. and K. The *Heimia salicifolia*.

N. verticilla'ta. (L. *verticillus*, the whirl of a spindle.) Said to produce abortion in cattle.

Nes'is. (Νῆσις, an accumulation. G. *Anhaufung*.) Term for an accumulation, as of the humours, or of the fæces.

Also (G. *Nähen*), an approximation, as of the lips of a wound.

Nesi'tes. (Νησίτης, belonging to an island; from νῆσος, an island. F. *insulaire*; G. *Inselbewohner*.) An inhabitant of an island.

Nesodaph'nē. (Νήσος, an island; δάφνη, the laurel.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

N. obtusifolia, Benth. (L. *obtus*, blunt; *folium*, a leaf.) Australian sassafras. Hab. Queensland. Bark used in diarrhoea and dysentery.

Nes'pite. The *Calamintha officinalis*.

Nessin. A bitter principle found by Alas in the *Heimia salicifolia* and the *H. syphilitica*, to which he attributes antifebrile properties.

Ness'ler. A Russian chemist of the present time.

N's solu'tion. Fifty grammes of potassium iodide are dissolved in 250 c.c. of distilled water; a small quantity is reserved; the larger part is warmed, to it a strong aqueous solution of mercuric chloride is added until the precipitate ceases to disappear; the reserved fluid is now added, so as just to dissolve the precipitate; the solution is filtered, and to it is added 200 grammes of solid potash, dissolved in boiled water; the whole is made up to a litre, 5 c.c. of a saturated solution of mercuric chloride added, and the clear liquid decanted. A test for determining the existence of free ammonia in water, which it indicates by the occurrence of a yellowish tint if the faintest trace be present, or of a yellowish brown precipitate if there be more.

Nest. (Sax. *nest*; G. *Nest*; L. *nidus*; Sans. *nida*, a nest; from Aryan root *nas*, to go to. F. *nid*; L. *nido*; S. *nido*.) The place made by a bird for the receiving of her eggs and their hatching.

Also, any similar place.

N-cel'led sarco'ma. The same as *Psammoma*.

N., ed'ible. See *Bird's-nest*, edible.

Nest'ed. Arranged as if in a *Nest*.

N. cells. Bevan Lewis's term for the arrangement of the large nerve-cells in certain regions of the cortex of the brain of man and the higher mammals, in which they are aggregated into distinct oval clusters stationed at intervals apart. These clusters were first observed by

Betz, who considered them motor-cells and called them giant pyramids.

Nesteia. (Nήστεια, from νηστεύω, to fast.) A fast; a fasting.

Also, the jejunum; so called because it is always found empty.

Also, a term for water.

Nestes. Same as *Nestis*.

Nesteutes. (Nήστεύω, to fast.) Same as *Nestis*.

Nesti'a. See *Nesteia*.

Nestiatria. (Nήστις, fasting; ιατρεία, medical treatment. F. *nestiatria*; G. *Hungercur.*) Healing by fasting; a cure effected by abstinence.

Nestic. (Nήστις. F. *nestique.*) Of, or belonging to, the *Nestis*, or to fasting.

Nestimous. (Nήστιμος, belonging to fasting.) Of, or belonging to, fasting.

Nestis. (Nήστις, fasting; from νή, neg.; ἐσθίω, to eat.) An old term applied to the jejunum; because it is always found empty.

Also, fasting; hungered; abstinent; temperate.

Nestitherapeia. Same as *Nestotherapeia*.

Nestling. (*Nest*; with diminutive suffix.) A young bird.

Nestoposia. (Nήστις, fasting; πόσις, a drinking. F. *nestoposis*.) Sober or temperate drinking.

Nestotherapeia. (Nήστις; θεραπεία, medical treatment. F. *nestothérapie.*) Healing or curing by fasting or abstinence; the hunger cure.

Nestroot. The *Monotropa uniflora*.

Net. (Mid. E. *net*, *nett*; Sax. *net*, *nett*; G. *Netz*. F. *filet*, *rets*, *reseau*; I. *rete*; S. *red*.) An implement formed of a fabric, thread or other fibrous material, with open-work meshes of greater or smaller size, for catching fish, or for like purposes.

Also, anything of like appearance.

Net-celled sarcoma. The same as *Myxosarcoma*.

Net-veined. Having the nerves or veins of a leaf arranged in a reticulate manner.

Netleaf. The *Goodyera pubescens*.

Netopium. (Νετώπιον.) Same as *Netopon*.

Netopon. (Νέτωπον, oil of bitter almonds.) Old term for a certain odorous medicine mixed with various aromatic substances, used in affections of the uterus.

Netraneurysma. (Nήτρον, a spindle; ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm. F. *nétraneurysme*; G. *spindelförmige Aneurysma*.) A fusiform or spindle-shaped aneurysm.

Netted. Consisting of, or like to, a *Net*. Same as *Reticulate*.

Net-veined. Same as *Net-veined*.

Net-venation. See *Venation*, *netted*.

Nettle. (Mid. E. *nettle*, *nettle*; Sax. *nete*, *netle*; G. *Nessel*; from Teut. base *hnat*, to sting. F. *ortie*; I. *ortica*; S. *ortiga*; G. *Nessel*, *Brennnessel*.) A plant of the Genus *Urtica*; also, of the Genus *Lamium*.

Net, Archangel, white. The *Lamium album*.

Net, bee. The *Galeopsis versicolor*.

Net, common. The *Urtica dioica*.

Net, custard apple. The *Anona reticulata*.

Net, day. The *Lamium album*.

Net, dead. (F. *ortie morte*; G. *Taubnessel*.) The *Lamium album*; also, the *L. amplexicaule*.

Net, dead, red. The *Lamium purpureum*.
Net, dead, stink'ing. The *Stachys sylvatica*.

Net, dwarf. The *Urtica urens*.

Net, great. (G. *grosse Brennnessel*.) The *Urtica dioica*.

Net, hedge. The *Lamium maculatum*.

Also, the *Stachys sylvatica*.

Net, hemp. Common name for the Genus *Galeopsis*.

Net, hemp, com'mon. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*.

Net, hemp, red. The *Galeopsis ladanum*.

Net, hemp, trail'ing. The *Galeopsis ochroleuca*.

Net, horse. The *Solanum carolinense*.

Net-leaved bell-flower. The *Campanula trachelium*.

Net-leaved goosefoot. The *Chenopodium murale*.

Net, lichen. The *Lichen urticatus*.

Net, moun'tain. The *Melittis melisophyllum*, or mountain balm.

Net, organs. See *Urticating organs*.

Net, pill-bearing. (F. *ortie pilulifère*.) The *Urtica pilulifera*.

Net-rash. (F. *urticaire*; G. *Nesselsieber*, *Nesselsucht*.) Same as *Urticaria*.

Net, Ro'man. (G. *Römische Brennnessel*.) The *Urtica pilulifera*.

Net, small. The *Urtica urens*.

Net, sting'ing, com'mon. (F. *ortie dioïque*; G. *grosse Brennnessel*.) The *Urtica dioica*.

Net, sting'ing, small. The *Urtica urens*.

Net tea. An infusion of the leaves and stems of the common nettle, *Urtica dioica*, popularly esteemed as a purifier of the blood.

Net tree. The *Celtis occidentalis* and the *C. australis*.

Nettleworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Urticaceæ*.

Network. The *Goodyera pubescens*.

Neubauer, Jo'hann Ernst. A German anatomist, born at Giessen in 1742, died at Jena in 1777.

Net's artery. An occasional branch of the inferior thyroid artery.

Net's test. Same as *Mulder's test*.

Neuber, Gus'tav. A German military surgeon, born at Tondern in Schleswig in 1850; still living.

Net's tubes. Drainage tubes made of pieces of an ox-bone, drilled and then decalcified; or, according to MacEwen's suggestion, of the decalcified long bone of a bird.

Neudorfer, Ig'naz Jo'sef. A Hungarian surgeon, born 1825 at Hlinik; is now Hygienic head at Josefstadt.

Net's splints. Long splints for a fractured limb made by dipping strips of lint or flannel in plaster of Paris, and applying them whilst soft under a bandage.

Neuenahr. Germany, in Rhinish Prussia, near to Ahrweiler. The mineral waters, from four sources, have a temperature of 24° to 43° C. (75·2° F. to 109·4° F.) The *Grosser Sprudel*, the hottest of the springs, contains sodium bicarbonate 1·055 grammes, magnesium bicarbonate ·45, calcium bicarbonate ·305, sodium sulphate ·25, sodium chloride ·15, with a very little iron and much carbonic acid gas. The waters are employed with great advantage in diabetes; they are used in catarrhal affections of the respiratory

and genito-urinary mucous membranes, in dyspeptic troubles, in abdominal plethora, in hepatic and splenic troubles, in gall-stones, and in gouty conditions.

Neuenhain. Same as *Neuenheim*.

Neuenheim. Germany, Hesse Nassau, in the Taunus. Cold bicarbonated chalybeate waters; used in anæmic and chlorotic conditions.

Neuhaus. Bavaria, not far from Kissingen. Athermal mineral waters from four sources; one, the *Marienquelle*, contains sodium chloride 15·187 grammes, potassium chloride ·538, calcium chloride ·809, some sulphates and carbonates, and much carbonic acid. They are used in scrofulous and lymphatic disorders, caries and necrosis of bone, strumous joints, and abdominal engorgements, especially of the liver and spleen.

Neuhaus. Austria-Hungary, in Styria, near to Cilly. Indifferent mineral waters, having a temperature of 29·2° C. (84·56° F.), containing very small quantities of carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, and of chloride and sulphate of soda. They are used for their sedative properties in hysteria, hypochondriasis, and similar neurotic conditions.

Neumann, Ernst. A German surgeon, born at Königsberg in 1834, where he now occupies the post of Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

N's corpuscles. (*L. corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body.) Coloured blood-corpuscles containing a nucleus, found in the blood when the process of formation is active; they are larger than the ordinary red corpuscles, and are like to the nucleated red corpuscles of the fœtus.

N's dentinal sheaths. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) The walls of the dentinal tubes deprived of earthy matter by the action of strong acids or alkaline lyes.

N's hæmatoblasts. (*Αἷμα*, blood; *βλαστός*, a bud.) Same as *N's corpuscles*.

Neumarkt. Bavaria. Mineral waters, containing magnesium sulphate ·334 grammes, calcium sulphate ·049, and calcium carbonate ·188, with carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. Vogel found a salt of acetic acid. Used in dyspeptic and rheumatic conditions, and in skin diseases.

Neun'dorf. A town of Hesse, Germany. Here are mineral waters impregnated with sulphur.

Neuradynam'ia. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *α*, neg.; *δύναμις*, strength. *F. neuradynamie*; *G. Nervenschwäche*.) Nervous debility, or *Neurasthenia*.

Neuradynam'ic. (*F. neuradynamique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neuradynamia*.

Neuræmia. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *αἷμα*, blood.) Laycock's term for a functional disease of the nerves.

Neuræmic. Relating to *Neuræmia*.

Neurag'mia. (*Νεύρον*; *ἀγμός*, a breakage. *F. neuragmie*; *I. nevragmia*; *S. neuragmia*; *G. Neuragmie*.) The bruising or tearing of a nerve trunk according to the *Neuragmic method*.

Neurag'mic. (*F. névragmique*.) Relating to *Neuragmia*.

N. meth'od. (*F. méthode névragmique*.) A term applied by Waller and Robin to their method of experimentation, which consists in cutting, or tying almost to crushing, a nerve above or below a ganglion, or in tearing it out from its origin, and then observing the results; for which see *Wallerian degeneration*.

Neu'ral. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve.) Of, or belonging to, a nerve, or nerves, or nervous tissue.

N. alæ. (*L. ala*, a wing.) The laminae of a vertebra which, with its spine, form the neural arch.

N. anæsthe'sia. See *Nerve anæsthesia*.

N. analysis. (*G. Neuralanalyse*.) A mode of investigating the nature, activities, or properties of the nervous system by noting and comparing the tracings, obtained on a drum, of the various movements of which the body is susceptible, suggested by G. Jäger. Similar results or curves may be obtained by means of a watch having a second hand revolving twenty or ten or five times in the second, and which is stopped by some particular movement in different persons. It is in fact a means of determining the personal equation of the actions of the experimenter under different circumstances, as of freshness, fatigue, pleasure, grief. Thus, if the personal equation when at rest is one tenth of a second, under pleasurable states of the mind one twelfth, and under painful states one eighth, then the animating or accelerating action of the one is about 20 per cent., and the depressing or paralyzing action of the other is about 20 per cent.

N. arch. (*F. arc neural*; *I. arco neurale*.) That portion of a vertebra, consisting of cartilage or bone which, abutting anteriorly on each side against the centrum, projects posteriorly, and unites with the *N. spine* to form an arch, which encloses the spinal cord.

N. atrophy. See *Nerve, atrophy of*.

N. axis. Sir R. Owen's term for the trunk of the nervous system lodged in the elongated canal formed by the chain of the vertebrae.

N. band. Balfour's term for the early stage of the *N. crest*, which he describes as at this time consisting of two laminae.

N. canal. Same as *Canal, neural*, and *Medullary tube*.

N. cavity. (*L. cavus*, hollow.) The superior or dorsal tube in Vertebrata, which includes and contains the cerebro-spinal nervous system. In the ancient Pisces the walls are cartilaginous, in the Teleostean fishes and all Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia, they are bony.

N. cen'tre. Same as *Medullary centre*.

N. congestion. (*L. congestus*, an accumulating.) The early stage of *Neuritis*.

N. crest. A continuous longitudinal ridge of epiblast projecting on each side of the medullary tube, from the angle where the general epiblast unites with that of the partially or completely closed neural canal, and formed by the outgrowth of the *N. band*, its separation from the epiblast, and the fusion of its two laminae. The crest extends on the dorsal aspect of the medullary tube, from about the roof of the mid-brain to some distance along the spinal cord, and from it the sensory roots of the spinal nerves and certain cranial nerves are developed. In the process of growth the spinal part of the neural crest shows distinct enlargements at the level of the middle of each protovertebra; these gradually separate themselves from their original dorsal attachment to the neural canal, and from them are developed the ganglia of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, while the intervening parts of the crest disappear. In the cerebral part of the neural crest similar outgrowths occur, developing in the same fashion, and from

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them arise the third, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth cranial nerves, and it may be some others.

The neural crest was first described by Balfour in *Elasmobranchia*.

N. flexure. (L. *flexura*, a bending.) Term applied by Huxley to a flexure of the intestinal canal of the *Invertebrata* which turns towards the part of the body containing the nerve-centres.

N. folds. See *Medullary folds*.

N. fora'men. Same as *Foramen, vertebral*.

N. groove. Same as *Medullary groove*.

N. hyperæsthe'sia. See *Hyperæsthesia, neural*.

N. lam'ina. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate.) The lateral part of the neural arch of a vertebra.

N. met'amere. (Μετ', after; μέρος, a part.) A segment of the vertebral column and the spinal cord.

N. paral'ysis. See *Nerve paralysis*.

N. pe'dicle. (L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, a foot.) That part of the neural arch which springs from the centrum and supports the laminae; in the higher mammals it is notched above and below for the spinal nerves.

N. plate. Same as *Medullary plate*.

Also, the median plate of the carapace of the *Chelonia*.

Also, the rudimentary cerebrum of some *Platodes*.

N. pore. (Πόρος, a passage.) An opening in the anterior end of the neurenteric canal which exists in the *Tunicata*.

N. ridge. Marshall's term for the *N. crest*.

N. sclero'sis. See *Sclerosis, neural*.

N. sep'tum. (L. *septum*, a fence.) See *Septum, neural*.

N. spasm. See *Spasm, neural*.

N. spine. (L. *spina*, a thorn. F. *neur-épine*.) The spinous process of the neural arch of a vertebra.

N. tube. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet.) Same as *N. cavity*.

Also, the same as *Medullary tube*.

Neural'gia. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain. F. *névralgie*; I. *neuralgia*; S. *neuralgia*; G. *Nervenschmerz*.) Pain, often intense, affecting one or more nerves; it is usually intermittent and unilateral, but may also be constant and symmetrical; in many cases no cause can be discovered to which the pain is attributable; in some instances, especially when the symptoms are constant, perineuritis may be present; other causes are numerous, the most potent being malaria, physical and mental exhaustion, exposure to cold, syphilis, gout, injury, or a system saturated with lead or mercury; the nerve-cells of origin are supposed to be chiefly concerned in the production of the pain. Some of the most intense neuralgic affections occur in organs invested by a dense sheath, such as the eye, testis, and ovary. In most cases after some preceding disturbance of sensation, sudden darts of pain are experienced, which rise in intensity and frequency till they become almost intolerable, and then gradually or suddenly subside. An attack may consist of a single rise and fall of pain or of a series, and the recurrence may be frequent, or only be repeated after considerable intervals of time, probably dependent on the state of the general health. There is a marked tendency to periodicity in neuralgia. In many

cases a painful point, Valleix's *Point douloureux*, may be found in some part of the course of the nerve affected, and this is often at the place of emergence of the nerve from a bony meatus, as the supraorbital foramen, and in many instances the spinous process of the vertebra corresponding to the origin of the affected nerve is tender on pressure, constituting Trousseau's *Point apophysaire*; generally the skin to which the nerve is distributed is rendered more sensitive; and occasionally muscular spasm occurs.

N. a frigo'rè. (L. *a*, from; *frigus*, cold. F. *névralgie rhumatismal*.) Neuralgia consequent on the exposure of a nerve to sudden and severe cold.

N., anom'alous. (Ἀνώμαλος, deviating from the ordinary rule.) Chaussier's term for pain not extending in the course of any nerve, or otherwise exceptional in character.

N., a'no-ves'ical. (L. *anus*, the fundament; *vesica*, the bladder.) Pain in the coccygeal region with spasm of the sphincter ani and the muscles of micturition; there is generally some disturbance of the sensibility of the skin of the perineum.

N., bitem'poral. (L. *bis*, twice; *tempora*, the temples.) An upward shooting pain in the temples occurring sometimes during the progress of secondary syphilis, and most frequently, in the evening or during the night, with some regularity.

N., bra'chial. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) Pain in the arm; brachialgia. See *N., cervico-brachial*.

N., bra'chio-thorac'ic. (Βραχίον, the arm; θώραξ, the chest.) A synonym of *Angina pectoris*.

N., car'diac. (Καρδιακός, pertaining to the heart.) Same as *Angina pectoris*.

N., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Same as *Hemicrania*.

N., cervi'co-bra'chial. (L. *cervix*, the neck; *brachium*, the arm. F. *névralgie cervico-brachiale*.) Pain in one or other of the branches of the brachial plexus; it extends along the course of the affected nerve, sometimes to its termination; it is generally much increased by movements; motor cramps and weakness and anæsthesia may be present. The chief painful points are in the armpit, near the inferior angle of the scapula, within the acromio-clavicular angle, at the inner fold of the elbow, on the ulnar nerve behind the internal condyle of the humerus and in front of the wrist, and on the radial nerve at the lower part of the forearm.

Also, the same as *N., cubito-digital*.

N., cervi'co-occip'ital. (L. *cervix*; *occiput*, the back of the head.) Pain affecting the ascending branches of the four upper cervical nerves, the great occipital nerve being mainly affected, and generally presenting a painful point at its exit. The painful area embraces the occipital and posterior parietal regions, the neck, and the cheek; it may also extend to that of the inferior maxillary nerve. The painful points are numerous when the nerves are superficial, the chief being one midway between the mastoid process and the spine, another between the sterno-mastoid and the trapezius muscles, and a third above the parietal eminence.

N., coecy'ge'al. See *Coccygodynia*.

N. coe'liacæ. (Κοιλιακός, suffering in the bowels.) Pain, being gastric neuralgia, supposed by Romberg to originate in the solar plexus.

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N., congestive. (L. *congestus*, part. of *congero*, to bring together. F. *névralgie congestif*.) Neuralgia dependent on over-distension of the blood-vessels.

N. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Laennec's term for *Angina pectoris*.

N., cru'ral. (L. *cruralis*, belonging to the legs. F. *névralgie crurale*.) Same as *N., femoro-tibial*.

N., cu'bito-dig'ital. (L. *cubitus*, the elbow; *digitus*, a finger. F. *névralgie cubito-digitale*.) Pain extending down the ulnar nerve from the inner condyle to the hand and fingers. The painful points are in the armpit, at the internal condyle of the humerus, and at the ulnar side of the carpus.

N., den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Same as *Odontalgia nervosa*.

N. denta'ria. (L. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth. F. *névralgie dentaire*.) Same as *Odontalgia nervosa*.

N., developmen'tal. (F. *développer*, to unfold.) The form which arises during the period of bodily development.

N., diabe'tic. (*Diabetes*.) Neuralgic pain occurring during the course of diabetes; it is symmetrical.

N., diaphragma'tic. (Διάφραγμα, a partition-wall.) See *N., phrenic*.

N., dor'so-intercos'tal. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *inter*, between; *costa*, a rib. F. *névralgie dorso-intercostale*.) Pain in the region of the back and chest served by the dorsal nerves; when the anterior branches only are affected it is *N., intercostal*, or *Pleurodynia*; and when the dorsal nerves only are affected it becomes a form of *Lumbago*. The many painful points are at the places where the nerves are superficial.

N., dor'so-lum'bar. (L. *dorsum*; *lumbus*, the loin.) Pain in the dorsal lumbar nerves; the painful point is usually near the posterior part of the iliac crest.

N., dor'so-thorac'ic. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *thorax*, the chest. F. *névralgie dorso-thoracique*.) Same as *N., intercostal*.

N., enter'ic. (Ἐντέρον, an intestine.) Same as *Enteralgia*.

N., epilep'tiform. (*Epilepsy*; L. *forma*, likeness. F. *névralgie épileptiforme*.) Trousseau's term for a severe form of neuralgia, generally facial; in which the pains occur in a very sudden and severe form, recur very rapidly for a short period, and then cease suddenly; the attack is repeated at intervals of an hour or of many days; it is not infrequently associated with epilepsy; but many deny any connection with that disease.

N. errat'ica. (L. *erro*, to wander.) Pain shifting from one place to another.

N., essen'tial. (L. *essentia*, the essence of a thing. F. *névralgie essentielle*, *névrose douloureuse d'un nerf sensitif*.) Neuralgia seated in and affecting a nerve known to possess sensory functions.

N., fa'cial. (L. *facies*, the face. F. *névralgie faciale*, *prosopalgie*, *tic douloureux*.) A painful affection of the face, affecting one or other of the branches of the fifth cranial nerve, and usually occurring in paroxysms with partial or complete intermissions. The painful points depend on the branch of nerve which is affected. The cause may either be direct, from injury or some irritation acting in a reflex manner, such as carious teeth; or it may be constitutional, as

in malarial poisoning. See its forms, *N., supra-orbital*, *N., supra-maxillary*, and *N., infra-maxillary*.

Facial neuralgia, especially the supraorbital form, is a frequent symptom of *Migraine*.

When very severe the disease is known as *Tic douloureux*, or *N., epileptiform*. The paroxysms are very sudden in onset and very agonising while they last, but though they are short and end abruptly they recur very frequently; occasionally there is spasm of the facial muscles; the surface is at first generally pale and cool, but flushing of the skin and lacerimation speedily follow. Trophic changes are often observed, whitening of the hair, herpetic eruptions, and flattening of the bony prominences; mental changes also occur, depression of spirits and suicidal inclination being a not infrequent result.

N. facie'l. (L. *facies*, the face.) Same as *N., facial*.

N., false. Pain caused by temporary and removable irritation of a nerve.

N., fem'oral. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) Pain in one or other of the nerves of the lower limb.

N., fem'oro-poplite'al. (L. *femur*, the thigh; *poples*, the ham of the knee. F. *névralgie femoro-poplitée*.) Same as *Sciatica*.

N., fem'oro-prætib'ial. (L. *femur*; *præ*, in front of; *tibia*, the shin bone. F. *névralgie femoro-prétibiale*.) Chaussier's term for *N., femoro-tibial*.

N., fem'oro-tib'ial. (L. *femur*; *tibia*.) Pain extending from the groin to the fore part of the leg and foot in the course of the great saphenous nerve. The painful points are in the groin, in the middle of the thigh, on the inner side of the patella, over the internal malleolus, and on the inner side of the sole of the foot.

N., fron'tal. (L. *frons*, the forehead. F. *névralgie frontale*.) Pain affecting the frontal nerve, and usually starting from the point of exit of the nerve from the supra-orbital foramen or groove, being a form of *N., facial*.

N., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) The neuralgic form of gastralgia characterised by severe pain in the epigastrium shooting upwards to the sternum and backwards towards the spine, and having slight intermissions; it lasts a variable time, and recurs at irregular intervals. During the attack the surface is cold, the pulse slow and weak, and the epigastric region resistant and retracted.

N., gout'y. Pain in a nerve which disappears on the advent of a legitimate attack of gout.

N., hepatic. (L. *hepaticus*, belonging to the liver.) Same as *Hepatalgia*.

N., herpetic. The pain of *Herpes zoster*.

N., hypogastric. (Υπογάστρον, the lower belly from the navel downwards.) Romberg's term for pain of those parts in the lower abdominal and sacral regions which are supplied by the spinal hæmorrhoidal nerves.

N., hyster'ical. (*Hysteria*.) Pain, sometimes real, sometimes imaginary, felt in the skin, muscles, joints, and internal organs in those suffering from hysteria.

N., ilio-scro'tal. (L. *ilia*, the flanks; *scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) Chaussier's term for *N., scrotal* or *N., labial* when the pain extends along the spermatic vessels and the crest of the ileum; being the same as *N., lumbo-abdominal*.

N., in'fra-maxillary. (L. *infra*, be-

neath; *maxilla*, the lower jaw. *F. névralgie sous-maxillaire*.) Pain extending along the third division of the fifth pair of nerves; it often starts from the point of exit of the mental nerve from the mental foramen. The painful points are in front of the ear, and at the mental foramen. A form of *N., facia*l.

N., infra-orbital. (*L. infra*, below; *orbita*, an orbit. *F. névralgie sous-orbitale*.) Neuralgia affecting the infra-orbital nerve, the second division of the fifth nerve; the pain usually starts from the point of exit of the nerve from the infra-orbital foramen; it is a form of *N., facia*l. See *N., supra-maxillary*.

N., intercostal. (*L. inter*, between; *costa*, a rib. *F. névralgie intercostale*.) Pain affecting one or more of the intercostal nerves. The painful points are in the intercostal space, near to the sternum and about its middle, and in the neighbourhood of the vertebral groove or over the vertebral spines.

N., intra-nervous. (*L. intra*, within; *nervus*, a nerve.) The form which has its origin within the nervous system.

N. ischiadic. (*Ἰσχιαδικός*, of the hips.) Same as *Sciatica*.

N. labialis. (*L. labium*, the lip.) Pain in the labia pudendi majora, which are often tender to the touch. It is a common symptom in *N., lumbo-abdominal*.

N., lead. See *Lead neuralgia*.

N. lienis. (*L. lien*, the spleen.) Same as *Splenalgia*.

N., lingual. (*L. lingua*, the tongue.) Severe pain in the tongue without any apparent structural disease; it is rare.

N., lumbar. (*L. lumbus*, the loin. *F. névralgie lombaire*.) Pain in some part of the region supplied by the branches of the first four lumbar nerves, including the loins, buttocks, groins, parts of the genital organs, parts of the thigh and leg, and the inner border of the foot.

N., lumbo-abdominal. (*L. lumbus*, the loin; *abdomen*, the belly.) Pain in some or other of the nerves of the lumbar plexus which supply the loins, hypogastrium, and part of the genital organs. It is occasionally accompanied by increased sexual desire. The painful spots are on the outer side of the upper lumbar vertebrae, on the crest of the ilium, in the groin over the spermatic cord and in the scrotum and testicle.

N., malarial. (*Malaria. F. névralgie palustre; I. malaria*.) Neuralgia, usually periodic, occurring in those who are, or have been, subject to malarial influences.

N. mammae. (*L. mamma*, the female breast.) Same as *Mastodynia*.

N. maxillaris. (*F. névralgie maxillaire*.) Same as *N., infra-maxillary*.

N., mesenteric. (*Μεσεντερίων*, the membrane to which the intestines are attached.) A term for *Colic*.

N., muscular. Same as *Myoneuralgia*.

N., obturator. (*Obturator foramen*.) An uncommon affection characterised by pain extending down the inner side of the thigh as far as to the knee-joint.

N., ocular. (*L. oculus*, the eye.) Neuralgic pain in the eyeball. It may be of rheumatic origin, but is more frequently a result of hypermetropia or of some error in refraction, or it may result from overstrain of the eye. The pain frequently radiates into the neighbouring

structures, and is occasionally accompanied by dimness of sight.

N. of blad' der. See *N., vesical*.

N. of breast. See *Mastodynia*.

N. of coc'cyx. See *Coccygodynia*.

N. of fifth nerve. Same as *N., facia*l.

N. of heart. The same as *Angina pectoris*.

N. of joints. Severe pain in a joint, generally occurring in a neurotic female, not dependent on any apparent structural disease, but not infrequently following some trivial injury of the part. The pain is superficial, and often severe and intermittent; there is generally some muscular contraction, but the joint, although it may be a little swollen, is neither hot nor red, and the limb does not start during sleep.

N. of penis. (*L. penis*, the male organ.) A form of neuralgia in which pain is felt in the glans penis, which extends to the root of the organ. It is usually increased during micturition and ejaculatio seminis, and is frequently accompanied by priapism and frequent emissions of semen. It is often unilateral.

N. of rectum. See *N., rectal*.

N. of scars. Severe burning pain, paroxysmal or persistent, in a scar, sometimes confined to its area, and at others extending along the neighbouring nerves.

N. of spleen. Same as *Splenalgia*.

N. of testis. (*L. testis*, a testicle.) Same as *Orchidalgia*.

N. of tongue. See *N., lingual*.

N. of z'ona. See under *Herpes zoster*.

N., ophthalmic. (*Ὀφθαλμικός*, the eye.) Same as *N., supra-orbital*.

N., ovarian. (*Ovary*.) Pain in one or both ovaries.

N. period'ica. (*L. periodicus*, that returns at stated times. *F. névralgie périodique*.) Neuralgia occurring at regular times of the day.

N., phrenic. (*Φρήν*, the diaphragm.) A form of neuralgia, described by Peter, which has its seat in the phrenic nerve, with pain at the origin and in the course of the nerve. There are numerous painful points, especially the spines of the cervical vertebrae from the second to the fifth; the phrenic nerve itself; the line of attachment of the diaphragm, especially anteriorly between the seventh and tenth ribs, and more rarely behind; and also a point over the cartilage of the third rib; there is also frequently pain in the shoulder. It is sometimes a consequence of cold, but more frequently a concomitant of some other disease, as angina pectoris. It especially affects the left side.

N., plantar. (*L. plantaris*, belonging to the sole of the foot. *F. névralgie plantaire*.) Neuralgic pain in the course of the plantar nerves.

N. puden'do-hæmorrhoidalis. (*L. pudenda*, the privy parts; *hæmorrhoids*, piles.) Neuralgia of the genital organs and the neighbourhood of the anus.

N., rectal. (*L. rectus*, straight.) Pain, paroxysmal or continuous, in the rectum, accompanied with frequent desire to pass feces, not caused by any structural disease.

N., reflex. (*L. reflexus*, part. of *reflecto*, to bend back. *F. névralgie réflexe*.) Neuralgia affecting some part owing to disease of another part, as, for example, pain in the eye caused by the presence of a carious tooth, and ceasing when the tooth is removed.

N., renal. (*L. ren*, the kidney.) Same as *Nephralgia*.

NEURALGIC—NEURATAXIA

N., rheumatic. Pain dependent on a rheumatic condition; probably generally a perineuritis.

N., sacral. (*Sacrum.*) Neuralgic pain in the subcutaneous nerves over the sacrum; it is often of uterine origin.

N., sciatic. (*F. névralgie sciatique.*) Same as *Sciatica*.

N. scrotalis. (*L. scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) Neuralgic pain in the scrotum.

N. spermatic. (*L. sperma*, seed.) The same as *Testicle, irritable*.

N. spinalis. (*L. spinalis*, belonging to the backbone.) Spinal irritation.

N., supra-maxillary. (*L. supra*, above; *maxilla*, the lower jaw.) Pain in the supra-maxillary nerve and one or more of its branches; mainly those in the cheek and the upper teeth and lip; the chief painful points are at the infra-orbital foramen, on the malar bone, on the palate bone, on the gums of the upper jaw, and on the upper lip. The attacks of pain may be accompanied by watery discharge from the nasal and buccal mucous membranes and an increased flow of saliva. It is a form of *N., facial*.

N., supra-orbital. (*L. supra*; *orbita*, an orbit.) Pain in some part of the first division of the fifth nerve; there is pain in the forehead and root of the nose, redness of conjunctiva, and lachrimation; the chief painful points are at the supra-orbital foramen, in the upper eyelid, at the junction of the nasal cartilage and nasal bone, and at the inner angle of the orbit. It is a form of *N., facial*.

N., sympathetic. (*Συμπληθικός*, affected with like feelings.) Same as *N., reflex*.

N. testis. (*L. testis*, a testicle.) Same as *Orchidalgia*.

N., thoracic. (*Θώραξ*, the chest.) Same as *N., intercostal*.

N., traumatic. (*Τραυματικός*, of wounds.) The form which is caused by external injury.

N., trifacial. (*L. tres*, three; *facies*, the face.) Pain in the trifacial nerve. Same as *N., facial*.

N., urethral. (*Ουρήθρα*, the passage for the urine.) A form of neuralgia in which the patient experiences burning pain in the urethra, and tenesmus. The membrane is very sensitive to the passage of a catheter. It is a not infrequent symptom of *tabes dorsalis*.

N., uterine. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) Pain in the womb of a neuralgic character, such as may occur in some forms of *dysmenorrhœa*.

N., vesical. (*L. vesica*, the bladder.) Pain in the region of the bladder, especially its neck, with frequent desire to pass urine, no recognisable disease being present.

N., visceral. (*L. viscera*, the internal organs of the body.) The form which attacks one or other of the viscera of the several cavities of the body.

Neuralgic. (*F. neuralgique*; *G. neuralgisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neuralgia*.

N. fever. A synonym of *Dengue*.

N. ulcer. Same as *Ulcer, irritable*.

Neuralgy. Same as *Neuralgia*.

Neuramniotic. (*Νεύρον*; *amnion*.) Relating to the neurenteric canal and to the amnion.

N. cavity. Frazer's term for the cavity formed in the fundus of the mass of epiblast invaginated in the blastodermic vesicle of the germinating ovum of the rat and other animals, and in which the embryo is developed.

Neuræobimeter. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *ἀμειβή*, an answer; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the time which elapses between the application of a stimulus to a nerve and the evidence of its result.

Neuramphipetalæ. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *ἀμφί*, about; *πέταλον*, a petal. *F. névramphipétale*.) Cassini's term for the *Compositæ*, in reference to the shape of the nervures of the divisions of the corolla.

Neuranagennæma. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *ἀναγεννάω*, to beget anew. *F. neuranagennème*; *G. Nervenarbe.*) A renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve.

Neuranagennæsis. (*Νεύρον*; *ἀναγέννησις*, regeneration. *F. neuranagennèse*.) The regeneration or renewal of nerves.

Neuranaphysis. (*Νεύρον*; *ἀνάφυσις*, a growing again. *F. neuranaphyse*.) A renewed growth of nervous substance which has been injured or destroyed.

Neurapophysial. (*F. neurapophysial*.) Of, or belonging to, the *Neurapophysis*.

Neurapophysis. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot. *F. neurapophyse*.) One of a pair of bones which, in Professor Owen's nomenclature, form the neural arch of each vertebra. The neurapophysis coalesces at its base with the centrum of the vertebra, and at the point where it meets with its fellow it joins the neural spine. It is also named the *Lamina*.

Neurarteria. (*Νεύρον*; *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. *F. neurartère*; *G. Nervenpulsader*.) Dugé's term for a supposed intimate association of the minutest nerves with the minutest arteries distributed over the whole body, so that the nerve substance is entirely one with that of the vessels.

Neurasthénia. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *α*, neg.; *σθένος*, strength. *F. névrasthénie*; *I. neurastenia*; *S. neurastenia*; *G. Nervenschwäche*.) Defective nerve force; lack of nerve strength. A condition which, according to Beard, is not necessarily accompanied by *anæmia* nor muscular debility, but is often indicated by tenderness of the spine, scalp, teeth, and gums; general or local itching or formication, defective secretion of the sebaceous and intestinal fluids, excessive secretion of the sudoriparous glands, flying neuralgia, flushing and fidgetiness, tremulous, weak pulse, cold extremities, feeling of exhaustion, great general debility, hypochondriasis, insomnia, failure of memory and of sexual power, hyperæsthesia, chills and flushes, with hysterical symptoms of all kinds.

N. gas'trica. (*Γαστήρ*, the belly.) Burkart's term for *Dyspepsia, nervous*.

N., spinal. (*G. funktionelle Rückenmarksschwäche*.) Beard's term for the condition of muscular weakness and a feeling of exhaustion which is chiefly observed in young men who have been unreasonably worked in mind or body, or who have had much sexual excitement. There is a sense of great fatigue, pain on movement in the back, aching and trembling of the limbs, sleeplessness, and symptoms of hysteria or melancholia. It is probably dependent on the want of recovery of the nervous tissue from the condition produced by exhaustion of nerve force.

Neurasthenic. (*F. neurasthénique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neurasthenia*.

Neurataxia. (*Νεύρον*; *ἄταξία*, disorderliness. *F. neurotaxie*.) Ataxia of cerebrospinal origin.

Neura'tion. (Νεύρον.) The arrangement of the nervures of the leaf of a plant, or of the wing of an insect.

Neuratroph'ia. (Νεύρον; ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) Same as *Nerve, atrophy of*.

Neuraux'é. (Νεύρου, a nerve; αὔξη, increase.) Extension or increase of one or more nerves.

Neuraxhæ'mia. (Νεύρον; ἄξων, an axle; αἷμα, blood. F. *névraxhémie*.) Piorry's term for cerebro-spinal congestion.

Neuraxis. (Νεύρον; ἄξων, an axle. F. *névraze*.) Robin's term for the central nervous axis included in the skull and the spinal column.

N., grey. (F. *neuraxe gris*.) The central grey matter of the spinal cord, that of the floor of the fourth ventricle, that of the centre of the medulla oblongata, that around the aqueduct of Sylvius, and that of the wall of the third ventricle to the septum lucidum.

N., white. (F. *neuraxe blanc*.) The white nerve-substance of the central nervous system.

Neurectasy. (Νεύρον; ἑκτασις, extension.) Same as *Nerve-stretching*.

Neurectome. (Νεύρον; ἑκτομή, a cutting out.) A narrow-bladed instrument used to divide and excise a portion of nerve.

Neurectomia. Same as *Neurectomy*.

Neurectomic. (F. *névrectomique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neurectomy*.

Neurectomy. (Νεύρον; ἑκτομή, a cutting out. F. *névrectomie*; G. *Neurektomie*.) Excision of a nerve or of a part of a nerve, usually employed for the cure of a severe neuralgia.

N., optico-ciliary. (*Optic; ciliary*.) The division of the ciliary nerves behind the globe of the eye.

Neurectop'ia. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἑκτοπος, out of place. F. *névrectopie*.) An abnormal situation of one or more nerves, from faulty formation, the presence of a tumour, or the like.

Neurectopic. (F. *névrectopique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neurectomy*.

Neurempodis'mic. Same as *Neurempodistic*.

Neurempodis'mus. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἐμποδισμός, a hindering or thwarting. F. *névrempodisme*.) Obstruction or hinderance of nervous action.

Neurempodis'tic. (F. *névrempodistique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neurempodismus*.

Neurenteric. (Νεύρου, a nerve; ἔντερον, an intestine.) Relating to nerves and to the intestines.

N. canal. (L. *canalis*, a pipe.) A temporary passage leading from the hinder end of the neural canal into the archenteron or alimentary canal of some vertebrate embryos; it extends round the posterior extremity of the notochord. Its ventral portion is the post-anal gut, and the funnel-shaped extension of the third ventricle is probably its representative in the adult.

N. pas'sage. Same as *N. canal*.

Neurhypnology. (Νεύρον; ὕπνος, sleep; λόγος, an account. F. *neurhypnologie*.) Same as *Hypnotism*.

Neuria. (Νεύρου, a nerve. F. *névrie*.) A fine nervous tissue or membrane, such as the retina.

Neuria'sis. (Νεύρου.) Radcliffe's term for a nervous affection, being a combination of hysteria and of hypochondriasis.

Neu'ric. (Νεύρου. F. *névrique*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Nerve*, or to the *Nervous system*.

Neu'ridin. $C_5H_{14}N_2$. A non-poisonous ptomaine, isomeric with pentamethyldiamin, obtained by Brieger from putrefying flesh; it exists in the fresh brain, and is a constant product in almost all putrefactions; it is gelatinous, unstable, insoluble in ether, chloroform, and absolute alcohol; it is precipitated by picric acid, and chloride of gold, but not by mercuric chloride, nor by tannin.

Neuril'e'ma. (F. *névrilemme*; from Gr. νεύρον; εἶλημα, husk.) Same as *Neurilemma*.

Neurilem'ma. (Νεύρον; λέμμα, that which is peeled off. F. *névrilemme*; I. *neurilemma*; S. *neurilema*; G. *Nervenscheide*, *Nervenhülle*, *Neurilemma*.) Same as *Nerve-fibre*, sheath of, *primitive*.

The term was originally applied to the connective tissue sheath of a nerve, the substance now called *Epineurium*, and also to the sheath of the funiculus or *Perineurium*.

N. of spi'nal cord. The *Pia mater* of spinal cord.

Neurilemmatit'is. Same as *Neurilemmitis*.

Neurilemmi'tis. (F. *névrilemmite*; S. *neurilemita*, *neurilemitis*; G. *Nervenhüllentzündung*.) Inflammation of the *Neurilemma*.

Neurilit'is. (Νεύρου, a nerve. F. *névrite*.) Same as *Neuritis*.

Neuril'ity. (Νεύρον. F. *névrité*; I. *neurilita*; S. *neurilitad*.) The capability of a nerve to fulfil its functions, as of conveying impulses to muscle or gland, or of transmitting sensations to nervous centres.

Neurilo'ma. (Νεύρου. F. *névrirome*.) A neuroma arising from the neurilemma.

Neurily'ma. (Νεύρου; εἶλυμα, a wrapper.) Same as *Neurilemma*.

Neurimotility. (Νεύρον, a nerve; motility. F. *névrimotilité*.) Motility which is under the influence of the nervous system.

Neu'rin. (Νεύρου. F. *névrine*, *neurine*; I. *neurina*; G. *Neurin*.) $C_5H_{15}NO_2 = C_2H_4 \cdot N(CH_3)_3 \cdot (OH)_2$. Trimethyl-oxyethylene-ammonium hydroxide; the substance also called *Cholin* by Strecker, inasmuch as he obtained it from bile. It is a product of the decomposition of lecithin, which is formed in the early stages of the putrefaction of muscle; it can also be obtained from brain, bile, and yolk of egg; it occurs in association with lecithin. It is an alkaline syrupy liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether; it belongs to the poisonous ptomaines. In small doses it produces pyrexia; in larger quantities it produces muscular paralysis through its action on the motorial end-plates like that of curare; it is antagonistic to atropin in its action on the pupil, heart and glands.

Brieger's *neurin*, $C_5H_{13}NO$, is trimethyl-vinyl ammonium hydroxide. It is produced along with the other *neurin*, which he calls *cholin*, during the putrefaction of a dead body. It is also a syrupy alkaline fluid, of like action to *cholin* but more poisonous.

Neu'rine. (Νεύρου.) A term formerly used to denote the material of which the nervous system is composed.

By De Blainville the term was restricted to the substance of the nerve-cells and the cylinder-axes of nerves.

Also, the same as *Neurin*.

N., medull'ary. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) Same as *Nervous tissue*, *fibrous*.

N., tu'bular. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.)

NEURIORRHABDIA—NEURITIS

The white matter of the nerve centres and nerves.

N., vesicular. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) The grey matter of the nerve centres and ganglia.

Neuriorrhab'dia. (Νεύριον, a little nerve, dim. of νῆυρον; ράβδιον, a little rod, dim. of ῥάβδος. F. *névriorrhabdes*.) The rod-like bodies of the retina; the corpora virgæformia retinæ.

Neuris'chias. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἰσχίος, pain in the loins and hips. G. *nervoses Hüftweh*.) The same as *Sciatica*.

Neur'ism. (Νεύρον. F. *neurisme*.) The hypothesis according to which all the phenomena of the living body, healthy and morbid, are due to the action of a nervous fluid.

Neur'ist. One who holds the doctrines of *Neurism*.

Neuris'tos. Same as *Neuristus*.

Neuristus. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἰστός, the warp or web. G. *Nervengewebe, Gewebe des Nerven*.) An expansion or thin membrane of nerve-tissue.

Neuritic. (F. *névritique*; G. *neuritisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neuritis*, or to the nervous system.

Neuriti'des. (Νεύρον, a nerve.) Same as *Neuroses*.

Neuritis. (Νεύρον. F. *névrite*; I. *nevriti*; S. *neuritis*; G. *Nervenentzündung*.) Inflammation of a nerve, caused by injury, such as cuts, lacerations, or contusions, exposure to cold, rheumatism, gout, acute infectious diseases, such as smallpox and diphtheria, extension from a neighbouring inflamed part, metallic poisoning and alcoholism. It commences by some disturbance of function; in the case of sensory nerves, with numbness, hyperæsthesia, or formation, pain soon supervenes, which is increased by movement or pressure; in the case of motor nerves spasms may occur in the early stages, followed by contraction or by paralysis. The symptoms vary according to the extent and intensity of the inflammation. It generally commences in the outer sheath of a nerve, and when apparently confined to this structure it is called *Perineuritis*.

N. acu'ta progressi'va. (L. *acutus*, sharp; *progressus*, marching onwards.) Eichhorst's term for the acute form of *N., peripheral*.

N., acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) The form in which the inflammation sets in suddenly and is severe; there is usually some pyrexia, especially when several nerve-trunks are involved; it is accompanied by severe shooting pain, increased by pressure, tingling and numbness of the skin, with hyperæsthesia and subsequently anæsthesia, twitchings of the muscles or painful cramp, redness and swelling of the skin, and sometimes an herpetic eruption. The nerve is red and swollen from serous exudation into the connective tissue and accumulation of leucocytes, or from minute extravasations of blood; the nerve-fibre corpuscles and the connective-tissue corpuscles both undergo proliferation; the white matter of Schwann may undergo cloudy or granular degeneration and become broken up, as well as the cylinder-axis, and complete destruction of the nerve-fibres may ensue; in some cases pus is formed.

N., adventit'ial. (L. *adventitiuus*, coming from abroad.) The form which primarily affects

the connective-tissue; it may be a *N., interstitial*, or a *Perineuritis*.

N., alcoholic. The form of *N., peripheral* which occurs in those who habitually take alcohol, especially in the form of spirits, in excess; it is most common in women.

N., ascend'ing. (L. *ascendo*, to climb up. F. *névrite ascendante*.) The form in which the inflammation travels upwards towards the origin of the nerve and may involve the central nervous system.

N., athero'matous. (Ἀθήρα, gruel.) A form of *N., peripheral* which is caused by atheromatous disease of the arteries of the affected nerves.

N., bra'chial. (L. *brachialis*, belonging to the arm.) Inflammation of the sheaths of some or other of the nerves forming the brachial plexus, characterised by great pain over the plexus and in the axilla, but sometimes under the scapula, or in some part of the arm; it is often constant with exacerbations, but sometimes is paroxysmal only, and it is always greatly increased by movement; it not infrequently extends to the side of the head and to the chest. There may be at first hyperæsthesia of the skin and afterwards numbness and more or less loss of sensibility; the muscles supplied by the affected nerves become flabby and weak with more or less loss of power; trophic changes in the joints may occur. Recovery is often slow.

N., cachec'tic. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) The form of *N., peripheral* which is caused by general ill-health from bad nutrition of the body.

N., can'cerous. (*Cancer*.) A form which may be a simple neuritis from pressure, or one accompanied by the infiltration of cancer-cells in the nerve from direct extension.

N., cen'tral. (Κέντρον, a spike.) The form which is thought to follow cerebral lesions.

N., chro'nic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) The slowly progressing form which sometimes results from an acute attack, and sometimes is such from the beginning. The pain is severe, and continuous with frequent nocturnal exacerbations, there is numbness and unpleasant sensation of the skin, and tremors, cramps, and contractures of the muscles, followed by anæsthesia, paralysis, and trophic disturbances. In long-continued cases the nerve-trunk is irregularly enlarged, the epineurium thickened, and the nerve reduced to a cord of connective tissue.

N., ciliary. (F. *névrite ciliaire*.) A synonym of *Neurochoroiditis*, with reference to the implication of the ciliary nerves.

N., circumpapilla'ris. (L. *circum*, around; *papilla*, the nipple.) Inflammation of the optic nerve characterised on ophthalmoscopic examination by moderate swelling of the periphery of the disc with depression of its centre, and by general or marginal redness; the surrounding retina may present striation or grey infiltration. In the later stages recovery may occur, or partial or complete optic atrophy take place. It may supervene rapidly, but its disappearance is always slow.

N., degen'erative. (L. *degenero*, to become unlike one's race.) Same as *N., parenchymatous*.

N., descend'ing. (L. *descendo*, to climb down. F. *névrite descendante*.) The form in which the inflammation travels downwards towards the periphery of the nerve.

NEURITIS

N., diabetic. (*Diabetes.*) The form which is caused by the condition of the body resulting from diabetes; it may be a simple neuritis affecting one nerve only; or it may be a form of *N., peripheral*. It is supposed to be caused by some poisonous chemical product of the disordered metabolism which is characteristic of diabetes.

N., diffuse. (*L. diffusus*, spread abroad.) The form in which the inflammation spreads over a large extent of a nerve.

N., diphtheritic. (*Διφθερίρα*, a prepared hide.) The form of parenchymatous neuritis which occurs as a sequel of diphtheria, and causes in part diphtheritic paralysis.

N., disseminated. (*L. disseminatus*, to spread abroad.) The form in which several foci of inflammation exist, apparently separated by portions of healthy nerve; they chiefly occur at the points of branching of a nerve, or at places where it is subject to pressure.

Also, a synonym of *N., peripheral*.

N., endemic. (*Ἐν, in; ὄμιος*, a people.) The form of peripheral or multiple neuritis which occurs in such diseases as *Kak-ke*.

N., focal. (*L. focus*, a fire-place.) Same as *N., disseminated*.

N., fusiform. (*L. fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape.) A local neuritis or perineuritis producing a spindle-shaped swelling of the nerve.

N., idiopathic. (*Ἰδίος*, one's own; *πάθος*, disease.) The form which occurs without any distinctly apparent cause.

N., interstitial. (*L. interstitium*, a space between. *F. névrite interstitielle*; *G. interstitielle Nervenentzündung*.) Inflammation, rheumatic or otherwise, affecting the endoneurium. The infiltration of serum and leucocytes occurs in the connective tissue of the substance of the nerve, and is accompanied by degeneration of the white matter of Schwann, but not often by destruction of the cylinder-axis. On its subsidence there may be a development of fibrous tissue forming *Sclerosis*.

N. intra-ocularis. (*L. intra*, within; *oculus*, the eye.) Inflammation of the retinal papilla. See *N. optica* and *N. circumpapillaris*.

N., leprous. (*Λέπρα*, leprosy.) The interstitial neuritis which occurs in anæsthetic leprosy.

N., lipomatous. (*Λίπος*, fat.) Leyden's term for the form of degeneration of a patch of sclerosis of a nerve in which fat is formed in connection with the new-formed connective tissue.

N., malarial. (*Malaria*.) The form of *N., peripheral* which follows a malarial fever, or which occurs without the fever in those exposed to malarial influences. It chiefly involves the motor-nerves of the legs, producing paralysis of the muscles which they supply, which may be followed by contracture.

N. migrans. (*L. migro*, to change one's abode.) The form in which the inflammation extends continuously from its place of origin, either upwards or downwards or both. By some it is used synonymously with *N., ascending*.

N., moniliform. (*L. monile*, a necklace.) Same as *N. nodosa*.

N., multiple. (*L. multiplex*, numerous.) Inflammation of several nerves at the same time. Same as *N., peripheral*.

N. nodosa. (*L. nodosus*, knotty.) The form which produces the fusiform swelling which characterises the later stage of *Sclerosis of nerve*.

N. optica. (*Ὀπτικός*, relating to sight. *F. névrite optique*; *G. Sehnerventamentzündung*.) Inflammation of the optic nerve, or, at least, of that portion of it which, on ophthalmoscopic examination, constitutes the disc. It results from many different causes, as from long exposure to intense light, from injury, from growth of tumours in the orbit or cranium, from constitutional affections, as the infectious fevers, albuminuria, syphilis, diabetes, lead-poisoning, gout, and rheumatism. The symptoms in the early stages are rosy-colour swelling and ill-defined contour of the disc, which may appear suddenly and last for a long time unchanged. The vision may be unimpaired, but it is often variously modified; central scotomata, limitation of field, and impairment of colour-sense being frequent. The pathological conditions are serous and plastic infiltration, the growth of new vessels, hæmorrhages, proliferation of nuclei, the appearance of colloid bodies, swelling and varicosity of nerve-fibres, increase of connective tissue, and obliteration of the nerve-fibres. The effusions may disappear, the disc resuming its natural appearance, or complete atrophy with loss of vision may gradually be established.

N. optica acuta. (*Ὀπτικός*; *L. acutus*, sharp.) Optic neuritis occurring with sudden onset, as in some cases of syphilitic or albuminuric disease.

N. optica albuminurica. (*Ὀπτικός*; *L. albumen*, white of egg; *urina*, urine.) See *Retinitis albuminurica*.

N. optica apoplectica. (*Ὀπτικός*; *ἀποπληξία*, apoplexy.) The same as *N. optica hæmorrhagica*.

N. optica axialis. (*Ὀπτικός*; *L. axis*, an axle.) Förster's term for inflammation of the central fibres only of the optic nerve and their extension on the retina; it results in a central scotoma.

N. optica chronica. (*Ὀπτικός*; *χρονικός*, concerning time.) Optic neuritis persisting for a long time, such as may be seen in cases of tumour in the brain.

N. optica descendens. (*Ὀπτικός*; *L. descendens*, to go down.) A frequent consequence of intracranial tumour and lesion, such as tubercular meningitis. The general appearances of optic neuritis are present, and after a variable period the inflammation extends to the adjoining parts, and neuro-retinitis is developed. It may be limited to one side, or may affect both, and usually leads to white atrophy.

N. optica fulminans. (*Ὀπτικός*; *L. fulmino*, to lighten. *G. fulminante Neuritis*.) Inflammation of the optic nerve occurring with suddenness and great intensity. It is observed in periostitis and caries of the orbit, in spontaneous or metastatic abscess of the adipose tissue of the orbit, in orbital abscess, in tenonitis, in exophthalmus consequent on suppuration in the antrum and perhaps also in the frontal sinus, in orbital phlegmon, after wounds and operations in the orbit, and in erysipelas of the head.

N. optica hæmorrhagica. (*Ὀπτικός*; *αιμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) Inflammation of the optic nerve characterised, on ophthalmoscopic examination, by redness and swelling of the disc, and ecchymoses upon its surface. The retinal arteries are generally small and the veins large. Hæmorrhages and white patches, like those of albuminuric retinitis, may be found on other parts of the retina.

N. optica hereditaria. (Ὀπτικός; *L. hereditarius*, inherited. *F. névrite optique héréditaire*.) Optic neuritis resulting from inherited disease, such as syphilis.

N. optica idiopathica. (Ὀπτικός; *ἰδιοπαθής*, affected for one's self. *G. idiopathische Neuritis*.) Inflammation of the optic nerve, which is hereditary, and specially affects the males. It is frequently congenital.

N. optica interstitialis. (Ὀπτικός; *L. interstitium*, a space between.) A condition in which the nerve exhibits cell infiltration with increase of connective tissue. The papilla is swollen in the early stages, ill-defined at the margin, and grey or whiter than natural; it gradually passes into white atrophy, owing either to fatty degeneration with attenuation of the nerve-fibres, or to gradual contraction.

N. optica mi'grans. (*L. migro*, to remove from one place to another.) Term applied by Klein to those cases of optic neuritis in which the central lesion being in the brain the optic nerve appears to be healthy, whilst the disc is oedematous or inflamed.

N. optica retrobulbaris. (Ὀπτικός; *L. retro*, backwards; *bulbus*, a bulb. *G. retrobulbäre Neuritis*.) Inflammation of the optic nerve implicating that part of the nerve which extends from the chiasma to the retina. It is usually symmetrical. It is generally attended with some peripapillary oedema or simple optic neuritis, but the disc may present very slight indications of disease. It is often accompanied by central scotoma of irregular shape, sometimes extending to the inner side of the point of fixation. Recovery may take place, or it may result in white atrophy. It is occasioned by constitutional disease, such as the infectious fevers. It is present in the early stages of tobacco amaurosis.

N. optica retrobulbaris saturnina. (Ὀπτικός; *L. retro*; *bulbus*; *saturnus*, a term for lead.) Inflammation of the optic nerve and amblyopia from lead-poisoning. In the earlier stages there is usually hyperæmia, followed by a stage in which the discs appear woolly, and which is succeeded by white atrophy.

N. optica retro-ocularis. (Ὀπτικός; *L. retro*; *oculus*, the eye.) Same as *N. optica retrobulbaris*.

N. optica rheumatica. (Ὀπτικός; *rheumatism*.) Optic neuritis consequent upon exposure to cold. It presents the usual features of optic neuritis, and is amenable to treatment.

N. optica syphilitica. (Ὀπτικός; *syphilis*.) Optic neuritis occurring as a secondary or tertiary symptom in syphilis. It may proceed from the nerve-trunk, the meninges, or the brain. One eye may suffer, or both, either together or in succession.

N., parenchymatous. (Παρέγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) The form of neuritis which characterises *Nerves*, *Wallerian degeneration of*, in which the essential constituents of the nerve are chiefly affected.

N., peripheral. (Περιφέρεια, the line round a circular body.) Inflammation, usually parenchymatous, of one or more nerves of both sides, characterised by pain in the course of the affected nerves, with tingling, numbness, and more or less inco-ordination or loss of muscular power, and then a gradual decrease of the morbid process as it proceeds centripetally; it was first distinctly recognised by Duménil in 1864. The disease is a symmetrical one, and seldom affects

the trunk; its symptoms vary according to the character of the nerve affection, a motor form, a sensory form, and an ataxic form, inco-ordination being the chief symptom, are recognised; the anæsthesia is bordered by an area of hyperæsthesia, the loss of muscular power of the extensors is more marked than that of the flexors, and faradic irritability is lost, but galvanic irritability is increased. In long-continued cases trophic changes occur, especially a glossy state of the skin, subcutaneous oedema, and thickening and adhesions of the joint tissues. The disease appears more or less suddenly, rapidly increases, often with some fever, and then after a while more or less slowly declines. Sometimes it runs a very acute course, and death may result from extension of the disease to the nerves of the respiratory muscles or of the heart, and the production of pneumonia or cardiac failure; in some chronic forms phthisis supervenes. Breaking up of the cylinder-axis of the nerve and sclerotic atrophy, with loss of myelin and sometimes, as well as degenerative changes in the muscles, thickened and infiltrated perineurium, has been observed. It may depend on toxic influences, such as lead-poisoning or alcoholism; on toxæmic conditions, such as those of septicæmia or diphtheria; on endemic influences, such as malaria; on rheumatic disposition; or on cachexia. The term has been applied to inflammation of the nerves as distinguished from inflammation of the nerve-centres.

N., peripheral, ascending. (Περιφέρεια; *L. ascendo*, to climb up.) The form in which the disease travels up the nerves.

N., peripheral, multiple. (Περιφέρεια; *L. multiplex*, manifold.) The ordinary form of *N., peripheral*.

N., pres'sure. The parenchymatous form which is caused by injury from pressure; such as that which accompanies, or it may be causes, bedsores.

N., progres'sive. (*L. progressus*, part. of *progredior*, to march forwards.) Same as *N., peripheral*.

N., progres'sive, multiple. (*L. progressus*; *multiplex*, manifold.) Same as *N., peripheral*.

N., radic'ular. (*L. radix*, a root.) Inflammation of a nerve at its root or origin.

N., rheumatic. (*Rheumatism*.) The form which is caused by exposure to cold, or is produced by the rheumatic diathesis. It is not an uncommon form of *N., peripheral*.

N., seg'mentary, periax'ile. (*L. segmentum*, a slice; *Gr. περι*, around; *L. axis*, an axle. *F. neurite segmentaire periaxiale*.) Gombault's term for a limited and disseminated form of parenchymatous neuritis affecting only the tissues outside the cylinder-axis and producing segmentation of the myelin and proliferation of the nerve-fibre corpuscles. It occurs in lead-poisoning in guinea-pigs, and has been observed in man as a sequel of diphtheria and in traumatic neuritis.

N., sen'ile. (*L. senilis*, belonging to old people.) A form of *N., peripheral* which seldom gives rise to marked symptoms.

N., septicæmic. (Σηπτικός, putrefying; αίμα, blood.) A form of *N., peripheral* which is due to the presence of the microbes of blood-poisoning.

N., symmetrical, multiple. (Σύμμετρα, due proportion; *L. multiplex*, manifold.) Same as *N., peripheral, multiple*.

N., sympath'ica. (Συμπαθίω, to feel together with.) Neuritis of one side secondary to a similar disease on the other side of the body, and not directly transmitted by extension through the central nervous system.

N., symptomatic. (Συμπτωματικός, casual. *F. neurite symptomatique.*) An inflammation of a nerve, caused by disease of the structure which it traverses.

N., syphilitic. (*Syphilis.*) One form, which occurs as a result of syphilitic infection, usually originates in one or other of the connective-tissue sheaths, and is characterised by cell growth or by the development of a gumma. The other form, which is a variety of *N., peripheral*, is of the parenchymatous type.

N., tabetic. (*L. tabes*, a wasting away.) A term for the degenerative changes of the peripheral nerves which occur in locomotor ataxy.

N., toxæmic. (Τοξικόν, arrow-poison; αίμα, blood.) The form of *N., peripheral* which is caused by some poison, organised or unorganised, in the blood, such as that which occurs in leprosy or after smallpox.

N., toxic. (Τοξικόν.) The form of *N., peripheral* which is produced by the presence of some poison in the body, as lead or alcohol.

N., traumatic. (Τραυματικός, of wounds.) The form which is caused by external violence; there is usually much pain and tenderness along the nerve with spasms or loss of muscular power, and numbness or tingling or neuralgia.

N., tubercular. (*Tubercle.*) A form of *N., peripheral* which occasionally occurs during the course of phthisis; the bacillus of tubercle is not found in the affected nerve.

Neuro-asthe'nia. The same as *Neurasthenia*.

Neu'ro-asthen'ic. The same as *Neurasthenicus*.

Neurobla'cia. (Νεύρον, a nerve; βλακεία, stupidity. *F. névroblacie*; *G. Unempfindlichkeit der Nerven.*) Nervous insensibility, or a dulled state of the nerves. Same as *Paresis*.

Neu'roblast. (Νεύρον; βλαστός, a sprout. *F. neuroblaste.*) The pear-shaped cells which arise by a process of mitosis from the germinal cells of the early embryo; they have one large oval nucleus and a cylinder-axis process proceeding from the anterior end which forms the anterior root of a spinal nerve.

Neurobranchia'ta. (Νεύρον; βράγχια, the gills.) A Division of the Order *Prosobranchiata* having fibrous branchiæ.

Neuroccipital. (Νεύρον; *L. occiput*, the back of the head. *F. névrocipital*; *G. neuroccipitalisch.*) Relating to the nervous centre or brain, and the occiput.

N. arch. The *Encephalic arch*.

Neurocen'tral. (Νεύρον; κέντρον, the centre around which a circle is formed.) Relating to the centrum and neural arch of a vertebra.

N. line. The line formed by the *N. suture*.

N. su'ture. (*L. sutura*, a seam.) The suture between the centrum or body of a vertebra and the laminae of each side. In man it is occupied by cartilage until the third year of life.

Neurochi'tin. (Νεύρον; chitin.) The form of chitin which takes the place of neurokeratin in the nerves of Crustacea.

Neurochondro'des. (Νεύρον, a sinew; χονδρώδης, like gristle. *F. névrochondreux*; *G. festknorpelartig, festknorpelig.*) A term applied

to a sinew having a cartilaginous thickening in its substance.

Neu'rochord. (Νεύρον; χορδή, a string of gut.) A cord of nervous tissue.

N. strands. Hollow tubes with a connective-tissue sheath, which run along the dorsal side of the ventral nervous chord in some Annulata and Crustacea; they contain a watery fluid mixed with remains of nerve tissue, and were probably originally a collection of nerve fibres which have degenerated.

Neurochoroidi'tis. (Νεύρον, a nerve; choroid tunic; *Gr. είδος*, form. *F. névrochoroïdite.*) Choroiditis complicated with inflammation of the ciliary nerves.

Neurococ'ci. (Νεύρον; κόκκος, a kernel.) Trinchese's term for the granular nuclei of the motor end-plates.

Neu'rocele. (Νεύρον; κοίλος, hollow.) The central cavity of the central nervous system.

Neu'rocyte. (Νεύρον; κύτος, a hollow. *F. neurocyte.*) A nerve cell.

Neurodealg'ia. (*Neurodes tunica*, the retina; *Gr. άλγος*, pain. *F. névrodealgie.*) Pain or excessive sensibility of the retina.

Neurodeatroph'ia. (*Neurodes tunica*; *Gr. άτροφία*, want of nourishment. *F. névrodeatrophie*; *G. Netzhaut-Atrophie.*) Atrophy of the retina.

Neurodeomyelo'ma. (*Neurodes tunica*; *myeloma*. *F. névrodeomylôme*; *G. Netzhaut-Markschwamm.*) A medullary tumour of the retina.

Neurodesphon'gos. The same as *Neurodesophonus*.

Neurodesophon'gus. (*Neurodes tunica*, the retina; *Gr. σφόγγος*, for σπόγγος, a spongy substance.) Same as *Neurodeomyeloma*.

Neurodermatroph'ia. (Νεύρον, a nerve; δέρμα, the skin; άτροφία, want of nourishment.) Neurotic atrophy of the skin.

Neuro'des. (Νευρώδης, from νεύρον, a nerve; είδος, form. *F. névreux*; *G. nervenartig.*) Having, or full of, nerves or nervous substance; applied to the retina.

N. tu'nica. (*L. tunica*, a coat.) The *Retina*.

Neurodias'tasis. (Νεύρον; διάστασις, division or separation. *F. névrodiastase.*) Term for the separation from each other of the ends of divided nerves; also, for the abnormal removal from one another of nerves that are usually contiguous, as from original malformation or the interposition of a tumour.

Neurodiastatic. (*F. névrodiastatique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Neurodiastasis*.

Neurodicty'i'tis. (Νεύρον, a nerve; δικτυον, a net.) Same as *Neuroretinitis*.

Neurodyna'mia. (Νεύρον, a nerve; δύναμις, strength. *F. névrodynergie*; *G. Nervenkraft, Nerventhätigkeit.*) Nervous strength, power, or energy.

Neurodyna'mic. (*F. névrodyamique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Neurodynamia*.

Neurodyn'amis. (Νεύρον, a nerve; δύναμις.) Nerve-force.

Neurodyn'ia. (Νεύρον; όδύνη, pain. *F. névrodynie*; *G. Neurodynie.*) Continuous pain of a nerve.

Neurodyn'ic. (*F. névrodyinique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Neurodynia*.

Neurodysenter'ic. (*F. névrodysentérique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Neurodysenteria*.

Neurodys'entery. (Νεύρον, a nerve;

δυσεντερία, dysentery. F. *névrodysentérie*; G. *nervöse Ruhr*.) Nervous dysentery, or dysentery with typhoid symptoms.

Neuro-enteric. Same as *Neurenteric*.

Neuro-epidermal. (Νεύρον; ἐπι-
δερμís, the outer skin.) Relating to the nerves
and the skin.

N. layer. The *Epiblast*.

Neuro-epithelial. Relating to nerve
and to epithelium.

N. cell. The primitive cell of the sense-
organs of Mollusca which develops into an
epithelial and a nerve-cell.

N. layer of retina. (G. *Neuroepithel-
schicht der Retina*, *Musivische-schicht* of Henle.)
Ranvier's term for the outer non-vascular portion
of the retina which includes the external granular
layer, the membrana limitans externa, and the
layer of rods and cones, with the pigmentary
layer, in opposition to the nervous layer of the
retina.

Neuro-epithelium. (Νεύρον, a
nerve; *epithelium*.) The epithelial structure of
the sense-organs which contains the endings of
the special nerves.

Neurofibroma. (Νεύρον. F. *neuro-
fibrome*.) A fibroma arising from the neuro-
lemma of a nerve.

Also, the same as *Neuroma*, *plexiform*, *cylind-
rical*.

Neurofrontal. (Νεύρον, a nerve; L.
frons, the forehead. F. *névrofrontal*.) Relating to
the nervous centre or brain, and the frontal bone.

N. arch. Same as *Prosencephalic arch*.

Neurogamia. (Νεύρον; γάμος, a
marriage. F. *névrogamie*; G. *Neurogamie*.)
Name given by Burdach to animal magnetism,
because of the nervous community which, it is
pretended, becomes established between the
magnetiser and the magnetised.

Neurogamic. (F. *névrogamique*.) Of,
or belonging to, *Neurogamia*.

Neuroganglitis. (Νεύρον, a nerve;
γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot. F. *névroganglíte*; G.
Nervenknotenentzündung.) Inflammation of a
nervous ganglion.

Neurogenia. (Νεύρον; γένεσις, gene-
ration. F. *névrogénie*; G. *Nervenbildung*.) The
formation of nerves.

Neuroglia. (Νεύρον; γλία, glue. F.
névroglie; G. *Nervenkitt*.) The supporting
material or ground substance of white and grey
nerve-tissue. In some places it appears as a fine
network of fibres, which was formerly regarded
as a form of connective tissue, in which the nerve-
cells of the nervous centres are imbedded. It is
composed of *N. cells* and *N. fibrils*; or according
to some of *N. cells* only; in some places it is finely
molecular or granular, with cells and cell-nuclei
distributed through it. It is probably developed
from the spongioblasts, and so is of epiblastic
origin. The term was proposed by Virchow.

N. cells. The small nucleated cells of
the neuroglia, having numerous fine, branched
processes which are intimately connected with
the *N. fibrils*. They consist of neurokeratin and
arise from the epiblast.

N. fibrils. (Dim. of L. *fibra*, a filament.)

The very delicate filaments constituting the
network of the neuroglia; they much resemble
elastic tissue. According to some the fibrils are
branched processes of the *N. cells*.

N. layer. (G. *Neurogliaschicht*.) The
superficial molecular layer of the cortex cerebri.

Neuroglia. (F. *névroglie*.) Relating
to *Neuroglia*.

N. sarcoma. (Σάρκωμα, a fleshy ex-
crescence.) Same as *Glioma*.

Neuroglioma. (Νεύρον.) A tumour
of the brain consisting of glioma tissue in which
nerve-cells and medullary nerve-fibres have
become developed.

Also, the same as *Glioma*.

N. ganglionaire. The form in which a
considerable number of nerve-cells are present.

Neurography. (Νεύρον; γράφω, to
write. F. *névrographie*; I. *nevrographia*.) A
description of the nerves.

Neurohymenitis. See *Neurymenitis*.

Neurohypnology. (Νεύρον, a nerve;
ὑπνος, sleep; λόγος, discourse.) Braid's term
for a treatise on hypnotism.

Neurohypnotism. (Νεύρον, a nerve;
ὑπνος, sleep. F. *névrohypnotisme*.) The state
induced by mesmerism; a partial sleep of the
nervous system. Same as *Hypnotism*.

Neuroid. (Νεύρον; εἶδος, form. F.
névroïde; G. *nervenähnlich*.) Resembling a
nerve or nervous substance.

Neurokeratin. (Νεύρον; keratin.) A
sulphur-containing substance closely allied to,
if not identical with, keratin, which constitutes
the axilemma or the immediate covering of the
medullary sheath of nerves with their connect-
ing fibrils; it is also found in the grey matter
of the central nervous system and in the retina;
like the keratin which is found in the epidermis
it occurs in epiblastic tissues only.

N. network. A term applied by Kühne
and Ewald to a finely reticular structure which
they describe in the medullary sheath of a nerve-
fibre, having connections with a delicate mem-
brane, the axilemma, covering the cylinder-axis,
and with a similar membrane immediately
covering the medullary sheath and lining the
primitive sheath of the nerve-fibril. It is by
many believed to be an artificial substance pro-
duced by the action of the agent used in the
preparation of the specimen.

N. sheaths. Two very thin sheaths of
neurokeratin, described by Kühne and Ewald:
one, the axilemma, immediately surrounding
the cylinder-axis; the other enveloping the
medullary sheath; the two sheaths are connected
by the *N. network*, in the meshes of which lies
the myelin.

Neurokinesis. (Νεύρον; κίνησις,
movement. G. *Nervenerschütterung*.) Change
of the nerve-substance as the result of traction
in nerve-stretching.

Also, De Berdt Howell's term for the dis-
ordered condition of nervous system which fol-
lows mental or physical shock or overstrain, and
is marked by loss of physical and moral power,
emotional disturbance, and sensitiveness to pain.

Neurolemma. Same as *Neurilemma*.

Neurolemmatitis. (Νεύρον; λέμμα,
a husk or skin. F. *névrolemmatite*.) Indam-
nation of the retina.

Neurolemmitis. See *Neurolemmatitis*.

Neurolic acid. (Νεύρον, a nerve. F.
acide névrolique.) Köbber's term for a reddish,
viscous, phosphorised product of the action of
hydrogen sulphide on a compound of myloidin
and oxide of lead.

Neurological. (F. *névrologique*; I.
neurologico; S. *neurologico*; G. *neurologisch*.)
Of, or belonging to, *Neurology*.

Neurologist. (Νεύρων, a nerve; λόγος, a discourse. F. *névrologiste*.) One who is chiefly occupied with the study of the nerves and the nervous system.

Neurology. (Νεύρων, a nerve; λόγος, a discourse. F. *névrologie*; I. *neurologia*; S. *neurologia*; G. *Neurologie*, *Nervenlehre*.) The doctrine or consideration of the nature, construction, and functions of the nerves.

Neurolysis. (Νεύρων; λύσις, a loosing.) Alteration in the position and relation of nerves as the result of traction in nerve-stretching. Also, relaxation of the nerves.

Neurolytic. Relating to *Neurolysis*.

Neuroma. (Νεύρων. F. *névrome*; I. *neuroma*; G. *Neurom*.) A swelling often, but not always, congenital, and composed either of nerve-fibres, or of nerve-fibres mixed with nerve-cells, together with connective and other tissues; the fibres may either be myelinic or amyelinic. Neuromata are more common on spinal than on cerebral or sympathetic nerves. They have been found in or on nerve-tissues, and also in heterologous organs, like the ovaries or testes. They grow slowly, are usually of small size, and are benign in their character.

Also, a fibroma or other tumour developed from a nerve.

N., amputation. The bulbous swelling of the cut end of a nerve in the stump of an amputated limb; it consists of connective-tissue with some nerve-fibres.

N., amyelinic. (A. neg.; *myelin*. F. *névrome amyélinique*.) Term applied by Virchow to a neuroma in which the nerve-fibres are chiefly non-medullated, or the fibres of Remak.

N., false. (F. *pseudo-névrome*.) A tumour, non-nervous in structure, connected with a nerve; it may be a myxoma, sarcoma, fibroma, carcinoma, or epithelioma.

N., fasciculated. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle. F. *névrome fasciculé*.) Term applied by Virchow to a neuroma presenting fasciculi of nerve-fibres.

N., fibrillar. (Dim. of L. *fibra*, a thread.) Same as N., *fasciculated*.

N., ganglionated. (Γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot. F. *névrome ganglionnaire*.) The same as N., *medullary*.

N., medullary. (L. *medulla*, marrow. F. *névrome médullaire*.) A nerve-tumour composed of nerve-cells and some medullated or non-medullated nerve-fibres.

N., medullated. (L. *medulla*.) Same as N., *myelinic*.

N., multiple. (L. *multiplex*, manifold.) The form which occurs on many nerves.

N., myelinic. (*Myelin*. F. *névrome myélinique*.) Virchow's term for a neuroma in which the nerve-fibres are medullated.

N., painful. (F. *névrome douloureux*.) Fibroma of the neurilemma, being a small subcutaneous and painful tumour.

N., papillary. (L. *papilla*, a teat.) Labbé's term for a circumscribed hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin associated with hyperplasia of the touch corpuscles.

N., plexiform, cylindrical. (L. *plexus*, a weaving; *forma*, shape; *cylinder*. F. *névrome cylindrique plexiforme*.) Term applied by Verneuil to a fasciculated neuroma in which non-medullated nerve-fibres and fibrous tissue form between the fibres of a peripheral nerve, so that its size is enlarged whilst it preserves its

cylindrical form. It is characterised by the occurrence of acute pain and modification of function.

N. spurium. (L. *spurius*, false.) The N., *false*.

N., traumatic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) A neuroma resulting from injury to a nerve; as N., *amputation*.

N., true. (F. *névrome vraie*.) The disease described under the chief heading.

N., vermicular. (L. *vermiculus*, a little worm. F. *névrome vermiculaire*.) Same as N., *plexiform, cylindrical*.

N. verum. (L. *verus*, true.) The N., *true*.

Neuromalacia. (Νεύρων; μαλακία, softness. F. *névromalacie*; G. *Nervenerweichung*.) Morbid softening of the nerves.

Neuromalaxis. (Νεύρων; μάλαξις, a softening.) Same as *Neuromalacia*.

Neuromatation. (Νεύρων.) A small *Neuroma*.

Neuromatoid. (*Neuroma*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) Resembling a *Neuroma*.

Neuromatous. (F. *névromateux*.) Having the nature of, or resembling, a *Neuroma*.

Neuromeninx. (Νεύρων, a nerve; μῆνιγξ, a membrane. F. *névroméninge*; G. *Nervenhaut*.) A nervous tunic or expansion, as the retina.

Neuromere. (Νεύρων; μέρος, a part.) A segment of the nervous system; often applied to the successive ganglia of the Arthropods.

Neuromerism. (Νεύρων; μέρος.) The condition of production of a *Neuromere*.

Neurometadrasis. (Νεύρων; μετά, against; δράσις, efficacy.) The influence of nerve force by one person on another; the same as *Animal magnetism*.

Neurometastasis. (Νεύρων; μετάστασις, a removal. F. *névrométastase*.) A metastasis, or transposition of the nerves.

Neurometastatic. (F. *névrométastatique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neurometastasis*.

Neuromoteres. (Νεύρων, a tendon; μήτηρ, a mother.) Old name given by Fallopius to the psosæ muscles, because they have numerous tendons.

Neurometræ. (Νεύρων; μήτηρ. F. *muscles lombaires*; G. *Lendenmuskeln*.) A name for the psosæ muscles.

Neuromimesis. (Νεύρων; μίμησης, imitation. F. *névromimésie*.) A rare form of neurosis characterised by attacks in which the patient considers himself as a performer in various serious or comic acts.

Also, the imitation by functional disturbances of the signs of organic disease of the nerve-centres.

Also, the nervous mimicry of some actual disease; as that of joint-disease.

Neuromimetic. Relating to *Neuromimesis*.

Neuromimosis. See *Neuromimesis*.

Neuromuscular. (Νεύρων, a nerve; L. *musculus*, a muscle. F. *névromusculaire*.) Relating to, or having, the properties both of nerve and muscle.

N. cells. (F. *cellules névromusculaires*; G. *Neuromuskulzellen*.) Kleinberg's term for certain cells found on the surface of the Hydra and other polyps. They are characterised by the external or superficial part being apparently sensory, whilst the deeper part is contractile.

Neuromyalgia. (Νεύρων; μῦς, a muscle; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of muscle.

NEUROMYELITIS—NEUROPLASTIN

Also, Dupuy's term for articular rheumatism.
Neuromyelitis. (Νεύρων; μυελός, marrow. F. *névromyélie*; G. *Entzündung des Nervenmarks*.) Inflammation of nervous or medullary substance.

Neuromyeloid. (Νεύρων; μυελός; είδος, form. F. *névromyéloïde*; G. *nervnenmark-ähnlich*.) Resembling medullary or nervous substance.

Neuromyelus. (Νεύρων, a nerve; μυελός, marrow. F. *névromyelle*; G. *Nervenmark*.) Nervous or medullary substance.

Neuron. (Νεύρων.) A Nerve.

Neuronaína. A larval form of a Trematode worm.

N. lamprætae. Gulliver. A species found in the cranium of *Petromyzon Planeri*, Bloch.

Neurona'sal. (Νεύρων, anerve; L. *nasale* os, the nasal bone. F. *neuronasal*.) Relating to the nervous centre or brain, and the nasal bone.

N. arch. Same as *Rhinencephalic arch*.
Neuroneoplasm. (Νεύρων; νέος, new; πλάσμα, anything formed.) A *Neuroma*.

Neuronosus. (Νεύρων; νόσος, a disease. F. *neuronoze*; G. *Nervenkrankheit*.) Nervous disease, or disease of a nerve.

Neuronyctic. (F. *névronyctique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neuronyxis*.

Neuronyg'ma. (Νεύρων; νύγμα, a prick.) Same as *Neuronygmus*.

Neuronygmê. (Νεύρων; νυγμή, a pricking.) Same as *Neuronygmus*.

Neuronygmus. (Νεύρων, a nerve; νυγμός, a prick or puncture. F. *névronygmè*; G. *Nervenschwundwunde*.) A punctured wound of a nerve.

Neuronyx'is. (Νεύρων; νύξις, a pricking. F. *névronyxe*; G. *Anstechen eines Nerven*.) The pricking or puncturing of nerves.

Neuro-occipital. See *Neuroccipital*.

Neuroparalysis. (Νεύρων, a nerve; παράλυσις, palsy. F. *neuroparalyse*; G. *Nervenerlähmung*.) Paralysis, sensory or motor, caused by some affection of the nervous system.

Neuroparalytic. Relating to *Neuroparalysis*.

N. inflammation. Inflammation of an organ or structure resulting from injury to a nerve, which causes paralysis of its trophic fibres.

N. kerat'itis. See *Keratitis, neuroparalytic*.

N. ophthal'mia. See *Ophthalmia, neuroparalytic*.

Neuroparietal. (Νεύρων, a nerve; parietal bone. F. *neuropariétal*.) Relating to the nervous centre or brain, and the parietal bones.

N. arch. The *Mesencephalic arch*.

Neuropath. (Νεύρων; πάθος, disease.) One who looks for the origin of a disease in the nerves rather than in the blood.

Neuropathic. (Νεύρων; πάθος, disease. F. *névropathique*; G. *neuropathisch*.) Relating to disease depending upon nerve lesion.

N. papillo'ma. See *Papilloma neuropathicum*.

N. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, neuropathic*.

N. ten'dency. (L. *tendo*, to stretch out.) A proclivity to nervous diseases, the result of heredity.

N. the'ory of glauco'ma. (G. *neuropathische Theorie der Glaucom*.) A theory which attributes glaucoma to lesion of the nerves. This is founded chiefly on the observa-

tions of Hippel and Grünhagen that stimulation of the ophthalmic division of the fifth pair causes increased tension in the globe of the eye, on the fact that glaucoma is usually ushered in with severe neuralgia, and that the ciliary nerves are commonly atrophied.

Neuropathological. Relating to *Neuropathology*.

Neuropathology. (Νεύρων, a nerve; πάθος, disease; λόγος, a discourse. F. *névropathologie*; G. *Neuropathologie*.) The science of diseases of the nerves and nervous system.

Also, the doctrine of the origin of disease from disturbance of the functions of the nervous system.

Neurop'athy. (Νεύρων; πάθος, disease. F. *névropathie*; G. *Nervenleiden*.) Nervous disease, or disease of a nerve. Same as *Neurosis*.

N., cere'bro-car'diac. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; Gr. καρδιακός, of the heart. F. *névropathie cerebro-cardique*.) Krishaber's term for a disorder of the nervous system characterised by sensorial disturbances, vertigo, paresis or paralysis, palpitation, rapidity of pulse, and great nervous irritability.

N., pro'teiform. (L. *Proteus*, a sea-god who had the power of taking any form he pleased; *forma*, shape. F. *névrome protéiforme*.) A term applied to a nervous attack falling somewhat short of an attack of hysteria.

Neurophengus. (Νεύρων, a nerve; φέγγος, splendour. G. *Nervenlicht, Nervenleuchten*.) The light or shining of nervous substances or tissues, such as was supposed to be the cause of the shining of the eye.

Neurophleg'monê. (Νεύρων; φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour. F. *névrophlegmon*; G. *Nervenzündung*.) Same as *Neuritis*.

Neurophlegmonic. (F. *névrophlegmonique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neurophlegmone*.

Neurophlogo'sis. (Νεύρων, a nerve; φλόγωσις, inflammation. F. *névrophlogose*.) Inflammation of a nerve; see *Neuritis*.

Also, inflammation of the whole or part of the nervous system.

Neuropho'nia. (Νεύρων; φωνή, voice. F. *névrophonie, délire des aboyeurs*.) A rare form of nervous disease, characterised by the emission of a sudden spasmodic and piercing cry of various note, and resembling the sound produced by different animals, as the barking of a dog or the crowing of a cock. It appears to be a kind of chorea affecting the muscles of expiration and of the larynx.

Neurophthal'mia. (Νεύρων; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *névrophthalmie*; G. *nervose Augenentzündung*.) Nervous ophthalmia.

Neurophthisic. (F. *névrophthisique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neurophthisis*.

Neurophthisis. (Νεύρων, a nerve; φθίσις, a wasting. F. *névrophthisie*; G. *Nervenschwindsucht*.) Nervous tabes, or wasting.

Neurophysiology. (Νεύρων; φυσίολογί.) The physiology of the nervous system.

Neuroplá'cia. A misspelling of *Neuroblacia*.

Neuroplas'ma. (Νεύρων, a nerve; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Kupffer's term for a fluid which he supposes to lie between the fibrils of the cylinder-axis of a nerve.

Neuroplastin. (Νεύρων; πλάσσω, to form.) Thudichum's term for the plastin of nervous tissue.

Neuroplasty. (Νεύρον; πλάσσω, to form. F. *neuroplastie*.) The regeneration and cicatrization of nerves; suture of nerves; the transplantation of nerves.

Also, applied by Serres to the production and growth of a *Neuroma*.

Neuroploca. (Νεύρον, a nerve; πλοκή, a twining or plaiting. F. *ganglion nerveux*; G. *Nervenknoten*.) A nervous *Ganglion*.

Neuroploconarcosis. (Νεύρον; πλοκή; νάρκωσις, a benumbing. F. *névrounarcose*; G. *Unempfindlichkeit eines Nervenknötens*.) Insensibility of a nervous ganglion.

Neuropodial. Relating to a *Neuropodium*.

N. cir'rus. (L. *cirrus*, a curl.) A small flexible filament attached to the neuropodium of some Annelida.

Neuropodium. (Νεύρον, a nerve; πόδιον, dim. of πούς, a foot. F. *neuropode*.) The ventral or lower portion of the parapodium of some Annelida; so called because it occupies the neural aspect.

Also, for the same reason, the dorsal fin of a fish.

Neuropore. (Νεύρον; πόρος, a passage.) A passage or opening in connection with the developing nervous system.

N., ant'erior. (L. *anterior*, that is in front.) The opening which connects the cavity of the brain with the epiblast.

N., poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, that is behind.) The aperture of the neurenteric canal into the body cavity.

Neuroptera. (Νεύρον; πτερόν, a wing. F. *neuroptères*; G. *Netzflügler, Gitterflügler*.) An Order of the Class *Insecta*, with biting or sometimes suctorial mouths, free prothorax, and four membranous wings, destitute of scales, the nerves of which form a network; they undergo an incomplete metamorphosis.

Neuropterological. (F. *névroptérologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neuropterology*.

Neuropterology. (Νεύρον, a nerve; πτερόν, a wing; λόγος, a discourse. F. *neuropterologie*; G. *Neuropterologie*.) The science of neuropterous insects.

Neuropteros. (Νεύρον, a nerve; πτερόν, a wing. F. *névroptère*; G. *nervenflügelig, netzflügelig*.) Nerve-winged; in which the surface of the wings is finely reticulated. See *Neuroptera*.

Neuropurp'ric fe'ver. See *Fever, neuropurpuric*.

Neurop'ya. (Νεύρον, a nerve; πυρ, fever. F. *fièvre nerveuse*; G. *Nervenfieber*.) Nervous fever; fever due to nervous influence. See *Fever, nervous*.

Neurop'pyretic. (F. *névropyretique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neurop'ya*.

Neurop'pyretus. (Νεύρον, a nerve; πυρετός, a fever.) Same as *Fever, nervous*.

Neuroretinitis. (*Retina*.) The same as *Neuritis optica descendens*.

Also, combined inflammation of the retina and the optic nerve.

N. pigmento'sa. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) An inflammatory affection of the retina characterised by the deposit of pigment on or in the retina in the form of lunar anastomosing and stellate spots, especially near the vessels. According to Noyes it is subacute in course, is accompanied by opacities in the vitreous body, hyperemia and infiltration of the optic nerve,

peripheral limitation of vision, and is amenable to treatment.

Neuror'haphy. (Νεύρον; ραφή, a stitching.) Suture of a nerve.

Neurorrheu'ma. (Νεύρον; ρέυμα, that which flows.) Hale White's term for nervous energy, being the form of energy which is stored up in the nerve-cells, and which flows along the nerves.

Neurorrheumatis'mus. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ρευματισμός, rheumatism. F. *névrorrhéumatisme*; G. *Nerventrheumatismus*.) Nervous rheumatism.

Neurorrhop'alum. (Νεύρον; ρόπαλον, a club. G. *Nervenkeule*.) Applied to club-formed portions of nerves seen by means of the microscope.

Neuroscenog'raphy. (Νεύρον; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene painting. F. *névroscénographie*.) Pictures or representations of the nerves.

Neuroscir'rh'us. (Νεύρον; σκίρρος, a hard tumour. F. *névroscirrhe*.) The same as *Neuroma*.

Neuroscle'rosis. (Νεύρον; σκλήρωσις, an induration. F. *névroscel'rose*.) Induration of the nerve tissue. See under *Sclerosis*.

Neuro'se. (Νεύρον.) Same as *Nervose*.

Neuro'ses. (Nominative plural of *neurosis*. F. *névroses*; I. *nevrosi*; S. *neurosis*; G. *Neurosen*.) Cullen's term for a class of diseases characterised by preternatural affection of sense and motion, without idiopathic or primary pyrexia, and without local disease.

The term is in use at present in two senses: by some it is employed to indicate nervous diseases in general; and by others to denote functional diseases only of the nervous system.

N., emo'tional. Berger's term for atrophic paralyses which supervene on violent emotional impressions.

N., inhib'itory. (L. *inhibeo*, to restrain.) Diseases produced by disturbance of the action of the *Inhibitory nerves*.

N., restrain't. Same as *N., inhibitory*.

N., va'so-mo'tor. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motor*, a mover.) Nervous affections which proceed from disturbance of the vaso-motor nerves.

Neuro'sis. (Νεύρον, a nerve. F. *névrose*; I. *nevrosi*; S. *neurosis*; G. *Neurose, Nervenkrankheit, Nervenbeschwerde*.) A nervous affection or disease.

By many the term is restricted to a disorder of the nervous system unaccompanied by appreciable change in structure, and consisting of a functional disturbance.

N., hypno'tic. (F. *névrose hypnotique*.) The condition produced by *Hypnotism*.

N. of heart. (F. *névrose du cœur*.) Same as *Angina pectoris*.

N. of writers. (F. *névrose des écrivains*.) Same as *Writer's cramp*.

Neuro'sism. Same as *Nervosism*.

Neuroskel'etal. Relating to the *Neuroskel'eton*.

Neuroskel'eton. (Νεύρον; σκελετόν, a skeleton.) The bones connected with the nervous axis and their appendicular bones. Same as *Endoskeleton*.

Neurospas'mi. (Νεύρον; σπασμός, spasm.) Fuchs' term for the class of diseases characterised by spasmodic contraction of the muscles.

Neurospas'mus. (Νεύρον; σπασμός,

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spasm. F. *névrospasme*; I. *névrospasmo*.) Nervous twitching.

Neurospërma. (Νεύρον; σπέρμα, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

N. cuspidata, Rafinesque. (L. *cuspis*, a point.) A poisonous plant acting as a hydragogue. Probably the *Momordica balsamina*.

Neurospóngium. (Νεύρον; σπόγγος, a sponge.) W. Müller's term for the inner molecular layer of the *Retina*.

Neurosthenia. (Νεύρον; σθένος, strength. F. *névrosthénie*; I. *nevrostenia*; S. *neurostenia*; G. *Nervenüberreizung*.) Great nervous excitement; nervous irritation.

Neurosthenic. (Νεύρον; σθένος. F. *névrosthénique*; I. *nevrostenico*; S. *neurostenico*; G. *nervenüberreizend*.) Able to produce, or related to, great nervous excitement.

Neurostremma. (Νεύρον; στρέμμα, a twist or roll.) A nerve-ganglion.

Neurota'bës. (Νεύρον; tabes.) The form of tabes or locomotor ataxy in which the degeneration is confined to the peripheral nerves, the spinal cord being free from recognisable disease.

Neurothelë. (Νεύρον; θηλή, the nipple. F. *papille nerveuse*; G. *Nervenzwarze*, *Nervenzwärtchen*.) A nerve-papilla.

Neurothelëitis. (F. *névrothélie*; G. *Nervenzwärtchenentzündung*.) Inflammation of nerve-papilla, or *Neurothèle*.

Neurothelëous. (F. *névrothèle*.) Of, or belonging to, nerve-papilla, or *Neurothèle*.

Neurothelic. Relating to a *Neurothèle*.

N. apparat'us. (L. *apparatus*, instruments. F. *appareil neurothélique*.) Breschet's term for *Skin, papillary layer of*.

Neurothelion. Same as *Neurothelium*.

Neurothelium. (F. *névrothélium*; G. *Nervenzwärtchen*.) A diminutive of *Neurothèle*.

Neurothlip'sis. (Νεύρον, a nerve; θλῖψις, pressure. F. *névrothlipse*; G. *Nervendruck*.) Pressure on a nerve or nerves. Also, friction of a nerve or nerves.

Neurothlip'tic. (F. *névrothliptique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Neurothlipsis*.

Neurotic. (Νεύρον, a nerve. F. *névrotique*; G. *nervenkrank, neurotische*.) Of, or belonging to, the nerves; nervous.

Also, relating to a *Neurosis*.
See also *Neurotics*.

N. ac'id. (F. *acide névrotique*.) A reddish, viscous, sulphuretted compound, obtained by treating a combination of myeloidin and oxide of lead with sulphuretted hydrogen.

N. albumin'uria. (L. *albumen*, white of egg; *urina*, urine.) The presence of albumen in the urine as a consequence of some nervous disturbance, such as after an epileptic fit, in tetanus, in delirium tremens, and in Graves's disease, and in animals when the renal nerves are irritated, or when a puncture is made in the floor of the fourth ventricle a little above the diabetic spot.

N. atrophy. (Ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) Diminution of the size of a part, or of the secretion of an organ, caused by abnormality of its trophic innervation, as atrophy of the skin after facial neuralgia.

N. disturb'ances of the skin. Various inflammatory conditions leading to the formation of efflorescences, ulcerative processes, and structural affection. See *Trophoneuroses*.

N. dyspep'sia. See *Dyspepsia, nervous*.

N. dys'trophy. (Δυσ, bad; τροφή, nourishment.) Irregularity of the nutrition of a part, or of the secretion of an organ, neither atrophic nor hypertrophic, caused by abnormality of trophic innervation, as the joint-diseases of locomotor ataxy.

N. excor'iation. (L. *ex*, from; *corium*, the skin.) Sir Erasmus Wilson's term for an affection of the skin commencing in a neurosis, prurigo, and proceeding to a superficial vesication, which easily bleeds on rubbing or scratching.

N. fe'ver. Horsley's term for the pyrexia sometimes seen in persons suffering from severe traumatic lesions of the central nervous system, and caused, he suggests, by the increased metabolism of the tissues consequent on the loss of controlling or inhibitory influence resulting from the injury to the nervous system, especially when it involves the heat-controlling centres in the cortex of the mid-parietal region of the cerebrum. In fatal cases there is hyperpyrexia before death.

N. hyper'trophy. (Υπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Increase in the size of a part, caused by abnormality of its trophic innervation, such as increased growth of the skin and nails after section of a nerve.

N. parat'rophy. (Παρά, amiss; τροφή, nourishment.) Same as *N. dystrophy*.

N. poi'sons. Poisons which act on some part of the nervous system.

Neurotics. (Νεύρον.) Those drugs which produce marked effects upon the nervous system, either by stimulating or depressing its functions, chiefly in relation to sensation, motion, reflex and psychical activity.

N., cen'tral. (L. *centralis*, central.) Those drugs which affect the spinal cord or the brain.

N., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Agents acting chiefly on the cerebrum, some as stimulants or exhilarants, becoming, in larger doses, inebriants; others as hypnotics, narcotics, and general anaesthetics. In many instances they appear to affect its functions in regular order from before backwards. In the epileptifacients, for example, the movements of the eyes are first affected, then those of the face, then those of the extremities, and finally those of the body. In the case of the narcotics, the psychical functions of the brain are first affected, then the power of co-ordination possessed by the cerebellum, and then the functions of the motor centres, those of the medulla oblongata being finally abrogated; the respiratory movements are usually the last to succumb. In many instances the action upon the medulla oblongata is the primary and most prominent, whilst the action on the brain and spinal cord is secondary; such, for example, are cyanic acid, aconite, gelseminum, muscarin, physostigmin and veratrin, carbolic acid, and thymol. There are some which first excite and then lower the functions of the medulla oblongata, amongst which are nicotin, caffeine, saponin, colchicin, and chinidin, as well as various pyridin bases. Amongst the excitants of the medulla oblongata, and especially of the respiratory centres, are strychnin, ammoniac atropin, apomorphin, emetin, digitalin, and the salts of zinc and copper. The vaso-motor centres in the medulla oblongata are excited by small, and paralysed by large, doses of veratrin, secale cornutum, delphinin, and salicylic acid. Chloral, butylchloral, ether, chloroform, and turpentine,

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various ethereal oils, and camphor, strongly stimulate the brain. Some drugs act both on the respiratory and cardiac centres, as atropin, hyoscyamin, ammonia, picrotoxin, and strychnin.

N., cerebrospinal. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine. *G. Hirnkrampfgifte*.) Agents which excite, or modify the functions both of the brain and of the spinal cord. The most prominent of these are santonin, picrotoxin, carbolic acid, codein, and camphor.

N., encephalic. (*Ἐγκέφαλος*, the contents of the skull.) Same as *N., cerebral*.

N., peripheric. (*Περιφέρεια*, the line round a circular body.) Those drugs which chiefly affect the peripheral terminations of the nerves, as, for example, cocain, which causes anæsthesia in the part to which it is applied, and curare, which paralyses the peripheral terminations of the motor nerves; so, also, atropin paralyses the intracardiac terminations of the vagus and those of the third pair supplying the sphincter pupillæ, whilst eserine stimulates the motor terminations of the third nerve.

N., spinal. (*L. spina*, a thorn. *G. Rückenmarksnervenmittel*.) Agents which, in small or moderate doses, excite the reflex activity of the spinal cord, and in large doses render reflex tetanus a consequence of slight peripheric stimulation. The typical agent of this group is strychnin, but a similar action is exerted by brucin, thebain, calabarin, and the salts of ammonia.

Neurotisation. (*Νεύρων*.) Vanlair's term for the provision of nerve fibres by the central end of a regenerating divided nerve to the peripheral end.

Neurotome. (*Νεύρων*; *τέμνω*, to cut. *F. névrotome*; *I. neurotomo*; *S. neurotomo*; *G. Neurotomus*.) A long narrow needle used in the dissection of nerves.

Also, the part of the nervous system included in a *Somatome*.

Neurotomia. Same as *Neurotomy*.

N. optico-ciliaris. The section of the optic and ciliary nerves proposed by Rheindorff-Schüler in place of enucleation of the globe.

Neurotomical. Relating to *Neurotomy*.

Neurotomist. One who practices *Neurotomy*.

Neurotomy. (*Νεύρων*; *τέμνω*, to cut. *F. névrotomie*; *I. neurotomia*; *S. neurotomia*; *G. Nervenschnitt, Nervendurchschneidung*.) Dissection of the nerves.

Also (*G. Nervendurchschneidung*), the cutting or division of a nerve, employed for the cure of a severe neuralgia.

Neurotonic. (*Νεύρων*; *τονικός*, of stretching.) That which strengthens the nerves.

Neurotony. (*Νεύρων*, a nerve; *τένω*, to extend. *G. Nervendehnung*.) Same as *Nerve-stretching*.

Neurotoxic. (*Νεύρων*; *τοξικόν*, poison for smearing arrows with. *F. neurotoxique*; *G. neurotoxisch*.) Poisoning nerves or the nervous system; applied by H. Schultz to the fifth species of his *Homæotoxica*.

Neurotripsy. (*Νεύρων*; *τρίψις*, rubbing. *F. neurotripsie*.) Verneuil's term for rupture or crushing of a nerve by means of a cannulated instrument.

Neurotro'ma. (*Νεύρων*; *τρώμα*, Ionic for *τραύμα*, a wound. *F. névrotrôme*; *G. Nervenwunde*.) A wound of a nerve.

Neurotro'sis. (*Νεύρων*; *πρώσις*, a wounding. *F. névrotrose*; *G. Nervenverwundung*.) Wounding of a nerve.

Neurotro'sus. Same as *Neurotro'sis*.

Neurotro'tous. (*Νεύρων*; *πρωτός*, wounded. *F. névrotrote*.) Suffering from a wounded nerve.

Neurovarico'sis. (*Νεύρων*; *L. variz*, a dilated vein.) Adamkiewicz's term for the formation of swellings on nerve-fibres. When the cylinder axis is affected it is named filovariçosis, if the sheath of Schwann only it is myelovariçosis.

Neurovisceri'tis. (*Νεύρων*; *L. viscera*, the internal organs of the body.) A visceral inflammation with neuralgic symptoms.

Neurymen. (*Νεύρων*, a nerve; *ύμην*, a membrane.) The sheath or covering of nerves; the *Neurilemma*.

Neurymeni'tis. (*F. névryménite*.) Inflammation of the *Neurymen*.

Neuschwalheim. Germany, in Hesse. A mineral water, containing sodium chloride 1·6 gramme, magnesium chloride ·337, magnesium carbonate 1·301, calcium carbonate 1·004, and ferrous oxide ·027 gramme in a litre.

Neuselters. Germany, in Hesse. The mineral waters contain sodium chloride, calcium bicarbonate, and small quantities of sodium iodide, sodium bromide, and silicon chloride.

Neusiedel. Hungary, in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Fertó, the waters of which are yellowish, and contain sodium bicarbonate ·431 gramme, magnesium carbonate ·192, sodium sulphate ·188, sodium chloride ·106, and smaller quantities of calcium and magnesium chloride in a litre. On its shores are many bathing establishments and a military hospital, the baths being highly esteemed in the various manifestations of scrofula, in cachectic conditions, and in certain neuroses.

Neusohl. Hungary. Cold sulphated mineral waters from many sources.

Neustadt an der Saalë. Bavaria. Cold salt waters.

Neustadt-Eberswaldë. Prussia. Athermal bicarbonated chalybeate waters.

Neuta. Same as *Neutha*.

Neuter. (*L. neuter*; from *ne*, neg.; *uter*, either of the two. *F. neutre*; *G. neutral*.) Taking neither part; sexless.

Also, applied to insects, as bees and ants, which have no sex, consequently have no reproductive power, and, according to the observations of Huber and Latreille are females, the sexual organs not having received any development because of the species of nourishment to which they have been limited in the larval state.

In Botany, the same as *Neutral*.

Neutha. Paracelsian term for a membrane growing either on the eyes or ears of infants, or covering the whole face of the child at birth.

Neutral. (*L. neutralis*, belonging to neither; from *neuter*, neither of the two. *F. neutre*; *G. neutral*.) Taking neither part.

N. ce'rate. See *Ceratum neutrale*.

N. colouring matters. (*G. Neutral-farbstoffe*.) Colouring matters which are neither acid nor basic in their quality, as, for example, indigo.

N. col'ours. Colours which are low in tone, not decided colours; colours produced by the intermixture of the primary colours, as greys, olive greens, browns; colours produced

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by the intermingling of white and black or of black and blue.

N. equilibrium. See *Equilibrium*, *neutral*.

N. fats. (G. *Neutralfett*.) The triglucosides contained in a fat or oil in opposition to the fatty acids. Also called *Fats*, *saponifiable*.

N. flowers. Those which have neither stamens nor pistils, and so produce no seed.

N. line of magnet. Same as *N. zone of magnet*.

N. mixture. The *Mistura potassii citratis*.

N. ointment. The *Unguentum plumbi compositum*.

N. oxide. See *Oxide*, *neutral*.

N. salts. See *Salts*, *neutral*.

N. temperature. That temperature which, when two metals are arranged to exhibit thermo-electric force, gives no current.

N. zone of magnet. (*Zóvn*, a girdle.) Same as *Magnet*, *equator of*.

N. zone of plant-cell. (*Zóvn*.) The central part of a plant-cell, in which cyclosis occurs, between the two currents; it is marked by hyaline bands having no chlorophyll cells.

Neutralisation. (L. *neutralis*, *neut*. F. *neutralisation*; I. *neutralizzazione*; S. *neutralizaci6n*; G. *Neutralisirung*.) The actor process of rendering *Neutral*.

In Chemistry, the destruction of the special properties of an acid by combination with an alkali, or vice versa.

Neutralise. (L. *neutralis*.) To render *Neutral*.

Neutralising. (L. *neutralis*. F. *neutralisant*; I. *neutralizzante*; S. *neutralizante*; G. *neutralisirend*.) Having power to render *Neutral*.

Neutrality. (F. *neutralité*; from L. *neutralitas*; from *neutralis*; from *neuter*, neither the one nor the other. I. *neutralità*; S. *neutralidad*; G. *Neutralität*.) The quality of being neutral. The state of a salt when the characteristic properties of the acid and base which constitute it are lost.

Neutriferous. (L. *neuter*, neither one nor other; *flos*, a flower. F. *neutriflore*; G. *neutralfühig*.) Applied by H. Cassini to the corona of the *Compositæ*, when it is composed of neuter flowers, as in the *Cyanus*.

Neutrophile. (L. *neuter*, neither; Gr. *φιλέω*, to love.) Staining with neutral solutions.

N. granules. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) The granules of white blood-corpuscles which, according to Ehrlich, stain most easily with neutral dyes, such as one composed of methyl blue and acid fuchsin.

Neuville-lez-la-Charité. France, département de la Haute-Saône, near to Vesoul. Athermal indifferent waters, containing a little hydrogen sulphide.

Neuville-sur-Saone. France, département du Rhône, near to Lyon. Weak bicarbonated chalybeate waters, of a temperature of 17° C. (62·6° F.)

Neuwied green. (G. *Neuwiedergrün*.) A green pigment containing arsenic and copper.

Neva da mineral springs. United States of America, Missouri, Vernon County. Sulphuretted springs, of a temperature of 47° F. (8·33° C.)

Nevien's sulphur springs. United States of America, Kentucky, Lincoln County. Saline sulphuretted waters.

Nevrasthe'nia. See *Neurasthenia*.

Neuritis. See *Neuritis*.

Neurology. See *Neurology*.

Nævus. See *Nævus*.

New. (Mid. E. *neue*; Sax. *niwe*, *neowe*, *niowe*; G. *neu*; L. *novus*; from a base *nu*, *now*. F. *neuf*; I. *nuovo*; S. *nuovo*.) Fresh; lately made, or grown, or known.

N. growth. A *Neoplasm* or *Tumour*.

N.-leather sound. (G. *Neuledergeräusch*.) See *Bruit de cuir*.

N. red sandstone. See *Sandstone*, *new red*.

New Ba'den springs. United States of America, Missouri, Adair County. Mineral waters, containing calcium bicarbonate 20·05 grains, magnesium bicarbonate 2·36, iron bicarbonate ·31, manganese bicarbonate ·11, sodium sulphate 7·48, calcium sulphate 28·06, potassium sulphate 1·23 in a gallon, and much free carbonic acid.

New Grana'da. A former name for what is now known as Colombia, a republic on the north-west of South America.

N. Grana'da bark. The bark of the *Cinchona cordifolia*.

N. Grana'da rhat'any. The *Krameria tomentosa*.

New Holland. A name given by the States-General of Holland to the western half of Australia, and afterwards applied to the whole Continent.

N. Hol'land gum. The resin of *Xanthorrhæa resinosa*.

New Holland springs. United States of America, Georgia, Hall County. Mineral waters containing calcium carbonate.

New Jer'sey. One of the United States of America.

N. Jer'sey tea. The leaves of *Ceanothus americanus*.

New Point Com'fort spring. United States of America, Indiana, Clark County. Athermal saline and sulphuretted springs. Also called *Hosea Saline Sulphur spring*.

New River white sul'phur springs. United States of America, Virginia, Giles County. Sulphuretted mineral waters.

New Sarato'ga springs. United States of America, Wisconsin, Saint Croix County. Athermal carbonated chalybeate waters.

New spring. United States of America, South Carolina, Spartanburg County. Sulphuretted and chalybeate waters.

New Zea'land. Three main, and many smaller islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

N. Zea'land flax. The *Phormium tenax*.

N. Zea'land spin'ach. The *Tetragonia expansa*.

N. Zea'land tea. The *Leptospermum scoparium*.

Newboul'dia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ*.

N. læ'vis. (L. *lævis*, light.) Hab. Gold Coast. The parenchyma of this plant contains starch, a yellow oil, and crystals of oxalates. Bark astringent; used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Newbury springs. United States of America, Vermont, Orange County. Mineral waters from two sources: one contains calcium

carbonate 17·6 grains, and insoluble silica 8·8 in a gallon; the other is said to have iron carbonate 45·04 grains, sodium sulphate 17·12, calcium sulphate 13·20, iron sulphate 48·6, and magnesium chloride 34 grains in a gallon.

Newnham Régis. Warwickshire. A chalybeate water, formerly in great repute.

Newport sulphur springs. United States of America, Florida, Wakulla County. Chalybeate and sulphuretted springs having a temperature of 70° F. (21·11° C.)

Newsom's Arroyo Grande springs. United States of America, California, Bispo County. Sulphuretted waters, from several sources, varying in temperature from 40° F. to 100° F. (4·44° C. to 37·77° C.)

Newton, Sir Isaac. An English natural philosopher, born at Woolsthorpe, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, in 1642, died at Kensington in 1727.

N's disc. (*Δίσκος*, a quoit.) A circular piece of paper, about twelve inches in diameter, having the centre and the edges black and the interval covered with triangular strips of paper representing the colours of the spectrum five times repeated; when the disc is rotated rapidly its colour is white.

N's law of cooling or heating. The quantity of heat lost or gained by a body in a second of time is proportional to the difference between its temperature and that of the surrounding medium.

N's laws of motion. These are: 1. Every body tends to persevere in its state of rest, or of uniform motion, in a straight line unless, and in so far as, it is acted on by impressed force. 2. Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts. 3. To every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction, or the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed.

N's metal. Bismuth.

N's rings. The coloured rings seen in the layer of intervening air when a somewhat convex glass is pressed upon the surface of a plane piece of glass; the phenomenon is a result of interference.

N's theory of light. The *Emission theory of light*.

Newton springs. United States of America, Arkansas, Pulaski County. Chalybeate waters.

Nexus stamineus oculi. (*L. nexus*, a binding together; *stamineus*, consisting of threads; *oculus*, the eye.) An old name for the ciliary processes and their immediate surroundings.

Neyrac-les-bains. France, département de l'Ardèche. Mineral waters from seven sources, containing small quantities of calcium, sodium, magnesium, potassium, and iron bicarbonates, with free carbonic acid. Used in anæmic conditions, and in skin diseases.

Ngai camphor. See *Camphor*, *Nghai*.

Ngerengere. The native name of a disease occurring in New Zealand, which is a form of leprosy, or *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

Nhandiro'ba. A genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

N. cordifolia. The *Feuillæa cordifolia*.

N. fo'liis trif'idis. Plumier. (*L. folium*, a leaf; *trifidus*, three-cleft.) The *Feuillæa cordifolia*.

Nhandiro'baæ. A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ* with a double, imbricated perianth, non-sinuous anthers, placentas meeting in the centre of the fleshy fruit, and numerous seeds.

Ni. The symbol of *Nickel*.

Niaudet's element. A galvanic cell consisting of a vessel with a solution of sodium chloride, in which is a porous cell containing a carbon plate surrounded by pieces of carbon, and filled with chloride of lime.

Nib-nib. A name given to the dried, astringent legumes of *Acacia arabica*.

Nican'dra, Adans. (*Niander*, of Colophon, a Greek physician, B.C. 160.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*.

N. anom'ala. (*Ἀνόμαλος*, irregular.) The *Scopolea lurida*.

N. physaloïdes, Gärtn. (*Physalis*; *Gr. εἶδος*, form.) Apple of Peru. A weed indigenous to South America, but growing in Southern Europe. The berries are used in South America as a diuretic in retention of urine.

Nicar'ion. Old term for a kind of nardine collyrium prepared from milk, very useful in many diseases of the eyes, described by *Ætius*, l. vii, c. ult.

Nic'coli. Genitive singular of *Niccolum*.

N. brom'idum. See *Nickel bromide*.

N. carbo'nas. See *Nickel carbonate*.

N. chlo'ridum. See *Nickel chloride*.

N. sulph'as. See *Nickel sulphate*.

Nic'colic. *F. niccolique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Niccolum* or nickel.

Niccolum. Same as *Nickel*.

N. sulfu'ricum. (*G. schwefelsaures Nickeloxyd*.) The same as *Nickel sulphate*.

Nice. France, département des Alpes Maritimes, being a winter health resort of the French Riviera. It stands on the coast of the Mediterranean and is protected by hills on the north; there is abundance of sunshine, and the air is dry and bracing, but the winds are sometimes very keen, and are at all times changeable; the mistral is very prevalent in early spring with not infrequent mists; the rainfall is slight, and the number of rainy days small, averaging thirty-eight during the winter, with a rainfall of 19·45 inches; the mean winter temperature is 49° F. (9·44° C.)

Nich'olson, William. An English physicist born in London in 1753, died there in 1875.

N's areom'eter. (*Ἀραιός*, thin; *μέτρον*, a measure.) Same as *Hydrometer*, *Nicholson's*.

Nick'ar tree. The *Guilandina bonduc*. Also, the *Gymnocladus canadensis*.

N. tree, grey. The *Guilandina bonduccella*.

N. tree, yellow. The *Guilandina bonduc*.

Nick'ars. The nuts of *Guilandina bonduc*.

Nick'ed. (Teut. *nicke*, a notch.) See *Emarginate*.

Nick'el. (A false copper ore was called by Hiarni *Kupfer-nickel*, because, although resembling true copper ore, copper could not be extracted from it; from this, on the discovery of the metal by Cronsted, he gave it the name nickel. The word is in use in Thuringia as a term of disgrace, and is said by Leunis to be related to the Hebrew word *neg'alah*, a term for

NICKELIFEROUS—NICOMEDIA

a dissolute woman. *F. nickel*; *I. nicolo, nichelio*; *S. niquel, niquelio*; *G. Nickel*.) Symbol, Ni. Atomic weight, 58·6. A bivalent metal, discovered by Cronstedt in 1751, belonging to the iron group. The common ore is an arsenide, but it is also found as an oxide and a sulphide. It is ductile when pure, hard, and of a brilliant silver-white colour, not tarnished on exposure to the air, and tenacious, and responds to the magnet, though much less strongly than iron. Its hardness has caused it to be used by several nations for their small coinage; and it has been in use from time immemorial by the Chinese, most of their weapons being composed of it.

N. bromide. (*F. bromure de nickel*; *I. bromuro di nicolo*; *G. Nickelbromür*.) $\text{NiBr}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A substance obtained by the action of bromine on heated nickel, which becomes incandescent; it sublimes in golden scales which deliquesce on exposure to the air, and from solution crystallise in green, inodorous, deliquescent needles, having a burning taste. Used in epilepsy, hysteria, and melancholia, as well as in chronic diarrhoea.

N. carbonate. $\text{NiCO}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Pale green, microscopic, monoclinic crystals, obtained by mixing a solution of nickel nitrate with one of sodium bicarbonate in carbonic acid water.

N.-carbonyl. Ni(CO)_4 . A volatile liquid obtained, by Mond and Quincke, by passing carbonic oxide over finely divided nickel; it volatilises at 40°C . (104°F .), when it detonates. The vapour produces intense headache; it is very poisonous.

N. chloride. (*F. chlorure de nickel*; *I. chloruro di nichelio*; *G. Nickelchlorür*.) $\text{NiCl}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A substance obtained in yellow scales by gently warming powdered nickel in dry chlorine gas, or by solution of the oxide or carbonate of the metal in hydrochloric acid. It forms granular, grass-green, monoclinous prisms, which are hygroscopic. Nickel chloride has been recommended as an antiseptic, on account of its capability of absorbing a large proportion of ammonia, and as a tonic in anæmia and chlorosis.

N.-glance. A greyish-white granular ore containing nickel, arsenic, and sulphur, with a little iron or cobalt. It occurs in the transition rocks in Sweden, Spain, Brazil, and elsewhere.

N. hydrobromate. (*G. Nickelbromür*.) $\text{NiBr}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A hygroscopic substance, crystallising in green needles, soluble in alcohol and ether. Used as a tonic and sedative in neuroses.

N. monoxide. (*Mévos*, single.) Same as *N. oxide*.

N. ochre. The native *N. oxide*.

N. oxide. (*G. Nickelmonoxyd, Nickeloxydul*.) NiO . This oxide occurs naturally as bunsenite, and crystallises in octahedra. It is of a greenish colour, having a sp. gr. of 6·398; and is obtained by heating any of the oxides. It dissolves easily in acids. The metal is easily obtained from it by reducing agents, such as hydrogen, carbon, and ammonia.

N. peroxide. (*G. Nickelperoxyd, Nickel-superoxyd*.) Ni_2O_3 . An unstable black compound obtained by the ignition of the nitrate or carbonate in the air.

N., poisoning by. (*F. intoxication nicolique*; *I. avvelenamento nichelico*; *G. Nickelvergiftung*.) In dogs Gmelin found the intravenous injection of 9·6 gramme (about 9 grains)

of nickel sulphate into a dog caused vomiting, and 1·2 grammes caused death in a rabbit with convulsions. It causes increased frequency of pulse and respiration, diarrhoea, and paralysis of the extremities. In chronic poisoning in cats and dogs it causes loss of appetite, vomiting, and diarrhoea. There are also stomatitis, thirst, blackening of the teeth, fætor of the breath, black and stinking fæces. In man about 2 grains of nickel sulphate or nickel chloride cause vomiting.

N. salts. (*F. sels de nickel*; *I. sali di nichelio, sali nichelici*; *G. Nickelsalze*.) These are isomorphous with the corresponding salts of cobalt. They have a characteristic bright green colour. In the anhydrous condition, however, they are for the most part yellow; potash lye precipitates nickel hydroxide; ammonium sulphide precipitates black nickel sulphide.

N., sesquioxide of. Same as *N. peroxide*.

N. silver. An alloy of copper 60 parts, zinc 17·5, and nickel 22·5 parts, or other varying proportions. Also called German silver.

N. sulphate. (*F. sulfate de nickel*; *I. solfato di nichelio*; *G. schwefelsaures Nickeloxyd, Nickelsulfat*.) $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. A substance first obtained pure by Bergman; it is made by dissolving nickel carbonate in dilute sulphuric acid and evaporating; it forms sweet, styptic, green crystals, which are easily soluble in water; it was recommended by Simpson, in doses not exceeding 7 grains, twice a day, for migraine and facial neuralgia, and as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Nickeliferous. (*Nickel*; *fero*, to bear. *F. nickelifere*.) Applied to a substance which contains nickel.

Nickeline. (*G. Kupfer-nickel*.) The nickel ore of the granitic and crystalline rocks of Germany and, in small quantities, elsewhere; it consists of nickel and arsenic, with traces of sulphur, iron, cobalt, and lead.

Nicker-seed. (*G. Nickersamen*.) The seed of *Guilandina bonduc*.

N. oil. The fixed oil obtained from nicker-seed. Used as a local application.

Nicker-tree. *The Guilandina bonduc*.

Nickles, T. J. Jerome. A French pharmacæutist of the present time.

N.'s sugar test. A mode of distinguishing between glucose and cane sugar by the addition of tetrachloride of carbon to the sugar, and heating it for some time to 100°C . (212°F .); cane sugar is turned black, glycose is not so changed.

Nicol, Richard. A Scotch physicist of the early part of the nineteenth century.

N.'s prism. (*G. Nicol'scher Prisma*.) A means of polarising light, or of discovering that it is polarised. It is made by dividing a rhomb of Iceland spar along a diagonal plane, and cementing the two pieces together in their natural position by Canada balsam, a substance the refractive index of which is intermediate between the ordinary and extraordinary indices of the crystal. Any ray of ordinary light entering the prism undergoes double refraction, and whilst the ordinary ray is totally reflected on meeting the first surface of the balsam and passes out at one side of the crystal, the other is transmitted through the balsam and the rest of the crystal, as through a plate with parallel surfaces.

Nicomedia, Gulf of. Turkey. The ancient Sinus Astacenus. Here, a few leagues

distant from Broussa, are the warm saline sulphurous springs of Yalora, much frequented by the inhabitants of Constantinople, and in high repute for cutaneous and rheumatic affections.

N'ic'con. See *Ninon*.

Nicot'ia. Same as *Nicotin*.

Nicotia'na. (*Nicot*, Jean, French Ambassador to Portugal, who first brought tobacco into France in 1560. *F. tabac*; *G. Nicotkraut*, *Tabak*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*.

N. america'na. (*America*.) American tobacco. Same as *N. tabacum*.

N. auricula'ta. Bert. (*L. auricula*, the outer ear. *F. nicotiane auriculée*.) The species imported by Nicot into France from Portugal.

N. chinen'sis. (*China*.) A species cultivated in China.

N. fra'grans. Hook. (*L. fragrans*, pleasant smelling.) A species growing in Norfolk Island.

N. frutico'sa. Linn. (*L. fruticosus*, shrubby.) A variety of *N. tabacum*.

N. latis'sima. Mill. (*L. latus*, broad.) Same as *N. macrophylla*.

N. macrophy'la. Lehmann. (*Μακρός*, large; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) A variety of *N. tabacum* which yields Maryland tobacco.

N. mi'nor. (*L. minor*, comp. of *parvus*, little.) A name for the *N. rustica*.

N. multiva'vis. Lindley. (*L. multus*, many; *valva*, the leaf of a door.) A species with ovate, thick, glandular and sticky leaves; flowers white. It is cultivated in Columbia.

N. na'na. Lindley. (*L. nanus*, dwarf.) A species growing in the Rocky Mountains of North America. It produces fine tobacco.

N. panicula'ta. Linn. (*L. panicula*, a tuft. *F. nicotiane paniculée*; *G. Junferntabak*.) A cultivated species called Brazilian tobacco.

N. per'sica. Lindley. (*Persia*.) A species which yields the Shiraz tobacco, or Persian tobacco of Tumbeki.

N. petiola'ta. Agardh. A variety of *N. tabacum*.

N. quadriva'vis. Pursh. (*L. quatuor*, form; *valva*, the leaf of a door.) A species cultivated on the Missouri.

N. repanda. Willd. (*L. repandus*, bent backwards. *F. nicotiane recourbée*.) A species cultivated in Havannah and Cuba for cigars.

N. rustica. Linn. (*L. rusticus*, belonging to the country. *F. nicotiane rustique*, *tabac femelle*; *G. türkischer Tabak*.) This species yields the East Indian, Turkish, Syrian, and Latakia tobaccos. It is said to be more hardy than *N. tabacum*. It is called English tobacco because it was the first species introduced into England.

N. sua'veolens. Lehm. (*L. suaveolens*, fragrant. *F. nicotiane suave*.) A species which probably furnishes the best Virginian tobacco.

N. taba'cum. Linn. (*S. tabaco*. *F. tabac commun*, *t. de Virginie*; *G. Nicotkraut*, *Tabak*.) The Virginian tobacco plant, being the chief source of American, Cuba, Havannah, and Manila tobacco. See *Tabacum*.

Nicotia'neæ. (*F. nicotiane*.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*, having the *Nicotiana* for their type.

Nicotia'nin. (*F. nicotianine*; *I. nicotianina*; *G. Tabakscampher*, *Nikotianin*.) $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_3$. A peculiar aromatic, camphorous,

bitter substance, obtained from the leaf of the tobacco by distillation with alkaline solutions. On being heated with potash, it is said to yield nicotine. By Flückiger it was thought to be only a fatty acid with some volatile oil.

Nicot'ianism. Same as *Nicotinism*.

Nicot'ic. (*F. nicotique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nicotin*.

Nicot'idin. A substance isomeric with nicotine.

Nic'otin. (*F. nicotine*; *I. nicotina*; *S. nicotina*; *G. Nicotin*.) $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$. A very poisonous volatile alkaloid, obtained from the leaves and seeds of various species of *Tabacum*, in proportions varying from 1·5 to 9 per cent. It is a heavy, colourless, inflammable oil, of pungent taste, and characteristic odour. Sp. gr. 1·028 at 30° C. (86° F.); boiling point 476° F. (888·8° C.) It is soluble in all proportions in water, and is readily miscible with alcohol, ether, and the fatty oils; it forms salts with acids, of which the sulphate, nitrate, and phosphate crystallise with difficulty, whilst the oxalate and tartrate crystallise readily; on exposure to air and sunlight nicotine turns brown, and becomes resinous. The supposition that the effects of tobacco are exclusively due to nicotine is thought to be erroneous. Syrian tobacco, for example, which produces well-marked stupefying effects, contains no nicotine, and the finest Havannah tobacco contains less of the alkaloid than the Ireland species; moreover, the process of fermentation by which tobacco leaves are prepared for the market tends to reduce the quantity of the alkaloid. Pure nicotine acts locally as an irritant; taken internally it produces nausea and vomiting, with great prostration, giddiness, dimness of sight, and confusion of ideas; the pulse is feeble and frequent, and the skin cold and clammy; death occurs very rapidly, when the dose is large almost immediately; the heart is found empty, the other viscera engorged, and the blood fluid and black. It probably has little action on the cerebrum and perhaps also on the spinal cord, but it abolishes the functional activity of the peripheral ends of the motor nerves; it has no influence on the voluntary or on the cardiac muscles, but it is supposed to paralyse the vaso-motor system; it produces contraction of the pupil and of the intestinal musculature.

N., tests for. Mercuric chloride gives a white crystalline precipitate, changing to yellow, soluble in hydrochloric and in nitric acids; tannic acid gives a white amorphous precipitate.

Nicot'ina. Same as *Nicotin*.

Nicot'in'ic. Relating to *nicotin*.

N. acid. (*F. acide nicotinique*; *G. Nicotinsäure*.) $C_8H_7N.CO.OH$. A β -pyridin carbonic acid produced by oxidation of nicotine. It crystallises from its solution in hot water in needles, which melt at 228° C. (442·4° F.).

Nicot'inism. (*Nicotin*, the alkaloid of tobacco.) Chronic tobacco poisoning. The condition resulting from the excessive use of tobacco. It may be produced by excessive smoking or by chewing. The symptoms are frequency and feebleness of the pulse, impairment of vision, anesthesia of lips and tongue, depression of spirits, melancholia or insanity, inability to make prolonged muscular exertion, tremors, unsteadiness of hand, paresis, or even paralysis of certain muscles. The visual disturbances are central scotomata and colour blindness. Most men can consume without harm two

NICOTYLIA—NIEDERNAU.

ounces of tobacco per week, but much larger quantities are injurious.

Nicotylia. Same as *Nicotin*.

Nictant. (L. *nictans*, part. of *nicto*, to wink. F. *nictant*.) Same as *Nictitant*.

Nictate. (L. *nicto*.) To wink.

Nictation. Same as *Nictitation*.

Nictitant. (L. *nicto*, to wink. F. *nictitant*.) Winking. Applied to the *Cassia nictitans*, because the four superior petals of its corolla are very short and firm, the inferior being very large and open, so that its flower has been compared to an eye that winks frequently.

N. membrane. See *Membrana nictitans*.

Nictitating. (L. *nicto*.) Winking.

N. membrane. See *Membrana nictitans*.

N.spasm. Spasmodic contraction of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

Nictitation. (L. *nicto*, to wink often. F. *clignotement*; I. *nictazione*; S. *nictacion*; G. *Blinzeln*, *Nicken*, *Winken*.) Winking; a very quick and frequent closing of the eyelids. A common cause is some error of refraction, such, for example, as hypermetropia or astigmatism, or it may proceed from conjunctivitis or keratitis, or from irritation affecting branches of the fifth pair of nerves supplying other parts, as the teeth, or from worms in the intestinal canal.

Nidamental. Relating to a *Nest*, or to a *Nidamentum*.

N. glands. Same as *Nidamentary glands*.

Nidamentary. (F. *nidamentaire*.) Relating to a *Nidamentum*.

N. glands. (L. *glandes nidamentaires*.) A pair of lamellated glands in Cephalopoda, opening on the side of the genital orifice; they furnish the viscous substance which envelops the ova and attaches them to each other.

Nidamentum. (L. *nidamentum*, material for a nest.) Burdach's term for every external envelope which is added by the mother for the purpose of incubation, in addition to the true envelopes of the ovum itself. The decidual membrane is of this nature, and has been called by this term; as is also the gelatinous material of the frog's spawn.

Nidary. (L. *nidus*, a nest.) A collection or congeries of nests.

Nidation. (L. *nidus*. F. *nidation*.) A nesting.

Aveling's term for the monthly renewal of the epithelium of the mucous lining of the womb during the intermenstrual period.

Also, a term for the reception of the fertilised ovum in the uterine mucous membrane.

N., uterine. (L. *uterus*, the womb. F. *nidation uterine*.) The sojourn of the ovum in the womb, and its development there.

Nid. Nominative plural of *Nidus*.

N. esculenti. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) See *Bird's nest*, *edible*.

Nidification. (L. *nidus*, a nest; *facio*, to make. F. *nidification*; G. *Nestbauen*, *Nestmachen*.) The act or process of forming a nest.

Nidiform. (L. *nidus*; *forma*, shape. F. *nidiforme*.) Like to a nest.

N. mass. (F. *masse nidiforme*.) Burdach's term for the homogeneous substance which envelops the ova, as the spawn of frogs.

Nidor. (L. *nidor*, a smell from anything boiled, or roasted, or burned. F. *nideur*; G. *Geruch*, *Gestank*.) Old term for the smell of burnt animal substances as well as for that of cooked animal food.

Nidrose. Same as *Nidorous*.

Nidorosity. An eructation which is *Nidorous*.

Nidorous. (L. *nidor*, a smell of burnt animal matter. F. *nidoreux*; G. *dampfund, duftend*.) Resembling the smell of cooked food. Anciently applied to eructations, saliva, or egesta from the stomach, which had a savour of putrid flesh.

Nidose. (L. *nidor*, a stench.) Having a disgusting odour.

Nidulant. (L. *nidulus*, a little nest. F. *nidulant*; G. *nestend*.) Embedded; nestling; as the seeds on the surface of the strawberry.

N. membrane. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin. F. *membrana nidulante*.) Burdach's term for the vesicular membrane in which some animals enclose their ova.

Nidularium. (L. *nidulus*, a little nest.) The mycelium of certain Fungi.

Nidulate. (L. *nidulus*, a little nest. F. *niché, nidulé*.) Embedded in a nest. Applied by Mirbel to a vegetable embryo, when it is found lodged by one of its extremities in a bag formed by a fold of the tegmen, as in the *Comelina*. Applied by Gerardin to seeds lodged in large number in a capsule which does not present any trace of separation.

Nidulation. (L. *nidulus*, a little nest. F. *nidulation*; G. *Nestzeit*.) The act of sitting on, or being in, a nest.

Nidus. (L. *nidus*, a nest. F. *nid*; G. *Nest*.) A nest.

Also, the part of a living organism in which a parasite lives.

Also, the place where a morbid poison develops.

Also, a collection of ganglion-cells, as in a nerve nucleus.

N. avis. (L. *avis*, a bird.) The *N. hirundinis*.

N. hirundinis. (L. *hirundo*, a swallow. F. *nid d'hirondelle*; I. *nido di rondine*; G. *Schwalbennest*.) The swallow's nest. A deep fossa situated on the under surface of the cerebellum, between the posterior medullary velum in front and the nodule and the uvula behind.

Also, the *Bird's nest, edible*.

Niedelbad. Switzerland. A village near Zürich. The waters are cold and ferruginous.

Niederbronn. Germany, in Elsass. A village, 192 metres above sea-level, situated among fine mountain scenery. There are two springs having a mean temperature of 17.8° C. (64.04° F.), and containing sodium chloride 3.08857 grammes in 1000, and smaller quantities of earthy and alkaline carbonates, with much nitrogen and carbonic acid gas. The waters are used for drinking and for baths in troubles of digestion, chronic rheumatic affections, scrofulous disorders, and skin diseases, especially eczema.

Niederhall. A village in Baden. The water has a temperature of 15.6° C. (60.08° F.), and contains 20.65 per 1000 of common salt.

Niederlangenau. Prussia, near to Glatz. Weak athermal, bicarbonated chalybeate waters, containing much carbonic acid. They are used for drinking and for baths, especially mud baths, in chronic joint-diseases, and rheumatic conditions in anæmic persons.

Niedernau. Germany, in Würtemberg. A picturesque place, 400 metres above the sea-level. Here are several cold calcic carbonate springs, most of which are weakly chalybeate.

NIEDERSELTERS—NIGHT.

They are used both for drinking and as baths in neurotic troubles, chronic rheumatism, and disorders of the digestive and urinary tracts.

Niederselters. See *Selters*.

Niederurnen. Switzerland, canton Glarus. Athermal bicarbonated chalybeate waters, arising 432 metres above sea-level, and employed in chronic rheumatism.

Niederwildungen. See *Wildungen*.

Niederwyl. Switzerland, canton Aarau. A picturesque village, 380 metres above sea-level, possessing two springs of athermal bicarbonated calcic waters.

Niello silver. (G. *Niellosilber*.) An alloy of bluish colour. It is composed of nine parts of silver, one of copper, one of lead, and one of bismuth.

Niepa. (G. *Nieparinde*.) The bark of *Samadera indica*, Gärt. Hab. Sunda Isles. It is reddish brown, 6 mm. thick, very smooth, dotted with white internally, finely fibrous, friable, taste bitter and astringent, and colours the saliva red. It is reputed to possess antifebrile properties.

Nieratz. Germany, in Württemberg. Indifferent mineral waters.

Nierembergia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ*. The species are all indigenous to tropical America.

N. hippomanica, Ruiz and Pav. ("ἵππος, the horse; *mania*, madness.) A species which, when eaten by horses, produces a febrile affection named chuchu.

Nierstein. Same as *Sironabad*.

Nigella. (L. *nigellus*, blackish; from *niger*, black; because of its black seed. F. *nigelle*; L. *nepitella*; S. *agenus*; G. *Fenchelblume*.) Fennel flower. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

N. arvensis, Linn. (L. *arvensis*, belonging to the fields. F. *nigelle des champs*, n. *bleue*, *herbe du capucin*, *nicelle*, *araignée*; *fleur de St. Catherine*; G. *Ackerschwarzkümmel*.) Seeds (F. *poivrete*, *toute-épice*), nearly smooth; they, with the seeds of the two next species, contain about 35 per cent. of fat oil, less than 1 per cent. of ethereal oil, smelling like parsley, a substance named nigellin, tannic acid, and a crystallisable glycoside named melanthin. The seeds are aromatic and stimulant.

N. citrina, De Cand. A variety of *N. sativa*.

N. cretica, De Cand. A variety of *N. sativa*.

N. damascena, Linn. (F. *nigelle de Damas*, *toile d'araignée*; G. *Damasener Schwarzkümmel*, *Mädchen im Busch*, *Grete im Grünen*.) Ragged lady. A species found on the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea. Seeds triangular, transversely wrinkled; used as an aromatic emmenagogue.

N. indica, Roxb. The Indian variety of *N. sativa*.

N. sativa, Linn. (L. *sativus*, that is sown. F. *nielle cultivée*, *faux cumin*, *cumin noir*; G. *gemeiner Schwarzkümmel*.) Hab. Southern Europe and Egypt. The fennel flower, nutmeg flower, or devil in a bush; formerly used as an expectorant, doebstruent, carminative, apbrodisiac, emmenagogue, galactagogue, and diuretic. The seeds contain an ethereal and a fatty oil, and were formerly used as a substitute for pepper; they were probably the black cummin of Holy Scripture. A tincture of the

seeds was formerly included in the Bengal Pharmacopœia as Tincture of Mugrela.

Nigellastrum. (L. *nigella*, the fennel flower; *aster*, a star.) A name for the *Agrostemma githago*, or corn-cockle.

Nigellin. (*Nigella*.) A yellow, bitter fluorescent liquid obtained by Reinsch from the seeds of the species of *Nigella*; it is probably a compound.

Niger. (L. *niger*, black. F. *noir*; G. *schwarz*.) Dark coloured; black.

Niger. The African river of that name.

N. seed oil. The oil of the seeds of *Guizotia oleifera*.

Niggl's test for lig'nin. The substance to be tested is immersed in an aqueous solution of indol for a few minutes, and then transferred to a mixture of one part of strong sulphuric acid to four of water. Lignified structures become red.

Night. (Mid. E. *niht*; Sax. *niht*, *neht*, *neah*; G. *Nacht*; L. *nox*; Gr. *νύξ*; Sans. *nakta*; from Aryan root *nak*, to fail.) The time when it is not day.

N. blindness. The same as *Nyctalopia*; but according to some it is *Hemeralopia*.

N. blooming ce'reus. The *Cactus grandiflorus*.

N. cry. A sudden cry not unfrequently occurring in sleep, and awakening the patient, in hip disease, and due to some spasm of the muscles pressing the inflamed parts together.

Also, a similar cry in hydrocephalus.

N. mare. See *Nightmare*.

N. pain. A common symptom of hip disease. It is believed to indicate the extension of disease to the articular surface. In most instances it is a transferred sensation referred to the knee, and resulting from irritation of either the anterior crural, the sciatic, or the obturator nerve.

N. pal'sy. Numbness of the extremities occurring in women about the climacteric period during the night.

N. perspirations. See *N. sweats*.

N. shade. See *Nightshade*.

N. sight. (G. *Nachtsehen*.) A synonym of *Hemeralopia*; according to some it is *Nyctalopia*.

N. soil. The contents of cesspools and privies; so-called because it was frequently removed at night.

N.-soil fe'ver. A synonym of *Enteric fever*.

N. starting. A sudden jerk of the limb occurring in cases of acute and subacute hip-disease, due to spasmodic contraction of the muscles, and commonly associated with severe pain.

N. stool. A stool with a receptacle for fæces, for use in a bedroom.

N. sweats. (G. *Nachtschweiss*.) The frequent and profuse perspirations which occur in great exhaustion of the system, as, for example, in phthisis and hectic fever.

N. terrors. (F. *terreurs nocturnes*; G. *nächtliche Aufschrecken*.) The sudden waking up of a child from sleep screaming with terror and in great distress, so as with difficulty to be pacified, or to be brought to a consciousness of his surroundings; the event generally occurs an hour or two after going to sleep, and no clear remembrance of it is experienced next morning.

Also, the fear of darkness, or of being left alone in the dark, common in childhood.

Also, the same as *Nightmare*.

Nighteyes. The *Crusta genu equina*.

Nightmare. (Mid. E. *nightmare*, *nyghte mare*; from Sax. *neah*, night; *mara*, a nightmare, or crusher; from Aryan root *mar*, to bruise, to crush. F. *cauchemar*; I. *incubo*; S. *pesadilla*; G. *Alp*, *Alpdrücker*.) A condition of unsound sleep, accompanied by distressing sensations and dreams. The chief causes are indigestion and exhaustion from over-work or over-excitement of the nervous system.

Nightshade. (Sax. *nihtscadu*, *niht-scada*; from *niht*, night; *scadu*, shade. G. *Nachtschatten*.) A name given to several plants, but especially to the *Atropa belladonna*, because it was thought to be evil and loved the dark.

N., Amer'ican. The *Phytolacca decandria*, or pork-physic.

N., bit'tersweet. The *Solanum dulcamara*.

N., black. The *Solanum nigrum*.

N., com'mon. The *Solanum nigrum*.

N., dead'ly. (F. *belladonne*; G. *gemeine Wolfskirsche*, *tödtlicher Nachtschatten*.) The *Atropa belladonna*, or dwale.

N., enchanter's. The *Circæa lutetiana*.

N., gar'den. The *Solanum nigrum*.

N., In'dian. The *Solanum indicum*.

N., Palestine. The *Solanum sanctum*.

N., red. The *Phytolacca decandria*.

N., sleep'y. The *Physalis somnifera*.

N., stink'ing. The *Hyoscyamus niger*.

N., tree. The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*.

N., vine. The *Solanum dulcamara*.

N., wood'y. (F. *douce-amère*; G. *Bitter-süss*.) The *Solanum dulcamara*, or bitter-sweet.

Nigra oculi macula. (L. *niger*, black; *oculus*, the eye; *macula*, a stain.) The pupil or black spot of the eye.

Nigran'ilin. (L. *niger*, black; *anilin*.) $C_{10}H_{25}N_3$. Anilin black. An amorphous black powder, being an oxidation product of aniline; it is used in dyeing.

Nigraspina. (L. *niger*; *spina*, a thorn.) Old name, eleventh century, for the buckthorn.

Nigre'do. (L. *niger*, black.) A synonym of *Melasma*.

N. a sol'e. (L. *a*, from; *sol*, the sun.) Same as *Ephelis*.

Nigrescent. (L. *nigresco*, to grow black. F. *noiratre*; G. *schwärzlich*.) Approaching to a black colour.

Nigricant. (L. *niger*. G. *schwärtzlich*.) Becoming black.

Nigricauline. (L. *niger*, black; *caulis*, a stem. F. *nigricaul*; G. *schwarzstengelig*.) Having a black or blackish stem, as the *Hypnum nigricaul*.

Nigricollate. (L. *niger*; *collum*, the neck. F. *nigricolle*.) Having a black neck.

Nigricornate. (L. *niger*; *cornu*, a horn. F. *nigricorne*; G. *schwarzfühlhörnig*.) Having black antennæ.

Nigricrural. (L. *niger*; *crus*, the leg or thigh. F. *nigricrur*; G. *schwarzschenkelig*.) Having black legs or thighs, as the *Hydrina nigricruris*.

Nigripe'date. (L. *niger*; *pes*, a foot. F. *nigripède*.) Having a black foot or stipes.

Nigripen'ate. (L. *niger*; *penna*, a wing. F. *nigripenne*; G. *schwarzflügelig*.)

Having the wings, or the elytra, of a black colour.

Nigriros'trate. (L. *niger*; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *nigrirostre*; G. *schwarzschnabelig*.) Having a black proboscis, or a black beak.

Nigrismus. (L. *niger*.) The same as *Chloasma* and *Melanoderma*.

Nigrisper'mous. (L. *niger*; Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed. F. *nigrisperme*.) Having black or dark coloured seeds.

Nigritarsate. (L. *niger*; *tarsus*. F. *nigritarse*.) Having black tarsi.

Nigrithoracic. (L. *niger*; *thorax*, the chest. F. *nigrithorax*; G. *schwarzbrüstig*.) Having a black or dark-coloured breast.

Nigrities. (L. *nigrities*; from *niger*. F. *nigritie*, *noirceur*; I. *nigritia*; S. *nigricie*; G. *Schwärze*.) Blackness. A dark pigmentation of the skin affecting patches of considerable extent, and occurring after persistent hyperæmia. Parasites and other conditions leading to frequent scratching of the skin may occasion it.

N.cu'tis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Blackness of the skin, depending upon excessive deposit of pigment.

N.ling'ue. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. F. *nigritie de la langue*.) Black tongue. It is due to enlargement of the papilla of the tongue and accumulation of pigment.

N.oss'ium. (L. *os*, a bone.) A synonym of *Caries* of bone.

Nigritism. Same as *Nigrities*.

Nigritu'do. (L. *nigritudo*; from *niger*, black.) Blackness. Same as *Melanosis*.

N.pulmo'num. Same as *Anthracosis pulmonum*.

Nigriventral. (L. *niger*; *venter*, the belly. F. *nigriventre*; G. *schwarzbauchig*.) Having a black belly, as the *Tachina nigri-ventris*.

Nigromancy. (L. *niger*; Gr. *μαντεία*, divination. F. *nigromantie*; G. *Teufelsbeschwörung*.) Old term which originally signified the science of natural objects hidden in the earth, as that of minerals and metals; but afterwards, by the instinct of the devil and the wickedness of bad men, says Castellus, it fell into abuse and became the diabolical art. In the latter sense it may be regarded as a corruption of *Necromancy*. The black art, science, or power, of divination.

Nigror. (L. *nigror*, blackness.) Same as *Melasma*.

Nigrosin. (L. *niger*.) $C_{10}H_{20}O_3HCl$. A blue-grey or black colouring matter obtained by the action of nitrobenzol on anilin hydrochlorate in presence of iron and hydrochloric acid. Used as a protoplasm stain for sections of nervous system.

Nigrum oculi. (L. *niger*, black; *oculus*, the eye.) The pupil of the eye.

Nigua. Same as *Chigoe*.

Nihil. (L. *nihil*, nothing.) Same as *Nihillum album*.

N. album. (L. *albus*, white.) The same as *Nihillum album*.

N. gris'eum. (Mod. L. *griseus*, grey.) Oxide of zinc.

Nihilismus. (L. *nihil*.) A term which has been applied to the *Expectant method*.

Nihillum album. (L. *nihilum*, nothing; from *ne*, no; *hilum*, a little thing; *albus*, white.) The flowers of the oxide of zinc, being zinc oxide obtained by sublimation.

Also, a name for *Pompholyx*.

Ni'in. An insect wax, from Yucatan, identical with *Asin*.

Ni'ko. Hard, ovate, oily seeds, of chocolate colour, produced by an unknown plant in Liberia. The fruit is hard, and 5 cm. long.

Nil. (L. *nil*, contr. of *nihil*, nothing.) Same as *Nihilum album*.

Nile. (Νεῖλος; L. *Nilus*.) A river in Egypt, extending from the Victoria Nyanza to the Mediterranean, a distance of 3370 miles. The banks of the Nile, below the first cataracts, are yearly becoming more and more a winter resort, on account of the dryness of the climate.

Nili'acum. (L. *Nilus*, the river Nile. F. *miel*; G. *Honig*.) Old name for *Mel*, or honey. Also, applied to the *Nitrum* of the ancients.

Nim. The Indian name of *Azadirachta indica*. See *Neem tree*.

N. bark. The bark of *Azadirachta indica*, Juss. It is astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic.

N. bark, decoction of. See *Decoction azadirachtae*.

N. bark, tincture of. See *Tinctura azadirachtae*.

N. leaves. The leaves of *Azadirachta indica*, Jussieu. They are stimulant, and are used as a local application to ulcers and obstinate skin diseases.

N. leaves, poultice of. See *Cataplasma azadirachtae*.

Ni'ma. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Simarubaceae*.

N. quassio'ides. (L. *quassia*; Gr. εἶδος.) The *Bruea quassioides*.

Nim'bus. (L. *nimbus*, a black rain-cloud.) A rain-cloud; it varies in form, and has a uniform grey tint with irregular fringed edges.

Nind'sin. See *Ninsi*.

Nine. (Mid. E. *nyne*, nine; Sax. *nigon*, *nigen*; F. *neuf*; I. *nove*; G. *neue*; G. *neun*; L. *novem*; Gr. *ἐννέα*; from an original *nawan*, of unknown origin.) A numeral, being one more than eight.

Nine bark. The bark of *Spiraea opulifolia*, L. It is astringent and tonic, and is used as a vulnerary.

Nine-day fits. See *Trismus nascentium*.

Nine'ty. (Sax. *nigontig*. F. *quatre-vingt-dix*; I. *novanta*; S. *noventa*; G. *neunzig*.) Nine times ten.

N-knot. The *Polygonum aviculare*.

Nin'on. (F. *hellebore*; G. *Nieswurz*.) A barbarous term for *Helleborum*, or hellebore; also spelt *Nicon*.

Nin'si. (Japan name.) The root stock of *Sium ninsi*, Thumb. The fragments are small, fusiform, annulated, and brown, varying in size from a quill to the little finger, of sweetish and aromatic taste.

Nin'sing. The *Sium ninsi*; sometimes erroneously applied to ginseng, the *Panax quinquefolium*.

Ninth. Belonging to *Nine*.

N. nerve. The *Glossopharyngeal nerve* when the cranial nerves are regarded as twelve in number; the *Hypoglossal nerve* when they are regarded as nine in number.

Nin'zen. Same as *Ninsi*.

Nin'zin. Same as *Ninsi*.

Ni'o. The native name of *Baccharis cordifolia*, Lam.

Ni'obate. A salt of *Niobic acid*. The niobates yield a white precipitate, insoluble in

excess, with hydrochloric acid; a red precipitate with potassium ferrocyanide; a bright yellow precipitate with potassium ferricyanide; and an orange-red precipitate with infusion of galls.

Ni'o'bic acid. HNbO_3 . A white powder formed by decomposing niobium pentachloride with water.

N. chlo'ride. NbCl_3 . A yellow, volatile, easily fusible substance obtained, along with niobic oxychloride, when a mixture of niobic acid and charcoal are heated in a stream of chlorine gas.

N. oxychlo'ride. NbOCl_3 . A white, volatile, non-fusible substance, obtained in the preparation of *N. chloride*.

Niobium. (*Niobe*, the daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion. G. *Niob*.) Symbol, Nb. Atomic weight, 93.7. A rare metal found by Hatchett associated with tantalum, hence its name, in tantalite and columbite, in ytrotantalite and niobite. It forms a black powder, of sp. gr. 6.27 to 6.37. It is a quinquivalent metal.

N. diox'ide. ($\Delta\iota\varsigma$, twice.) Nb_2O_5 . A white powder, or a crystalline substance, obtained by passing the vapour of niobium oxychloride over heated magnesium.

N. hydrox'ide. Same as *Niobic acid*.

N. pentox'ide. ($\Pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$, five.) Nb_2O_5 . A white amorphous infusible powder, formed when niobium is burned in the air; it crystallises when strongly heated.

N. tetrox'ide. (Tetras , four.) Nb_2O_4 . A black powder obtained by heating the pentoxide in hydrogen.

Nio'pon. Old term for oil expressed from bitter kernels, as stated by Erotianus; also, according to some, the oil of bitter almonds. (Castellus.)

Nio'ta. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Simarubaceae*.

N. bark. The bark of *Samadera indica*.

N. centapet'ala. Laur. (L. *centum*, a hundred; *petal*.) The *Samadera indica*, Gärtner.

N. pentapet'ala. Lamarck. ($\Pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tau\epsilon$, five; *petal*.) The *Samadera indica*.

N. tetrapet'ala. Wall. (Tetras , four; *petal*.) The *Samadera indica*.

Ni'pa. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Pandanaeae*.

N. fru'ticans. Thbg. (F. *nipa arbrisseau*.) A plant growing in the Moluccas and the Sunda Isles. It is used as a source of sugar, and the juice of the spadix is fermented into wine.

Niphablep'sia. (*Ni'pa*, snow; ἀβλεψία, blindness. F. *niphablepsie*; G. *Schneeblindheit*.) Blindness caused by the glaring reflection of sunlight upon the snow. See *Snow blindness*.

Niphotyphlo'sis. (*Ni'pa*; τυφλωσις, a making blind. F. *niphotyphlose*.) The progress of *Niphotyphlotes*, or a becoming blind by the glare of sunlight upon snow.

Niphotyphlotes. (*Ni'pa*; τυφλός, blind. F. *niphotyphlote*; G. *Schneeblindheit*.) Blindness produced by exposure to the glare of sunlight upon the snow.

Nipple. (A dim. of E. *nib*, a beak. F. *mamelon*, *papille*; I. *capezzolo*, *zizza*; S. *pezon*; G. *Brustwarze*.) A teat; being the small conical projection in the centre of the areola of the breasts of men and women. It is pinkish or brownish in colour, wrinkled, and perforated at its tip by the openings of the lactiferous ducts. It consists of skin and areolar tissue, with unstriated muscular fibres mostly arranged in circles

at the base, but some few running longitudinally, and is thus capable of erection. It contains many blood-vessels and nerves.

N., artificial. (F. *bout de sein*.) Same as *N. shield*.

N., crack'ed. A condition of simple excoriation, or of a deeper ulceration, or, the most painful condition of all, a more or less deep fissure, of the skin of the nipple, occurring during suckling, especially of a first child. It is generally of mechanical origin, the result of the sucking, but may perhaps be produced by unhealthy secretion from the child's mouth.

N., dermatitis of, malignant papillary. (Δέρμα, the skin; L. *malignus*, of an evil nature; *papilla*, a teat.) Thin's term for the condition of the skin of the nipple in *Paget's disease*.

N., eczema of. See *Eczema of nipple*.

N. line. The *Linea mammillaris*.

N., malignant disease of. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) The nipple is sometimes the seat of an epithelioma which commences as a crack or fissure, the base of which is indurated, and which presents the usual characters of that disease. Another affection is hard carcinoma which, affecting its whole substance, causes it to enlarge and to project from the breast like a knob. An eczematous condition frequently associated with malignant disease of the mammary gland is described under the head of *Paget's disease*.

N. shield. A covering of india-rubber or other material for the nipple of a suckling woman.

N.s., supernumerary. (L. *super*, above; *numerus*, number.) The presence of more than one nipple to each of the two mammary glands of the human female has been observed; more nipples than two have also been found, each one being connected with a supernumerary mammary gland on the chest, or in the groin, or on some other part of the body.

N.-wort. (F. *lampsane*, *herbe aux mamelles*; G. *gemeiner brauner Senf*.) The *Lapsana communis*, because it was used for sore nipples.

Nirmali. The fruit of *Strychnos potatorum*.

Nirmuli. Same as *Nirmali*.

Nirmus. A Genus of the Suborder *Mallophaga*, Order *Hemiptera*.

N. angusticeps, Giebel. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *caput*, the head. F. *nirme à tempes angulaires*.) A parasite of the quail.

N. cæmentilius, Nitzsch. (L. *cæmentum*, rough stone. F. *nirme couleur suie*.) A parasite of pigeons.

N. heterotypus, Megnin. (Έτερος, different; τύπος, a pattern. F. *nirme hétérotype*.) A parasite of the Impeyan pheasant.

Nisberry. Same as *Naseberry*.

Nisbet, William. A Scotch surgeon, born in Edinburgh in 1759, died in 1822.

N.'s chancre. (F. *chancre*, an ulcer.) A lymphatic abscess on the dorsum of the penis which proceeds to a chancre, and which is caused by syphilitic infection; sometimes two or three other such abscesses form in its neighbourhood.

Nissolia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

N. quina'ta, Aubl. Hab. Guiana. Supplies a red, very astringent, gum.

Nis'syros. Turkey. A small island, in the Greek Archipelago, formerly called Porphoris. The soil is of volcanic origin, and the water

issuing from it is charged with hydrogen sulphide. The springs are in high repute for rheumatic affections.

Nisus. (L. *nisus*, a pressure; from *nitor*, to endeavour, or strain. F. *impulsion générative*; G. *Trieb*.) An effort. Term applied to the vernal generative impulse of birds.

Applied to the effort to produce evacuation of the bladder, rectum, or uterus by the contraction of the abdominal muscles when those of respiration are fixed.

N. formativus. (L. *forma*, shape. F. *effort formative*; G. *Bildungstrieb*.) Blumenbach's term for the creative or formative effort possessed by organised matter which endows every individual organ with a *vita propria*.

N. parturientium. (L. *parturio*, to be in labour.) The forcing effort of a woman in labour.

Nit. (Mid. E. *nite*, *nyte*; Sax. *hnitu*; from Teut. base *hnit*, to attack. F. *lente*; I. *lendine*; S. *liendra*; G. *Niss*.) The egg and egg-case of a louse or flea; formerly applied to the louse itself.

Nitedula. (L. *niteo*, to shine.) The *Glow-worm*.

Nitid. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) Smooth and glossy.

Nitidiflorous. (L. *nitidus*, shining; *flos*, a flower. F. *nitidiflore*.) Having brilliant flowers.

Nitidifolious. (L. *nitidus*, shining; *folium*, a leaf. F. *nitidifolié*.) Having shining leaves.

Nitidous. (L. *nitidus*, from *niteo*, to shine. F. *luisant*; G. *glänzend*, *schimmernd*.) Smooth; glistening; shining; glossy.

Nitrac'rol. (L. *nitrum*, nitre; *acer*, sharp; *oleum*, oil.) An oily yellowish liquid, of irritating odour, which is formed, together with cholesteric and nitrocholic acids, when cholidic acid is treated with nitric acid.

Nitran. NO₃. Graham's term for the radical which he supposed to exist in the nitrates.

Nitranide. A compound containing *Nitran*; and so synonymous with *Nitrate*.

Nitranilic acid. C₆(OH)₂(NO₂)₂O₂. *α*-Dinitrodihydroxyquinone. A substance formed when diacetylquinol is added to a cold mixture of strong sulphuric and nitric acids. It is insoluble in ether and in alcohol, but soluble in water, from which it crystallises in long golden prisms. It is astringent.

Nitran'ilin. (F. *nitraniline*; G. *Nitranilin*.) C₆H₄(NO₂)₂NH₂. A substance consisting of yellow acicular crystals, obtained by treating dinitrobenzene with an alcoholic solution of ammonium sulphide. Three forms exist.

Nitra'ria. (L. *nitrraria*, a natron pit.) A place where nitre is found.

N., artificial. Same as *Nitre beds*.

Nitra'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malpighiaceæ*.

N. tridenta'ta, Desf. (L. *tridens*, three-pronged.) Hab. North Africa. Fruit said to be intoxicating. According to Munby it is the lotus tree of the ancients.

Nitrraria'ceæ. A Nat. Order of hypogynous *Exogens* suggested by Lindley, but subsequently withdrawn; it included the Genus *Nitrraria*, of the Nat. Order *Malpighiaceæ*.

Nitras. Same as *Nitrate*.

N. aconiti'næ. (F. *azotate d'aconitine*,

NITRATION—NITRATE

Fr. Codex.) Large, colourless prismatic crystals obtained by dissolving aconitine in dilute nitric acid and evaporating.

N. amido-hydrargyro'sus. Same as *Mercurous ammonium nitrate*.

N. ammo'nicus. Same as *Ammonii nitras*.

N. ammo'nicus cum oxydo hydrargyro'so. The *Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum*.

N. am'yl. Same as *Amyl nitrite*.

N. argenti. See *Argenti nitras*.

N. argen'ticus. A synonym of *Argenti nitras*.

N. argen'ticus crystallisatus. (F. *azotate d'argent cristallisé*, Fr. Codex.) Nitrate of silver is dissolved in dilute nitric acid, and crystallised out in the cold.

N. argen'ticus fusus. (F. *crayons d'azotate d'argent*, Fr. Codex, *nitrate d'argent fondu*, *pietre infernale*.) Same as *Argenti nitras fusa*.

N. argen'ticus mitiga'tus. (L. *argentum*, silver; *mitigo*, to make mild.) Nitrate of silver rendered less active by admixture with potassium nitrate in various proportions. See *Mitigated caustic*.

N. ba'rii. The *Barium nitrate*.

N. bary'ticus. (F. *azotate de baryte*, Fr. Codex, *nitrate de baryte*.) The *Barium nitrate*.

N. bihydrargyro'sus. (L. *bis*, twice; *hydrargyrum*, mercury. F. *sous-azotate mercurieux*, *azotate mercurieux bibasique*, *sous-nitrate de protoxyde de mercure*, *turbith nitreux*.) Same as *Mercurous nitrate*, *basie*.

N. fer'ricus. Same as *Ferric nitrate*.

N. hydrarg'ryi. See *Hydrargyri nitras*.

N. hydrarg'ryi liquidus. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) The *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

N. hydrarg'ryicus. The *Hydrargyri nitras*.

N. hydrarg'ryicus ac'ido ni'trico solu'tus. (F. *azotate mercurique liquide*, Fr. Codex, *nitrate acide de deutoxyde de mercure dissous*, *n. acide de mercure*.) Mercury 100 grammes, is dissolved in a mixture of nitric acid 165 grammes, and water 35 grammes, and the product evaporated to 225 grammes.

N. hydrargyro'sus. (L. *hydrargyrum*, mercury. F. *azotate mercurieux cristallisé*, Fr. Codex, *a. de protoxyde de mercure cristallisé*, *nitrate de protoxyde de mercure*.) Same as *Mercurous nitrate*.

N. ka'licus. Same as *Potassium nitrate*.

N. lixiv'iæ. (L. *lixivia*, lye.) The *Potassii nitras*.

N. na'tricus. (*Natrum*.) See *Sodium nitrate*.

N. pilocarpin'us. (F. *azotate de pilocarpine*, Fr. Codex, *nitrate de pilocarpine*.) See *Pilocarpine nitras*.

N. plum'bicus. (L. *plumbum*, lead. F. *azotate de plomb*, Fr. Codex, *nitrate de plomb*.) See *Plumbi nitras*.

N. potas'sæ. Same as *Potassium nitrate*.

N. potas'sicus. (F. *azotate de potasse*, Fr. Codex, *nitrate de potasse*, *sel de nitre*, *nitre*, *salpêtre*.) See *Potassium nitrate*.

N. so'dicus. (F. *azotate de soude*, Fr. Codex, *nitrate de soude*.) See *Sodium nitrate*.

N. strychni'us. (F. *azotate de strychnine*, Fr. Codex, *nitrate de strychnine*.) See *Strychnine nitrate*.

N. subbismu'thicus. (F. *sous-azotate*

de bismuth, Fr. Codex, *sous-nitrate de bismuth*.) The *Bismuthi nitras*.

Nitrat'ion. (L. *nitrum*, nitre.) The discolouration and darkening of tissues submitted to the action of silver nitrate, due to the deposit of silver oxide.

Nitrate. (L. *nitrum*. F. *nitrate*; I. *nitro*; S. *nitro*; G. *salpetersaures Salz*.) A salt of nitric acid. The nitrates are all easily soluble in water, and crystallise well. Heated with sulphuric acid and copper turnings brown fumes of nitrogen peroxide are given off; a small quantity of a solution of a nitrate, or a small crystal of one, produces a deep greenish brown halo at the junction between a layer of sulphuric acid and a solution of ferrous sulphate; a solid nitrate deflagrates when heated on charcoal; the addition of a nitrate to boiling hydrochloric acid in which gold-leaf has been placed produces its solution.

Nitrates are found, along with nitrites, in drinking water, and chiefly arise from the oxidation of previously present organic impurities. See also *Nitrification*.

N. of alumin'um. See *Aluminium nitrate*.

N. of ammo'nium. (F. *nitre ammoniacal*, *n. détonant*.) Same as *Ammonii nitras*.

N. of am'yl. $C_2H_5NO_2$. A substance which boils at $148^{\circ} C.$ ($298.4^{\circ} F.$)

N. of bary'ta. See *Barium nitrate*.

N. of bis'muth. The *Bismuthi sub-nitras*.

N. of cam'phor. An oily liquid obtained by dissolving camphor in nitric acid. It is decomposed by water, camphor being precipitated.

N. of ce'rium. Same as *Cerous nitrate*.

N. of cop'per. See *Cupri nitras*.

N. of lead. See *Plumbi nitras*.

N. of lime. (F. *nitrate de chaux*; G. *salpetersaures Kalk*.) See *Calcium nitrate*.

N. of mer'cury, oint'ment of. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*.

N. of mer'cury, oint'ment of, dilu'ted. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis dilutum*.

N. of mer'cury, solu'tion of, ac'id. See *Liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus*.

N. of pilocar'pine. See *Pilocarpine nitras*.

N. of pot'ash. (F. *nitrate de potasse*; G. *salpetersaures Kali*.) See *Potassii nitras*.

N. of pot'ash pa'per. See *Charta nitrata*.

N. of potas'sium. See *Potassii nitras*.

N. of sil'ver. (F. *nitrate d'argent*; G. *salpetersaures Silber*.) See *Argenti nitras*.

N. of sil'ver and potas'sium. One part of nitrate of silver and two parts of nitrate of potassium fused and mixed together in a platinum or porcelain capsule, and then run into moulds.

N. of sil'ver, discoloura'tion from. See *Argyria*.

N. of sil'ver, fu'sed See *Argenti nitras fusus*.

N. of sil'ver, tough'ened. Five parts of nitrate of potassium fused with 95 parts of nitrate of silver.

N. of sil'ver, volumetric solu'tion of. See *Volumetric solution of nitrate of silver*.

N. of so'da. See *Sodii nitras*.

N. of so'dium. See *Sodii nitras*.

NITRATED—NITRIC

N. of strychnine. See *Strychninum nitricum*.

N. of water. Nitric acid of the Pharmacopœias and shops.

N. of zinc. See *Zinc nitrate*.

Nitrated. (F. *nitraté*.) Applied to a base converted into a salt by its combination with nitric acid.

Nitratin. A synonym of *Sodium nitrate*.

Nitre. (Mid. E. *nitre*, *niter*; F. *nitre*; L. *nitrum*; Gr. *νίτρον*, an impure carbonate of sodium, found near Momemphis in Egypt and in other places; from Ar. *nitron*, *natron*, the same salt. In later times the word *nitrum* was used for both carbonate of soda and saltpetre; when the latter came to be distinguished from the former it was called *sal nitri* and so nitre, while the sodium carbonate, or *nitrum*, was imported under the name *natron*. F. *nitrate de potasse*, *nitre prismatique*; I. *nitro*; S. *nitro*; G. *salpetersaures Kali*, *Salpeter*.) Nitrate of potash or saltpetre; a neutral salt, formed by the union of nitric acid with potash. It is found native in the soil in India, Egypt, Persia, Spain, and Peru. It can also be formed artificially, see *N. beds*. It is found in the vegetable kingdom in tobacco, sunflower, goosefoot, borage, nettle, barley, *Pareira*, and *Geum urbanum*. Nitre is dimorphous, usually crystallising in the form of a six-sided prism, with dihedral summits, which belongs to the right prismatic system; it also crystallises in obtuse rhombohedra. The crystals are transparent, colourless, with a sharp cooling taste, and undergo no change on exposure to air. 100 parts of water at 32° F. (0° C.) dissolve 13.32 parts of nitre; at 77° F. (25° C.) 38 parts; and at 212° F. (100° C.) 246 parts. Its action in moderate doses is refrigerant, diuretic, and diaphoretic. In large doses it is irritant. See *Potassii nitras*.

N., ammoniacal. (F. *nitre ammoniacal*.) Ammonium nitrate.

N., barytic. (F. *nitre barytique*.) Barium nitrate.

N. beds. (F. *nitrières artificielles*; I. *nitriera*; S. *salitriera*; G. *Salpeterhütte*.) Arrangements for the artificial production of nitre. These vary in different places. In Switzerland a hole is dug, into which sandy earth is placed and moistened with the fluid running from stables; in two or three years nitre is formed. In Sweden decomposing animal and vegetable matters, mixed with cinders, lime, or marl, are placed in heaps under cover, the mass being occasionally disturbed to allow of the access of air; at intervals urine is added; at the end of two or three years nitre is formed, which is separated by lixiviation and purified by crystallisation.

N., calca'reous. (F. *nitre calcaire*.) Calcium nitrate.

N., Chili. (F. *nitre du Chili*.) Same as *Sodium nitrate*.

N., cu'bic. (F. *nitre cubique*.) Same as *Sodium nitrate*.

N., cultivated. Nitre obtained artificially. See *N. beds*.

N., det'oning. (L. *detono*, to thunder down.) Ammonium nitrate.

N. drops. Old name for *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*.

N., fix'ed. Same as *Potassium carbonate*.

N., inflam'mable. (L. *inflammo*, to set on fire.) The *Ammonii nitras*.

N., lu'nar. (L. *luna*, the moon; a name for silver. F. *nitre lunaire*.) Silver nitrate.

N., magn'esian. Magnesium nitrate.

N., mercurial. Mercury nitrate.

N. pa'per. See *Charta nitrata*.

N. planta'tions. Same as *N. beds*.

N., prisma'tic. Saltpetre, or *Nitre*.

N., quadran'gular. (L. *quatuor*, four; *angulus*, a corner. F. *nitre quadrangulaire*.) Sodium nitrate.

N., rough. Saltpetre in the crude or unpurified state as imported from abroad.

N., spir'it of. Same as *Nitric acid*.

N., sweet spir'it of. The *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*.

Nitrethane. (F. *nitréthane*.) C₂H₅NO₂. A fluid isomeric with ethyl nitrite, which appears during the action of ethyl iodide on silver nitrite. It boils at 112° C. (233.6° F.), has an acid reaction, and dissolves in alkalis.

Nitric. (L. *nitrum*, nitre. F. *nitrique*; I. *nitrico*; G. *salpeterig*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nitre*.

N. ac'id. (F. *acide azotique*; I. *acido nitrico*; G. *Salpetersäure*, *Scheidewasser*.) HNO₃. An acid obtained by acting upon nitrate of potash or soda with sulphuric acid. It is a colourless liquid. Sp. gr. from 1.35 to 1.4. On exposure to the air it exhales white fumes. It has a great affinity for water of which, in its strongest form, it contains less than one per cent. It stains the cuticle yellow. Mixed with copper filings effervescence takes place, owing to the escape of nitrogen dioxide, which forms ruddy vapours, and a greenish-blue solution of copper remains. Nitric acid decolourises indigo sulphate. Morphia or brucia gives a red colour to the liquid, heightened by ammonia. A mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid dissolves leaf gold. It is a powerful caustic, and as such is used for the destruction of warts, chancres, piles, and other growths. When diluted, it is employed in dyspepsia with liver complications, in bronchial catarrhs to restrain the secretion, in phosphatic conditions of the urine, in oxaluria, and was formerly employed in syphilis.

N. ac'id, anhy'drous. (Av. neg.; ὕδωρ, water.) A term for the pure nitric acid which is contained, with a variable amount of water, in ordinary nitric acid.

N. ac'id, dilu'ted. See *Acidum nitricum dilutum*.

N. ac'id, fu'ming. (F. *acide azotique fumante*; G. *rauchende Salpetersäure*.) A brown liquid formed by employing one half only of the amount of sulphuric acid that is used in the manufacture of nitric acid. It consists of nitric acid, HNO₃, mixed with a variable quantity of nitrous acid, HNO₂, and some nitrogen dioxide, N₂O₂. In contact with the air it emits brown, suffocating vapours, which form a very efficient disinfectant.

N. ac'id, monohy'drated. (Μόνως, single; ὕδωρ, water.) HNO₃. The strongest liquid nitric acid.

N. ac'id, poi'soning by. Strong nitric acid when swallowed produces immediately a violent burning pain in the throat and gullet, followed by gaseous eructations, severe vomiting of yellow mucus and black blood, and generally acute abdominal pain; the oral mucous membrane is softened and white, becoming yellow; the breathing is difficult from swelling or destruction of the parts about the glottis; the pulse

NITRICUM—NITRITE

becomes small, quick, and irregular, and death may take place within twenty-four hours, sometimes from suffocation. Occasionally the first effects of the poison are recovered from, but the exfoliation of the alimentary mucous membrane is so extensive that death occurs at a later period from starvation. The smallest fatal dose is two drachms.

The vapour of nitric acid has destroyed life.

N. acid test. A test for albumen in the urine. A little nitric acid is poured into a test-tube, and a small quantity of the urine is gently run down the sides of the tube so as to float on the surface of the acid; if the urine contain albumen a layer of milkiness is seen on the surface of the acid, which spreads through the layer of urine.

Nitric acid is also used to distinguish between albumen and phosphates when, on heating urine, a milkiness has been observed; the latter are dissolved by nitric acid.

N. anhydride. (*Av*, neg; *ὕδρωρ*, water.) Same as *Nitrogen pentoxide*.

N. chloride. Same as *Nitroxyl chloride*.

N. ether. The former but incorrect name of *Nitrous ether*.

N. fumigations of Smyth. (*L. fumigo*, to smoke.) Nitric acid vapour evolved by pouring strong sulphuric acid on nitre. This vapour was recommended by Dr. Carmichael Smyth as a disinfectant.

N. oxide. A synonym of *Nitrogen pentoxide*; and also of *Nitrogen dioxide*.

N. oxide-hæmoglobin. (*Alua*, blood; *L. globus*, a round body.) A compound of hæmoglobin with nitric oxide, obtained when a current of nitric oxide is passed through blood charged with ammonia; it may be obtained in a crystalline form isomorphous with oxyhæmoglobin.

N. peroxide. Same as *Nitrogen peroxide*.

N. starch. Ordinary starch treated with a mixture of one part of nitric acid in 150 parts of cold water, and allowed to dry in the open air.

Nitricum. (*F. nitricum*.) The hypothetical radical of nitrogen of which it was supposed to be an oxide, an hypothesis for some time admitted by Berzelius.

Nitride. (*F. nitrum*.) A combination of nitrogen with an element or radical.

Nitrification. (*L. nitrum*, nitre; *fit*, to be made. *F. nitrification*.) A natural process which is in constant operation, consisting in the conversion of ammonia into nitric acid under the influence of oxygen and microbes. It takes place with facility in porous earth that is neither too dry nor too moist, and which contains a small quantity of organic matter with phosphates of calcium, calcium carbonate, and ammonium chloride; a temperature of about 36° C. (96.8° F.), and absence of light is necessary. The presence of much organic matter, of ammonia, or of ammonium carbonate, is not favourable to nitrification. The process is arrested by antiseptics. In a clay soil the nitrifying organism is confined to about eighteen inches of the surface, and is most abundant in the first six inches. In porous soils it penetrates three or four feet.

Nitrify. To convert into nitre, as in *Nitrification*.

Nitrogenium. (*F. nitrigène*; *G. Stickgas*.) Name given by Wurzer to nitrogen or azote.

Nitril bases. (*G. tertiäre Amine*.) Tertiary amines. Ammonia derivatives which, instead of three atoms of hydrogen, contain three univalent group, as trimethylamine $N(CH_3)_3$, or a trivalent group.

Nitrils. (*F. nitriles*; *G. Nitrile*.) Dumas' term for the cyanogen compounds of the alcohol radicals in which the nitrogen is trivalent; the carbon of the cyanogen groups is consequently in combination with the alcohol radicals. They represent the ammoniacal salts of the organic acids deprived of four equivalents of water, and are capable of reforming the ammoniacal salts from which they are derived by taking up four equivalents of water. They are obtained by distillation of a sulphuric ether salt, or of a sulpho-nate or an iodide with potassium cyanide. They are in general indifferent, fluid, and volatile bodies with a strong smell, which on boiling with alkalis or mineral acids take up H_2O , and break up into ammonia and the corresponding carbonates. There are various nitrils, such as acetonitril, benzonitril, and propionitril. The nitrils combine with HS_2 to form thianides, and with nascent hydrogen they are converted into primary amine bases.

Nitrindin. $C_{16}H_8N_4O_6$. A violet-coloured powder obtained by the action of hot nitric acid on indin or on hydriindin. It is insoluble in water, and but slightly so in ether and alcohol.

Nitric acid. (*F. acide nitrique*.) A black pulverulent product of the action of potash or soda on oxalic ether. It is insoluble in water and ether, but is soluble in alcohol.

Nitron. NO_3 . The supposed radical of nitric acid.

Nitris. Same as *Nitrite*.

N. ethylicus cum spiritu. (*L. cum*, with.) *The Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*.

Nitrite. (*F. nitrite*, *azotite*; *I. nitrito*; *G. salpétrigsauer Salz*.) A salt of nitrous acid. Nitrites are colourless or yellow, very stable bodies; they deflagrate when thrown on glowing carbon; they absorb oxygen when exposed to the air, forming nitrates; they act both as reducing and as oxidising agents; when acidulated they decolourise potassium permanganate, and change the colour of acid potassium chromate to a greenish blue; they form a brown precipitate of metallic gold with gold trichloride, and a grey precipitate of mercury with mercurous salts. They are found, along with nitrates, in the potable waters supplied to towns, and are suggestive of the contamination of the water with sewage, being probably formed by the oxidation of organic impurities under the influence of microbes. They indicate more recent contamination than do nitrates. See also *Nitrification*.

N. amyl'ic. See *Amyl nitrite*.

N. of amyl. See *Amyl nitrite*.

N. of amyl, tertiary. (*L. tertius*, third.)

A form of *Amyl nitrite* obtained from tertiary amyl alcohol. It is said to be less dangerous than ordinary amyl nitrite, and not to cause flushing of the face.

N. of ethyl. See *Ethyl nitrite*.

N. of methyl. See *Methyl nitrite*.

N. of sodium. See *Sodium nitrite*.

N.s., tests for. The best tests for nitrites are the metaphenylenediamine, Meldola's test, and the *Naphthylamine test*. Meldola's test is a solution of para-amido-benzene-azodimethylaniline in water acidified with hydrochloric acid

NITRIUM—NITROCHLOROFORM

of .2 per 1000 strength; this is added to the water to be tested, the whole acidified with sulphuric acid, warmed for fifteen minutes on a warm bath, and then rendered alkaline with ammonia; if nitrites are present, the liquid becomes salmon-coloured when acid, and when alkalis, green with small quantities of nitrites and blue with large. The metaphenylenediamine test is made by dissolving 5 grammes of this substance in 100 c.c. of water and acidifying with sulphuric acid; the water to be tested assumes a colour varying from pale yellow to deep orange, according to the quantity of nitrites present.

Nitrium. (*L. nitrum, nitre.*) A hypothetical radical which was supposed, in combination with hydrogen, to form ammonium.

Nitro-acetonitril. $C_2H_5N_2O_2 = CH_2NO_2CN$. The basis of the fulminates. It is not known in the free state.

Nitro-aërial particles. (*L. nitrum; aër, the air.*) Mayow's term for a substance indispensable to combustion, but itself does not burn, and which enters into the composition of nitre; it is present in the air, and thus he gave it the name, *Particule igneo-aëre*; the substance which he thus described was oxygen.

Nitro-amylene. (*G. Nitroamylen.*) $C_8H_9NO_2$. A fluid of oily consistence, which boils and decomposes at $166^\circ C.$ to $170^\circ C.$ ($330.8^\circ F.$ to $338^\circ F.$). It results from the action of nitric acid on tertiary amyl alcohol; it is insoluble in water, but soluble in all proportions in alcohol and ether.

Nitro-amylum. (*G. Nitrostärkexyloidin.*) $C_6H_9O_5(NO_2)$. A colourless, tasteless, amorphous substance, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, obtained by acting on starch with fuming nitric acid and precipitation by water. It explodes on being struck, and burns brightly at $180^\circ C.$ ($356^\circ F.$).

Nitro-anilic acid. Same as *Nitrospiroylic acid*.

Nitro-anilin. See *Nitranilin*.

Nitro-anisic. (*L. nitrum; anisum, anise.*) Belonging to nitre and anise.

N. acid. $C_6H_7NO_4 = C_6H_5(NO_2)(OCH_3)CO_2H$. A substance crystallising in yellow needles, obtained by acting on anisic acid with nitric acid. It is little soluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol and ether.

Nitro-anisol. $C_6H_7NO_3 = C_6H_4(NO_2)OCH_3$. Methyl orthonitrophenate. A brown, heavy oily liquid, obtained by the action of fuming nitric acid upon anisol. It boils at $276.5^\circ C.$ ($529.7^\circ F.$).

Nitro-anisyllic. (*L. nitrum, nitre; anisum, anise. F. Nitroanisyllic.*) Belonging to nitre and to anise.

N. acid. $C_6H_5NO_4HO$. A substance obtained, together with ammonium anisate, in the preparation of anisic acid. It is crystallisable, melts at $189^\circ C.$ ($372.2^\circ F.$), and vaporises without decomposition.

Nitro-antipyrin. $C_{11}H_{11}N_3O_3$. Fine white needles, obtained by the action of concentrated nitric acid on antipyrin.

Nitrobarbituric acid. $C_4H_5N_3O_5$. A member of the uric acid group formed, together with alloxan, when hydrylic acid is treated with nitric acid. It crystallises in quadrate prisms; very soluble in hot water, less soluble in cold water. It is a tribasic acid.

Nitrobenzene. (*F. nitrobenzène,*

essence de Mirban, e. artificielle d'amandes amères, benzène nitré; I. nitrobenzina; G. Nitrobenzin, Nitrobenzol, Mirbanöl.) $C_6H_5NO_2$. A yellow, highly refractive fluid, which solidifies at a low temperature, boils at $205^\circ C.$ ($401^\circ F.$), has a sp. gr. of 1.200 at $0^\circ C.$ ($32^\circ F.$), and smells of oil of bitter almonds. It is obtained by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on benzene. It dissolves in ether and alcohol, but not in water. It is used in the preparation of anilin, and, on account of its odour, in the manufacture of soap; it was called by Collas *essence of mirbane*. It is poisonous, and is changed in the animal body into aniline.

N., poisoning by. Both the vapour and the liquid are active narcotic poisons. The first symptoms are those of slight intoxication lasting for three or four hours, when stupor comes on, which rapidly passes through coma into death. The superficial blood-vessels are found engorged, the lungs congested, the heart-cavities full of blood, and the brain congested. The lethal dose is eight or nine drops.

Nitrobenzid. Same as *Nitrobenzene*.

Nitrobenzide. Same as *Nitrobenzene*.

Nitrobenzin. Same as *Nitrobenzene*.

Nitrobenzinum. Same as *Nitrobenzene*.

Nitrobenzoic acids. (*F. acides nitrobenzoïques; G. Nitrobenzoesäuren.*) $C_6H_4(NO_2)CO_2H$. These are three in number; they are isomeric, and are named respectively ortho-, meta-, and para-nitrobenzoic acid. They can be obtained in a pure state by saponifying the corresponding nitrils with soda lye. Orthonitrobenzoic acid crystallises in triclinous needles, with a melting point of $147^\circ C.$ ($296.6^\circ F.$), which are intensely sweet; metanitrobenzoic acid crystallises in monoclinic crystals, and melts at $140^\circ C.$ to $141^\circ C.$ ($284^\circ F.$ to $285.8^\circ F.$); and paranitrobenzoic acid crystallises in laminae, and melts at $238^\circ C.$ ($460.4^\circ F.$).

Nitrobenzoinic acids. The same as *Nitrobenzoic acids*.

Nitrobenzol. Same as *Nitrobenzene*.

Nitrocalcite. (*Nitric acid; L. calx, lime.*) Calcium nitrate when it occurs as a greyish-white efflorescence on walls and limestone rocks; it is soluble in water, and is bitter to the taste.

Nitrocamp'phor. (*G. Nitrokampfer.*) $C_{10}H_{15}(NO_2)O$. A substance produced by warming monobromocamp'phor with nitric acid, and then with a solution of potash in alcohol. It is a monobasic acid.

Nitrocarb'binol. Kolbe's term for *Nitromethane*.

Nitrocarbolic acid. (*G. Nitrocarbonsäure.*) Same as *Nitrophenol*.

Nitrocellulose. One of the pyroxylin in which some of the hydrogen is replaced by nitric peroxide.

Nitrochloro-anisyllic acid. (*F. acide nitrochloroanisyllic.*) A crystallisable substance, volatilising without decomposition, obtained by the action of a current of chlorine gas on nitro-anisyllic acid. It melts at $170^\circ C.$ ($338^\circ F.$).

Nitrochloroform. $C(NO_2)Cl_3$. A colourless fluid, of irritating odour, which is obtained by acting on chloroform with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. It boils at $112^\circ C.$ ($233.6^\circ F.$), and has a sp. gr. of 1.692 at $0^\circ C.$ ($32^\circ F.$). When quickly heated it explodes.

Nitrocholic acid. (Gr. $\chi\acute{o}\lambda\eta$, bile. *F. acide nitrocholique.*) An oily liquid obtained at the same time as *Nitracrol*.

Nitrocin'namene. Same as *Nitrostyrol*.

Nitrocinnamic ac'ids. $C_6H_4(NO_2)C_2H_3CO_2H$. Acids obtained by Mitscherlich from the nitration of cinnamic acid.

Nitrocode'in. (*F. nitrocodéïne.*) $C_{18}H_{20}(NO_3)NO_2$. A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.06 on codein, crystallising in brilliant silvery tablets or in silky needles.

Nitro-compounds. (*G. Nitro-verbindungen, Nitro-körper.*) The nitro-compounds are of very various forms, and contain the group NO_2 instead of water. Many belong to the aromatic series.

Nitrocou'marin. (*F. nitrocoumarine.*) $C_9H_5(NO_2)O_2$. A product of the action of fuming nitric acid on coumarin. It is soluble in boiling alcohol, from which it is deposited, on evaporation, in white silky needles.

Nitrocre'sols. Compounds formed by the nitration of paracresol.

Nitrocube bin. $C_{10}H_9(NO_2)O_3$. A substance crystallising in light yellow needles, obtained by Weidel from the action of nitrogen dioxide on a solution of cubebin in ether.

Nitrocum'ene. (*F. nitrocumène.*) $C_8H_{11}NO_2 = C_6H_4(NO_2)CH(CH_3)_2$. A heavy, oily fluid, of yellowish colour, obtained by dissolving cumene in fuming nitric acid, and precipitating with water.

Nitrodraconani'sic ac'id. Same as *Nitro-anisic acid*.

Nitrodrac'onyl. (*F. nitrodraconyle.*) $C_7H_7NO_2$. A white amorphous powder, obtained by dissolving metastyrol in nitric acid; it is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Nitrodra'cyl. Same as *Nitrodraconyl*.

Nitro-e'thane. $C_2H_5NO_2$. A colourless, highly refracting liquid, obtained by Meyer and Stüber from the action of ethyl iodide on silver nitrite. It has a pleasant ethereal smell, boils at $113^\circ C.$ to $114^\circ C.$ ($235.4^\circ F.$ to $237.2^\circ F.$), has a vapour density of 2.557, and burns with a pale blue flame.

Nitroform. $CH(NO_3)_2$. A colourless, crystallisable substance, obtained by Schischkoff from the decomposition of trinitrated acetonitril with alcohol or water, and then acting on the ammoniacal salt thus formed with concentrated sulphuric acid. It appears as a thin liquid floating on the fluid, which can be purified by crystallisation. The cubic crystals are soluble in water, giving it a deep yellow colour. It readily inflames, and if rapidly heated detonates. It has a bitter taste and disagreeable odour.

Nitrofran'gulinic acid. (*F. acide nitrofrangulique.*) $C_{20}H_{11}(NO_2)_3O_8$. A body formed by the action of hot concentrated nitric acid on frangulin. It forms silky orange-coloured needles, insoluble in cold, but soluble in hot water.

Nitrogen. (*Nίτρον*, nitre; *γεννώω*, to generate; because it generates nitre. *F. nitrogène, azote*; *I. nitrogeno*; *S. nitrogeno*; *G. Nitrogen, Stickstoff, Stickgas, Salpeterstoff.*) Symbol N. Atomic weight 14.01; density 14.01. A colourless, tasteless, inodorous gas, which is a non-supporter of combustion. It has a sp. gr. of 0.9713, is almost insoluble in water, but is somewhat more soluble in alcohol. It forms four fifths by volume of the atmosphere. It consti-

tutes from 1 to 3 per cent. of the dry substance of plants, and about 16 parts per cent. of protoplasm and animal albumins. It is obtained most easily by removing oxygen from the air by means of ignited phosphorus. Its spectrum is a channelled one, presenting many bright bands, especially in the violet. It has been obtained in the liquid condition by suddenly releasing the pressure of 300 atmospheres at $13^\circ C.$ ($55.4^\circ F.$) to which it had previously been subjected.

It was discovered by Rutherford in 1772, but the name nitrogen was given to it by Chaplat because it was contained in nitre or saltpetre; it had been previously called azote by Lavoisier, who first considered it to be a simple body.

The inhalation of air to which from 2 to 7 per cent. of nitrogen has been added is practised in chronic pulmonary diseases, especially in the early stages of phthisis; it is said to be a sedative and calmative, producing sleep, reducing the cough, the oppression of the breathing, and the night sweats, improving the appetite, and causing the reappearance of healthy vesicular murmur; it has also been employed as an antipyretic.

N. binoxide. (*L. bis, twice.*) Same as *N. dioxide*.

N. chloride. NCl_3 , or $NHCl_2$, or NH_2Cl ; its real composition is not yet settled. A thin, yellowish, very volatile, oily substance, having a sp. gr. of 1.653, which is formed when chlorine is led into a tepid solution of ammonium chloride; it explodes with great violence when heated or when brought into contact with phosphorus, turpentine, fat, and other substances.

N., determination of. The presence of nitrogen in organic substances may be detected in many cases by heating them with an alkali, when ammonia is evolved; but it may be more certainly recognised by Lassaigne's method: the body is heated in a tube with sodium till it volatilises; the residue, which contains sodium cyanide, is dissolved in water and filtered, to it a solution of ferrous sulphate, which is partially oxidised by exposure to the air, is added, and then a little dilute sulphuric acid, when a precipitate of Prussian blue forms, or the liquid becomes green, according to the amount of nitrogen present.

N. deutoxide. (*Δευτίπος*, second.) Same as *N. dioxide*.

N. dioxide. (*F. deutoxyde d'azote, bioxyde d'azote*; *G. Stickstoffoxyd, Stickstoffdioxyd.*) NO , or N_2O_2 . Molecular weight 29.96; density 14.99; one litre weighs at $0^\circ C.$ ($32^\circ F.$) and 760 mm. pressure, 1.343 grammes. A colourless, liquefiable gas, prepared by the action of nitric acid on copper. It is sparingly soluble in water, but freely in nitric acid, to which it imparts a brown, green, or blue colour, according to the condensation of the acid, probably owing to its conversion into nitrogen peroxide. It combines readily with oxygen, forming dense red fumes of the peroxide. It is a feeble supporter of combustion, and is the most stable of the oxides. In contact with platinum black it is converted into ammonia. It was first observed by Van Helmont, and afterwards was examined by Priestley who named it *Nitrous air*.

N., inorgan'ic. A term applied in the analysis of water to indicate the nitrogen existing in any form except in organic matters, in distinction from *N. organic*.

N. monoxide. (*Μόνος*, one; *oxygen*.)

NITROGENEOUS—NITROLACTIC

F. protoxide d'azote; I. protossido d'azoto; G. Stickstoffoxydul. Same as *Nitrous oxide*.

N., nitric. A term signifying nitrogen existing as nitrates and nitrites in water previously contaminated with organic impurities.

N., organic. A term applied in the analysis of water to the nitrogen present in any organic contamination, in distinction from *N., inorganic*.

N., oxide of, gaseous. Same as *Nitrous oxide*.

N., oxidised. A term used in the same sense as *N., nitric*.

N. pentoxide. (Πέντε, five; oxygen. *F. anhydride azotique; G. Salpetersäureanhydrid, Stickstoffpentaoxyd.*) N_2O_5 . A substance obtained by treating nitric acid with phosphoric pentoxide. It forms colourless, acicular, six-sided prisms or rhombic crystals, which melt at 30°C . (86°F.), and boil at 45°C . (113°F.); with water it forms nitric acid.

N. peroxide. (*F. peroxyde d'azote; G. Untersalpetersäure, Stickstofftetraoxyd.*) N_2O_4 , or NO_2 . Molecular weight 91.84 or 46; density 45.92 or 22.96. A compound formed by the action of nitric acid upon arsenic acid. It forms colourless, transparent crystals, which melt at -9°C . (15.8°F.), and remain liquid up to 22°C . (71.6°F.), at which temperature it boils. The vapour at 40°C . (104°F.) is almost black.

N. protoxide. (Πρότος, first.) Same as *Nitrous oxide*.

N. tetroxide. Same as *N. peroxide*.

N. trioxide. (*F. anhydride azoteux; G. Stickstofftrioxyd.*) N_2O_3 . Molecular weight 75.88; density 37.95. This substance is prepared by the action of nitric acid upon arsenious acid; it is a red gas, fuming in the air, and condensing into a dark blue liquid at 18°C . (64.4°F.)

Nitrogenous. Same as *Nitrogenous*.

Nitrogenii. Genitive singular of *Nitrogenium*.

N. monoxidum. See *Nitrogen monoxide*.

Nitrogenise. To impregnate with *Nitrogen*.

Nitrogenised. Containing, or impregnated with, *Nitrogen*, or a nitrogenous substance.

Nitrogenium. The Latinised form of *Nitrogen*.

N. oxydulatum. Same as *Nitrous oxide*.

Nitrogenous. Containing *Nitrogen*.

N. foods. See under *Food, classification of*.

Nitroglycerin. (*F. nitroglycerine, glonoïne, trinitrine, trinitroglycerine; I. nitro-glicerina; G. Nitroglycerin, Sprengöl.*) $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_3)_3$. A slightly-yellow fluid, of oily consistence, with extraordinary explosive powers, discovered by Sobrero. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in ether, alcohol, and benzol. Sp. gr. 1.6. It crystallises in needles at -20°C . (-4°F.) It explodes by a blow, and by sudden heating to 257°C . (494.6°F.), but if lighted it burns quietly with a yellow flame. Its taste is penetrating, sweetish and aromatic. It is obtained by pouring glycerin into a mixture of two parts of sulphuric acid at 66°C . (150.8°F.) and one part of fuming nitric acid. It produces giddiness, headache, a choking sensation, rapid cardiac action, and quickened respiration, in moderate doses. It acts as a poison to the muscular tissue, diminishes the oxidising power of the blood, and depresses the nervous system. See *N., poisoning by*. It

is employed as a remedy in angina pectoris, epilepsy, spasmodic asthma, and various neuralgic affections, as migraine, gastralgia, and sea-sickness. The dose is 1-200th to 1-50th grain, increased to 1-10th grain. It is *Propenyl trinitrate*, or *Trinitrin*.

N., poisoning by. Severe headache and giddiness is an early symptom, accompanied by faintness and difficulty of breathing, with a dark red and swollen face; there may be vomiting and diarrhoea with great perspiration, delirium may occur, and stupor and coma precede death. The brain is congested, the lungs gorged and oedematous, and the stomach dark red or ecchymosed.

N., tablets of. See *Tabelle nitroglycerini*.

Nitroglycerinum. See *Nitroglycerin*.

Nitroglycose. (*L. nitrum, nitre; Gr. γλυκός, sweet.*) A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on grape sugar. It is a constituent of certain explosive compounds.

Nitro-group. (*G. Nitrogruppe.*) Compounds in which the univalent radical NO_2 replaces one or more molecules of water.

Nitrohematitic acid. (Νίτρον, nitre; αίμα, blood. *F. nitro-hématique.*) A name given by Berzelius to an acid approaching to, but different from, picric acid, discovered by Wöhler, which produces salts of a colour as red as blood, obtained by the action of ferrous sulphate, water, and barytic hydrate on picric acid.

Nitroharmalin. $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}(\text{NO}_2)_3$. A substance obtained by acting on an alcoholic solution of harmalin with a mixture composed of equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids. It crystallises in orange-yellow prisms, soluble in boiling water and in hot ether.

Nitroharmine. $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$. A substance obtained on adding hot nitric acid to an aqueous solution of harmaline acidulated with a little acetic acid. It crystallises in yellow needles, soluble in boiling water and in hot alcohol.

Nitrohippuric. (*Nitro; hippuric.*) Relating to nitric and hippuric acids.

N. acid. (*F. acide nitrohippurique.*) $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_5 = \text{C}_9\text{H}_5(\text{NO}_2)\text{NO}_3$. A substance obtained by the action of anhydrous nitric acid on hippuric acid. It crystallises in colourless needles, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water, in alcohol and in ether. With fuming hydrochloric acid it yields nitrobenzoic acid and glyccoll.

Nitrohydrochloric. Relating to nitric and hydrochloric acids.

N. acid. (*F. acide nitromuriatique; I. acido nitrocloridrico; G. Salpetersalz-säure, Königswasser.*) A yellow, fuming, and highly corrosive liquid, prepared by mixing 4 parts of nitric with 15 parts of hydrochloric acid. It contains free chlorine and nitrosyl chloride. The *Acidum nitrohydrochloricum*, U.S. Ph.

N. acid bath. Same as *Bath, nitromuriatic acid*.

N. acid, diluted. See *Acidum nitrohydrochloricum dilutum*.

Nitro-inoite. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{N}_6\text{O}_{18} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{NO}_2)_6\text{O}_6$. A substance obtained by treating inosite with fuming nitric acid. It is a crystalline body forming rhombohedra; it easily explodes.

Nitrolactic acid. Same as *Nitroxylactic acid*.

Nitroleucic acid. (F. *acide nitro-leucique*.) $C_{12}H_{13}N_2O_{10}$. A crystalline body obtained by the action of nitric acid on leucin; it consists of fine, divergent, nearly colourless needles. It is a nitrate of leucin.

Nitroleum. Same as *Nitroglycerin*.

Nitroli. Italy. One of the chalybeate waters of the island of Ischia, having a temperature of 30° C. (86° F.)

Nitrolic acids. Colourless, crystalline, unstable substances, formed during the oxidation of the primary alcohols.

Nitromagnesite. Magnesium nitrate when it occurs as an efflorescence on walls or in limestone caves.

Nitromanite. (G. *Knallmannit*, *Mannylhezanitrat*.) $C_6H_8(NO_2)_6$. A substance crystallising in fine silky needles which are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is obtained by acting on mannite with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. It explodes on being struck, or by friction. It is α -hexone hexanitrate.

Nitromeconic acid. (F. *acide nitroméconique*.) Same as *Nitromeconic*.

Nitromeconic. $C_{10}H_9(NO_2)_2O_4$. A white, prismatic, crystalline compound, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, obtained by the action of nitric acid on meconin and precipitating with water.

Nitrometacin'namene. Same as *Nitrodraconyl*.

Nitrometasty'rol. Same as *Nitrodraconyl*.

Nitrometer. (Nitre; Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for estimating the presence and amount of nitre in a fluid.

Nitromethane. $CH_3.NO_2$. A heavy liquid, obtained by boiling together concentrated solutions of potassium nitrate and potassium chloracetate. It has a peculiar smell, and boils at 101° C. (213.8° F.)

Nitromethides. Compounds consisting of marsh gas, hydric methide, in which one or more molecules of nitril are substituted for an equivalent amount of hydrogen; such is nitroform.

Nitromuriatic. (L. *nitrum*; *muriatic*. F. *nitromuriatique*; G. *salpetersalzsauer*.) Same as *Nitrohydrochloric*.

N. acid. Same as *Nitrohydrochloric acid*.

Nitronaphthalin. $C_{10}H_7(NO_2)$. A substance obtained by acting on naphthalin with nitric and sulphuric acids. It forms long, yellow, brilliant needles, which melt at 58.5° C. (137.3° F.), and are easily soluble in alcohol and bisulphide of carbon. There are two forms, α - and β -nitronaphthalin; the former is used in the formation of the anilin dyes, such as Magdala red.

Nitro-octane. $C_8H_{17}NO_2$. A derivative of octyl alcohol, which boils at from 205° C. to 212° C. (401° F. to 413° F.)

Nitro-opianic acid. $(CH_3O)_2C_6H(NO_2)(COH)CO_2H$. A substance forming bright yellow crystals, obtained by the action of strong nitric acid on opianic acid.

Nitro-ozona. A remedy employed in South America against cholera. It is not only useless, but probably injurious, since it is composed of a solution of sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite.

Nitropapa'verin. $C_{20}H_{29}(NO_2)NO_4HO$. A base crystallising in yellowish needles, ob-

tained by the decomposition of papaverine nitrate with ammonia.

Nitroparaffins. Paraffins, isomeric with the nitrous ethers of the fatty series, in which the univalent radical NO_2 replaces hydrogen.

Nitropentane. $C_5H_{11}(NO_2)$. An isomer of amyl nitrite, obtained by von Meyer and Stüber from the action of silver nitrite on amyl iodide. It boils between 150° C. and 160° C. (302° F. and 320° F.) When inhaled by man no change in the blood-vessels is observed; in dogs prolonged convulsions occur.

Nitrophenisic acid. A synonym of *Picric acid*.

Nitrophe'nols. Acid compounds formed by the action of nitric acid on phenol. There are several forms, of which picric acid is one.

Nitrophenyl. Same as *Nitrophenol*.

Nitrophenylic acid. (G. *Nitrophenylsäure*.) Same as *Nitrophenol*.

Nitrophthalic acids. $C_6H_4(NO_2)(CO_2H)_2$. Acids formed by boiling naphthalene with nitric acid.

Nitropicrate. (F. *nitropicrate*; G. *kohlenstickstoffsauer*.) A salt of nitropic acid.

Nitropic acid. (Nitrov, nitre; $\pi\kappa\rho\acute{o}s$, bitter. F. *acide nitropicrique*; G. *kohlenstickstoffsauer*.) Berzelius's term for *Picric acid*.

Nitropopulic acid. See under *Nitrosalicylic acids*.

Nitroprus'sic acid. $H_4(CN)_{10}(NO)_2Fe_2$. Dark-red, deliquescent, prismatic needles, obtained by acting on silver nitroprusside with hydrochloric acid.

Nitroprus'side. A salt of *Nitroprussic acid*. The nitroprussides were discovered by Sir Lyon Playfair.

N. of sodium. A salt proposed by Mya as a test for albumen in the urine. It has also been employed as a test for acetone in the urine, and for the colouring matter of melanuria.

N. test. A test for the presence of hydrocyanic acid proposed by Vortmann. A few drops of a solution of potassium nitrite are added to the suspected fluid, then two or three drops of a solution of ferric perchloride, and as much dilute sulphuric acid as changes the yellowish-brown colour given to a light yellow; the solution is then boiled, treated with ammonia when cold, filtered, and a little solution of ammonium sulphide added; if a small quantity of hydrocyanic acid be present a bluish-green colour will result, if a large quantity a violet-red colour.

Nitropyromeconic acid. $C_8H_3(NO_2)_3$. A monobasic acid obtained by adding strong nitric acid to an acetic acid solution of pyromeconic acid. It forms light yellow prismatic crystals, slightly soluble in cold water.

Nitrosaccharate. (F. *nitrosaccharate*; G. *leimsüßsalpetersauer*.) A salt of nitrosaccharic acid.

N. of lead. Yellow six-sided plates or prisms, obtained by Hoskins on dissolving the saccharate of lead in a mixture of one part of nitric acid in 20 parts of water, and evaporating. The saccharate of lead is obtained by heating one part of sugar with 2 parts of nitric acid and 10 of water until chemical action ceases, then neutralising with chalk, and to the filtered solution adding acetate of lead as long as a precipitate is formed; this is to be washed and dried. A solution of one part of the salt with 5 miums of

NITROSACCHARIC—NITROUS

saccharic acid in an ounce of distilled water is injected into the bladder for the purpose of dissolving phosphatic calculi, and it is said with some success.

Nitrosaccharic acid. (*Nitropov*, nitre; *σακχαρον*, sugar. *F. nitrosaccharique*; *G. Leimsüssalpetersäure*.) $(C_6H_5NO_2)NO_3H$. Glyceoll nitrate. Braconnot's term for an acid resulting from the action of nitric acid upon glyceoll.

Nitrosaccharose. (*Nitro*; *σακχαρον*, sugar.) A tenacious, doughy substance, insoluble in water, obtained by the action of a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids upon cane sugar. It is an explosive.

Nitrosalicylic acids. (*G. Nitrosalicylsäure*.) Two isomeric acids, mononitrosalicylic acid $C_6H_3(NO_2)OH.CO_2H$, indigotic or nitrospiroylic acid, and dinitrosalicylic acid $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2OH.CO_2H$, nitropopulic acid, obtained by treating salicylic acid with nitric acid. The mono-acid is obtained also by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

Nitrosion. NO_2 . The supposed radical of nitrous acid.

Nitroso-barbituric acid. Same as *Violaric acid*.

Nitrosoconiin. (*G. Nitrosoconiin*, *Azoconydrin*.) $C_8H_{16}N(NO)$. A derivate of coniin, obtained by acting on dehydrated coniin with the vapour of nitric acid. It is a neutral, poisonous fluid, which, when exposed to nascent hydrogen, is reconverted into coniin; and warmed to $80^\circ C$. ($176^\circ F.$), with anhydrous phosphoric acid breaks up with violence into conyl, C_8H_{14} , and nitrogen.

Nitroso group. (*G. Nitrosogruppe*, *Nitrosylgruppe*.) The compounds containing the univalent radical of nitric acid, NO , for an equivalent quantity of hydrogen.

Nitroso-nitric acid. A mixture of nitrous and nitric acids. Same as *Nitric acid*, *fuming*.

N. anhydride. (*Av*, neg; *ῥέωρ*, water.) Same as *Nitrogen peroxide*.

Nitroso-sulphates. Salts formed by the action of nitric acid and anhydrous sulphuric acid on alkaline liquids.

Nitrosoterpene. $C_{10}H_{16}NO$. Compounds resulting from the action of an alcoholic solution of potash on substances obtained by the action of nitric acid, and of nitrosyl chloride on terpene, and having the composition $C_{10}H_{16}NOCl$.

Nitrosothymol. (*G. Nitrosothymol*, *Thymochinonoxim*.) $C_3H_7.C_6H_2O(NOH)CH_3$. A substance crystallising in needles, which melt at $156^\circ C$. ($312.8^\circ F.$), and dissolve with a red colour in alcohol. It is obtained by acting on thymol with a weak solution of potash, and then with a solution of sodium nitrite, slightly acidified with sulphuric acid.

Nitrospiroylic acid. See under *Nitrosalicylic acid*.

Nitrostrychnine. $C_{21}H_{21}(NO_2)_2N_2O_2$. A substance occurring in small, colourless, or bright yellow plates. Its action is slower than that of strychnine; in frogs it first produces paralysis of the hind limbs, and then in larger doses tetanic spasm.

Nitrostyrol. $C_8H_7NO_2$. A brown, resinous mass obtained by the action of nitric acid on styrol. It has a smell like cinnamon, and produces laceration and irritation of the skin.

Nitro-substitution. (*L. substituo*,

to put instead of.) The substitution of a molecule of nitrogen peroxide in a compound for one of hydrogen.

Nitrosulphates. Same as *Nitroso-sulphates*.

Nitrosulphonic acid. (*G. Nitrosulfoniesäure*, *Nitrosylschwefelsäure*.) $SO_2 \begin{smallmatrix} OH \\ NO_2 \end{smallmatrix}$

An acid believed to be in combination with lead in the lead-chamber crystals which form in the leaden vessels used in the fabrication of sulphuric acid when insufficient water is supplied. The crystals dissolve in sulphuric acid, but in water break up into sulphuric acid and nitric acid or nitrous oxide.

Nitrosulphuric. Relating to nitrogen and sulphur.

N. acid. A mixture of one part of fuming nitric acid and two parts of strong sulphuric acid. Used in the making of gun-cotton.

Nitrosyl. NO . Same as *Nitrogen dioxide* in combination.

N. chloride. $NOCl$. Vapour density 32.67. An orange-yellow gas, obtained by the direct union of nitric oxide and chlorine; it is a constituent of *Aqua regia*. It is obtained pure by heating one volume of nitric acid, sp. gr. 1.42, with four volumes of hydrochloric acid, sp. gr. 1.15, and conducting the gases produced through cooled sulphuric acid. It is a fluid of reddish-yellow colour, which boils at $-8^\circ C$. ($17.6^\circ F.$)

N. dichloride. Same as *Chloronitric acid*.

Nitrothene. $C_3H_4N_2O_3 = C_3(CH_2)_2N_2O_3$. Stenhouse's term for a substance obtained by heating caffeine with nitric acid. It is dimethylparabanic acid.

Nitrotolual. $C_7H_7NO_2$. Two isomeric substances obtained by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on toluol. One of these, paranitrotolual, forms colourless prisms, melting at $54^\circ C$. ($129.2^\circ F.$), and boiling at $237^\circ C.$, and yields, on oxidation with nitric acid, paranitrobenzoic acid; the other, orthonitrotolual, boils at $223^\circ C$. ($458.6^\circ F.$) Metanitrotolual cannot be obtained by the direct oxidation of toluol, but only indirectly; it melts at $16^\circ C$. ($60.8^\circ F.$), boils at $227^\circ C$. ($440.6^\circ F.$), and on oxidation with nitric acid, yields metanitrobenzoic acid.

Nitrotrichlormethane. A synonym of *Nitrochloroform*.

Nitrotrimethylethylene. Same as *Nitroamylene*.

Nitrous. (*L. nitrum*, nitre. *F. nitreux*; *G. untersalpeterig*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nitre*. Also, a term applied to those oxygen compounds of nitrogen which contain less oxygen than those called *Nitric*.

N. acid. (*F. acide azoteux*; *G. Salpêtrigesäure*.) HNO_2 . A very unstable substance, obtained as a beautiful blue liquid formed by dissolving nitrogen trioxide, N_2O_3 , in ice-cold water. Its combinations with bases are named *Nitrites*.

N. acid of commerce. Same as *Nitric acid*, *fuming*.

N. acid va'pours. (*G. nitrose Dämpfe*.) Yellowish fumes which arise from the action of light, metals, and various oxidisable substances, on nitric acid. They consist of a mixture of trioxide and tetroxide of nitrogen, and are highly irritating to the respiratory mucous membrane.

N. air. Priestley's name for *Nitrogen dioxide*.

N. anhydride. (*Av*, neg; *ῥέωρ*, water.) Same as *Nitrogen trioxide*.

NITROXANTHIC—NJIMO

N. ether. A synonym of *Ethyl nitrite*.

N. ether, spirit of. Same as *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*.

N. gas. Same *Nitrogen dioxide*.

N. oxide. (F. *protoxyde d'azote*, *anhydride hypoazoteux*, *oxyde azoteux*; I. *protossido d' azoto*; G. *Stickstoffoxydul*, *Stickstoffmonoxyd*.) N_2O . Molecular weight 43.96; density 21.98; sp. gr. 1.52. Laughing gas; the gas was discovered by Priestley, who called it diphlogisticated nitrous air; its present name was given by Sir Humphrey Davy. A colourless gas prepared by the action of zinc on dilute nitric acid. It has a faint odour and sweetish taste. 100 volumes of water absorb 130 volumes at 0° C. (32° F.) Exposed to a temperature of -83° C. (-126.4° F.), or to a pressure of 30 atmospheres, it condenses into a mobile liquid, which is the least refractive of all liquids. When mixed with carbon bisulphide in vacuo it produces the lowest temperature hitherto attained, -140° C. (-220° F.) When breathed along with atmospheric air it produces great exhilaration of spirits, laughter, and active muscular efforts; when inhaled pure it causes anaesthesia, without exhilaration, probably by producing a condition of asphyxia, but its mode of action is as yet unknown.

N. oxide water. A solution, made by means of pressure, of five volumes of nitrous oxide in one of water. It is said to be tonic, resolvent, and diuretic; and has been used in depression of spirits, enfeebled digestion, asthma, and malignant cholera.

N. powder. Potassium nitrate ten grains, antimonium tartaratum one eighth of a grain, mercurous chloride half a grain. Mixed and given every two or three hours to relieve febrile excitement.

Nitroxanthic acid. (Νίτρον, nitre; ξάνθος, yellow. F. *acide nitroxanthique*.) Same as *Picric acid*.

Nitrox'in. Same as *Nitroxyl*.

Nitroxyl. NO_2 . Same as *Nitrogen peroxide*.

N. chlor'ide. NO_2Cl . A heavy yellow liquid, obtained by passing a mixture of chlorine and nitrogen peroxide through a heated glass tube. It boils at 5° C. (41° F.), and is decomposed by water into nitric and hydrochloric acids.

Nitroxylactic acid. $CH_3CH(NO_2)CO_2H$. A thick oily fluid obtained by dissolving lactic acid in a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, and precipitating with water.

Nitrum. The same as *Nitre*.

Also, the same as *Natron*.

N. alcalisa'tum. (*Alkali*.) Same as *Potassium carbonate*.

N. antiquo'rum. (L. *antiqui*, the ancients. F. *barille, soude*; G. *Natriumoxyd*.) See *Natron*.

N. chil'en'së. See *Nitre, Chili*.

N. cubicum. (Κύβος, a solid square.) Sodium nitrate; being saltpetre in which sodium replaces potassium.

N. depura'tum. (L. *depurgo*, to cleanse.) Nitre which has been twice dissolved and crystallised.

N. factit'ium. (L. *facticius*, artificial; from *facio*, to make.) Borax.

N. fixum Schröderi. (L. *fixus*, fixed; Schröder, a German chemist.) Same as *Potassium sulphate*.

N. flam'mans. (L. *flamma*, to blaze.)

Ammonium nitrate, because it explodes when heated.

N. luna'rë. (L. *luna*, the moon; an old term for silver.) Silver nitrate.

N. prismat'icum. (L. *prisma*, a prism.) The same as *Potassium nitrate*, the name being applied in consequence of the form of the crystals.

N. quadrangula'rë. (L. *quadrangularis*, four-angled.) Same as *Sodium nitrate*.

N. rhomboida'lë. (L. *Rhomboid*.) Same as *Sodium nitrate*.

N. saturn'ium. (*Saturn*, alchemical name for lead.) Same as *Plumbi nitras*.

N. semivolatilë. (L. *semi*, half; *volatilis*, fleeting.) Same as *Ammonium nitrate*.

N. seri lac'tis. (L. *serum*, the watery part of curdled milk; *lac*, milk.) Old term for sugar of milk.

N. stibia'tum. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) The saline residue of the evaporated washings of *Antimonium diaphoreticum ablutum*.

N. tabula'tum. (L. *tabula*, a board.) Potassium nitrate which has been fused with a little potassium sulphate and poured into moulds.

N. vitriola'tum. Same as *Potassium sulphate*.

N'itru'et. (F. *nitru're*.) A combination of nitrogen with a simple body. Nitru'et of hydrogen is ammonia, and nitru'et of carbon is cyanogen.

Nitryl. A term for nitrogen peroxide when in combination.

N. chl'o'ride. Same as *Nitroxyl chloride*.

N., ni'trate of. Same as *Nitrogen pentoxide*.

Nivalis. (L. *nivalis*, pertaining to snow; from *nix*, snow. F. *niéal, neigeux*; G. *schneeig*.) Applied to plants which flower during winter, as the *Galanthus nivalis*; to those which grow upon mountains covered with snow, as the *Macropodium nivale*; and to those that grow on the snow itself, as the *Protococcus nivalis*, which renders snow red.

Niveiros'trate. (L. *niveus*, snow-white; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *niéirostre*.) Having the proboscis, or beak, white.

Nives Mariæ. A name for the *Puleis viennensis albus virgineus*.

Ni'viform. (L. *nix*, snow; *forma*, resemblance. F. *niviforme*; G. *schneeformig*.) Applied to a body which resembles snow when pressed and trodden, as the *Calx sulphata nivi-forme*.

Ni'vose. (L. *nivosus*, snowy. F. *neigeux*.) Having, or resembling, snow, or snowflakes. Applied to a shell which has white spots upon a coloured ground, as the *Conus nivosus*.

Nix. (L. *nix*, snow.) Snow.

N. alba. Oxide of zinc.

N. stib'ii. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) Alchemical term for *Stibium oxidatum via sicca paratum*.

Nixus. (L. *nixus*, a pressure.) Same as *Nisus*.

Niza. Old name, tenth century, for the plum tree.

Nj'imo. A wood obtained from the Cameroons. It is yellow with reddish markings, traversed with numerous vascular spores which contain yellow resin. The smell resembles that of musk. The alcoholic extract is fluorescent. The wood contains a slightly aromatic bitter substance, and acts like pepsin.

No. An abbreviation of *Numero*, in number
No'ac. (F. *airain*, *cuière*; G. *Erz*, *Kupfer*.)
 Old term for *As*, brass, or *Cuprum*, copper.

No'ah's ark. The *Cypripedium parvi-*
florum.

No'as. Same as *Noac*.

Noasthen'ia. (Νόσος, the mind; ἀσθένεια, debility. F. *noasthénie*; G. *Gemuthschwäche*, *Verstandesschwäche*.) Term for mental debility.

Noasthen'ic. (F. *noasthénique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Noasthenia*.

No'bel. A German chemist of the present time.

N's explo'sive oil. A solution of nitroglycerin in wood spirit which does not explode on percussion.

N's gel'atine. A mixture of nitroglycerine and nitrocellulose.

Robert's test-plate. (G. *Robert's Probeplatte*.) A plate of glass in which in the older plates are ruled 10, 15, 20, or even 30 groups of lines, but in the recent ones 19 groups, about 13 μ in width. The lines are from 7 to 58 in number, and at a distance in successive groups of 2.25 μ to 0.225 μ .

Nobili, Leopoldo. An Italian physicist of the present century.

N's galvanometer. Same as *Galvanometer*, *astatic*.

N's rings. The alternately dark and light concentric rings formed on a sheet of polished steel placed horizontally in a solution of lead beneath the point of a platinum wire acting as the kathode of a battery; similar rings of copper are formed when a drop of a solution of acetate of copper is placed on a silver plate, and the silver in the middle of the drop is touched with a piece of zinc.

N's thermo-electric pile. (Θερμόν, heat; *electricity*.) A thermo-electric pile composed of four vertical series of twenty couples of bismuth and antimony, so arranged that they are separated from each other by varnished paper bands, and that the terminal bismuth of one series is soldered to the antimony of the next; two binding screws are connected respectively with the first antimony and the last bismuth, the positive and the negative poles.

Noble. (L. *nobilis*, well known. F. *noble*; I. *nobile*; S. *noble*; G. *adelig*, *edel*.) Standing above others; pre-eminent; having the highest degree of purity.

N. liverwort. The *Hepatica triloba*.

N. metals. Metals which do not oxidise on exposure to air, or which are separated from oxygen by heat alone; they are gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury.

N. orange. The *Orange*, *Mandarin*.

N. parts. (L. *pars*, a part. F. *parties nobles*; I. *parti nobili*; G. *edle Theile*.) The more important organs of the body without which life cannot be maintained, as the heart, lungs, liver, brain, and organs of generation.

No'car. (Νώκαρ, heavy drowsiness. F. *lethargie*.) Deep drowsiness; lethargic torpor.

Nocarodes. (Νώκαρ; εἶδος, form. G. *schräfläfrig*.) Having excessive drowsiness.

Nocera-umera. Italy, province of Perugia. A town at the foot of the Apennines, on the Flaminian Way, possessing many cold, weak, calcic bicarbonated waters containing nitrogen. Used in dyspeptic conditions and urinary catarrhs.

Noce'to. Italy. Earthy chalybeate waters.

No'chal. (F. *airain*; G. *Erz*.) Old name for *As*, brass.

Noctambula'tion. (L. *nox*, the night; *ambulo*, to walk. F. *noctambulation*, *noctambulisme*; G. *Nachtwandeln*.) Sleep-walking, or walking in the night, that is, in the time of, or during, sleep.

Noctambulism. The condition of *Noctambulation*.

Noctambulus. One who is given to *Noctambulation*.

Noctidial. (L. *nox*; *dies*, a day. F. *noctidial*.) Enduring a night and a day, or twenty-four hours.

Noctifo'rous. (L. *nox*; *flos*, a flower. F. *noctiflore*; G. *nachtblumig*.) Applied to a plant which opens its flowers at evening, and closes them at morning, as the *Silene noctiflora*.

Noctilucer'na. (L. *nox*, night; *lucerna*, a lamp or lantern. F. *ver luisant*; G. *Johanniswurm*, *Leuchtwurm*.) The glow-worm, *Lampyrus noctiluca*.

Noctilu'cin. (L. *nox*, night; *lux*, light.) The luminous material believed by Phipson to cause phosphorescence in decomposing fish, and in phosphorescent animals.

Noctilu'cous. (L. *nox*, night; *lucere*, to shine. F. *noctiluce*, *noctilugue*; G. *nachtscheinend*.) Applied by De Candolle to flowers which open at night and close before morning.

Also, applied to animals which emit a phosphoric light during darkness.

Noctisurg'ium. (L. *nox*; *surgo*, to arise.) Same as *Noctambulation*, or sleep-walking.

Noctiv'agant. Same as *Noctivagous*.

Noctivagous. (L. *nox*; *vago*, to wander. F. *noctivague*; G. *nachtirrend*.) That which, or he who walks during the night.

Noctui'ni oculi. (L. *noctua*, the short-eared owl; *oculus*, an eye.) Owl's eyes; grey or blue eyes.

Noctur'na bella. (L. *nocturnus*, pertaining to the night; *bellum*, war.) Coition.

Nocturnal. (L. *nocturnus*; from *nox*, night. F. *nocturne*; I. *notturno*; S. *nocturno*; G. *nächtlich*.) Of, or belonging to, the night time.

N. blindness. (G. *Nachtblindheit*.) Same as *Nyctalopia*, or according to some as *Hemeralopia*.

N. cri'sis. (Κρίσις, the final issue.) The periodical increase of excitement in some insane persons which occurs as night approaches.

N. emis'sion. (F. *émission nocturne*.) The involuntary discharge of semen during sleep. See *Seminal emissions*.

N. fe'ver. Fever occurring by night.

N. flowers. (F. *fleurs nocturnes*; G. *Nachtblumen*.) Flowers which remain open during the night and close themselves in the day time, or which shed an agreeable odour at night and are inodorous in the day.

N. light. (F. *nyctalopie*; G. *Tagblindheit*.) Another term for *Nyctalopia*.

N. pollu'tion. (L. *pollutus*, defiled. F. *pollution nocturne*.) Same as *N. emission*.

N. sight. Same as *Hemeralopia*.

N. vertigo. (L. *vertigo*, a turning around.) The sensation of falling from a height on going to sleep, or just afterwards. It is believed by Gowers to be a slight labyrinthine vertigo.

Nod. (Mid. E. *nodden*; of uncertain origin. F. *pencher*; I. *accennare*; S. *cabacear*; G. *nicken*.) To bow the head.

Nodal. (L. *nodus*, a knot.) Belonging to a *Node*.

N. figures. Figures which result from the vibrations, probably at once transversal and longitudinal, which plates of rigid substance and tense membrane present. These figures, already studied by Galileo, have been considered with greater care by Chladni in 1787, and again since by Savart, who has extended their application to the theory of acoustics.

N. lines. Lines produced by the series of points of rest at the surface of a disc, or an elastic membrane which is made to vibrate.

N. point. (F. *point nodal*; G. *Knotenpunkt*.) In Acoustics, the point or points in a vibrating string where the loops of movement of opposite sides cross each other and where there is no vibration. A similar non-vibrating point or points occurs in the vibrating column of air which produces a musical note, as in an organ pipe.

In Optics, a nodal point occurs in the phenomenon of interference of light rays at the place where each of the dark bands is produced.

The term is also applied to designate the centre of curvature of a spherical surface separating two media of different indices of refraction; all rays directed to it pass through the refracting surface without being deflected.

In a dioptric system there are two nodal points, being part of the six cardinal points or optical constants of Gauss; they are situated on the principal axis of the system in such a position that an incident ray which passes through the first nodal point corresponds to an emergent ray coming from the second nodal point, and is parallel to the course which it at first had.

The nodal points of the eye are situated, the first at 6.9 mm., and the second at 7.3 mm. behind the anterior surface of the cornea.

N. point, Hen'sen's. See *Node, Hen'sen's*.

Nodding. (*Nod*.) Hanging down. Having the extremity curved or bent downwards.

N. convulsions. (L. *convulsio*, from *convello*, to tear.) Same as *Eclampsia nutans*.

N. spasm. See *Spasmus nutans*.

N. trillium. The *Trillium nutans*.

Node. (L. *nodus*, a knot, for *gnodus*. F. *noeud*; I. *nodo*; S. *nudo*; G. *Knoten*.) A knob, knot, or joint.

Also, a circumscribed swelling on a bone, arising from inflammation of the periosteum; it is painful on pressure, and produces a dull aching, especially at night. It may, as a soft node, undergo resolution or it may suppurate or ulcerate, or it may, as a hard node, end in a new growth of bone.

Also, an exostosis.

Also, a small hard swelling around a gouty joint.

Also, any knot or lump in any structure.

In Botany, the thickened part of a stem from which a leaf or leaves spring or should spring, or have sprung.

Also, the several swellings on the midrib from which the leaflets of a compound leaf spring.

Also, the same as *Nodal point*.

N., connective-tissue. See *Nodule, subcutaneous*.

N., gummatous. A *Gumma*.

N., Hen'sen's. (*Hensen*, Victor. F. *noeud*

de Hensen.) A transparent spot appearing near the middle of the blastoderm. It corresponds to the position of the anterior extremity of the immediately afterwards appearing primitive streak.

N., lymphatic. (I. *node* or *glandole lymphatiche*.) A lymphatic gland.

N., muscular. A syphilitic gumma in the substance of a muscle.

N.s, Parrot's. (*Parrot*, Marie Jules, a French physician born in Excideuil in 1839, died in Paris in 1883.) Subperiosteal bosses of bone on the outer table of the skull in infants suffering from congenital syphilis. They are situated on the corners of the bones bounding the anterior fontanelle and along the borders of the coronal and sagittal sutures; they consist of very porous and vascular bone containing pulpy marrow.

N.s, Ranvier's. (*Ranvier*, a French histologist, now living.) Constrictions that occur at irregular intervals in the course of nerve-fibres. The constriction does not affect the cylinder axis nor the outer membrane or neurilemma of the nerve-fibre, but only the medullary sheath. Engelmann and others contend that the cylinder axis also is interrupted at a node.

N., rheumatic. A bony outgrowth from the joint end of a bone, as in rheumatoid arthritis; also, a hard thickening in the subcutaneous connective tissue, as occurs in some rheumatic conditions.

N.s, Schmidt's. A term sometimes applied to the *Medullated interannular segments*.

N., simple. A node which is due to injury and not to any constitutional disturbance.

N., syphilitic. (*Syphilis*.) The thickening over a bone which results from a limited periostitis occurring in the course of syphilis, especially in the tertiary stage; it is seen most frequently on the cranial bones, the tibia, the clavicle, and the ulna, and on each bone there may be one or several nodes. The periosteum is swollen from infiltration into its tissue and elevated from exudation underneath it; this is sometimes absorbed, but more frequently it becomes more or less converted into bone; sometimes it undergoes necrosis. The nodes are tender on pressure, and painful during the night. See also *N.s, Parrot's*.

N., typhoid. (*Typhoid fever*.) Circumscribed inflammation of the periosteum occurring occasionally during the course of enteric fever, usually on the tibia; these nodes generally end in resolution.

Nodi. Nominative plural of *Nodus*.

N. digitorum. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) Heberden's term for the small, hard nodosities which are sometimes seen about the joints of the fingers; they are probably of osteo-arthritic origin, and are bony in structure.

N. digitorum manus. (L. *digitus*, the finger; *manus*, a hand.) The phalanges of the fingers.

N. hæmorrhoidalis. (*Αιμορροϊδής*, piles.) Blind piles.

N. lacteæ. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) Swellings of the breast occasioned by retention of the milk in the ducts of the mammary gland.

N. nervorum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) Enlargements in the course of a nerve; the ganglia.

N. valvulæ atrioventriculæ. (L. *valva*, the valves of a door; *atrium*, a hall; *ventriculus*, a ventricle. G. *Knoten der linken*

NODICORNATE—NODUS

Atrioventricularklappe.) Henle's term for two thickened portions of the fibrous ring surrounding the left atrioventricular orifice, which are situated at the extremities of the attached border of the anterior flap of the mitral valve, and at the posterior border of the ostium arteriosum aorticum.

N. valvulæ mitralis. (L. *valvæ*, the leaves of a door; *mitra*, an Asiatic head-dress.) The *N. valvulæ atrioventricularis*.

Nodicornate. (L. *nodus*, a node; *cornu*, a horn. F. *nodicorne*; G. *knotenhornig*.) Having nodes on the antennæ.

Nodiferous. (L. *nodus*; *fero*, to carry. F. *nodifère*; G. *knotentragend*.) Applied to a body of which the surface is charged with nodosities.

Nodifloral. (L. *nodus*; *flos*, a flower. F. *nodiflore*; G. *knotenblüthig*.) Having flowers with nodes or joints.

Nodiflorous. (L. *nodus*; *flos*.) Same as *Nodifloral*.

Nodipede. (L. *nodus*; *pes*, a foot. F. *nodipède*; G. *knotenfüssig*.) Having feet thick-set with nodosities.

Nodipennate. (L. *nodus*; *penna*, a wing. F. *nodipenne*; G. *knotenflügelig*.) Having wings thick-set with nodosities.

No'doi. (Νῶδοι; from *νη*, negative prefix; *δούς*, a tooth.) Those destitute of teeth.

Nodos. Same as *Nodus*.

Nodose. (L. *nodus*, a knot. F. *nodeux*; I. *nodoso*, *nocchieroso*; S. *nudoso*; G. *knotig*.) Knotty; knobbed.

Nodosis. (L. *nodus*, a knot. F. *nodose*; G. *Knotenkrankheit*.) The progress or formation of nodes; also, the same as *Rheumatoid arthritis*.

Nodositas. (L. *nodositas*, knottness; from *nodus*. (Same as *Nodosity*.)

Nodosity. (L. *nodositas*. F. *nodosité*; I. *nodosita*; G. *Nodosität*.) Swelling, or thickening, or induration in the form of a knot. A term especially applied to calcareous or other rounded concretions or thickenings around a joint, from gout or other cause.

Also, the same as *Node*, and *Nodule*.

N., Bouchard's. F. *nodosité de Bouchard*.) A nodose condition of the second joints of the fingers, supposed by Bouchard to be indicative of gastrectasis.

No'dous. (Νη, negative prefix; *δούς*, a tooth. F. *édenté*; G. *zahnlos*.) Without teeth.

Also (L. *nodus*, a knot), possessing, or full of, knots or nodes; relating to a node.

Nodular. (L. *nodulus*, a little knot. F. *nodulaire*; I. *nodulare*; G. *knotig*.) Of, or belonging to, a nodule.

N. rheumatism. See *Rheumatism*, *nodular*.

Nodularious. (L. *nodulus*, a little knot. F. *nodulaire*; G. *knotig*.) That which is charged with nodes, as the stræ of the shell of the *Triton nodularium*.

Nodulation. (L. *nodulus*.) The formation or presence of nodules.

Nodule. (L. *nodulus*, a small knot. F. *nodule*, *noiset*; I. *nodulo*; G. *Knöthen*.) A little node or knot; a rounded mass. See also *Nodulus*.

Also, a firm, solid elevation of the skin, often called a tubercle.

Also, any small knot or lump in a structure.

In Botany, a small, rounded, woody mass

found in the bark of the beech and other trees; being Dutrochet's embryo-bud.

N., cerebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *nodule cérébral*.) Same as *Nodulus cerebelli*.

N. of cerebellum. See *Nodulus cerebelli*.

N. of Morgagni. (*Morgagni*.) Same as *Arantii corpora*.

N.s. pearly. The nodules found in the organs of cows and some other animals suffering from bovine tuberculosis or *persucht*. In an early stage they consist of round cells and giant cells; in a later stage they undergo caseation or cretification. A bacillus is always found which, according to Koch, is identical with the bacillus of human tuberculosis, but according to Klein it is much less in size.

N., subcutaneous. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) A rounded or oval, or disc-shaped, hardish, generally painless lump, lying under, and unconnected with, the skin, and often movable over the tissues beneath it. There are usually several, often many, and symmetrically arranged, and they are especially found upon aponeuroses, tendons, ligaments, and periosteum. Some are composed of embryonic tissue, many of waxy fibrous tissue, and some of fibro-cartilaginous tissue. They may appear in a crop, continue for some months, and then disappear; they are closely connected with the rheumatic diathesis.

Noduli. Nominative plural of *Nodulus*.

N. Albi'ni. (L. *Albinus*.) A term which has been applied to certain small knots on the free border of the auriculo-ventricular valves; they have been observed by Cruveilhier and by Henle who regard them as pathological products.

N. Arant'ii. See *Arantii corpora*.

N. Morgagni. (*Morgagni*.) Same as *Arantii corpora*. By some restricted to the nodules on the pulmonary valves.

N. nervorum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The ganglia of the nervous system.

N. vaginales. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) Same as *Suppositoria vaginales*.

Noduliferous. (L. *nodulus*, a small knot; *fero*, to bear. F. *nodulifère*; G. *knotchenträgend*.) Having the surface covered with small nodosities.

Nodulose. Same as *Nodulosus*.

N. root. A root with its branches enlarged irregularly near their extremities; as in the *Spiræa filipendula*.

Nodulous. (L. *nodulus*. F. *noduleux*.) Having, or full of, nodules or small knots or nodes.

Nodulus. (L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, a knot. G. *Knöthen*.) A small knot or lump.

N. Aran'tii. See *Arantii corpora*.

N. cerebel'li. (L. *cerebellum*, a little brain. G. *Knöthen*.) A small cylindric body, composed of transverse laminae, constituting the termination of the inferior vermiform process, and uniting the flocculi, not immediately, but through the posterior medullary velum which is continuous with the anterior lamina of the nodulus.

N. hyster'icus. Same as *Globus hystericus*.

N. uter'inus. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A vaginal pessary.

No'dus. (L. *nodus*, a knot. G. *Knoten*.) A knot. See *Node*.

Also, an articulation or joint.

NOEMA—NOMENCLATURE

Also, a small cystic tumour.

Also, a small lump.

N. cerebr. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain.) The *Pons Varolii*.

N. chirurgicus. (*L. chirurgicus*, surgical.) The *Knot, surgeon's*.

N. cursorius. (*L. cursor*, a runner.) Nothnagel's term for a mass of grey matter in the anterior part of the nucleus caudatus of the rabbit which, when irritated, causes movements of running or rushing forward.

N. encephal. (*Ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head. *F. nœud de l'encéphale*.) The *Pons Varolii*.

N. encephalicus. Same as *N. encephali*.

N. extensorius. (*L. extendo*, to stretch out.) The external condyle of the humerus; from its giving origin to the extensors of the fingers.

N. flexorius. (*L. flexus*, part. of *flecto*, to bend.) The internal condyle of the humerus; from its giving origin to the flexors of the fingers.

N. gutturis. (*L. guttur*, the throat.) The *Pomum Adami*.

N. humeri externus. (*L. humerus*, the arm bone; *externus*, outward.) The outer condyle of the humerus.

N. humeri internus. (*L. humerus*; *internus*, inner.) The inner condyle of the humerus.

N. hystericus. (*Ἵστῆρα*, the womb.) Same as *Globus hystericus*.

N. vitæ. (*L. vita*, life. *F. nœud vital*, Flourens.) The respiratory centre; a small area in the medulla oblongata which, according to Flourens, being divided or broken up with a needle, destroys life. It is about 5 mm. in diameter, at or near the deep origin of the vagi nerves, and any serious lesion of it interferes with the great functions of circulation and respiration. According to Brown-Sequard, excision of the part is not necessarily fatal. Also called *Vital point*.

Noëma. (*Νόημα*, a perception. *F. pensée*; *G. Gedanke*.) That which is perceived; a thought.

Noëmatograph. (*Νόημα*, thought; *ταχύς*, swift; *γράφω*, to write.) An instrument devised by Donders for registering the speed of more or less complex mental acts or operations. It consists of a recording cylinder, on which a movement of the hand making or breaking a current of electricity determined by a judgment of the mind, such as the sudden exposure of one or two colours, is registered.

Noëmatometer. (*Νόημα*; *ταχύς*, swift; *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument devised by Donders to measure the minimum time, called *Reaction-time*, required for a simple idea to become transformed into the motion resulting from it.

Noëmatic. (*Νόημα*.) Relating to the understanding or intellect.

Noësis. (*Νόησις*, mental perception. *F. pensée*; *G. Verstandesthätigkeit*.) The exercise of the mind or understanding; perception; reflection; thought.

Noëtico-kinetic. (*Νοητικός*, perceptive; *κινητικός*, for putting in motion.) Ferrier's term to describe the actions of the cerebral hemispheres.

Nohèdes. France, département des Pyrénées-Orientales. A cold bicarbonated chalybeate water.

Noin'tot. France, département de la Seine-Inférieure. Cold chalybeate waters containing crenates.

Noiset'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Violaceæ*.

N. longifolia. St. Hilaire. (*L. longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Cayenne, Brazil. A purgative, used in cutaneous affections.

N. pyrifolia. Martius. (*L. pyrus*, a pear; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Anchietea salutaris*, St. Hilaire. The root is used as a cathartic and emetic, and from it the alkaloid anchietin is derived.

Nolana'ceæ. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Polemionales*, being herbs or shrubs with alternate, exstipulate leaves; straight inflorescence; regular, symmetrical flowers; five stamens; simple style and stigma; five or more achænia enclosed in the persistent calyx; curved embryo; and inferior radicle.

Noli. The fine fibrous network or felt occurring in the inner angles of the leaves of *Elæis melanococca*, Gäert., which is used for the purpose of arresting hæmorrhage, and for making tinder.

Noli me tan'gerè. (*L. nolo*, to be unwilling; *ego*, I; *tango*, to touch.) A term formerly applied to an intractable ulcer of the skin of the face; such as that of lupus, or rodent ulcer, or carcinoma.

Also, the *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*.

Noma. (*Νομαί*, eating sores; from *νίμω*, to eat away. *F. nome*; *G. Wasserkrebs*.) A corroding ulcerous disease of the mouth, and of the vulva, chiefly of young children.

N. o'ris. (*L. os*, the mouth.) The same as *Stomatitis gangranosa*.

N. pudendi. (*L. pudenda*, the private parts.) Gangrene of the vulva, extending to the nymphæ, clitoris, and hymen. The disease chiefly attacks children, especially those in a cachectic condition following any of the eruptive fevers. It also occurs in adults as the result of injury, after puerperal fever, or following punctures made for the relief of anasarca. It commences with shivering, followed by febrile symptoms. A vesicle appears on some part of the labia majora, and a dark-coloured swelling soon appears around it, which rapidly spreads. Great pain is experienced, the bladder and bowels become implicated, and the evacuation of their contents is productive of much suffering. Extensive sloughing occurs, accompanied by general marasmus, and death often results, apparently from septicæmia.

N. vulvæ. (*L. vulva*, the labia majora.) Same as *N. pudendi*.

Nomad. (*Νομάς*, roaming; from *νομός*, pasturage; from *νίμω*, to deal out; from Aryan root *nam*, to assign. *L. errans*; *I. nomado*.) Wandering. Applied to tribes that wander from place to place in search of pasturage for their flocks and herds.

Nomad'ic. (*Νομάς*.) Wandering from place to place.

N. ulcer. (*I. ulcera rodente*.) An ulcer that creeps from place to place.

No'mæ. (*Νομαί*.) Eating or spreading ulcers.

Nom'bril. (*F. nombril*, navel.) Same as *Umbilicus*.

Nomenclature. (*L. nomenclatura*, a calling by name; a list of names; from *nomen*, a name; *calo*, to call. *F. nomenclature*; *I. nomen-*

clatura; S. *nomenclatura*; G. *Namenverzeichnis*, *Nomenclatur*, *Benennung*.) The naming or calling of the names of things; the proper arrangement and application of a set of distinctive and significant words as names of particular objects in science or language. A collection of signs, words, or terminations, to indicate a series of objects.

N., bī'nary. (L. *binī*, two by two. F. *nomenclature binaire*.) The system introduced by Linnaeus for the methodical classification of animals and plants, in which two names were given to every being, the first to represent the genus and common to all the species of the genus, and the second to denote the species and special to it.

N., chem'ical. The naming of chemical substances is based on the plan laid down by Lavoisier by which every compound is so named as to suggest the elements composing it; this plan, from the great number of allied substances, cannot be fully carried out in organic chemistry.

Nomocacostomia. (Noma; cacos-tomia. F. *nomocacostomie*; G. *Krebsmündfäule*.) A cancerous or corroding ulcer of the mouth.

Nomology. (Nómos, a law; λόγος, a discourse. F. *nomologie*.) The science of law. Applied by Desvauz as a term for the knowledge of the laws which preside over organisation and the exercise of functions.

Nómus. Same as *Noma*.

Non-adhe'rent. (L. *non*; *adhareo*, to stick to.) Not having attachment.

N. cal'yx. (Κάλυξ, the cup of a flower.) A calyx which does not adhere to the walls of the ovary; being a free or inferior calyx.

Non-arter'ial. (L. *non*, not; *arteria*, an artery.) Not belonging to an artery.

N. angei'oma. (Ἀγγείον, a vessel.) Term applied to venous, capillary, and cavernous naevi.

Non-artic'ulated. (L. *non*; *articulus*, a joint.) Not jointed.

N. leaf. A leaf which remains attached to the stem when it dies.

Non-a'zoted. (L. *non*, not; *azote*.) Destitute of nitrogen. See *Non-nitrogenous*.

Non compos mentis. (L. *non*; *compos*, possessing; *mens*, the mind.) Not sound of mind; not endowed with understanding. A term in the English law applied to those who lose their intellects by disease, who grow deaf, dumb, and blind, not having been born so; or such, in short, as are judged by the Court of Chancery incapable of conducting their own affairs.

Non-com'potes. (L. *non*; *compos*.) Not having ability or purpose.

Non-conduc'tor. (L. *non*; *conduco*, to lead.) A substance which does not transmit electricity, heat, or other force.

Nondecid'uate. (L. *non*; *decido*, to fall off.) Not falling away or off; not separating. See *Placenta*, *non-deciduate*.

Non-elast'ic. (L. *non*.) Not possessing *Elasticity*.

Non-elec'tric. (L. *non*.) Not having power to transmit the electric current. A substance which does not transmit or conduct *Electricity*.

Non-medullated. (L. *non*; *medulla*, marrow.) Containing or possessing no medulla or marrow.

N. fibre. See *Nerve-fibre*, *non-medullated*.

Non-naturals. See *Res non-naturales*.

Non-nitrogen'ated. (L. *non*, not; *nitrogen*.) Same as *Non-nitrogenous*.

Non-nitrog'enous. (L. *non*, not; *nitrogen*.) Destitute of nitrogen. Applied to organic substances like sugar and starch, as opposed to the proteids which contain nitrogen.

Non-placental. (L. *non*; *placenta*.) Destitute of an afterbirth or placenta.

Non-polaris'able. (L. *non*.) See under *Polarisation of electrodes*.

Non-restraint. (L. *non*; *restringo*, to bend back.) A term applied to the mode of treatment of the insane first practised by Gardiner Hill and developed by Conolly, in which no mechanical means of restraint is employed.

Non-retin'ulate. (L. *non*.) Not possessing a *Retinula*.

N. eye. Lankester's term for the eye of an Arthropod which contains only separate retinal cells, not aggregated so as to form a retinula.

Non-ru'minant. (L. *non*; *rumino*, to chew the cud.) Not cud-chewing.

Non-sane. (L. *non*; *sanus*, sound.) The same as *Insane*.

Non-sat'urated. (L. *non*; *satur*, to fill.) A term applied to compound chemical bodies which contain free combining units.

Non-sex'ual. (L. *non*; *sexus*, sex.) Having no sex. Same as *Asexual*.

N. reproduc'tion. See *Reproduction*, *asexual*.

Non-stri'ated. (L. *non*; *striatus*, striped.) Destitute of striæ or stripes.

N. fibre. Same as *Muscular fibre*, *unstriated*.

N. mus'cle. Same as *N. fibre*.

Non-union. (L. *non*; *unio*, oneness.) The condition of a fractured bone, or other divided tissue, the ends of which fail to unite.

Non-viabil'ity. (L. *non*, not; F. *viable*, likely to live. F. *non-viabilité*; I. *non-viabilità*; S. *non-viabilidad*; G. *Nichtlebensfähigkeit*.) The condition of a non-viable infant.

Non-vi'able. (L. *non*; F. *viable*, likely to live. F. *non-viable*; G. *nichtlebensfähig*.) Incapable of living. Applied to a newly-born child incapable from incomplete development of living a separate life.

Nona, La. A name given to a supposed new disease, which was reported from Italy in 1890, and which was thought to be a development of influenza; the patient was said to become rapidly stuporous, and to sleep to death. There appears to have been little foundation for the story beyond the occurrence of the form of influenza which is accompanied by great drowsiness.

No'nan. (L. *nonus*, the ninth. G. *Nonan*.) C₉H₂₀. A hydrocarbon occurring in petroleum, being the ninth number of the methane series; its boiling point is 150.8° C. (303.44° F.); its vapour density is 4.587.

Also, happening on the ninth day. Formerly applied to an erratic fever returning on the ninth day. See *Febris nonana*.

Nonatelia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

N. officina'lis. Aubl. (L. *officina*, a shop.) Hab. Cayenne, Guiana. Infusion of leaves used in asthma.

Nondo. The *Ligusticum actæifolium*.

Nonette. France, département du Puy-

de-Dôme. Cold, calcic, bicarbonated chalybeate waters.

No'ni descendens. See *Descendens noni*.

No'nus. (*Núñez*, Pedro. A Portuguese of the sixteenth century.) An instrument devised by Pedro Núñez, and published by him in his work *De Crepusculis* in 1542. Núñez drew on the plane of a quadrant 44 concentric arcs, divided respectively into 89, 88, to 46 equal parts; if the alidade or index did not fall on one of the divisions of the principal arc, it would fall more or less accurately on a division line of one of the auxiliary arcs, from which the value of the measured angle could be determined. Vernier (see *Vernier*) suggested that a movable sector of a length equal to 31 half degrees, but divided into 30 equal parts, should be attached to a quadrant divided into half degrees, single minutes could then be read off by seeing which division line of the 'sector' coincided with a division line of the quadrant. The movable arc was thus divided into $\frac{n+1}{n}$ parts, the divisions being graduated in the direction opposite to that of the graduation of the principal arc. It is now usual to divide it in $\frac{n-1}{n}$ parts, the two graduations going in the same direction.

Non'na. Same as *Nona, La*.

Nonopetalous. (*L. nonus*, the ninth; *petalum*, a petal. *F. nonopetalé*.) Having nine petals.

No'nus. (*L. nonus*, ninth.) The ninth.

N. hu'meri placent'ni. (*L. humerus*, the arm bone; *placentinus*, a pastry cook.) Spigelius's term for the *Coraco brachialis*.

N. linguae mus'culus. (*L. lingua*, the tongue; *musculus*, a muscle.) A synonym of *Genio-glossus*.

N. Vesa'lii. (*Vesalius*, an Italian anatomist.) A synonym of *Peroneus tertius*.

No'nyl. (*L. nonus*, the ninth.) C_9H_{19} . The ninth term of the series of alcohol radicals, C_nH_{2n-1} ; the same as *Pelargonyl*. It is obtained by the distillation of amylic alcohol with anhydrous zinc chloride.

Nonyl'amine. $C_9H_{21}N$. A colourless aromatic liquid obtained by the action of ammonia and nonyl chloride. It boils at about 190° C. (374° F.), and is slightly soluble in water.

No'nylene. C_9H_8 . A liquid obtained by the dry distillation of hydroleic acid. It is a colourless liquid, soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water, having a penetrating odour, and burning with a bright white flame. It boils at 110° C. (230° F.)

No'nyl hy'dride. A fluid contained in American petroleum and having an odour resembling lemons. It boils between 134° C. and 137° C. (273.2° F. and 278.6° F.), and has a vapour density of 4.50.

Nonylic. Relating to *Nonyl*.

N. ac'id. Same as *Pelargonic acid*.

Nonylmethylke'ton. $C_9H_{19} > CO$. CH_3

The chief constituent of the ethereal oil of *Ruta graveolens*.

Noog. The oil of the seeds of *Guizotia oleifera*.

Nook'quellé. Austria, in the South Tyrol, near Botzen. An indifferent water formerly in great repute.

Noölog'ical. (*F. noölogique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Noölogy*.

Noölogy. (*Nóos*, mind; *lógos*, a discourse. *F. noölogie*; *G. Verstandeslehre*.) The doctrine or science of mind.

Noon. (*Sax. nōn-tid*; *L. nonus*, ninth. *F. midi*; *I. mezzodi*; *S. mediodia*; *G. Mittag*.) Midday, being twelve o'clock in the day.

Originally, noon meant the ninth hour of the day, 3 p.m., the hour of the church service called nones, from *L. nona hora*, the ninth hour; but when the time of the service was altered noon became midday.

Noon-tide. Same as *Noon*.

Noose. (*Old F. nou*; *Mod. F. nœud*, a knot; from *L. nodus*, a knot. *F. nœud coulant*, *nasse*; *I. nodo scorsojo*; *S. lazo*; *G. Schlinge*.) A slip-knot; a running knot.

In Midwifery, a looped band of tape or other material applied to a leg or arm of the child and used for traction or fixation.

Noösph'ales. (*Νοοσφαλής*; from *νόος*, mind; *σφάλλω*, to make to fall. *F. déliant*; *G. verrückt*.) One wandering or disordered in mind.

Noöstere'sis. (*Nóos*; *στίρησις*, deprivation. *F. noostérèse*; *G. Verstandesberaubung*.) Loss of intellect. The same as *Dementia*.

Noösthen'ic. (*Nóos*; *σθένος*, force. *F. noösthenic*.) Relating to intellectual activity.

Noösthen'ics. (*Nóos*; *σθένος*. *F. noöstheniques*.) Fonssagrives's term for medicines which stimulate the intellectual faculties.

Nooth's appar'atus. An apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas.

No'pal. (*Mex. nopalnochetzli*, native name of opuntia.) The species of opuntia on which the cochineal insect, *Coccus cacti*, feeds, in opposition to other species which are named tuna. The *Opuntia cochinillifera*.

Nopalnochetztl. See *Nopal*.

Nora. (*F. chaux*; *G. Kalk*.) Old term for *Calx*, or lime.

Also (*F. sel*; *G. Salz*), *Sal*, or any kind of salt.

Also, the same as *Nitrum*.

Nordhäu'sen. A town in Saxony.

N. sulphuric acid. (*G. Nordhäuser Schwefelsäure*.) A strong sulphuric acid, prepared at Nordhausen from the distillation of dried iron sulphate. The *Sulphuric acid, fuming*.

N. vit'riol. Same as *N. sulphuric acid*.

Nörd'lingen. Same as *Johannisbad*.

No'rium. Symbol No. A doubtful metal obtained from zirconium ore.

Norlandicæ bac'cæ. See *Baccæ norlandicæ*.

Norma. (*L. norma*, a square. *G. Norm*.) A rule; a principle; a pattern; a model; a gauge.

N. basilaris Owen'ii. (*L. basis*, a base; *Owen*, Sir Richard, an English anatomist. *G. Basisansicht*.) The outline of the skull as seen from below.

N. facia'lis. (*L. facies*, the face.) The *N. frontalis Henleii*.

N. fronta'lis Henle'ii. (*L. frontalis*, belonging to the forehead; *Henle*, Friedrich Gustav Jacob. *G. Vorderansicht, Stirnansicht*.) The outline of the skull with the lower jaw, as seen in a front view.

N. infe'rior. (*L. inferior*, lower.) The *N. basilaris Owenii*.

N. latera'lis. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The outline of the skull as seen from the side.

NORMÆ—NORMAL

N. media'na Lissau'erii. (*Lissauer*, a German anatomist of the present time. *G. Medianansicht.*) The outline of the skull with the lower jaw, which is presented by a sagittal section.

N. occipita'lis de Ba'erii. (*L. occiput*, the back of the head; *von Baer*. *G. Hinterhauptansicht.*) The outline of the skull with lower jaw, as seen from behind.

N. parietal'is. (*L. paries*, a wall.) The same as *Blumenbach's norma verticalis*.

N. poste'rior. (*L. posterior*, hinder.) The *N. occipitalis de Baerii*.

N. sagitta'lis. (*L. sagitta*, an arrow.) The *N. mediana Lissauerii*.

N. tempora'lis Virchow'ii. (*L. tempora*, the temples; *Virchow*, Rudolph. *G. Schläfenansicht.*) The outline of the skull as presented on a side view. Either the right or the left side may of course be the subject of observation.

N. vertical'is. (*L. vertex*, the highest point.) The superior aspect of the skull. See *Blumenbach's norma verticalis*.

N. vertical'is Blumenbach'ii. (*L. vertex*. *G. Scheitelansicht.*) See *Blumenbach's norma verticalis*.

Normæ. Nominative plural of *Norma*.

N. cran'ii. (*L. cranium*, the skull. *G. Schädelnormen.*) The outlines of the skull as seen from below or above, from the front or back, from the right or left side, or when the skull is divided from before backwards and viewed laterally. All the normæ can be measured in the living subject, except the first and last. See under *Norma*.

Normal. (*L. normalis*, made according to the square. *F. normal*; *I. normale*; *G. regelmässig.*) According to rule; conforming to the regular type.

Also, applied to a perpendicular or vertical line.

Also, a straight line which is perpendicular to a curve.

N. ac'id's. (*G. normale Säure.*) In Chemistry, the acids produced with the corresponding aldehydes from normal alcohols.

Also, the tribasic orthoacids of a few metalloids; some are trivalent, others are pentavalent.

N. al'cohols. (*G. normale Alcohole.*) Those alcohols which, when acted on by oxidising agents, give off two intraradical hydrogen atoms, and become converted into aldehydes.

N. bud. See *Bud*, normal.

N. can'dle. (*G. normal Kerze.*) A candle, of spermaceti or of stearine, of the size which has six to the pound; used as a standard of light.

N. com'pounds. (*G. Normalverbindungen.*) Saturated compounds, or compounds in which the affinities of all the atoms are entirely satisfied, so that no centre of attraction is free. The sum of the valencies of such normal compounds must consequently be the same.

N. conjuga'ta. (*L. conjugo*, to join together.) The antero-posterior diameter of the brim of the true pelvis, represented by a line extending from the centre of the third sacral vertebra to the upper border of the symphysis pubis.

N. fil'tering pa'per, Swe'dish. (*G. Schvedische Filterpapier.*) Filtering paper used in quantitative analysis. The ash weighs

on the average from 0.0022 to 0.0025 of a gramme in a four and a half inch circle.

N. line of Blu'menbach. (*Blumenbach*, Johann Friedrich.) A line let fall from the most prominent part of the forehead and just touching the superior maxillary bone. It shows the projection of the upper jaw beyond the arch of the forehead.

N. ovario'tomy. A synonym of *Oophorectomy*.

N. pa'per. (*G. Normalpapier.*) Parchment paper composed of cellulose, without lead, colouring matter, or other impurity.

N. press'ure. (*G. Normalpressur.*) A pressure of the air or of a gas which would support a column of mercury 760 mm., or 30 inches, in height.

N. root. See *Root*, normal.

N. salt solution. (*G. Normalsalzlösung.*) A solution of common salt, in distilled water containing .75 per cent., used in physiological experiments, on account of its moistening the tissues without materially altering, at least for some time, their composition.

N. salts. (*G. normale Sätze.*) Same as *Neutral salts*.

N. solu'tion. See *Solution*, normal.

N. thermom'eter. (*Θερμός*, hot; *μέτρον*, a measure. *G. Normalthermometer.*) A thermometer, of which the bore is truly cylindrical throughout, which marks zero in the Centigrade, or Reaumur's form of the instrument, or 32° in Fahrenheit's, and which registers 80° for steam at 760° mm. of pressure in Reaumur's instrument, 100° in the Centigrade, and 212° in Fahrenheit's. In a perfect instrument the degrees registered should correspond exactly with those of an air thermometer.

N. vis'ion. (*L. visio*, the act or sense of seeing. *G. Normalsichtigkeit.*) The healthy condition of the eyes in regard to single vision with the two eyes, and to the refraction, accommodation, sharpness or acuteness of vision, area or field of vision, and colour sense of each eye separately. The far point of the healthy eye is situated at infinite distance; in other words, the normal eye when at rest is constructed to bring parallel rays to a focus on the retina. The near point progressively diminishes with age; in childhood it is situated at from two and a half to three inches in front of the cornea; in youth it is about four inches; at forty years of age it is at eight inches. The distance between the near point and the far point is the range of accommodation. The sharpness of vision is measured by the smallness of the angle under which objects can be seen; round dots can be seen when the angle they subtend does not exceed twenty to thirty seconds, linear bodies under an angle of three seconds, and bright or glittering objects under an angle of .2 of a second. The smallest size of a visible object is .0025 mm. In order that print should be easily read the individual letters must subtend an angle of five minutes, and in accordance with this the outspread fingers of the hand can be counted at about 200 feet distance. In a healthy eye the field of vision, reckoning from the point of fixation on, or 15° below, the horizon, is for each eye, when it is not permitted to roll: upwards 45°, downwards 55°, inwards 55°, outwards 90°; or 100° in the vertical direction and 145° in the horizontal. With both eyes at rest it is 180° in the horizontal direction, and 100° in

the vertical; but if both eyes are permitted to roll, it is 200° in the vertical, and 260° in the horizontal direction. The sense of colour is most acute in the region of the yellow spot; blue and yellow upon a black ground are recognised furthest towards the periphery; green, red, and violet to a less extent of the field.

N. volume. (G. *Normalvolumen*.) The normal volume of a gas is the volume it possesses at 0° C. (32° F.), and under a barometric pressure of 760 mm. As the latter datum alters, the observed volume is corrected by Mariotte and Gay-Lussac's law.

Normoblast. (L. *norma*; Gr. *βλαστός*, a sprout.) A term applied by Ehrlich to nucleated red corpuscles of the usual size of ordinary red corpuscles. They occur constantly in leukemia, and in simple secondary anemia.

Nornarcotin. $C_{19}H_{17}NO$. A derivative of codein discovered by Matthiessen and Foster.

Noropianic acid. $2C_8H_5O_3 + 3H_2O$. A colourless crystalline substance obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on opianic acid.

Norris, Richard. An English physician now living in Birmingham.

N's corpuscles. (L. *corpusculum*, a small body.) Colourless, transparent, biconcave discs observed by Norris in normal blood, and supposed by him to be a peculiar form of blood-corpuscle; he believes that they are invisible in ordinary blood, because their colour and their refractive index are the same as those of the liquor sanguinis. Mrs. Ernest Hart has shown by experiments, which are generally accepted, that these corpuscles are ordinary red blood-discs which have become colourless by reason of the loss of their hæmoglobin.

North. (Sax. *norð*; G. *Norden*. F. *nord*, *septentrion*; I. *settentrione*, *norte*; S. *septentrional*, *norte*.) The point of the compass opposite to the sun's place at noon.

North Waterford springs. United States of America, Maine, Oxford County. Mineral waters, containing iron sulphate 4·01 grains, and aluminium sulphate 2·73 grains in 8000.

Northaw. Hertfordshire. A saline mineral water here was formerly much employed.

Northeim. Germany, in Hanover. Cold calcic sulphate waters, used in catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes, in rheumatism, and in skin diseases.

Northern. (Sax. *norðern*.) Relating to the *North*.

N. hard fern. The *Blechnum boreale*.

N. prickly ash. The *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*, Willd.

N. prickly ash bark. The bark of *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*. It occurs in small curved or quilled fragments, about 1 mm. thick. It is inodorous, and has a slightly aromatic, bitterish, pungent taste. It contains a volatile oil, a bitter principle, xanthopierite, and a crystalline body, named xanthoxylum. It is regarded as a nervous and arterial stimulant, producing diaphoresis, expelling flatus, and alleviating muscular rheumatism. Used in the form of infusion, decoction, and tincture.

N. sen'ega. See *Senega*, *northern*.

Norwalk mineral well. United States of America, Wisconsin, Monroe County. A chalybeate spring.

Norway. A country of Northern Europe.

N. spruce fir. The *Abies excelsa*,

Norwegian. Relating to *Norway*.

N. itch. Same as *Scabies norvegica*.

Norwegian. Ng. Atomic weight 218·9. An element resembling bismuth, discovered by Dahl in Norwegian nickel ores.

Norwhal. See *Narwhal*.

Norwood springs. United States of America, Tennessee, Rhea County. A chalybeate water.

Nosacerous. (Νοσακερός, liable to sickness.) Morbid; sickly; weakly.

Nosætiological. (F. *nosétiologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nosætiology*.

Nosætiology. (Νόσος, disease; αἰτιολογία, the cause or account of a thing. F. *nosétiologie*; G. *Nosätiologie*.) The doctrine of the causes of disease.

Nosanthropochem'ia. (Νόσος, disease; ἄνθρωπος, a man; χημία, chemistry. F. *nosanthropochémie*.) The chemistry of the human body under disease.

Nosazontology. (Νοσάζομαι, to fall sick; λόγος, a discourse. F. *nosazontologie*.) The doctrine of the causes of disease.

Nose. (Sax. *nōsu*; G. *Nase*; L. *nasus*; Sans. *nāsd*. F. *nez*; I. *naso*; S. *nariz*.) The part of the face which lodges the organ of smell, and provides a passage for the air to and from the lungs; it communicates with the outer air and with the mouth by means of the anterior and the posterior nares. It is divisible into two parts, the internal part, or *Nasal fossæ*, and the external part, or nose proper. This latter in man forms a considerable projection from the face, supported by bone and cartilage, possessing muscles, lined by mucous membrane, and covered by skin. It is triangular in form, its apex or summit or root being connected with the forehead, and its base or inferior part overhangs the lower lip and is perforated by the nostrils, which have on their margins stiff hairs or vibrissæ; the part of the nose in the middle line is the dorsum or bridge, and its tip is the lobe; the margins of the nostrils are the alæ.

Also, anything resembling it in appearance or purpose.

N., arteries of. The lateral nasal from the facial artery, the artery of the septum from the superior coronary, and the nasal branches of the ophthalmic and infraorbital arteries.

N.-bleed. The *Achillea millefolium*. Gerard says that it was put into the nose to cause bleeding and cure the megrim; others report it that it was used to stop nose-bleeding. Prior has it that the plant was so called by mistake; the real nose-bleed or *Herba sanguinaria* was the *Equisetum* which Apuleius called *Millefolium*, and that when this term was transferred to the *Achillea* it also got the name of nose-bleed.

N., bleed'ing of the. See *Epistaxis*.

N., bones of. The nasal bones and the nasal processes of the superior maxillary bones.

N., bot'tle. The condition of hypertrophy of the tissues of the nose with a varicose condition of the vessels which occurs in some free-living persons.

N., bridge of. (G. *Nasenrücken*.) The part of the nose between the root and the tip.

N., calculus of. See *Calculus nasal*.

N., cartilage of septum of. (F. *cartilage de la cloison*.) See under *Nasal cartilages*.

N., cartilages of, lat'eral, low'er. See under *Nasal cartilages*.

NOSELEIA—NOSOCOMIUM

N., cartilages of, lat'eral, up'per. See under *Nasal cartilages*.

N., cartilages of, ses'amoid. See under *Nasal cartilages*.

N., catarrh' of. See *Nasal catarrh*.

N., cav'ities of. The *Nasal fossæ*.

N. cough. A cough produced by irritation of some part of the nasal mucous membrane, being a reflex trigeminal cough.

N., development of. See *Olfactory organs, development of*.

N. douche. See *Douche, nasal*.

N., feed'ing by. A mode of artificial feeding by the introduction of an elastic tube through one of the nostrils into the stomach, and the passing of nutritive fluid into it thereby.

N., fos'sæ of. See *Nasal fossæ*.

N., irriga'tion of. (L. *irrigo*, to lead water to.) The use of the *Douche, nasal*.

N., lipo'ma of. (Λίπος, fat.) An hypertrophied condition of the cellular tissue and skin of the nose, with enlargement and infarction of the sebaceous follicles and dilatation of the vessels; there is also some serous or fibrinous infiltration. The disease produces much deformity of the face, the nose presenting a large, soft, purplish, lobulated, and sometimes pedunculated mass at its extremity. It grows slowly, is not dangerous, and is usually seen after fifty years of age.

N., mag'gots in. (Mid. E. *magot*, *magat*; from Welsh *macai*, a grub; from *magu*, to breed.) A not uncommon condition in tropical countries in which some dipterous insect deposits its eggs in the nasal fossæ where they develop. The most serious cases result from the oviposition of the *Lucilia hominivorax*; but the larvæ of other species have been observed, such as *Musca* and *Sarcophaga*.

N., mea'tuses of. See *Meatus narium*, and its subheadings.

N., mu'cous mem'brane of. The membrane lining the nose is of the usual mucous type, and is continuous with the skin externally and with the Schneiderian membrane, or membrane of the nasal fossæ, internally.

N., nerves of. The nerves of the nose are supplied by the facial, infraorbital, infra-trochlear, and ophthalmic nerves.

N., olfac'tory ré'gion of. See *Olfactory region*.

N., plug'ging of. See *Nares, plugging of*.

N., poly'pus of. See *Nasal polypus*.

N., sept'um of. See *Septum nasi*.

N. spec'u'rum. See *Speculum, nasal*.

N. spray produ'cer. See *Spray producer, nasal*.

N., veins of. The veins accompany the arteries, and open into the facial and the ophthalmic veins.

Nosele'ia. (Νοσηλεία; from νοσηλεύω, to tend the sick. F. *nosélie*.) The waiting upon and tending of the sick; sick nursing.

Noseli'a. Same as *Noseleia*.

Nose'ma. (Νόσημα; from νοσέω, to be sick. F. *nosème*; G. *Krankheit*.) Disease, sickness, or illness.

Also, a Genus of micrococci.

N. bomby'cis, Nägeli. (L. *bombyx*, the silkworm.) The micrococcus causing the disease named pebrine in silkworms. The cocci are highly refractile oval cells, 3 to 4 μ in length, and 2 μ in breadth. They are found in the blood and in all the organs of the diseased larvæ;

they are believed by some to belong to the psorosperms; also called *Micrococcus ovatus*.

Nosematic. (Νόσημα, a sickness. F. *nosématique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nosema*, or illness.

Nosenceph'alus. (Νόσος, disease; ἐγκεφαλός, brain. F. *nosencephale*; I. *nosencephalo*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity in which the encephalon is replaced by a vascular mass, the cranium is very defective above in the frontal and parietal regions only, and the occipital foramen is distinct.

Noseph'orous. (Νόσος, disease; φέρω, to carry. F. *noséphore*.) Carrying, bearing, or bringing disease or pain.

Nose'piece. The part of a microscope which carries the object-glass or object-glasses.

Noseræsthes'ia. (Νοσηρός, diseased; αἴσθησις, sensation.) Perverted sensation, as in hysteria.

Noseroche'ma. (Νοσηρός, diseased; ὄχημα, a carriage. F. *nosérochène*; G. *Krankenführer*.) A vehicle for transporting the sick; an ambulance.

Noseropher'etrum. (Νοσηρός; φέρετρον, a litter. F. *litière*; G. *Krankenbahre, Krankentrage*.) A litter on which the sick may be carried.

Nosé'rous. (Νοσηρός. F. *morbide*.) Diseased; unhealthy; morbid.

Noseu'ma. (Νόσημα.) A sickness.

Noseumatic. Relating to *Noseuma*.

Nosisto'ria. (Νόσος, disease; ἱστορία, a learning by inquiry. F. *nosistoire*.) The history of disease in general, or of a particular malady.

Nosenceph'alus. (Νόσος; κεφαλή, the head. F. *nosocéphale*.) Same as *Nosencephalus*.

Nosochorology. (Νόσος; χώρος, a country; λόγος, an account.) Same as *Nosochthonology*.

Nosochthonograph'ical. (F. *nosochthonographique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nosochthonography*.

Nosochthonography. (Νόσος, disease; χθών, the earth; γράφω, to write. F. *nosochthonographie*; G. *Nosochthonographie*.) A description of the localities of endemic and similar diseases; medical geography.

Nosochthonolog'ical. (F. *nosochthonologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nosochthonology*.

Nosochthonology. (Νόσος, disease; χθών, the earth; λόγος, a discourse. F. *nosochthonologie*; I. *nosochthonologia*; G. *Nosochthonologie*.) A term used by Clarus and Rádus for medical geography, or geographical medicine; more properly, the geography of diseases, or geographical nosology, being the consideration of diseases peculiar to different countries or districts.

Nosocom'e'sis. (Νοσοκομία.) Same as *Nosocomia*.

Nosocom'ia. (Νοσοκομία; from νοσοκομείω, to take care of the sick. F. *nosocomèse, nosomie*; G. *Krankensplege*.) The care of, or attendance upon, the sick.

Nosocom'ial. (Νοσοκομείω. F. *nosocomial*; I. *nosocomiale*; G. *nosocomiälisch*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Nosocomium* or hospital.

N. at'mosphere. Same as *Hospital atmosphere*.

N. fe'ver. See *Febris nosocomialis*.

Nosocom'ium. (Νοσοκομείον; from

νοσοκομῖα, to take care of the sick, from *νόσος*, disease; *κομῖα*, to take care of. F. *hôpital*; G. *Krankenhaus*.) A hospital or infirmary for the sick.

Nosocómus. (Νοσοκόμος, taking care of the sick.) A male person employed as an attendant in the care of the sick.

Nosocratic. (Νόσος, disease; κράτος, power. F. *nosocratique*; I. *nosocratico*.) Requin's term indicating the having power over disease; the same as *Specific*.

Nosocrinis. (Νόσος; κρίνω, to separate. F. *nosocrinie*, Gintrac.) Same as *Diacrisis*.

Nosocrisis. (Νόσος; κρίσις, the turning-point of a disease. F. *nosocrisie*.) A morbid crisis.

Nosóde. (Νοσῶδης, sickly.) A remedy used in the practice of *Isopathy*.

Nosodochium. (Νόσος; δοχεῖον, a receptacle. F. *hôpital*; G. *Krankenhaus*.) The same as *Nosocomium*.

Nosogénesis. (Νόσος, disease; γένεσις, generation. F. *nosogénésie*; I. *nosogenesi*; S. *nosogenia*.) The development and progress of disease.

Nosogenetic. (F. *nosogénétiqúe*; G. *Nosogenesis betreffend*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nosogenesis*.

Nosogen'ia. Same as *Nosogeny*.

Nosogeny. (Νόσος, disease; γεννάω, to generate. F. *nosogénie*; I. *nosogenia*.) The doctrine of the production and development of disease.

Nosogeography. (Νόσος.) Same as *Geography, medical*.

Nosography. (Νόσος, disease; γράφω, to write or describe. F. *nosographie*; I. *nosografia*; G. *Nosographie, Krankheitsbeschreibung*.) The description of diseases, their characters, nature, and course.

Nosohæmia. (Νόσος; αἷμα, blood. F. *nosohémie*.) Disease of the blood.

Nosological. (F. *nosologique*; I. *nosologico*; G. *nosologisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nosology*.

Nosol'ogism. (Νόσος, disease; λόγος, a discourse.) The abuse of the classification of disease.

Nosol'ogist. A person occupied with, or learned in, *Nosology*.

Nosol'ogy. (Νόσος, disease; λόγος, a discourse. F. *nosologie*; I. *nosologia*; G. *Nosologie*.) The doctrine of the names of diseases, their classification, and methodical arrangement. A systematic classification of diseases.

N., geographical. See *Nosochthonology*.

Nosomania. (Νόσος, disease; μανία, madness. F. *nosomanie*; I. *nosomania*; S. *nosomania*; G. *Nosomanie*.) The form of monomania in which the delusions relate to the condition of the patient's health.

Nosomycóses. (Νόσος; μύκης, a fungus.) Diseases produced by fungoid growths.

Nosonomia. (Νόσος, disease; νόμος, a law or order. F. *nosonomie*; G. *Nosonomie*.) The doctrine of the natural laws by which diseases occur.

Nosonom'ic. (F. *nosonomique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nosonomia*.

Nosonomy. (Νόσος, disease; νόμος, name; νόμος, law.) The nomenclature of disease.

Nosophobia. (Νόσος; φόβος, fear. F. *nosophobie*; I. *nosofobia*; S. *nosofobia*; G. *Nó-*

sophobie.) A form of monomania in which the patient from the fear of an imaginary disease subjects himself to a regimen which damages his health.

Nosophthor'ia. (Νόσος; φθόρα, destruction. F. *nosophthorie*.) Stamm's term for the destruction of diseases by the study of their causes and modes of propagation and of their prophylaxis.

Nosophy'ta. (Νόσος, disease; φυτόν, a plant. F. *nosophyte*.) Term proposed by Gruby to characterise the cutaneous diseases caused by a parasitic fungoid growth.

Nosophytoder'mata. (Νόσος; φυτόν, a plant; δέρμα, the skin.) Diseases caused by the growth of parasitic plants in the skin. The chief are favus, trichosis, mentagra, alopecia areata, and chloasma.

Nosopoé'ous. (Νόσος; ποιέω, to make.) Causing disease.

Nosopietic. (Νόσος; ποιέω, to make. F. *nosopietique*.) Making or inducing disease.

N. medicat'ion. (L. *medicatio*, a healing. F. *médication nosopietique*.) The provocation of artificial morbid states or acts for the purpose of curing a disease, such as are produced by blisters, electric currents, opiates, or bleedings.

Nos'os. (Νόσος.) Disease.

Nosotáxy. (Νόσος; τάξις, arrangement.) The classification of diseases.

Nosothor'ia. (Νόσος; θεωρία, a looking at. F. *nosothéorie*.) The theory of disease.

Nosotoxicó'sis. (Νόσος; τοξικόν, arrow-poison.) A condition in which morbid symptoms are exhibited, which are dependent on the presence of toxic bases in the blood which have been formed in the system and are eliminated by the kidneys.

Nosotrophous. (Νόσος; τροφή, nourishment. F. *nosotrophe*.) Nourishing or maintaining disease.

Nosotrophy. (Νόσος; τροφή, nourishment. F. *nosotrophie*.) The nourishment or nutrition of disease.

Nosoxe'ra. (Νόσος; δεινός, pertaining to vinegar.) See *Oxeronosos*.

Nostalg'ia. (Νοστήω, to return; ἄλγος, pain. F. *nostalgie*; I. *nostalgia*; G. *Heimweh, Heimsucht*.) A form of melancholia, being an intense longing for return to one's native country; a disease not unfrequent among young soldiers, and such as circumstances have placed in foreign climes. It is accompanied with great depression of spirits, wasting, and sometimes with hectic fever, and it frequently terminates in suicide.

Nostal'gic. (F. *nostalgique*; G. *nostalgisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nostalgia*.

Nost'oc. (According to Baucher, the Latinised form of the German word *Nostock*. G. *Schleimling, Zittertang, Zitteralge*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Nostocaceæ*. Unicellular algæ, the pearl-like cells of which are arranged in rows intertwining with each other to form a shapeless trembling mass, of greenish or brownish colour; growth occurs partly by budding, partly by spores. The species grow in moist places, and are distributed widely over the earth.

N. arcticum. The *Hormosiphon arcticus*.

N. cínifó'r'ium, Tournefort. Same as *N. commune*.

N. commu'nê, Vauch. (L. *communis*, common. F. *beurre de terre, b. naigique, crachal de lune, c. de mai, salive de coucou, excrément de*

coucou, fille du ciel, purgation des étoiles, realgar de l'air, fleur de soleil, vitriol végétal, perce-terre, trône de laterre; G. *Zitteralge, Sternschuppen*.)

A species which forms an irregularly shaped, folded, gelatinous disc or membrane, which ultimately becomes hollow. It is scarcely perceptible in dry, but swells up in moist, weather. Nostoc colonies occur as pseudoparasites in the intercellular spaces and cavities of other plants. Great virtues were attributed to it by the alchemists. It was considered prophylactic in cancer; in the north of Europe it was believed to favour the growth of hair; in Siberia it is used topically in ophthalmia and chilblains; it was employed as a vulnerary and as a tonic; and infused in brandy it was given to cause a disgust to the spirit in those who drink it.

N. edulë. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) Used as food in China.

N. mesenteroides. (Μεσεντήριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached; ἰδος, form. F. *gomme de sucrerie*; G. *Froschlaich*.) The *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*.

Nostocacæ. (Nostoc.) A family of the *Cyanophyceæ*, characterised by consisting of cells arranged in the form of a pearl necklace, which form colonies, lying in a structureless gelatinous mass; at certain points larger cells with thicker membranes, named heterocysts, appear; the masses do not present any spontaneous movements. Growth occurs by the division of the threads at right angles to their long axis; the terminal cells do not divide. When desiccation has proceeded to a certain point spores are formed.

Nostoch. Same as *Nostoc*.

Nostoma'nia. (Νοστήω, to return; μανία, madness. F. *nostomanie*; G. *Nostomanie*.) A kind of madness, forming the highest degree of *Nostalgia*.

Nostosite. (Νόστος, a return home; σίτος, meat.) A term for a parasite which has reached the organ in which it breeds.

Nostras. (L. *nostras*, of our country.) An adjectival term employed to designate diseases which take origin in the country in which they are described in contradistinction to similar diseases originating in other countries; as *Cholera nostras*.

Nostras'sia. (L. *nostras*, of our country.) Same as *Nostalgia*.

Nostril. (Mid. E. *nosethirl*; Sax. *nôs-ÿrl*; from *nôsu*, the nose; *ÿrl*, a hole. F. *narine*; I. *narice*; S. *ventana*; G. *Nasenloch*.) One of the external openings of the nose.

N.s, plugging of. See *Nares, plugging of*.

Nostroma'nia. See *Nostomania*.

Nosttrum. (L. neuter nominative singular of *noster*, ours.) Our own; a term for any secret medicine.

Nota. (L. *nota*, a mark.) A mark; an old term for *Macula*; also for *Nævus*.

N. mater'na. (L. *maternus*, belonging to a mother.) Same as *Nævus*.

N. primit'iva. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind.) Same as *Groove, primitive*.

Notacanthous. (Νῶρον, the back; ἀκάνθα, a spine. F. *notacanthé*.) Spine backed; having spines on the dorsal surface of the body.

Notæ. Nominative plural of *Nota*.

N. congen'itæ. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) Mother's marks.

N. infant'um. (L. *infans*, an infant.) Same as mother's marks.

Notæ's. Same as *Notiæus*.

Notæomyeli'tis. See *Notomyelitis*.

Notæomyelos. See *Notomyelos*.

Notæum. (Νῶτον, the back. F. *notæum*.)

Term applied by Illiger to the upper part of the body of a bird or a mammifer, from the nape of the neck to the anus, along the spine of the back.

Not'al. (Νῶτον, the back.) Same as *Dorsal*.

Notal'gia. (Νῶτον; ἄλγος, pain. F. *notalgie*; I. *notalgia*; S. *notalgia*; G. *Rücken-schmerz*.) Pain of the back without inflammatory symptoms.

Notalgic. (F. *notalgique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Notalgia*.

Notanencepha'lia. (Νῶτον, the back; ἀνεγκέφαλος, without brain. F. *notanencéphalie*; G. *Rücken-Anencephalie*.) In Teratology, the condition of a fetus in which the brain does not lie in the skull, but escapes through a cleft in the back part of the cranial cavity.

Notate. (L. *nota*, a mark.) Marked with spots or lines.

Nota'tion. (L. *notatio*, a marking; from *noto*, to mark. F. *notation*; G. *Bezeichnung*.) The act or art of representing things by marks or symbols.

N., atom'ic. (Atom. F. *notation atomique*.) Same as *N., chemical*.

N., chemical. The written language of Chemistry introduced by Berzelius. The symbols employed to represent the atomic proportions of the various elementary bodies are used as a basis of this notation. Compound bodies are represented by the juxtaposition of the symbols of the various elementary atoms which form the compound molecule. A single atom is represented by its symbol without any addition, two or more atoms are represented by a small numeral placed either above or below the symbol. In order to represent chemical changes by means of symbols, the formulæ of the reacting bodies are placed on one side of an equation, and the formulæ of the products on the other side; the different bodies on each side being connected by the sign +.

Notch. (A weakened form of *nock*; Mid. E. *nokke*; from Old Low G. *nock*, a notch. F. *échancrure*; I. *nocchia*, *incisura*; S. *muesca*; G. *Einschnitt*, *Ausschnitt*.) An indentation or depression at the border of a thin lamina or plate of bone, or other structure.

N., acromio-scap'ular. (ἄκρος, a point; ὤμος, the shoulder.) The *N., scapular*, great.

N., aor'tic. (Αορτή, the aorta.) A synonym of the *Dicrotic wave* of a sphygmographic tracing of an arterial pulsation.

N., cerebell'ar, ante'rior. (L. *cerebellum*, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain; *anterior*, in front.) The notch which separates the two hemispheres of the cerebellum in front, and which receives the corpora quadrigemina.

N., cerebell'ar, poste'rior. (L. *cerebellum*; *posterior*, hinder.) The cleft which separates the two hemispheres of the cerebellum posteriorly, and which receives the upper part of the falx cerebelli.

N., clavicular. (Clavicle. F. *échancrure claviculaire*; G. *Schlüsselbeinausschnitt*.) A depression on each side of the upper part of the sternum, which forms the articulating surface for the clavicle.

N., cor'aco-scap'ular. (*Coracoid.*) The *N., supra-scapular.*

N., cot'yloid. (*Κοτύλη*, a cup; *εἶδος*, form. *F. échancreure cotyloïdienne*; *I. incisura del margine della cavita cotiloidea.*) A depression or deficiency in the anterior and inferior part of the prominent border of the acetabulum, close to the obturator foramen. It is converted into a foramen by the transverse ligament of the hip-joint, and then transmits the articular artery and nerve.

N., dicro'tic. (*Δικροτος*, double-beating.) The notch in a sphygmographic trace immediately preceding the *Dicrotic wave.*

N., ethmoid'al. (*Ἠθμός*, a sieve; *εἶδος*, likeness. *F. échancreure ethmoidale*; *I. incisura ethmoidale*; *G. Siebbeinausschnitt.*) The groove or deficiency in the middle line which separates the two orbital plates of the frontal bones. The opposite edges of the notch articulate with the ethmoid bone.

N., illosclat'ic. (*Ilium.*) Same as *N., sciatic, great.*

N., interclavic'ular. (*L. inter*, between; *clavicle. F. fourchette du sternum.*) The depression situated in the median line on the upper margin of the sternum between the clavicular notches.

N., intercon'dylar. (*L. inter*; *Gr. κόνδυλος*, a hard knob. *F. échancreure intercondylienne*; *I. incisura intercondiloidea.*) The deep groove or fossa which separates the two condyles at the inferior extremity of the femur.

N., jug'ular. (*L. jugulum*, the throat. *F. échancreure jugulaire*; *I. incisura che contribuisce a formare il forame lacero posteriore*; *G. Drosselausschnitt.*) A groove situated on the anterior aspect of the jugular process of the occipital bone. It forms the posterior part of the jugular foramen, which is completed by a corresponding notch in the temporal bone.

N., lac'rimal. (*L. lacrima*, a tear. *F. échancreure lacrymale*; *I. gronda lagrimale.*) A groove at the internal border of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone. It receives the lacrymal bone.

N.s, Lanterman's. Same as *Lantermann's incisions.*

N., na'sal, of fron'tal bone. (*L. nasus*, the nose; *frons*, the forehead. *F. échancreure nasal du frontal*; *I. incisura nasale del frontale.*) A rough semilunar surface on the lower surface of the frontal bone, between the orbits. It articulates with the nasal bones in the median line and with the superior maxillary bones laterally.

N., na'sal, of up'per jaw. (*L. nasus. F. échancreure nasale du maxillare supérieur*; *I. incisura che fa parte dell' apertura anteriore della fosse nasali.*) The inner margin of the facial surface of the superior maxillary bone. The sharp edge is produced below into the anterior nasal spine, and the two notches with the nasal bones bound the anterior aperture of the nose.

N. of con'cha. (*L. concha*, a shell.) The *Incisura intertragica.*

N. of vertebra. (*L. vertebra*, a spine bone. *F. échancreure vertébrale*; *I. incisura vertebrae*; *G. Wirbelausschnitt.*) The groove on the upper and on the lower border of the pedicle of a vertebra. The apposition of the notches of adjoining vertebræ forms the intervertebral foramina.

N., parot'id. (*Παρά*, near; *οὖς*, the ear. *F. échancreure parotidienne.*) The depression between the posterior edge of the ramus of the inferior maxillary bone and the mastoid process. It lodges a part of the parotid gland.

N., poplite'al. (*L. poples*, the ham.) The shallow depression behind the spine of the superior articulating surface of the tibia which separates the tuberosities at the posterior part of the head of that bone.

N., præster'nal. (*L. præ*, in front; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) The *N., interclavicular.*

N., pter'ygoid. (*Πτερύξ*, a wing; *εἶδος*, form. *F. fosse pterygoïde*; *I. incisura che riceve l'apofisi pterygoidea dell' osso palatino.*) The indentation separating the two processes at the upper part of the vertical plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

N., Rivin'i's. (*Rivini. G. Rivini'scher Ausschnitt.*) A groove in the osseous ring to which the membrana tympani is attached. It is occupied by the membrana flaccida.

N., sa'cro-sciat'ic. (*Sacrum.*) The interval between the sacrum and coccyx and the ischium of each side.

N., sa'cro-sciat'ic, great'er. (*Sacrum.*) The *N., sciatic, great.*

N., sa'cro-sciat'ic, les'ser. (*Sacrum.*) The *N., sciatic, small.*

N., scap'ular. (*L. scapula*, the blade bone. *F. échancreure scapulaire.*) Same as *N., supra-scapular.*

N., scap'ular, great. (*L. scapula*, the blade bone.) A depression formed between the external sharp border of the spine and the neck of the scapula. It is situated beneath the acromion process.

N., sciatic. The *N., sciatic, small.*

N., sciatic, great. (*Ἰσχίον*, the hip. *F. échancreure ischiatique majeure*; *I. grande incisura sciatica.*) A depression situated between the posterior superior and posterior inferior spines of the posterior border of the ilium. It is converted into a foramen by the small sciatic ligament, and transmits the sciatic nerve, the pyramidalis muscle, and the superior gluteal vessels and nerves.

N., sciatic, les'ser. (*Ἰσχίον.*) Same as *N., sciatic, small.*

N., sciatic, small. (*Ἰσχίον. F. échancreure ischiatique mineure*; *I. piccola incisura sciatica.*) A depression in the posterior border of the ischium, between its spine and its tuberosity. It is converted into a foramen by the great sciatic ligament, and through the foramen pass the tendon of the obturator internus muscle and the internal pudic vessels and nerve.

N., semilu'nar, of ster'num. (*L. semi*, half; *luna*, the moon; *sternum*, the breast bone. *F. fourchette du sternum*; *I. forechetta dello sterno*; *G. Brustbeinausschnitt.*) The median depression at the upper border of the sternum.

N., sig'moid. (*Σ*, the Greek letter sigma; *εἶδος*, like. *F. échancreure sigmoïde*; *I. incisura sigmoïdea.*) A deep excavation in the upper border of the ramus of the inferior maxillary bone, separating the condyle behind from the coronoid process in front.

N., sphe'no-pal'atine. (*Σφήν*, a wedge. *L. palatum*, the palate. *I. incisura che forma la major parte del forame sfeno-palatina.*) A deep excavation separating the two processes of the ascending process of the palate bone. It is

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converted into a foramen by the body of the sphenoid bone.

N., supra-orbital. (L. *supra*, above; *orbita*, the orbit. F. *échancrure sus-orbitaire*; I. *incisura supra-orbitaria*, i. *sopra-cigliare*; G. *Oberaugenhöhleauschnitt*.) A groove situated at the junction of the inner with the two outer thirds of the orbital arch of the frontal bone. It is converted sometimes into a foramen by a bridge of bone. It transmits the supra-orbital nerve and artery.

N., su'pra-scap'ular. (L. *supra*, above; *scapula*, the blade bone. F. *échancrure sus-scapulaire*; I. *incisura coracoidea*.) A depression near the outer end of the superior border of the scapula. It is converted into a foramen, by the suprascapular ligament or by a spiculum of bone, which gives passage to the suprascapular nerve.

N., suprasternal. (L. *supra*, above; *sternum*, the breast bone.) Same as *N.*, *interclavicular*.

N.-weed. The *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

Notch'ed. Having an indentation or Notch.

N. teeth. See *Hutchinson's teeth*.

Notenceph'alia. See *Notanencephalia*.

Notenceph'alocele. (Nῶτον, the back; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the head. F. *notocephalocèle*; G. *Rücken-Hirnbruch*.) A protrusion of the brain, in a monster fetus, from a cleft in the back of the head.

Notenceph'alus. (Nῶτον; ἐγκέφαλος. F. *notocephale*; I. *notencephalo*; S. *notencephalo*; G. *Notencephalus*.) A monster fetus in which the brain rests in a hernial mass on the dorsal vertebrae, which are open posteriorly.

Notheu'sis. (Νόθευσις, a making spurious.) Degeneration.

Nothi'a. (Νοθία, birth out of wedlock.) Degeneration.

Nothi'tes. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

N. angustifo'lia. Cass. A plant which furnishes some *Guaco*. The *Eupatorium saturoifolium*, Lamk.

Nothrotes. (Νωθρότης, torpor. F. *lenteur*; G. *Stumpfheit*, *Trägheit*.) Term for slowness or torpidity.

Nothrous. (Νωθρός, sluggish. F. *tardif*; G. *langsam*, *träge*.) That which is slow, torpid, or inactive; applied to the pulse.

Noth'us. (Νόθος, spurious. F. *bâtard*; G. *falsch*, *unächt*, *unwahr*.) Spurious; false; bastard.

Notiæ'os. Same as *Notiæus*.

Notiæ'us. (Νωτιαίος, of the back.) Of, or belonging to, the back.

N. my'elus. (Μυελός, marrow.) The spinal cord.

Notial'gia. Same as *Notalgia*.

Notio'des. (Νωτιώδης, wet, from *voris*, moisture; εἶδος, form. F. *humide*; G. *feuchtig*.) Having, or full of, moisture; humoral. Old epithet of a kind of malignant and colliquative fever, in which the body was constantly bathed in sweat, with excessive languor and prostration of strength.

Notiom'eter. (Νοτις, moisture; μετρίω, to measure. F. *notiomètre*.) Same as *Hygrometer*.

Notiom'etrum. Same as *Notiometer*.

Notis. (Νοτις, moisture. F. *moiture*, *humidité*; G. *Feuchtigkeit*.) Moisture.

Also (F. *rouille*; G. *Eisenrost*), *Rubigo*, or iron rust.

Also (F. *vert-de-gris*; G. *Kupferrost*), *Ærugo*, or rust of copper or brass.

Notob'asis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

N. syri'aca. Cass. Theophrastus's thistle. Hab. South Europe. Eaten as a pot-herb when young.

Notobranch'ia. (Νῶτον, the back; βράγchia, the gills.) Same as *Nudibranchiata*.

Notobranchia'ta. (Νῶτον; βράγchia.) Same as *Chætopoda*.

Notobranch'ious. (Νῶτον, the back; βράγchia, the gills. F. *notobranchie*; G. *rückenkiemerig*.) Having branchiæ or breathing organs on the back.

Notochlæ'na. (Νῶτον; χλαίνα, a cloak.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*.

N. heterophyll'a. Kaulf. ("Ετερος, other; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. India. Used as an antisyphilitic.

N. piloselloi'des. Kaulf. The *N. heterophylla*.

Notochord. (Νῶτον; χορδή, a string of gut. F. *notocorde*; I. *notocorda*; G. *Rückensaite*, *Wirbelsaite*.) The primitive skeletal axis of Vertebrata, being a rod of epithelium-like cells, arising in the hypoblast immediately below the medullary groove by gradual differentiation of the cells, which soon become vacuolated and surrounded by a structureless membrane, the inner sheath of the notochord. Outside this is a skeletogenous layer derived from the mesoblast, and from which the protovertebræ arise, and this is surrounded by a second structureless membrane, the outer sheath of the notochord. From this layer the vertebrae arise, the notochordal cells themselves taking no part in their formation; the notochord persists as the axial skeleton in some of the lower Pisces, as *Amphioxus*, and in the higher Vertebrata it forms the central part of the intervertebral discs. The notochord occurs in some Invertebrata, as in the *Ascidians*.

N., sheath of, in'ner. The structureless earliest formed sheath immediately surrounding the notochord; it disappears soon after the completion of the growth of the notochord.

N., sheath of, out'er. A structureless sheath of the part of the mesoblast which forms the skeletogenous layer which surrounds the notochord, and from which the protovertebræ arise.

Notochor'dal. Relating to, or possessing, a *Notochord*.

N. canal'. The part of the neurenteric canal which after passing through the hinder end of the notochord is continued, in Mammalia, for a short distance along it.

N. cells. The cells of the notochord.

N. groove. The furrow on the ventral surface of the axial hypoblast, the sides of which come together to form the notochord.

Notogas'ter. (Νῶτον; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *notogastre*.) Robin's term for the dorsal part of the abdomen of the *Articulata*.

Notoglos'sus. (Νῶτον, back; γλῶσσα, tongue.) Zaglas's term for the *Lingualis muscle*, superior.

Notom'elus. (Νῶτον; μέλος, a limb. F. *notomèle*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity having one or two accessory limbs attached to the back.

Notomyeli'tis. (Νῶτον; μυελος, marrow. F. *notomyélite*; G. *Rückenmarksentzündung*.)

dung.) Inflammation of the dorsal part of the spinal cord.

Notomyelos. Same as *Notomyelus*.

Notomyelus. (Νώτον, the back; μυελός, marrow. *F. notomoelle*; *G. Rückenmark*.) The *Medulla spinalis*, or spinal cord.

Notonecta. (Νώτον; νηκτός, swimming.) A Genus of the Suborder *Heteroptera*, Order *Hemiptera*.

N. glauca, Linn. (*L. glaucus*, bluish-grey. *F. punaise aquatique*.) The water flea. It makes a painful puncture of the skin with its proboscis.

Notonia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositae*.

N. corymbosa, De Cand. (Κόρυμβος, a cluster of flowers.) A many-flowered variety of *N. grandiflora*.

N. grandiflora, De Cand. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. India. The infusion of the stems was recommended by Gibson as a remedy for hydrophobia.

Notophore. (Νώτον, the back; φορέω, to bear. *F. notophore*; *I. notoforo*; *G. Rücken-träger*.) Term given by Marga and Geoffroy St. Hilaire to a monster fetus, with a sack-like expansion of the skin on the middle of the snicput, the occiput, and the sacrum.

Notophorus. Same as *Notophore*.

Notopod. (Νώτον, the back; πούς, a foot. *F. notopode*.) A dorsal fin, or swimming foot.

Notopodium. (Νώτον; πούς.) The *Parapodium* of an Annelid when situated on the back.

Notopodous. (Νώτον; πούς, a foot. *F. notopode*. *G. rückenfüssig*.) Term applied to Crustaceans having two or more swimmer-feet implanted in the back, or above the others, and turned upwards.

Notopterygious. (Νώτον; πτέρυξ, a fin. *F. notopterygien*.) Term applied by Latreille to those *Macrura* in which the two or four posterior feet are dorsal and terminate in fins.

Notorrhizal. Same as *Notorrhizous*.

Notorrhizæ. (Νώτον, the back; ρίζα, a root. *F. notorrhizées*.) Applied by De Candolle to a Suborder of the Order *Crucifera*, in which the radicle is dorsal and turned up against the incumbent, flat cotyledons.

Notorrhizous. (Νώτον; ρίζα. *F. notorrhizé*; *G. rückenwurzelig*.) Having the radicle applied to the dorsal part of the cotyledons.

Notostomatous. (Νώτον; στόμα, the mouth.) Having a mouth on the back, as occurs in some Arachnida.

Notoxus. (Νώτον; δξύς, sharp.) A Genus of the Section *Heteromera*, Order *Coleoptera*, one of the species of which is said to possess vesicating properties.

Not-tahn-delet spring. United States of America, Arizona, Apache County. An alkaline saline water.

Nottingham. Dorsetshire, near Weymouth. A sulphur spring.

Notum. (Νώτον, the back.) The back of Insecta. Also, the dorsal part of each somite of the thorax of Insecta.

Notus. (Νώτος.) The back.

Also, the vertebral column.

Noungon oil. (*G. Noungonöl*.) A fat obtained from *Bassia butyracea*, Roxb., used in the manufacture of soap.

Nourtoak. (*F. nourrir*, to nourish; Turk. *toak*, root.) A hybrid word for the roots of the *Asphodelus microcarpus*, Viv., a plant growing in the Mediterranean region, and commonly known in the East by the name of siris or siras. It is used in the preparation of paste or size.

No'va acid. (*G. Novasäure*.) A derivative of quinic acid when acted on by sulphuric acid. It is a crystallisable substance, soluble in benzol and benzin, but with difficulty in alcohol. Its melting point is 252° C. (485·6° F.)

Novacula. (*L. novacula*, a razor; from *novo*, to make new; because it made, as it were, a new face.) Old name for a kind of razor or instrument, mentioned by Galen, for shaving off the hair, which was also used for cutting off limbs, according to Hildanus; also, a singular instrument described by Scultetus, part i, t. ii, f. 2, tab. 42, called by the Greeks *Scodeghino*, and used by Roussetus in the Cæsarean operation.

Novacular. (*L. novacula*. *F. novaculaire*.) Razor-shaped; relating to a razor.

Novelda. Spain, province of Alicante. A mineral water containing free sulphuretted hydrogen and calcium sulphide, and having a temperature of 20° C. (68° F.); it is used in affections of the skin.

Novemcostate. (*L. novem*, nine; *costa*, a rib. *F. novemcoste*; *G. neunrippig*.) Having nine ribs or longitudinal projections.

Novemdecimpunctate. (*L. novemdecim*, nineteen; *punctum*, a point. *F. novemdecimpunctué*.) That which is marked with nineteen points.

Novemdigitate. (*L. novem*, nine; *digitus*, a finger. *F. novemdigité*.) Applied to a leaf, of which the common petiole terminates in nine folioles.

Novemfoliate. (*L. novem*; *folium*, a leaf. *F. novemfolié*.) The same as *Novemdigitate*.

Novemlobate. (*L. novem*; *lobus*, a lobe. *F. novemlobé*; *G. neunlappig*.) Applied to a leaf that is divided into nine lobes, as the *Alchimella vulgaris*.

Novemner'vate. Same as *Novemner'vius*.

Novemner'vis. The same as *Novemner'vius*.

Novemner'vius. (*L. novem*; *nervus*, a nerve. *F. novemnervé*; *G. neungenervt*.) Applied to leaves of which the base is divided into nine nerves.

Novenar. (*L. novenus*, nine each. *F. novenaire*.) Returning every ninth day.

Nowosselja. Russia, near Kortcheva. Cold, calcic, bicarbonated, weakly chalybeate waters.

Noxious. (*L. noxius*; from *nocceo*, to hurt; from Aryan root *nak*, to perish. *F. mal-faisant*, *nuisible*; *I. nocivo*; *G. schädlich*.) Hurtful; injurious.

Noya. The name of the *Ipomæa sinuata*, Ortega; *I. dissecta*, Choisy; *Convolvulus dissectus*, Linn. The plant grows in Georgia and Florida. It is cultivated in the tropics, and is used in Ceylon to give a blue colour to liqueur.

Noyau. (*F. noyau*, a stone.) A cordial liqueur made with bitter almonds, or peach or apricot kernels and white brandy, with coriander seeds, mace, cinnamon, and other aromatics.

Noy'ers. France, département du Loiret. A bicarbonated chalybeate water.

Nu'ba. (F. *cuivre*; G. *Kupfer*.) Old term for *Cuprum*, or copper.

Also, a former name for a species of manna, of a rose colour, such as falls, for the most part, in Ireland, according to Paracelsus.

Nube'cula. (L. *nubecula*, dim. of *nubes*, a cloud. F. *nubécule*; G. *Wölkchen*.) A small cloud or something like to one.

Applied to the little cloud-like appearances suspended in the fluid in certain disordered conditions of the urine.

Also, the same as *Nebula*.

Nube'culate. (L. *nubecula*, a little cloud. F. *nuagé*; G. *wolkig*.) That which presents appearances resembling nubeculae, or little clouds.

Nu'bes. (L. *nubes*, a cloud.) Same as *Nubecula*.

Nubig'enous. (L. *nubes*, a cloud; *geno*, to beget. F. *nubigène*; G. *wolkgebohren*.) Cloud-born. Applied to plants which grow upon mountains at a very great height, as the *Cystitis nubigenus* on the peak of Teneriffe.

Nu'bile. (L. *nubilis*; from *nubo*, to veil. F. *nubile*; I. *nubile*; S. *nubile*; G. *heirathsfähig, mannbar*.) Marriageable; fit for conception and the bearing of children.

Nubility. (L. *nubilis*, marriageable. F. *nubilité*; I. *nubilità*; S. *nubilität*; G. *Mannbarkeit, Nubilität*.) A term for a fitness to be married; marriageableness, or the state of being marriageable.

Nu'bilose. (L. *nubes*, a cloud.) Cloudy.

Nu'al. (L. *nux*, a nut. F. *nucal*.) Relating to a *Nut*.

Nucament. See *Nucamentum*.

Nucamenta'ceæ. (L. *nucamentum*, a fir-cone; from *nux*, a nut.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Crucifera*, including *Neslea*, *Isatis*, and others, characterised by having a nut-like, indehiscent, and usually one-seeded fruit, which is a silicula.

Also, a Tribe of the Nat. Order *Proteaceæ* having indehiscent fruit containing one or rarely two seeds.

Nucamenta'ceous. (L. *nucamentum*. F. *nucamentacé*; G. *nüschentartig*.) Applied to that which slightly resembles a small nut, as the cariopses of the *Prostanthera lasianthus*. Applied by some to silique which do not open of themselves, or are indehiscent.

Nucament'um. (L. *nucamentum*. F. *chaton*; G. *Kätzchen*.) A term synonymous with *Amentum*.

Nucell'um. Same as *Nucellus*.

Nucellus. (Dim. of L. *nux*. F. *nucelle*; G. *Knospenkern*.) Term applied by Strasburger to that part of the seed bud which invests the integument of the seed; the perisperm.

Usually applied to the mass of cells forming the essential part of the ovule of a plant, and within which the embryo-sac is developed.

Nu'ces. (Nominative plural of *nux*.) Nuts.

N. anacar'dil. (G. *Westindische Elephantenläuse*.) The seeds of *Anacardium occidentale*.

N. aquat'icæ. (L. *aquaticus*, found in water.) The nuts of *Trapa natans*.

N. arec'æ. (*Areca*, Malabar name of the *Areca catechu*.) The seeds of the *Areca catechu*.

N. avella'næ. (L. *avellanus*, relating to Avella or Abella, a town of the Campania abounding in nuts.) Hazel nuts.

N. be'hen. (G. *Behennüsse*.) The seeds of the *Moringa aptera*.

N. bo'mah. The astringent fruit of *Pycnocoma*, a Genus of *Euphorbiaceæ* growing in Natal.

N. buma'ha. Same as *N. bomah*.

N. caryophylla'tæ. (Κάρπον, a nut; φύλλον, a leaf. G. *Nelkennüsse*.) The fruit of the *Agathophyllum aromaticum*, a tree indigenous to Madagascar.

N. cem'bræ. The seeds of *Pinus cembra*, Linn.

N. co'laæ. (F. *noix de cola*, n. de gouron, café du Soudan; G. *Kolanuss*.) Cola nut; groru nut. The seed of *Sterculia acuminata*, R. Brown, or *Kola nut*.

N. cupres'si. (L. *cypressus*, the cypress. G. *Cypress-Zapfen*.) The spherical or ovate cones of the cypress, *Cypressus sempervirens*, formerly used in chest affections and in diarrhæa.

N. græ'cæ. (L. *græcus*, Greek.) Columella's term for almonds.

N. in'dicæ. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The fruit of *Lodoicea seychellarum*.

N. juglan'dis. (L. *juglans*, a walnut.) Walnuts.

N. moscha'tæ. Nutmegs.

N. pista'chiæ. Pistachio nuts.

N. quer'cus. (L. *quercus*, an oak.) Acorns.

N. trib'ull aquat'ici. (L. *tribulus*, water caltrop; *aquaticus*, belonging to water. G. *Wassernuss*.) The mealy nuts of *Trapa natans*, Linn., or *Tribulus aquaticus*.

N. vom'icæ. The seeds of *Strychnos nuxvomica*.

Nu'cha. (Low. L., from Arab *nugrah*, the neck; the word *nucha* in Arab. signifies spinal cord. F. *nugue*; I. *nuca*; G. *Nackcn*.) The nape or back part of the neck.

Nu'chal. (F. *nuchal*.) Of, or belonging to, the nape of the neck, or *Nucha*.

N. fas'cia. The *Fascia nuchæ*.

N. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a ditch. F. *fosse nuchale*; G. *Nackengrube*.) The depression in the middle line of the back of the neck extending downwards from the occipital protuberance.

N. lines. See the subheadings of *Linea nuchæ*.

N. plane. See *Planum nuchale*.

N. plate. (F. *plaque nuquale*.) That portion of the dorsal shield of *Chelonia* which occupies the middle line of the cervical region in front of the first neural plate.

N. re'gion. The region of the nape of the neck, or suboccipital region.

N. tu'bercle. (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump. G. *Nackenhöcker*.) The projection of the spine of the seventh cervical vertebra.

Nuchicor'nate. (*Nucha*; L. *cornu*, a horn. F. *nuchicorne*; G. *nackenghörnt*.) Having a horn on the nape of the neck, or on the back of the head.

Nuciferous. (L. *nux*, a nut; *fero*, to bear. F. *nucifère*; G. *nusstragend*.) That which bears nuts; nut-bearing.

Nu'ciform. (L. *nux*; *forma*, likeness. F. *nuciforme*; G. *nussförmig*.) Resembling a nut; nut-formed.

Nu'cin. (L. *nux*, a nut.) Same as *Juglandin*.

Also, a brown resinous substance found in the hard shell of the cocoa-nut.

Nucis'ta. (L. *nux*. F. *muscate*; G.

Muskate, Muskatnuss.) A name for the nutmeg, or seed of the *Myristica moschata*.

Nucitan'nic. (L. *nux*; *tannin*.) Relating to a nut and to tannin.

N. acid. (F. *acide nucitannique*.) Same as *Nucitannin*.

Nucitan'nin. (L. *nux*, a nut; *tannin*.) A peculiar form of tannin found by Phipson, along with gallic and ellagic acids, in the outer layer of the episperm of the walnut. On boiling with the mineral acids it is decomposed into glucose, acetic acid, and a red acid substance, $C_{14}H_6O_7$, which forms dark-red salts with the alkalis.

Nu'cite. $C_6H_{12}O_6 \cdot 2H_2O$. A crystallisable, non-fermentable sugar, obtained by Tanret and Villiers from the leaves of the walnut. It is probably the same as *Inosite*.

Nuck, Anton. A Dutch anatomist born in 1669; he was Professor of Anatomy at Leyden, and died in 1742.

N.'s canal. (L. *canalis*, a canal. G. *Nuck'scher Kanal*.) A prolongation or diverticulum of the peritoneum, which in females extends for some distance down the inguinal canal, ending blindly. It is the analogue of the processus vaginalis of the male, and occasionally receives the ovarium.

N.'s diverticulum. (L. *diverto*, to go in a different direction.) Same as *N.'s canal*.

Nu'cleal. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel. F. *nucléal*.) Relating to a nucleus or kernel.

Nu'clear. (L. *nucleus*. F. *nucléaire*; I. *nucleare*.) Relating to a nucleus or kernel.

N. body. L. C. Richard's term for the three parts which constitute the fecundated ovule of a seed, the embryo, the endosperm, and the vitellus.

N. disc. (F. *disque nucléaire*.) Same as *N. plate*.

N. division. See *Nucleus, cell, division of*.

N. fluid. (F. *suc nucléaire*; G. *Kernsaft*.) Strasburger's term for the homogeneous amorphous fluid substance which occupies the interstices of the *Nucleoplasm*, otherwise called *Chromoplasm*. It is probably not always fluid, and hence has been called *N. matrix*.

N. juice. See *N. fluid*.

N. layer of retina, inner. The fifth layer of the retina counting from within, lying between the inner and outer granular layers. It consists of a hyaline matrix in which are embedded many nuclei in three or four layers; some of the nuclei belong to Müller's fibres, and other small ones to flattened branched cells; but the greater number are bipolar ganglion cells belonging to a spindle-shaped cell, the inner varicose process of which runs into the inner granular layer, and the outer process runs into the outer granular layer.

N. layer of retina, outer. The seventh layer of the retina counting from within, lying between the outer granular layer and the *membrana limitans retinæ externa*. It consists of a hyaline matrix containing many oval nuclei.

N. matrix. (L. *matrix*, a female animal kept for breeding.) The amorphous homogeneous substance, whether fluid or liquid, which occupies the interstices of the nucleoplasm.

N. membrane. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin. F. *membrane nucléaire*; G. *Kernmembran*.) The membrane that encloses a cell-nucleus. It is supposed by some to be perforated by pores which permit the nucleoplasm to communicate with the protoplasm of the cell.

N. paralysis. See *Paralysis, nuclear*.

N. plate. The plate-like appearance of the *N. spindle* when seen in profile.

N. pro'toplasm. (Πρώτος, first; πλάσμα, anything moulded. F. *protoplasme nucléaire*.) The *Nucleoplasm*.

N. spin'dle. The third phase of the nucleus during the karyokinesis of a cell in which there is a spindle-shaped arrangement of the achromatin fibres extending between the two poles or extremities of cell protoplasm; the mid-space between them is the equator; at the poles radiating threads of the cell protoplasm join the fibres of the spindle to form suns.

N. stains. Stains which affect a cell nucleus only; used in microscopical investigations. A solution of hæmatoxylin with alum is much used, also a solution of carmine and alum, and one of Bismarck brown.

N. sub'stance. The contents of a *Nucleus, cell*.

N. zone. (Ζώνη, a belt. G. *Kernzone*.) The layer of spherical or oval nuclei of the epithelial cells which lines the capsule of the lens, and covers the anterior part of the lens where the nuclei pass into its fibres.

Nu'cleate. Same as *Nucleated*.

Nu'cleated. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel. F. *nuclée*; I. *nucleato*.) Possessing a *Nucleus*.

N. cell. A cell containing a nucleus.

Nu'clei. Nominative plural of *Nucleus*.

N. arciformes. (L. *arcus*, a bow; *forma*, shape.) Henle's term for the small mass of multipolar ganglion cells which are found on the anterior and inner surface of the pyramid of the medulla oblongata, and project between the arciform fibres.

N. audito'rii. See subheadings of *Nucleus of auditory nerve*.

N. bul'bi for'nicis. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *fornix*, an arch.) The masses of grey substance in the interior of the *Corpora albicantia*.

N. cem'bræ. (I. *cembro* or *cirmolo*, the name in Northern Italy of the *Pinus cembra*.) The seeds or the strobiles of *Pinus cembra*.

N. cerebel'li secunda'rii. (L. *cerebellum*, the little brain; *secundarius*, of the second class.) Three small paired masses of grey nervous tissue found in the medullary substance of the cerebellum; they are named *Nucleus fastigii*, *N. emboliformis*, and *N. globosus*.

N. colliculo'rum quadrigem'inæ. (L. *colliculus*, dim. of *collis*, a hill; *quadrigeminus*, fourfold.) The grey substance in the interior of the nates and testes.

N., division of. See *Mitosis*.

N. eminentiæ quadrigem'ina. (L. *eminentia*, projection; *quadrigeminus*, fourfold.) The masses of grey substance contained in the nates and testes.

N. interno'dal. (L. *inter*, between; *nodus*, a knot.) The *Nerve-fibre corpuscles*.

N. moscha'tæ. (Μόσχος, musk.) Nutmegs.

N. myris'ticæ. (*Myristica*.) Nutmegs.

N. of cran'ial nerves. Collections of nerve-cells forming masses of grey substance, into which the fibres of the several cranial nerves may be traced, and constituting their deep origins. For those of individual nerves see under *Nucleus*.

N. of mus'cle. Transparent ovoid bodies which, in the muscles of mammals, lie on the inner surface of the sarcolemma, but in frogs are distributed through the substance of the fibre.

NUCLEIFEROUS—NUCLEUS

The nuclei are surrounded with a little granular protoplasm, most abundant at their extremities. Same as *Muscle corpuscles*.

N. of optic thalamus. See the sub-headings of *Nucleus thalami*.

N. olivæ. (L. *oliva*, the olive.) The grey, wavy substance in the olivary bodies.

N. olivares. (L. *oliva*, the olive.) The grey substance of the olivary bodies. See sub-headings of *Nucleus olivaris*.

N. ossei. (L. *osseus*, bony.) The points of ossification of a bone.

N. pineæ. The seeds of *Pinus pinea*, L. They taste like almonds, and are used to make emulsions.

N., polar. (L. *polus*, the end of an axis.) The two of those nuclei into which the nucleus of the embryo-sac of plants divides, which unite to form the secondary nucleus.

N. pontis. (L. *pons*, a bridge. G. *Brückenerke*.) The collections of grey nerve-substance in the *Pons Varolii*, consisting of small masses of multipolar ganglion-cells.

N. pontis Varolii. The masses of grey nerve-cells of the interior of the *Pons Varolii*.

N., primary. (L. *primus*, first.) Hydrocarbons composed of even numbers of carbon and hydrogen, as, for example, ethylene, C_2H_4 , benzene, $C_{12}H_6$.

N. quadrigemini. The masses of grey nerve-substance forming the centre of the *Corpora quadrigemina*.

N. saponariæ. (L. *sapo*, soap. G. *Seifenbeeren*.) The fruit of *Sapindus saponaria*. They are sweet, astringent, and contain saponin. They are used by the Indians for washing. The seeds yield a fat oil.

N., secondary. (L. *secundus*, second.) Nuclei formed from primary nuclei by the substitution of chlorine, bromine, oxygen, sulphur, nitril, amidogen, for equivalent quantities of hydrogen.

N. subdentati. (L. *sub*, under; *dentatus*, toothed.) Meynert's term for the *Nucleus emboliformis* and the *N. globosus*.

N. tecti. (L. *tectum*, a roof.) Roof nuclei. Nuclei of grey matter found in the middle lobe of the cerebellum.

N. trigemini. The nuclei of the several divisions of the fifth or trigeminal nerve.

Nucleiferous. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel; *fero*, to bear. F. *nucifère*; G. *kerntragend*.) Bearing, or containing, a kernel or nucleus.

Nucleiform. (L. *nucleus*; *forma*, likeness. F. *nucéiforme*; G. *kernförmig*.) Resembling, or formed like, a kernel or nucleus.

Nuclein. (L. *nucleus*. F. *nucéine*; G. *Nuklein*.) $C_{29}H_{45}N_9P_3O_{22}$. Miescher. An amorphous colloid albuminoid found by Miescher in the nuclei of pus cells and blood corpuscles, in spermatozoa, yolk spheres, brain, liver, milk, fungi, and many seeds. It is slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in ammonia, alkaline carbonates, and nitric acid. Its existence is much doubted; it is probably a compound of some proteid with lecithin or other phosphorised body.

Also, Strasburger's term for Flemming's *Chromatin*, which perhaps is the same as Miescher's nuclein.

Nucleite. Same as *Hæmatoblast*.

Nucleo-albumins. Compounds of nuclein and proteids, chiefly globulin, found in the protoplasm of cells and in bile.

Nucleobranchiata. (L. *nucleus*;

branchia, gills. F. *nucéobranche*.) Applied by Blainville to an Order of *Mollusca*, comprehending those which have the branchiæ grouped with the digestive organs into a small mass, or nucleus, situated at the superior part of the back. Same as *Heteropoda*.

Nucleochylema. (L. *nucleus*; Gr. *χυλός*, the juice of plants.) Term applied by Strasburger to the fluid sap of the nucleus which occupies its meshes.

Nucleohyaloplasm. (L. *nucleus*; Gr. *ὑαλός*, glass; *πλάσμα*, anything moulded or formed.) Term applied by Strasburger to the hyaline ground substance in which chromatin spherules are embedded.

Nucleoid. (L. *nucleus*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) Resembling a *Nucleus*.

Nucleo-idtoplasm. (L. *nucleus*.) The part of the nucleus which consists of *Idiotoplasm*.

Nucleolated. (F. *nucéolé*.) Possessing a *Nucleolus*.

Nucleole. Same as *Nucleolus*.

Nucleolinus. (L. *nucleus*.) Schron's term for a granule sometimes seen in the *Germinal spot*.

Nucleolo-nucleated. Erasmus Wilson's term for a cell the nucleus of which contains one or more nucleoli.

Nucleolo-nucleus. (L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a nut.) Term applied by Mr. J. M. Macfarlane to a small body existing within the nucleolus of a cell, the division of which appears to precede the division of the nucleolus and of the nucleus.

Nucleolule. (F. *nucéolule*.) A minute granule in the centre of a *Nucleolus*.

Nucleolus. (Dim. of L. *nucleus*, a kernel. F. *nucéole*; I. *nucleolo*; S. *nucleolo*; G. *Kernchen*, *Kernkörperchen*.) A minute granule, single or multiple, occupying the centre of the nucleus of a cell; it is a nodal swelling on a convoluted filament of chromatin at a part where it is crossed by some other filament, according to some; a mass of different nature and composition, according to others.

N. of ovum. (L. *ovum*, an egg.) The *Germinal spot* of a vertebrate ovum when, as is frequently the case, there is only one nucleolus.

N., principal. The *Germinal spot*.

Nucleoplasm. (L. *nucleus*; Gr. *πλάσμα*, anything moulded. G. *Kerngerüst*, *Kernprotoplasma*.) Term applied by Strasburger to the more solid part of the nucleus of a cell which forms a network of fibrils in its interior. In consequence of its capacity for staining with pigments it has been called *Chromatin*.

Nucleus. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel; for *nucleus*, from *nux*, a nut. F. *noyau*; I. *nucleo*, *noccio*; S. *nucleo*; G. *Kern*.) The kernel of a nut or of the stone of fruit. A central mass around which matter is collected or collects.

In Botany, the denser portion of the protoplasm of a cell collected into a mass and consisting of a homogeneous matrix, achromatin, containing a fibrillary network, chromatin. It is embedded in the protoplasm, and may contain one or more nucleoli.

Also, see *N. of starch granules*.

Also, the same as *Nucellus*.

Also, see *N. of seed*.

Also, the secondary bulb of a plant, or *Clove*.

Also, in Lichens, the disc of the shield.

Also, in Physiology, the *N., cell*.

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Also, the solid, rod-shaped body in the interior of some Protozoa, which fulfils the functions of an ovary.

Also, the embryonal apex of the shell of some Mollusca.

Also, the central madreporic plate of the Echinodermata.

Also, see *N., visceral.*

Also, in Physics, the solid centre around which the particles of a growing crystal collect.

N. abducens facialis. (*N. abducens*, part. of *abduco*, to lead away; *facialis*, belonging to the face.) The part of the *N. of sixth nerve* which sends fibres to the facial nerve.

N. abducentis. (*N. abducens*. *G. Abducenskern.*) The nucleus of the abductor nerve. See *N. of sixth nerve.*

N. accessorii. The *N. of spinal accessory nerve.*

N. accessorio-va'go-glossopharynge'al. A mass of ganglion cells from which the accessory, vagus, and glossopharyngeal nerves arise in succession from below upwards, and which extends from the level of the calamus scriptorius to that of the stræ acusticæ, being the *N. of spinal accessory nerve*, the *N. of pneumogastric nerve*, and the *N. of glosso-pharyngeal nerve* combined.

N. acustici accessorius. (Ἀκουστικός, of hearing.) The *N. of auditory nerve, accessory.*

N. acusticus ante'rior. (Ἀκουστικός; *L. anterior*, in front.) The *N. of auditory nerve, accessory.*

N. acusticus exter'nus. (Ἀκουστικός; *L. externus*, outer.) The *N. of auditory nerve, outer.*

N. acusticus infe'rior. (Ἀκουστικός; *L. inferior*, lower.) The *N. of auditory nerve, accessory.*

N. acusticus inter'nus. (Ἀκουστικός; *L. internus*, within.) The *N. of auditory nerve, inner.*

N. ambig'uus. (*L. ambiguus*, doubtful.) Term applied by Krause to a mass of grey substance, considered by Meynert to be the anterior accessory nucleus of the pneumogastric. According to Battista, the cells of this nucleus send their processes inwards and backwards as far as the nucleus of the pneumogastric, but then turn inwards and form the anterior fasciculus of the hypoglossal nerve. On this view it is an accessory nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve.

N. amygdalæ. Burdach. (*L. amygdala*, an almond. *G. Mandelkern.*) A rounded mass of grey nerve substance situated at the anterior extremity of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum, beneath the fore part of the lenticular nucleus, and in front of the anterior end of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.

N. amygdalæus. The *N. amygdalæ.*

N. amygdaliformis. (*L. amygdala*; *forma*, shape.) Same as *N. amygdalæ.*

Also, the *N., Luys's.*

N. amygdaloid. (*L. amygdala*; *Gr. εἶδος*, form.) The *N. amygdalæ.*

N. angularis. (*L. angularis*, a corner.) Same as *N., Bechterew's.*

N. ante'ro-lateralis. (*L. anterior*, in front; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *N. funiculi lateralis.*

N. aquæduc'tus cerebri. (*L. aqua*, water; *ductus*, a leading; *cerebrum*, the brain.)

The grey nerve-cells which occur in the aquæductus cerebri or infundibulum of the brain.

N. aquæduc'tus Syl'vii. (*L. aqua*; *ductus*; *Sylvius*.) Krause's term for a group of ganglion cells stretching in front of the aquæductus Sylvii to the neighbourhood of the nucleus of the fourth nerve.

N. arciformis. (*L. arcus*, a bow; *forma*, shape.) The *N. arcuatus triangularis.*

N. arcuatus triangula'ris. (*L. arcuatus*, bent like a bow; *triangulus*, three-cornered. *G. kleinerer Pyramidenkern.*) A small mass of grey matter situated on the surface of the anterior pyramid, which appears to be connected with a system of superficial arcuate or transverse fibres. It is regarded as belonging to the group of accessory olivary nuclei.

N., ash'en, of restiform bod'y. The *N. cinereus cerebelli.*

N., Balbiana's. See *Balbiana, nucleus of.*

N. basa'lis. (*L. basis*, a base.) The *N. olivaris.*

N., Bech'terew's. (*Bechterew*, W., a Russian physician and physiologist of the present century.) The collection of grey matter at the lateral angle of the fourth ventricle, above the outer nucleus of the auditory nerve, which sends fibres to the mesial or vestibular root of the auditory nerve.

N. blastoder'micus. (Βλαστός, a sprout; δέρμα, the skin.) The *Embryonic area*, or the *Germinal spot.*

N. cauda'tus. (*L. cauda*, a tail. *F. noyau caudé*; *G. Schwanzkern, Schweifkern.*) See under *Corpus striatum.*

N., cell-. (*F. noyau de la cellule, vésicule nucléaire*; *L. nucleolus*; *S. nucleolus*; *G. Kernbläschen, Zellkern.*) The roundish, or sometimes rod-shaped, vesicle embedded in the protoplasm of animal and vegetable cells; it consists of a network of protoplasmic fibres, the *Nucleoplasm*, or *Chromatin*, or *Chromoplasm*, containing in its meshes a homogeneous fluid substance, *Achromatin*, and surrounded by an investing *Nuclear membrane*; one or more granules or nodules are generally seen in it, each of which is called a *Nucleolus*. The nucleoplasm may consist of one or of several coiled filaments which sometimes send out interlacing branches; the filaments are frequently so arranged that they surround an end of the nucleus which itself is clear of them, the pole, while at the opposite end, or antipole, they interdigitate freely. The filaments are seen in some instances to consist of a homogeneous matrix, which easily colours with staining agents, containing very small, highly refracting particles. The nucleus is present in all cells, except in some very low organisms, both animal and vegetable; its functions are not absolutely settled, but it is certain that they are chiefly concerned in the division and multiplication of the cell. The nucleus is the most persistent part of the cell, resisting disease and destructive agents the longest; while it takes stains more deeply.

N., cell-, ac'cessory. (*L. accessus*, an approach. *G. Nebenkern.*) The same as *Paranucleus.*

N., cell-, divis'ion of. (*F. segmentation du noyau de cellule*; *G. Zellkerntheilung.*) Division of the nucleus of a cell, as an essential preliminary to the division of the cell itself, takes place in two forms: direct division, or Remak's

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division; and indirect division, or, as it is now called, *Karyokinesis* or *Karyomitosis*.

Direct division, in which the single nucleus becomes two by direct cleavage, generally precedes the division of the protoplasm of the cell; the nucleus becomes constricted in one place and more or less hour-glass shaped, or, when more than two are formed, there are several constrictions constituting several lobes; then the protoplasm cleaves, and a cell membrane is formed around each of the divisions.

Indirect division, in which internal movements occur in the filamentous substance or nucleoplasm of the nucleus prior to its division, is seen in embryonic cells and in some adult cells, both natural and morbid. When the process is complete the nucleoplasm passes, according to Flemming, through many phases, but it may occur that some or other of these are omitted. In the typical form of karyokinesis the nucleus is at first in a resting stage, and is called the mother nucleus; it then becomes enlarged, and the nucleoplasm loses its net-like condition and arranges itself in an open skein of thicker filaments, the spirem, when the achromatic spindle makes its appearance at the pole of the nucleus; the achromatic spindle now moves towards the centre of the nucleus, and V-shaped filaments make their appearance, soon becoming arranged in star-like fashion at its equator and forming the monaster; each V-shaped filament, or chromosome, now splits along its whole length and the divisions become separated from one another, half of them passing along the fibres of the achromatic spindle towards each pole in such manner that when looked at in the axis of the spindle they present two stars, the dyaster; each set of star-like chromosomes now grows and forms a skein, which gradually becomes less open, results in the dispirem, and in the end produces another or daughter nucleus, of which there are now two, just like the original mother nucleus.

N., cell-, resting. A nucleus which is not in process of division by karyokinesis.

N., central grey, Kölliker's. The grey matter surrounding the central canal of the spinal cord, and consisting largely of neuroglia.

N. centralis. (*L. centralis*, in the middle.) The *Corpus dentatum*.

Also (*F. noyau central*), the same as *N., segmentation*.

Also, Roller's term for the *N. centralis inferior*.

N. centralis inferior. (*L. centralis; inferior*, lower.) The scattered mass of grey substance situated at the posterior border and near the raphe of the pons Varolii.

N. centralis superior. (*L. centralis; superior*, upper.) A mass of grey substance situated at the anterior part of the dorsal surface of the pons Varolii, being a prolongation forwards of the *N. reticularis*.

N. centralis vermis. (*L. centralis; vermis*, a worm.) The *N. fastigii*.

N. cerebelli. (*L. cerebellum*, a small brain.) The same as *Corpus dentatum*.

N. cerebri externus. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain; *externus*, outward.) The *Clastrum*.

N. cerebri internus. (*L. cerebrum; internus*, within.) The *N. caudatus*.

N. cerebri medius. (*L. cerebrum; medius*, middle.) The *N. lentiformis*.

N. cicatriculæ. (*L. cicatrix*, a little scar.) The *Embryonic area*.

N. cinereus. (*L. cinereus*, ash-grey.) The *Commissura grisea anterior* and the *C. grisea posterior*.

N. cinereus anterior. (*L. cinereus; anterior*, in front.) The *N. thalami anterior*.

N. cinereus cerebelli. (*L. cinereus*, ash-coloured; *cerebellum*.) A mass of grey substance in the interior of the corpus restiforme.

N. cinereus externus. Burdach. *L. cinereus; externus*, outer.) The *N. thalami lateralis*.

N. cinereus internus. Burdach. (*L. cinereus; internus*, inner.) The *N. thalami medialis*.

N. cinereus superior. (*L. cinereus; superior*, upper.) The *N. thalami anterior*.

N. claus'tri. (*L. claustrum*, a fastening.) The same as *N. tæniæformis*.

N. clava'tus. (*L. clava*, a club.) The *N. funiculi gracilis*.

N. cochleæ. (*Cochlea*.) The *Modiolus*.

N. cochleæ'ris. (*Cochlea*.) The *N. of auditory nerve, accessory*.

N. cunea'tus. The *N. funiculi cuneati*.

N. cunea'tus externus. (*L. cuneatus*, wedge-shaped; *externus*, outward.) A small mass of grey nerve substance lying externally to the *N. cuneatus*.

N. cursorius. The *Nodus cursorius*.

N., daughter. A term applied to each of the nuclei of a cell undergoing karyokinesis which result from the division of the mother nucleus.

N., Deiters's. (*Deiters*.) The *N. of auditory nerve, outer*.

N. denta'tus. (*L. dentatus*, toothed. *G. gezähnter Kern*.) The *Corpus dentatum*.

N. denta'tus cerebelli. (*L. dentatus*, toothed; *cerebellum*, a little brain.) The *Corpus dentatum*.

N. denta'tus oli'væ. (*L. dentatus; oliva*, an olive.) The *N. olivaris*.

N. denta'tus partis commissura'lis. (*L. dentatus; pars*, a part; *commissura*, a joining together.) The *N. olivaris superior*.

N. denticula'tus. (*L. denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth. *F. noyau dentelé*.) The *Corpus dentatum*.

N. den'tis. (*L. dens*, a tooth.) The pulp of the tooth.

N., division of. See *N., cell-, division of*.

N. embolifor'mis. (*L. embolus*, the piston of a pump; *forma*, likeness. *G. Propfkern*.) A small clavate mass of grey substance lying on the inner side of, and partly covering, the hilus of the corpus dentatum, of which it is a separated fragment.

N. extraventricula'ris corporis stria'ti. (*L. extra*, without; *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *corpus*, the body; *stria*, a furrow. *F. noyau extra-ventriculaire*.) The *N. lenticularis*.

N. facia'lis. See *N. of facial nerve*.

N. fasciæ denta'tæ. (*L. fascia*, a band; *dentatus*, toothed.) The grey nerve substance consisting of pyramidal nerve-cells found in the interior of the fascia dentata, or gyrus dentatus.

N. fasciculi cunea'ti. (*L. fasciculus*, a little bundle; *cuneatus*, wedge-shaped.) The same as *N. funiculi cuneati*.

N. fastig'ii. (*L. fastigium*, the roof of a house. *F. noyau du toit; G. Dachkern*.) A brownish mass of grey nerve substance in the anterior part of the white centre of the vermis,

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and close to the upper wall of the tent-like projection in the roof of the fourth ventricle. The cells are of large size, and resemble those of the nucleus of Deiters.

N., female. Strasburger's term for the original nucleus of the *Oosphere*.

N. fibres. (*L. fibra*, a filament.) Term applied by Gerber and Henle to the elastic fibres of connective tissue, under the belief that these fibres proceeded from the conjunction of fusiform elongated nuclei.

N. fibro'sus lin'guæ. (*L. fibra*; *lingua*, the tongue.) The *Septum fibrosum lingua*.

N., fibrous, of lymphatic glands. The hilus stroma, or connective tissue occupying the hilus of a lymphatic gland.

N. fimbriatus. (*L. fimbriatus*, separated into filaments.) The *Corpus dentatum*.

N., fructiferous. (*L. fructus*, fruit; *fero*, to bear. *F. noyau fructifère*.) The same as *Apothecium*.

N. funiculi anterioris. (*L. funiculus*, a cord; *anterior*, in front. *G. Vorderstrang-grundbündelskern*.) A long, often interrupted group of nerve-cells in the medulla oblongata lying on the inner side of the lowest root of the hypoglossal nerve.

N. funiculi cunea'ti. (*L. funiculus*; *cuneatus*, wedge-shaped. *G. Keilstrangskern*.) A column of grey substance occupying the interior of the funiculus cuneatus of the medulla oblongata.

N. funiculi cunea'ti exter'nus. (*L. funiculus*; *cuneatus*; *externus*, outward.) An inconstant group of grey ganglion-cells lying on the outer side of the *N. funiculi cuneati* in the *Tuberculum cuneatum*.

N. funiculi grac'ilis. (*L. gracilis*, slender. *G. Zartenstrangskern*.) A column of grey matter situated in the interior of the clava, or posterior pyramid, of the funiculus gracilis of the medulla oblongata.

N. funiculi latera'lis. (*L. funiculus*; *latus*, the side. *G. Seitenstrangskern*.) A mass of grey substance in the lateral column of the medulla oblongata. It is the extremity of the continuation of the anterior cornu of the spinal cord which has been separated from the cervix cornu by the formatio reticularis. It lies just behind the lower part of the olivary nucleus and in front of the substantia gelatinosa of Rolando.

N. funiculi ter'etis. (*L. funiculus*; *teres*, round.) A mass of grey substance lying in the interior of the funiculus teres above, and to the inner side of, the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve.

N. furunculi. (*L. furunculus*, a boil.) The core or mass of dead areolar tissue in a boil.

N. gelatino'so-cartilagin'eus. (*Gelatin*; *L. cartilago*, gristle.) The same as *N. gelatinosus*.

N. gelatino'sus. (*Gelatin*. *G. Gallertkern*.) The *N. pulposus*.

N., generative. (*L. genero*, to beget.) Strasburger's term for the nucleus which appears in the apex of a pollen-tube just before the fertilisation of the female organ of a phanerogamous plant; it usually divides into two or three smaller nuclei.

N. germinati'vus. The *Germinal spot*.

N. globo'sus. (*L. globosus*, spherical. *G. Kugelkern*.) A mass of grey substance situated on the outer side of the *N. fastigii*, above the swallow's nest, and on the inner side of, and

below, the *N. emboliformis*, and like it is a separated fragment of the corpus dentatum. It is stalked and fungiform, and measures in a sagittate direction 12 to 14 mm., transversely 2.5 to 3 mm., and vertically 6 to 6 mm. The cells are large.

N. glossopharynge'i. The *N. of glossopharyngeal nerve*.

N. grac'ilis. The *N. funiculi gracilis*.

N. hypoglos'si. The *N. of hypoglossal nerve*.

N. hypoglos'si access'o'rius. (*ἤπός*, under; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue; *L. accessus*, an approach.) The *N. funiculi lateralis*, because it supplies some fibres to the hypoglossal nerve.

N. hypoglos'si anter'o-exter'nus. (*ἤπός*; *γλῶσσα*; *L. anterior*, in front; *externus*, outward.) The *N. funiculi lateralis*.

N. intraventric'ular. (*L. intra*, within; *ventriculus*, a ventricle. *F. noyau intraventriculaire*.) The *N. caudatus*.

N. jux'ta-oliva'ris. (*L. juxta*, near to; *oliva*, an olive.) The *N. of pyramid*.

N. latera'lis. The *N. funiculi lateralis*.

Also, the same as *Claustrum*.

N. latera'lis anter'ior. (*L. anterior*, in front.) The anterior part of the *N. funiculi lateralis*.

N. latera'lis me'dius. (*L. lateralis*; *medius*, in the middle.) The *N. ambiguus*.

N. latera'lis of medul'la oblonga'ta. (*L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The same as *N. funiculi lateralis*.

N. latera'lis poste'rior. (*L. lateralis*; *posterior*, hinder.) The hinder part of the *N. funiculi lateralis*.

N. lemnis'ci latera'lis. (*Δημνίσκος*, a ribbon which hung down from a victor's wreath; *L. lateralis*, belonging to the side.) A mass of grey nerve substance in the *Tractus lemnisci lateralis* near the upper end of the fourth ventricle.

N. lemnis'ci media'lis. (*Δημνίσκος*; *L. medialis*, in the middle.) A small mass of grey nerve-substance near the *N. lemnisci lateralis*, from which nerve-fibres pass to the mesial fillet.

N. lenticula'ris. (*L. dim. of lens*, a lentil. *F. noyau lenticulaire*; *G. Linsenkern*.) See under *Corpus striatum*.

N. lenticula'tus. (*L. lenticula*, a little lentil.) The *Corpus dentatum*.

N. lentiformis. (*L. lens*; *forma*, likeness.) The same as *N. lenticularis*.

N. len'tis. (*L. lens*. *G. Linsenkern*.) The hard and dense central portion of the lens of the eye.

N., Luys's. (*Luys*, Jules Bernard. *G. Luys'schen Körper*.) The *N. pedunculi cerebri*.

N., male. (*G. Spermkern*.) Strasburger's term for the second nucleus formed after fecundation in the *Oosphere*.

N. medulla'ris cerebel'li. (*L. medullaris*, situated in the pith; *cerebellum*, a little brain.) The white medullary substance of the hemisphere of the cerebellum.

N., moth'er. The original nucleus of a cell undergoing karyokinesis; or the nucleus resulting from the conjunction of the male and female pronuclei in a developing ovum.

N. oc'ulo-moto'rii. (*L. oculus*, the eye; *motor*, a mover.) The *N. of third nerve*.

N. of abdu'cens nerve. (*L. abduco*, to lead away.) The same as *N. of sixth nerve*.

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N. of anterior root-zone. The *N. funiculi anterioris*.

N. of anterior tubercle. The *N. thalami anterior*.

N. of auditory nerve, accessory. (L. *audio*, to hear; *accessus*, an approach. G. *accessorischer Acustiscuskern*.) A mass of grey matter which lies, like the ganglion of the posterior root of a spinal nerve, on the side of the anterior or mesial root of the auditory nerve partly lying outside the brain substance and partly extending to the cerebellum.

N. of auditory nerve, anterior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The *N. of auditory nerve, accessory*.

N. of auditory nerve, central. The *N. of auditory nerve, inner*.

N. of auditory nerve, chief. (L. *audio*, to hear.) The *N. of auditory nerve, inner*.

N. of auditory nerve, external. The *N. of auditory nerve, outer*.

N. of auditory nerve, inner. (L. *audio*, to hear.) A mass of grey substance which lies under the tuberculum acusticum, and is prolonged upwards, underneath the striæ acusticæ, into the pons. The cells are small.

N. of auditory nerve, large-celled. (G. *grosszelliger Acustiscuskern*.) The *N. of auditory nerve, outer*.

N. of auditory nerve, lateral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *N. of auditory nerve, accessory*.

N. of auditory nerve, lateral, of anterior root of. The *N. of auditory nerve, accessory*.

N. of auditory nerve, medial, of anterior root of. The *N. of auditory nerve, outer*.

N. of auditory nerve, medial, of posterior root of. The *N. of auditory nerve, inner*.

N. of auditory nerve, outer. (L. *audio*, to hear.) A mass of grey substance lying to the outer side of the inner auditory nucleus. The cells are large, and their connection with the auditory nucleus is doubtful. Battista states that their processes run, not into the roots of the auditory nerve but, inwards and forwards into large fasciculi which cross the facial nerve and go towards the raphe.

N. of auditory nerve, posterior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *N. of auditory nerve, inner*.

N. of auditory nerve, principal. The same as *N. of auditory nerve, inner*.

N. of auditory nerve, superior. The same as *N. of auditory nerve, outer*.

N. of auditory nerve, superior, lateral portion of. The *N. of auditory nerve, outer*.

N. of auditory nerve, superior, medial portion of. The *N. of auditory nerve, inner*.

N. of calculus. (L. *calculus*, a small stone. F. *noyau du calcul*; G. *Harnsteinkern*.) The substance which forms the centre of a urinary or other calculus; it may be a mass of mucus, or other substance from within the body, or a hair-pin or other substance introduced from without; or a small concretion in a urinary calculus of a different, or of a similar, material to the body of the calculus.

N. of crystalline lens. See *N. lentis*.

N. of eleventh nerve. The same as *N. of spinal accessory nerve*.

N. of embryo-sac. (*Εμβρυον, the fruit of the womb; L. *saccus*, a bag.) The cell-nucleus lying in the protoplasm of the embryo-sac at an early stage of its development before subdivision.

N. of embryo-sac, development of. Before fertilisation the nucleus of the embryo-sac of a plant divides into two, each of which travels to the opposed ends of the sac; here they each divide and subdivide into four nuclei; of these, two, one from each end, travel to the centre and then fuse to form the *N., secondary*; the three remaining nuclei at the micropylar end of the ovule form the two *Synergidæ* and the *Oosphere*, and the three at the opposite end form the *Antipodal cells*.

N. of facial nerve. (L. *facies*, the face. G. *Facialis Kern*.) A mass of nerve-cells situated in the reticular formation of the medulla oblongata, behind the superior olivary nucleus, and beneath the floor of the fourth ventricle. They give origin to the fibres of the facial nerve.

N. of fasciculus cuneatus. (L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle.) The *N. funiculi cuneati*.

N. of fasciculus gracilis. (L. *fasciculus*.) The *N. funiculi gracilis*.

N. of feathers. (F. *noyau des plumes*.) Same as *Feather, papilla of*.

N. of fifth nerve, motor. (L. *motor*, a mover.) A mass of nerve-cells situated beneath the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, just in front of the nucleus of the facial nerve. The cells are large, ramified, and pigmented.

N. of fifth nerve, sensory, inferior. (L. *sensus*, sensation; *inferior*, lower.) A mass of nerve cells in the gelatinous substance which forms the prolongation of the tubercle of Rolando.

N. of fifth nerve, sensory, superior. (L. *sensus*, sensation; *superior*, upper.) A mass of nerve-cells lying to the outer side of the motor nucleus of the fifth nerve in the medulla oblongata. The cells are small and loosely aggregated in clusters.

N. of fourth nerve. (G. *Trochlearis Kern*.) A mass of large nerve-cells extending along the under surface of the ventral part of the aqueduct of Sylvius, between the superior and inferior corpora quadrigemina, close to the middle line, and just below the nucleus of the third nerve.

N. of glossopharyngeal nerve. The upper part of the column of grey substance forming the accessory-vago-glossopharyngeal nucleus. It is overlapped in front by the inner nucleus of the auditory nerve.

N. of hairs. (F. *noyau des poils*.) The *Hair-papilla*.

N. of hypoglossal nerve. A mass of grey substance, of columnar form, situated in the medulla oblongata, parallel and close to the median line. It extends from the hinder extremity of the auditory nucleus to beyond the hinder end of the olivary body. The cells are large, with distinct axis-cylinder processes, and give origin to the fibres of the hypoglossal nerve.

N. of nerve. Same as *Nerve-fibre corpuscles*.

Also see the special nerves under this chief heading.

N. of neurilemma. Same as *Nerve-fibre corpuscles*.

N. of ninth nerve. The same as *N. of glossopharyngeal nerve*.

N. of oculo-motor nerve. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *motor*, a mover.) The *N. of third nerve*.

N. of olivary body. The *N., olivary*.

N. of optic thalamus, anterior. See *N. thalami anterior*.

N. of optic thalamus, inner. The *N. thalami medialis*.

N. of optic thalamus, outer. The *N. thalami lateralis*.

N. of ovule. Same as *Nucellus*.

N. of ovum. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *noyau de l'œuf*.) The nucleus of the impregnated ovum is the *Pronucleus, female*; that of the unimpregnated ovum is the *Germinal vesicle*.

N. of pneumogastric nerve. The middle portion of the column of grey substance forming the accessory-vago-glossopharyngeal nucleus; some of the fibres of the pneumogastric nerve also arise from the *N. ambiguus*. It is partially divided by the respiratory bundle of nerve-fibres.

N. of portio dura of seventh pair. (L. *portio*, a part; *durus*, hard.) The same as *N. of facial nerve*.

N. of pyramid. (F. *grand noyau pyramidal*; G. *grosser Pyramidenkern*.) A horizontally disposed mass of grey nerve substance just behind the pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

N. of pyramid, anterior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The *N. arcuatus triangularis*.

N. of pyramid, lesser. The *N. arcuatus triangularis*.

N. of roof. (G. *Dachkern*.) The *N. fastigi*.

N. of seed. (G. *Samenkern*.) The kernel of a seed.

N. of seventh nerve. The same as *N. of facial nerve*.

N. of sixth nerve. A well-defined mass of grey matter, of oval form, situated in the medulla oblongata, at the hinder part of the pons, close to the middle line. It corresponds to the eminentia teres on the floor of the fourth ventricle. The cells are large, and give origin to the fibres of the sixth cranial or abducent nerve.

N. of spinal accessory nerve. This nucleus consists of two sections, one of which is partly situated in the spinal cord, and partly in the medulla oblongata. The former consists of large cells, occupying the extreme lateral margin of the anterior horn, and reaching as far down as the sixth or seventh cervical vertebra; the latter is the lower part of the elongated mass of grey substance, from which not only the spinal accessory, but the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves arise. It extends from the calamus scriptorius below to the level of the striæ acusticæ in the fourth ventricle.

N. of spinal accessory pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal nerves. A column of cells corresponding in position to the prominence of the ala cinerea, and extending as far forwards as to the fovea posterior. It gives origin to the above nerves in succession from below upwards. See under nuclei of these nerves.

N. of starch granule. The point around which the layers of the granule are

arranged, either regularly or more or less eccentrically. Also called *Hilum*.

N. of tenth nerve. The same as *N. of pneumogastric nerve*.

N. of third nerve. A mass of large nerve-cells, lying close to the middle line in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius, just above the *N. of fourth nerve*.

N. of trochlear nerve. (Τροχός, a pulley.) The *N. of fourth nerve*.

N. of twelfth nerve. The same as *N. of hypoglossal nerve*.

N. of vagus. (L. *vagus*, wandering.) The same as *N. of pneumogastric nerve*.

N. of vestibular nerve, principal. The *N., Bechterew's*.

N. olivæ. (L. *oliva*, an olive.) The *N., olivary*.

N. olivæ accessorius. (L. *oliva*; *accessus*, an approach.) See *N., olivary, accessory*.

N. olivæ accessorius medialis. (L. *oliva*; *accessus*; *medialis*, middle.) The *N. of pyramid*.

N. olivaris. (L. *oliva*, an olive. G. *Olivenkern*.) A hollow flask-shaped mass of grey substance, with deeply plaited or folded borders, occupying the prominence of the olivary body; the mouth of the flask is directed inwards and forwards. The cells are small.

N. olivaris accessorius. (L. *oliva*; *accessus*, an approach.) A disc-shaped mass of grey matter, situated on the median side of the olivary body immediately behind the anterior pyramid.

N. olivaris accessorius externus. (L. *oliva*; *accessus*; *externus*, outer.) The *N. olivaris accessorius lateralis*.

N. olivaris accessorius lateralis. (L. *oliva*, an olive; *accessus*, an approach; *lateralis*, belonging to the side. G. *äussere Nebenolive*.) A mass of grey nerve substance on the dorsal surface of the olivary body.

N. olivaris accessorius superior. (L. *oliva*; *accessus*; *superior*, upper.) The *N. olivaris accessorius lateralis*.

N. olivaris superior. (L. *oliva*; *superior*, upper. G. *ober Olive*.) A mass of small nerve-cells situated in the medulla oblongata, behind the outer part of the trapezium.

The term is applied by Luys to the *N. tegmenti*.

N., olivary. The *N. olivaris*.

N., olivary, accessory. The *N. olivaris accessorius*.

N., olivary, superior. The *N. olivaris superior*.

N., osseous. (L. *osseus*, bony.) Same as *N. ossificationis*.

N. ossificationis. (L. *os*, a bone; *fit*, to become.) A point of ossification in a bone.

N., ovular. (L. *ovulus*, dim. of *ovum*, an egg. F. *noyau ovulaire*.) The *Pronucleus, female*.

N., Pander's. (Pander, Heinrich Christian von, a German anatomist, born in Riga in 1794, died in St. Petersburg in 1865.) The upper expanded end of the flask-shaped mass of white yolk in the bird's egg.

N. pedunculi cer'ebr. (Low L. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, a foot; *cerebrum*, the brain.) A brown-coloured, lentil-shaped mass of grey nerve substance lying between the nucleus tegmenti and the corresponding corpus albicans beneath the optic thalamus.

NUCLEUS

N. pedunculi conarii. (Low L. *pedunculus*, a little foot; Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, hence *κωνάριον* of Galen.) A mass of grey substance present in the interior of the tænia thalami optici, or habenula. Also called *Ganglion of habenula*.

N., posterior external. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *externus*, outside.) The same as *N. funiculi cuneati*.

N., posterior median. (L. *posterior*, that is behind; *medius*, middle.) The same as *N. funiculi gracilis*.

N. postpyramidalis. (L. *post*, behind; *pyramid*.) Lockhart Clarke's term for the *N. funiculi gracilis*.

N. pulposus. (L. *pulpa*, flesh.) The central gelatinous part of the intervetebral discs which is partly a remnant of the notochord; it occurs in Mammals and in the annuli fibrosi of the tail of Aves.

N., pyramidal. See *N. of pyramid*.

N. pyramidalis anterior. (Pyramid; L. *anterior*, in front.) The *N. arcuatus triangularis*.

N., red. The same as *N. tegmenti*.

N., red, of Stilling. (Stilling. F. *noyau rouge de Stilling*.) The *N. tegmenti*.

N., retiform. (L. *retis*, a rope; *forma*, likeness.) Lockhart Clarke's term for the *N. funiculi cuneati*.

N. reticularis tegmenti. (L. *reticulum*, a small net; *tegumentum*, a covering.) The mass of scattered nerve cells lying in the substantia reticularis near the raphe between the fillet and the fasciculus longitudinalis posterior.

N. rhomboidalis. (Ῥόμβος, a lozenge; *εἶδος*, form.) The *Corpus dentatum*.

N., roof. The *N. fastigii*.

N. ruber tegmenti. (L. *ruber*, red. G. *rother Kern*.) The same as *N. tegmenti*.

N. sacralis. (Sacrum.) Stilling's term for the cluster of nerve cells in the lower end of the spinal cord forming the origin of the second and third sacral nerves.

N., secondary. (L. *secundus*, second. F. *nucleus secondaire du sac*.) See under *N. of embryo-sac*.

N., segmentation. (L. *segmentum*, a cutting.) The new nucleus formed in the impregnated ovum from the conjunction of the male and female pronuclei.

N. septi pellucidi. (L. *septum*, a hedge; *pellucidus*, transparent.) The grey matter of the anterior end of the corpus striatum which approaches the septum pellucidum.

N., spermatie. (L. *sperma*, seed. F. *noyau spermatique*.) Hertwig's term for the Pronucleus, male.

N. superior thalami optici. (L. *superior*, that is above; *thalamus*, a bridal bed; Gr. *ὀπτικός*, of or for sight.) The *N. thalami anterior*.

N. tæniæformis. (L. *tænia*, a band; *forma*, likeness. G. *Bandkern*.) Arnold's term for the *Clastrum*.

N. tecti. (L. *tectum*, a roof.) The *N. fastigii*.

N. tegmenti. (L. *tegumentum*, a covering. F. *noyau de la calotte*; G. *Haubenkern*.) A tract of grey substance, containing large pigmented cells, situated in the tegmentum, near the aqueduct of Sylvius.

N. testiculi. (L. *testiculus*, a testicle.) The *Corpus Highmori*.

N. thalami anterior. (L. *anterior*, in

front. F. *centre antérieure de la couche optique*.) The mass of large nerve-cells lying in the anterior part of the thalamus opticus; it is pointed behind. It is enclosed between the two layers into which the internal medullary lamina splits in front; and from it the white nerve-fibres, forming the bundle of Vieq d'Azyr, run to the corpus albicans of that side, and turn upwards as the anterior pillar of the fornix.

N. thalami externus. (L. *externus*, outward.) The *N. thalami lateralis*.

N. thalami internus. (L. *internus*, within.) The *N. thalami medialis*.

N. thalami lateralis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The largest of the thalamic nuclei lying in the posterior tubercle, or pulvinar; it projects beyond the *N. thalami medialis* both in front and behind, and is separated from it by a lamina of medullary substance, the *Lamina medullaris interna*. Its external surface, the latticed layer, is marked by lines of white nerve-tissue coming from the internal capsule.

N. thalami medialis. (L. *medialis*, middle.) The innermost of the three masses of grey matter contained in the thalamus opticus; it is separated from the lateral nucleus by the internal medullary lamina, and from the anterior tubercle by one of the layers of the same lamina.

N. thalami superior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *N. thalami anterior*.

N. theory. (F. *theorie des noyaux*; G. *Kerntheorie*.) A chemical theory, devised by Laurent and adopted by Gmelin, in regard to the constitution of organic compounds. It supposes all organic compounds to be formed from certain hydrocarbons containing even numbers of carbon and hydrogen atoms, these are primary nuclei, and from them are formed secondary nuclei, by substitution of chlorine, oxygen, amidogen, or other element or compound, for equivalent quantities of hydrogen. Moreover, both primary and secondary nuclei are capable of attaching to themselves certain atoms or groups of atoms, always in even numbers, thereby producing alcohols, ethers, acids, or alkaloids. Thus the primary nucleus naphthalene, C₁₀H₈, gives the secondary nuclei, C₁₀H₇O, C₁₀H₇Br, C₁₀H₇Cl.

N. trapezoides. (Τραπεζίον, an irregular four-sided figure; *εἶδος*, form.) The grey nerve cells of the *Trapezium cerebelli*.

N. trigeminalis motorius. (L. *trigeminus*, three-fold.) The *N. of fifth nerve, motor*.

N. trigeminalis sensorius. (L. *trigeminus*.) The *N. of fifth nerve, sensory*.

N. trochlearis. The nucleus of the trochlear nerve; the *N. of fourth nerve*.

N. vagi. (L. *vagus*, wandering.) The *N. of pneumogastric nerve*.

N. vago-accessorius. The combined *N. of pneumogastric nerve* and *N. of spinal accessory nerve*.

N., vago-glossopharyngeal. The combined *N. of pneumogastric nerve* and *N. of glossopharyngeal nerve*.

N., vegetative. (L. *vegeo*, to quicken.) Strasburger's term for the cell or cells which are cut off by division of the nucleus and protoplasm from the *N., generative*, and which he thinks are of the nature of a Polar body.

N. vestibularis. (Vestibule.) Same as *N., Bechterew's*.

N., vis'ceral. (L. *viscera*, the internal organs of the body. F. *nucleus viscéral*.) The mass consisting of the respiratory and digestive organs in the *Nucleo-branchiata*.

N., vitel'line. (L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg. F. *noyau vitellin*.) The nucleus of the fertilised animal ovum after the extrusion of the polar globules.

Nuco'dium. (L. *nux*, a nut. F. *nucode*.) Applied by Agardh to a fruit composed of many nuts, manifestly distinct, but of which the connections proceed from the same point.

Nu'cula. See *Nucule*.

N. terres'tris. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth.) The *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

Nu'culæ. Nominative plural of *Nucula*.

N. sapona'riæ. (F. *nucule saponaire*.) The soap-nuts, or fruit of the *Sapindus saponaria*.

Nucula'nium. (L. *nucula*, a little nut or kernel. F. *nuculaine*; I. *nuculanio*; S. *nucalano*; G. *Beernuss*.) Richard's term for a superior, fleshy fruit not crowned by the lobes of the calyx, to which the ovary does not adhere, and which contains more than one distinct stone, as in the *Sambucus nigra*. The term was used by Lindley for a superior, stony-seeded berry, such as the grape.

Nu'cular. (F. *nuculaire*.) Relating to a *Nucule*.

Nu'cule. (L. *nucula*, dim. of *nux*. F. *nucule*; G. *Kernchen*, *Nüsschen*.) A little nut.

Also, applied by L. C. Richard to the small nuts or kernels of a *Nuculanium*.

Also, Desvaux's term for the seed commonly called *Glans*.

Also, the female element of the fructification of the Characæ; it is a sessile, oval body, situated in the axil of a branch, and consisting of a central cell surrounded by five spirally-lying outer cells and having a crown of five or ten smaller cells at its apex, with a central canal for the passage of the antherozoids. It falls from its parent, rests during the winter, and in the spring develops into a prothallus from which the perfect plant grows. Also called *Carpogone*.

Nuculeus. Same as *Nucleus*.

Nu'culose. (L. *nucula*, a small nut. F. *nuculeux*; G. *Körnchen*.) Having, or full of, nucules, as the berry of the *Vitis vinifera*, and the pyridion of the *Mespilus germanica*.

Nucumenta'ceæ. See *Nucamentaceæ*.

Nude. (L. *nudus*, naked; allied to Sans. *nagna*, naked. F. *nu*; I. *nudo*; S. *desnudo*; G. *nackt*, *bloss*.) Naked; having no hairs; having no feathers; having no leaves.

Nudibra'chiæ. (L. *nudus*; *brachium*, the arm. G. *nacktkiemerig*.) Having naked arms.

Applied to Polyyps whose tentacles are not lodged in a special cavity.

Nudibranchia'ta. (L. *nudus*, naked; *branchiæ*, the gills. F. *nudibranchie*.) A Sub-order of the Order *Opisthobranchiata*, of the Class *Gasteropoda*, in which the branchiæ are exposed on some part of the back and are often retractile.

Nudibranch'ious. The same as *Nudibranchiæ*.

Nudicau'date. (L. *nudus*, naked; *cauda*, a tail. F. *nudicaude*; G. *blossschwanzig*.) Having the tail entirely naked, that is, without hairs.

Nudicau'line. (L. *nudus*; *caulis*, a

stem. F. *nudicaule*; G. *nackstengelig*, *blossstengelig*.) Having a naked stem, that is, deprived of leaves, as the *Mollugo nudicaulis*.

Nudiceps. (L. *nudus*; *caput*, the head. F. *nudiceps*.) Applied by Latreille to a tribe of the *Clupeidæ*, comprehending those of which the head is not loricate or scutate.

Nudicoll'is. (L. *nudus*; *collum*, the neck. F. *nudicolle*.) Having a bare neck, that is, without feathers.

Nudiflo'rous. (L. *nudus*; *flos*, a flower. F. *nudiflore*; G. *blossblümig*.) Having a naked corolla; one without a calyx.

Nudifoli'ate. (L. *nudus*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *nudifolié*; G. *blossblüttrig*.) Having naked or smooth leaves.

Nudima'nous. (L. *nudus*; *manus*, the hand. G. *blosshändig*.) Having naked or hairless hands.

Nudip'arous. (L. *nudus*; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *nudipare*; G. *nacktegebend*.) Applied by Burdach to oviparous animals, of which the embryo pierces the envelopes of the ovum, while the latter is contained in the matrix, where it remains for some time before birth.

Nudipe'date. (L. *nudus*; *pes*, a foot. F. *nudipède*; G. *nacktfüssig*.) Applied to a plant which has peduncles or scapes without leaves.

Also, applied to an insect of which the feet are not supplied with hairs.

Also, applied to birds of which the legs have no feathers.

Also, applied to a mammifer which has the under part of the feet entirely without hairs.

Nudipellif'erous. (L. *nudus*; *pellis*, the skin; *fero*, to bear. F. *nudipellifère*; G. *nackthauttragend*.) Having a naked skin. Applied by Blainville to the *Amphibia*, because these animals have the skin entirely bare.

Nudisex'ual. (L. *nudus*; *sexus*, sex. F. *nudisexé*.) Applied by L. C. Richard to flowers in which the sexual organs are quite exposed.

Nuditar'sous. (L. *nudus*; *tarsus*. F. *nuditarse*; G. *blossfusswurzlig*.) Applied to birds in which the tarsi are for the most part, or wholly, naked.

Nudivent'rate. (L. *nudus*; *venter*, the belly. F. *nudiventre*; G. *nachtbauchig*.) Having the abdomen naked or smooth.

Nu'el, J. P. A French physiologist now living.

N.'s space. (G. *Nuel'scher Raum*.) The space in the organ of Corti between the lower ends of Deiter's cells to which the outer hair cells do not reach; it communicates with the tunnel of the organ.

Nuhn, An'ton. A German anatomist, born in Heidelberg in 1814, and now Professor of Anatomy in the University of Heidelberg.

N., glands of. Same as *Glands*, *Blandin's*.

Nui'sance. (F. *nuisance*; from *nuire*, to injure; from L. *noceo*, to hurt. I. *cosa nociva*; S. *estorbo*; G. *Nachtheil*.) An annoyance; that which produces damage.

Under the Public Health Acts houses, or ditches, or ashpits, or urinals, or cesspools, if foul or injurious to health, or animals so kept as to be offensive, or overcrowded houses, or dirty or ill-ventilated factories, or factory chimneys which do not, as far as practicable, consume their smoke, are described as nuisances.

Null meth'od. (L. *nullus*, none.) Same as *Zero method*.

Nullinervate. (L. *nullus*, no one; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *nullinerve*.) Applied to leaves which have neither true nor false nerves, as the frond of the ulva.

Nullipara. (L. *nullus*, none; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *nullipare*.) A woman, not a virgin, who has borne no child.

Nulliparity. (F. *nulliparité*.) The condition of a *Nullipara*.

Nulliparous. (L. *nullus*, none; *pario*, to bring forth.) Having no offspring.

N. uterus. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A uterus which contains, or can produce, no progeny.

Nullipennate. (L. *nullus*; *penna*, a wing. F. *nullipenne*.) Having no wings. Applied to birds which have the wings completely atrophied.

Nulliporous. (L. *nullus*; *porus*, a passage. F. *nullipore*.) Having no pores; applied to polypes the polyparia of which have no apparent pores on their surface.

Numb. (Also spelt *numme*; Mid. E. *nome*, shortened form of *nomen*, part. of *nimen*, to seize; from Sax. *numan*, part. of *niman*, to take. F. *engourdi*; I. *intirizito*; S. *entorpecido*; G. *starr*, *erstarrt*.) Torpid; deprived of sensation.

N. fish. The *Torpedo*.

Number. (Mid. E. *nombre*, *noumbre*; F. *nombre*; L. *numerus*, a number; from Aryan root *nam*, to distribute; I. *numero*; S. *numero*; G. *Zahl*.) A quantity; any particular collection of units.

N. forms. Galton's term for the association of certain forms with certain numbers.

Numbness. (*Numb*.) The state of being numb; a condition of defective sensation and power of motion.

Numeric. Same as *Numerical*.

Numerical. L. *numerus*, a number. F. *numérique*; G. *numerisch*.) Exhibiting some properties of numbers.

N. meth'od. (F. *méthode numérique*; I. *metodo numerico*; S. *metodo numerico*; G. *numerische Methode*.) A method adopted for ascertaining the results of individual experience on any particular subject, namely, that of counting facts and the more obvious points of observation; as the number of persons affected by a certain kind of disease, the proportion of deaths and recoveries with respect to age, sex, occupation, and locality.

Numerous. (F. *nombreux*; L. *numerosus*, from *numerus*, a number. F. *nombreux*; I. *numero*; S. *numero*; G. *zahlreich*.) Many.

In Botany, used in same sense as *Indefinite*.

Numidia. (*Numidia*, a region extending along the northern shore of Africa. G. *Perlhühne*.) A Genus of *Gallinae*.

N. meleagris, Linn. (L. *Meleagrides*, the sisters of Meleager who were changed into birds. F. *pintade*; I. *gallina di Faraone*; S. *pintado*, *gallinaza de Indias*; G. *Perlhuhn*.) The Guinea hen. Used as food.

Numismal. (L. *numisma*, a medal or coin. F. *numismal*; G. *geldförmig*.) Applied to bodies, and chiefly to shells, which their thinness, breadth, and round form render like a piece of money.

Nummiferous. (L. *nummus*, a coin; *fero*, to bear. F. *nummifère*; G. *geldtragend*.) Bearing marks like a coin, as the *Chironectes nummiferus*.

Nummiform. (L. *nummus*; *forma*, likeness. F. *nummiforme*; G. *geldförmig*.) Having the form of a piece of money.

Nummular. (L. *nummulus*, a small coin. F. *nummulaire*; I. *nummulaire*; G. *münzenähnlich*.) Having the shape of a coin.

N. spu'tum. See *Sputum*, *nummular*.

N. rolls. The rolls of red blood-corpuscles arranged like piles of coin.

Nummularia. The *Lysimachia nummularia*, or money-wort

Nummulated. (L. *nummulus*, a little piece of coin. F. *nummulé*.) Having some likeness to a piece of coin.

Nummulation. (L. *nummulus*.) Bakenell's term for the mode of aggregation of red blood-corpuscles into nummular rolls.

Nunda mineral springs. United States of America, New York, Livingston County. Mineral waters, from three sources, containing calcium carbonate 104.1 grains, iron carbonate 1.05, calcium sulphate 184.41, magnesium sulphate 203.58, and sodium chloride 6.82 grains in a gallon.

Nun'ari. The *Hemidesmus indicus*.

N. root. The root of *Hemidesmus indicus*.

Nunziantè, Vesuvia'na. See *Vesuviana-Nunziantè*.

Nuphar. (G. *Nixblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Nymphaeaceae*.

N. adve'ra. The *Nymphaea advena*.

N. lu'teum, Smith. The *Nymphaea lutea*.

Nuphari'dæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Nymphaeaceae* having the calyx and petals both distinct.

Nupharin. A substance obtained from the rhizome of *Nuphar luteum*. It is white, soft above 40° C. (104° F.), easily soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, amyl alcohol, acetone, and diluted acids.

Nu'remberg. (G. *Nürnberg*.) A city of Bavaria.

N. plas'ter. (G. *Nürnbergerpflaster*.) The *Emplastrum fuscum camphoratum*. G. Ph.

Nurse. (Mid. E. *nurice*; Old F. *norrice*, *nurrice*; Later F. *nourrice*; from L. *nutrix*; from *nutrio*, to feed; perhaps from Aryan root *smu*, to distil. F. *bonne*; I. *nutrice*; S. *ama de cria*; G. *Kindermädchen*, *Kinderwärterin*.) One who tends a child.

Also, Steenstrup's term for those animals which, having been themselves developed from an ovum, propagate by agamic reproduction.

Also, a term applied to those worker bees which collect honey and attend to the larvæ.

N's contracture. (F. *contracture des nourrices*.) The term first given by Trouseau to what is now known as *Tetany*.

N., month'ly. One who attends on women during the month after labour.

N., sick. (F. *garde malade*; G. *Krankenwärterin*.) One who attends to sick people.

N., wet. (F. *nourrice*; I. *balia*; S. *ama de leche*; G. *Amme*.) One who suckles the child of another.

Nursing. (*Nurse*.) Performing the duties, or office, of a nurse; suckling.

N. leaf. A *Cotyledon*.

N. sore-mouth. See *Stomatitis vesiculosa materna*.

Nus. (*Nóos*, or *voûs*, mind.) Old term for the intellect or mind.

Nusiadat. Old term for *Sal ammoniacum*.

Nussbaum, Johann Nepo'muk, Ritter von. A German physician, born in Munich in 1829, and now living.

N.'s narco'sis. (Νάρκωσις, a benumbing.) The narcotic condition produced by the inhalation of chloroform following the administration of a full dose of morphia.

Nus'tum. A Paracelsian term for the flower of milk, or cream.

Also, applied to the fat-like substance floating on the urine, which sometimes subsides in form of a whitish sabulous matter.

Nut. (Mid. E. *note*, *nute*; Sax. *hnutu*; G. *Nuss*; from Teut. base, *hnat*, to bite. F. *noix*; I. *noce*; S. *nuez*.) The fruit of certain trees which consists of a kernel with a hard shell; it is inferior, indehiscent, and one-celled; the three layers of the pericarp are united, and it is more or less contained in a capsule. Also called *Glans*.

The term is applied in Pharmacology, both to nuts in the true botanical or carpological sense, and to seeds. A true nut is a one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, with woody or sclerenchymatous pericarp resulting from a compound ovary: The filbert and cashew-nut are therefore true nuts, whilst pistachio nuts, nutmegs, and nux vomica are seeds. Small nuts are sometimes termed nuclei or nuclea.

N., an'da. The fruit of *Aleurites gomesii*.

N., are'ca. (Ch. *ping-lan*.) The fruit of *Areca catechu*. See *Areca nut*.

N., ban'coul. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.

N., Barba'does. The seed of *Jatropha curcas*.

N., Bel'gaum. (Belgaum, a town near Bombay, India.) The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.

N., Ben. (F. *noix de Ben*.) The seed of *Moringa oleifera*, or *M. diptera*.

N., be'tel. The *Areca nut*.

N. bone. The sesame bone at the back of the pastern joint of a horse.

N., Brazil'. Brazil, a republic of South America. (F. *noix du Brésil*, *chataignes du Brésil*.) The seed of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

N., bread. The fruit of *Brosimum alicastrum*.

N., but'ter. The *Juglans cinerea*.

N., caca'o. The fruit of *Theobroma cacao*.

N., can'dle. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.

N.s, cem'bra. The seeds of *Pinus cembra*.

N., choc'olate. The fruit of *Theobroma cacao*.

N., clear'ing. See *Clearing nut*.

N., co'coa. See *Cocoa nut*.

N., co'coa, sea. The fruit of *Lodoicea*

seychellarum.

N., co'la. The *Kola nut*.

N., Cy'press. (F. *noix de Cyprès*.) The cones or fruit of *Cupressus sempervirens*.

N., earth. The tuber of *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

See also *Earth nut*.

N., French. The *Walnut*.

N.-gall. See *Galla*.

N.-gall oint'ment. The *Unguentum galle*.

N., gou'ron. Same as *Kola nut*.

N., ground. The *Arachis hypogæa*; also the *Apios tuberosa*.

N., haugh. Same as *N., earth*.

N., hurr. A synonym of *Myrobalans, chebulic*.

N., ink. A synonym of *Myrobalans, chebulic*.

N., Kami'ri. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.

N., kip'per. Same as *N., earth*.

N., ko'la. The seed of *Sterculia acuminata*. See *Kola nut, true*.

N., mark'ing. The fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium*, which when green is used for marking.

N., meth'el. (F. *noix de methel*.) The fruit of a species of *Stramonium*, the *Datura methel*.

N., Moluc'cas. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.

N. oils. The chief nut oils are those of the hazel-nut and the walnut. Nuts contain 60 per cent. of oil, which is colourless or pale yellow, with sweet taste, has a sp. gr. of .9242, and solidifies at -19° C. ($-2^{\circ}2'$ F.) Walnut oil is greenish when fresh, but becomes yellowish, has a sp. gr. of .9283, and solidifies at -18° C. (-4° F.) It is inodorous and tasteless. It dries quickly.

N., palm. The ivory nut, or vegetable ivory; the fruit of *Phytolophas macrocarpa*.

N., Para'. Same as *Pichurim bean*.

N., phys'ic. The seed of *Jatropha curcas*.

N., phys'ic, bast'ard French. The seed of *Jatropha gossypifolia*.

N., pig. Same as *N., earth*.

N.-pine. The *Pinus sabiniana*, the seeds of which are used as food.

N.s, pine. The seeds of *Pinus pinea* and *P. cembra*.

N.s, pista'chio. See *Pistachio nuts*.

N., poi'son. The seed of *Strychnos nuxvomica*.

N.s, purg'ing. The seeds of *Jatropha curcas*; also, the seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

N., Quan'dang. The esculent fruit of *Fusanus acuminatus*, growing in New Holland.

N., rat'tle. The *Nelumbium luteum*.

N., Ravensa'ra. The fruit of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*, Will.

N., rush. The root of *Cyperus esculentus*.

N., sas'safra's. (F. *noix de sassafras*, n. de Para.) The fruit of *Ocotea pichurim*.

N., Singha'ra. The esculent fruit of *Trapa bispinosa*.

N., soap. The fruit of *Sapindus saponaria*.

N., Soua'ri. The esculent seed of *Caryocar butyrosomum*.

N., Sura'wah. Same as *N., Souari*.

N., Suwar'roa. Same as *N., Souari*.

N., tan'ghin. The fruit of *Tanghinia venenifera*.

N. tree, Barba'does. The *Jatropha curcas*.

N. tree, be'tel. The *Areca catechu*.

N. tree, ha'zel. The *Corylus avellana*.

N. tree, Mal'abar. The *Adhatoda vasica*.

N., tu'tui. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.

N., vom'ic. See *Nux vomica*.

N.s, wa'ter. The *Nelumbium luteum*.

N.s, zir'bel. (G. *zirbel*, a prefix signifying pine.) The seeds of *Pinus picea*.

Nut'ant. (L. *nuto*, to nod or bend. F. *nutant*; G. *nickend, überhängend*.) Nodding; drooping.

Nuta'tion. (L. *nuto*, to nod or bend. F. *nutation*; I. *nutazione*; S. *nutacion*; G. *Nicker-*

NUTATOR—NUTRIENTIA

ung, Sonnenwendigkeit.) The act of nodding. Applied by De Candolle to the faculty which certain flowers have of following the apparent movement of the sun, that is to say, of inclining in the morning to the east, towards the middle of the day to the south, and at evening to the west. See *Heliotropism*.

The term is generally applied to the movement of the tip of a growing stem of a plant now to one and then to another point of the compass, from unequal rapidity in the growth of one or other side of the stem.

Also, the frequent and persistent bowing or nodding of the head which sometimes occurs in old persons.

N., paraton'ic. (*Παρά*, alongside of; *τόνος*, a thing that can be stretched.) Nodding movements in the leaves and stems of plants, occasioned by the action of internal agents.

N., recept'ive. (*L. recepto*, to take back. *G. receptive Nutation*.) Same as *N., paratonic*.

N., rot'ating. (*L. roto*, to turn a thing round like a wheel. *G. kreisende Nutation*.) The spiral movements made by the extremity of growing, and especially of climbing, plants.

N., revolv'ing. (*L. revolveo*, to unroll.) Same as *N., rotating*.

N., spontane'ous. (*L. spontaneus*, of one's free will. *G. spontane Nutation*.) Nodding movements in plants occasioned by the action of internal conditions.

N., undulat'ing. (*L. undo*, to rise in waves. *G. undulirende Nutation*.) Those nodding movements of leaves in one plane induced by internal changes, as well as those movements of the stem which are not vertical and are caused by epinasty or hyponasty.

N., uterine. (*L. uterus*, the womb.) The slight anteversion of the womb which occurs normally in the second month of pregnancy.

Nutator. (*L. nuto*, to nod. *G. Nicker*.) A nodder.

N. cap'itis. (*L. caput*, the head. *G. Kopficker*.) The *Sternocleidomastoideus*.

Nutechn'ia. (*Νόϋς*, mind; *τέχνη*, art. *F. nutechnie*; *G. Gedächtnisskunst*.) The art of learning or of memory.

Nut'gall. See *Galla*.

N., ointment of. The *Unguentum gallæ*.

N., tincture of. The *Tinctura gallæ*.

Nutgrass. The *Cyperus rotundus*.

Nutlet. (*Dim. of nut*.) A small nut; a *Nucule*.

Nut-like. Like to a nut. Bentley's term for the fruit of the cocoa-nut palm, which differs from a nut in that it is superior, and that the layers of the pericarp are distinct.

Nutmeg. (*Mid. E. notemuge, nutmegge*; from *E. nut*; *Old F. muge*, musk. *F. muscade, noix muscade*; *I. noce moscada*; *S. nuez moscada*; *G. Muskate, Muskatnuss*.) The musk-nut, being the seed or kernel of the fruit of the *Myristica moschata*. See *Myristica*.

N., Americ'an. The fruit of *Monodora myristica*.

Also, the fruit of *Acrodictidium camara*.

N. but'ter. The *Oleum myristicæ expressum*.

N., Brazil'ian. The same as *Pichurim bean*.

N., Cal'abash. The fruit of *Monodora myristica*.

N., Califor'nian. The seed of *Torreya californica*, Torrey, or *T. myristica*, Hooker.

N., Cama'ra. The fruit of *Acrodictidium camara*.

N. cam'phor. The same as *Myristicin*, Gmelin.

N., clove. The kernel of the fruit of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*.

N., es'sence of. The *Spiritus myristicæ*. Also, see *Essentia myristicæ moschata*.

N.s, false. The seed of *Myristica fatua*, Houttuyn.

Also, the fruit of *Acrodictidium camara*.

N. flower. The *Nigella sativa*.

N., Jama'ca. The fruit of *Monodora myristica*.

N. liv'er. See *Liver, nutmeg*.

N., long. The seed of *Myristica fatua*, Houttuyn.

N., Madagas'car. Same as *N., clove*.

N., Mal'abar. The *Myristica malabarica*.

N., male. The seed of *Myristica fatua*, Houttuyn.

N., offic'ial. The fruit of *Myristica fragrans*.

N. oil. Nutmegs contain 6 per cent. of a transparent, nearly colourless, mobile, volatile oil, sp. gr. 0.948 to 0.920, with nutmeg odour and aromatic burning taste. It is a mixture of an oil and a camphor. The volatile oil from mace is the same as myristin.

N., oil of, expres'sed. See *Oleum myristicæ expressum*.

N., oil of, vol'atile. See *Oleum myristicæ*.

N. Or'der. The Nat. Order *Myristicaceæ*.

N., round. Same as *N., offic'ial*.

N., spir'it of. See *Spiritus myristicæ*.

N. tree. (*F. muscadier*; *G. Muskatnussbaum*.) The *Myristica moschata*.

N. tree, male. The *Myristica fatua*.

N., true. Same as *N., offic'ial*.

N., Wac'cawai. The fruit of *Acrodictidium camara*.

N., wild. The seed of *Myristica fatua*, Houttuyn.

Nutres'cible. (*F. nutrescible*; from *L. nutritibilis*, nutritious.) Capable of being used as food; susceptible of assimilation.

Nu'trient. (*L. nutrio*, to nourish. *F. nourrissant*; *I. nutriente*; *G. ernährend*.) Affording nourishment or nutriment; nourishing; nutritious.

N. artery. (*F. artère nourricière*; *I. arteria nutritia*; *G. Nahrhaftschlagader*.) The artery which in the long bones penetrates into their interior and supplies the endosteum and marrow. See the different subheadings of *Arteria nutritia*.

N. canal'. (*G. Ernährungskanal*.) The canal in a bone which conveys the *N. artery*.

N. enem'ata. Injections of fluid thrown into the rectum for the purpose of maintaining the strength of the system. They are employed when from any cause, food either cannot be introduced into the stomach, as in cases of stricture of the œsophagus, or, if ingested, cannot be retained, digested, or absorbed, as in cases of cancer of the stomach. See *Enema, nutritive*.

N. fora'men. (*L. foramen*, a hole. *G. Ernährungsloch*.) The external opening of the *N. canal*.

Nutrien'tia. (*L. nutriens*, part of nutritio.) Ehrenberg's term for Mammalia and Aves, in that they nourish their young.

NUTRILITY—NUTRITIVE

Nutritility. (F. *nutritilité*; from *nutrio*, to nourish.) The capacity for nutrition.

Nutrimen. The same as *Nutrimentum*.

Nutrimen. (L. *nutrimentum*; from *nutrio*, to nourish. F. *nourriture*, *nutriment*; I. *nutrimento*; S. *nutrimento*; G. *Nahrungsmittel*.) Nourishment; food.

By some the term is confined to substances, such as artificial peptones, which afford nourishment without undergoing the process of digestion, in contradistinction to ordinary foods which must be digested, and are included under the term *Aliment*.

Nutrition. (L. *nutrio*, to feed young. F. *nutrition*; I. *nutrizione*; S. *nutricion*; G. *Ernährung*.) In a wide sense, the supply of food for the wants of the economy. In a more restricted sense, that process by which the materials of the food received into the body are applied to the nourishment and repair of the several organs and tissues, after having undergone the preliminary processes of digestion, absorption and assimilation. The nutrition of plants is effected by the appropriation of inorganic substances, as water charged with salts, and carbonic acid gas and ammonia absorbed by the leaves and roots; but animals are incapable of utilising these matters, and universally feed on organic substances which have been formed in the bodies of plants, or of other animals. A few only of the initial and final stages of the chemical changes through which the food passes in traversing and forming part of the body are known, but, speaking generally, the ingested material is rendered soluble, if not already so, by the action of the digestive organs; from these it is taken up in the higher animals by the absorbents and blood-vessels, and conducted to the absorbent glands by the former set of vessels, and to the liver by the latter. Here it undergoes assimilation, and is then carried to the organs and tissues, which exercise a selective power on its constituents. The particles selected replace those which are effete, and in process of removal, by entering the lymph and blood current.

N., anor'mal. (L. *a*, neg.; *norma*, a rule.) A term by which it has been proposed to define *Inflammation*.

N., complement'al. (L. *complementum*, that which completes.) A term applied to such conditions as the nutritive changes in the hair of the face of men, and in the mammary glands of women, at the period of puberty as a correlative or complement of the developmental changes in the generative organs.

N., conditions of healthy. The conditions of healthy nutrition have been pointed out by Paget to be a proper supply of blood, a proper state or quality of the blood, a healthy state of the tissues, a certain influence of the nervous system, a certain degree of external heat, and exposure to light.

N., disor'dered. See *Cacotrophia*.

N., exces'sive. See *Alogotrophia*.

N., force of. Same as *Force, plastic*.

N., interstit'ial. (L. *interstitium*, a space between.) The nutritive processes which take place in the interstices of the tissues.

N., mor'bid. See *Alogotrophia*.

N., statistics of. The inquiry into this subject involves a knowledge of the composition of the body, and of the kind and quantity of food and of the excreta that are required to maintain it in a state of equilibrium. In regard to the

composition of the body, the proportion by weight of the chief tissues are in the adult man about as follows: Skeleton 16 per cent., muscles 42, fat 18, abdominal viscera 7, skin 7, thoracic viscera 1·7, brain 1·9; or with a somewhat different division of the tissues, motor apparatus 72, skin 8·8, circulatory apparatus 7·4, digestive organs 5·8, sensory organs 3·2, respiratory organs 1, urinary apparatus ·9, vascular glands ·34, sexual apparatus ·2. The food required to maintain the adult man in health, under ordinary circumstances, has been ascertained experimentally to be 100 to 130 grammes of proteids, 40 to 100 grammes of fat, and 240 to 500 grammes of carbohydrates, salts 30 grammes, with water 2800 grammes, and oxygen gas 700 gramme. The excreta consist of the faeces, which consist largely of indigestible constituents of the food that have never really entered the body, of urea, salts, water, and carbonic acid gas. The average quantity of faeces is 170 grammes, but it varies within wide limits, 60 to 250, and exceptionally on vegetable diet, 400 to 500 grammes; they consist of 75 per cent. of water and 25 per cent. of solids. The quantity of urea is about 36 grammes, of salts 30 grammes, of water 1500 to 1700 grammes, and of carbonic acid gas 2000 grammes. The changes which the food undergoes in the body, the details of which, beyond a few of the initial and final steps, are unknown, leads to expenditure or setting free of energy, and this takes place in two ways, and two ways only, in mechanical labour and heat. The quantity of mechanical labour that can be accomplished in walking, climbing, lifting weights, or working a machine, is from 400 to 450 foot tons; and the quantity of heat set free is about 2300 to 2500 calories, equivalent to about 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 kilogramme metres, or 500 foot tons.

Nutritional. Relation to *Nutrition*.

N. disea'ses. Diseases dependent upon some morbid change in the nutrition of the organs, but so affecting their structure as to be recognised by the senses.

Nutritious. (L. *nutricius*, that which nourishes.) Nourishing; affording nutrition.

N. artery. Same as *Nutrient artery*.

Nutritive. (L. *nutrio*, to nourish. F. *nutritif*; I. *nutritivo*; S. *nutritivo*; G. *nährend*, *nährhaft*, *ernährend*.) Capable of affording, or relating to, *Nutrition*.

N. artery. Same as *Nutrient artery*.

N. agar-agar. A nutritive medium for the cultivation of micro-organisms, prepared in like manner to *N. gelatin*, with the substitution of twenty grammes of agar-agar for the gelatin.

N. en'ema. See *Enema, nutritive*.

N. equilib'rium. (L. *aequilibrium*, an even balance.) The condition in which the body neither loses nor gains weight; the loss from destructive metabolism being exactly balanced by the gain from constructive metabolism.

N. exchange. The molecular replacement of worn-out tissue by new material.

N. gelatin. A medium devised by Koch for the cultivation of micro-organisms. It is made by soaking for twenty-four hours 500 grammes of finely-chopped quite lean meat in 1000 c.c. of distilled water; it is filtered through muslin, the meat squeezed, and the filtrate made up to 1000 c.c. by running water through the meat; in this, 100 grammes of French flake gelatin, five grammes of sodium chloride, and ten grammes of colourless peptone are dissolved by

heating in a steam steriliser at 18° C. (64·4° F.); the solution is then neutralised by sodium carbonate, boiled for an hour, and filtered through the paper whilst hot.

N. yolk. See *Yolk, nutritive*.

Nutritum unguentum. (L. *nutrio; unguentum*, an ointment.) Old term for a compound preparation of litharge, vinegar, and oil.

Nutrix. (L. *nutrix*, one who suckles; from *nutrio*, to nourish. F. *nourrice*; G. *Amme*.) A nurse or attendant upon the sick or infirm; or one who has the charge and suckling of an infant, and then termed a wet-nurse.

Nux. (L. *nux*. F. *noix*; G. *Nuss*.) A nut.

N. americana. The nut or seed of the *Jatropha curcas*.

N. aquatica. (L. *aquaticus*, living in water.) The nut afforded by the *Trapa natans*; the water-nut.

N. aromatica. (F. *muscade*; G. *Muskatnuss*.) The nutmeg, or seed of the *Myristica moscata*.

N. avellana. (F. *noisette*.) The fruit of the *Corylus avellana*. The common nut, or hazel nut.

N. barbadensis. (*Barbadoes*.) The nut or seed of the *Jatropha curcas*.

N. basilica. (Βασιλικός, royal.) The walnut, or fruit of the *Juglans regia*.

N. becuiba. The fruit of *Myristica bicuhyba*.

N. cathartica. (Καθαρτικός, purging.) The nut or seed of the *Jatropha curcas*.

N. cathartica americana. (Καθαρτικός.) The seed of *Jatropha curcas*.

N. gal'lae. Gall nut. See *Galla*.

N. indica. The cocoa-nut, or fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*.

Also, the same as *N. vomica*.

N. juglans. The *Juglans regia*.

N. medica. (L. *medicus*, medicinal.) The fruit of *Lodoicea seychellarum*.

N. metella. (F. *noix vomique*; G. *Brechmuss*.) The seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

N. met'hel. The *Datura stramonium*.

N. moschata. (F. *noix muscade*; I. *noce moscata*; S. *nuez moscada*; G. *Muskatnuss*.) The nutmeg, or fruit of the *Myristica moscata*.

N. myristica. The same as *N. moschata*.

N. pepi'ta. Camelli's term for St. Ignatius's bean, the seed of *Strychnos Sancti Ignatii*.

N. persica. (L. *Persicus*, Persian.) The walnut, or fruit of the *Juglans regia*; the Persian nut.

N. pista'cia. (F. *pistache*; G. *Pistachie*.) The Pistachio nut, or fruit of the *Pistacia vera*.

N. pur'gans. (L. *purgo*, to purge.) The seed or fruit of the *Jatropha curcas*.

N. quer'cus. The fruit of the species of *Quercus*. The acorn.

N. Serapionis. (Σεραπίων, an Egyptian personage.) The Ignatius bean, the produce of the *Ignatia amara*.

N. unguentaria. (L. *unguentum*, ointment.) The nutmeg.

N. vom'ica. F. *noix vomique*; I. *noce vomica*; S. *nuez vomica*; G. *Brechmuss*.) The pharmacopœial name for the seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

N. vom'ica, ab'stract of. *Nux vomica*, in No. 60 powder, 200 parts is moistened with 100 parts of a menstruum consisting of eight

parts of alcohol and one part of water, packed into a percolator, then saturated with the menstruum in which it is macerated for forty-eight hours; percolation is now permitted, and more menstruum is added till the *nux vomica* is exhausted; the percolate is evaporated after adding fifty parts of sugar of milk; it is then powdered with sufficient sugar of milk to weigh 100 parts. The *Abstractum nucis vomicæ*, U.S. Ph.

N. vom'ica, extract of. See *Extractum nucis vomicæ*.

N. vom'icæ, ex'tract of, flu'id. The *Extractum nucis vomicæ fluidum*.

N. vom'ica, infusion of. See *Infusum nucis vomicæ*.

N. vom'ica, tinc'ture of. See *Tinctura nucis vomicæ*.

Nychthémeron. (Νυχθήμερον; from *νύξ*, night; *ήμερα*, a day.) A night and a day; the space of twenty-four hours.

Nychthémerous. (Νυχθήμερος, lasting a day and a night; from *νύξ*, night; *ήμερα*, a day. F. *nychthémère*; G. *nachttaglich*.) Relating to the space of twenty-four hours.

Also, applied to plants which disappear readily, or which have an ephemeral existence.

Also, applied to fishes which present a mixture of black and white, as the *Diodon nychthemerus*.

Also, applied to birds of similarly mingled colour.

Nychthémerum. See *Nychthemeron*.

Nyctagina'cæ. (Νύξ.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Chenopodiales*, being herbs, shrubs, or trees, with opposite, entire leaves; tubular or funnel-shaped, often coloured calyx, with a persistent base becoming indurated and forming a spurious pericarp.

Nycta'go. (Νύξ, night.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Nyctaginacæ*.

N. dichot'oma. Juss. The *Mirabilis dichotoma*.

N. jala'pa. De Cand. The *Mirabilis jalapa*.

N. longifo'ra. De Cand. The *Mirabilis jalapa*.

Nyctalope. Same as *Nyctalops*.

Nyctalop'ex. Same as *Nyctalops*.

Nyctalopia. (Νυκτάλωψ, one who is blind by night; *νύξ*, night; *ᾠψ*, sight; or, more probably, *νύξ*, night; *ἄλωπος*, blind-eyed; from *ἄλαος*, blind; *ᾠψ*, sight. F. *nyctalopie*; I. *nittalopia*; S. *nietalopia*.) Night-blindness; inability to see by night. The term is used in this sense by Galen, Aëtius, and all the early writers, with the exception of one doubtful work by Hippocrates, but in the course of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and from that time to the present, the signification has often been confused with that of *Hemeralopia*, and the word has been incorrectly used to indicate night vision or day-blindness. The impairment of vision usually commences soon after the setting of the sun and lasts till dawn; the pupils are widely dilated. It may be due to exhaustion of the retina, as in the case of snow blindness; or to general debility such as may result from hæmorrhage, insufficient diet, or malaria; or it may accompany the affection named *retinitis pigmentosa*; in this case it is usually persistent, whilst in the other cases it may be transient.

Nyctalopia'sis. Same as *Nyctalopia*.

Nyctalop'ic. (F. *nyctalopique*; G. *nyctalopisch*.) Of, or belonging to, *Nyctalopia*.

Nyctalops. (Νυκτάλωψ; from νύξ; ὤψ, vision. F. *nyctalope*.) One who is unable to see at night.

Nyctalopy. See *Nyctalopia*.

Nyctamblyopia. (Νύξ; ἀμβλυνωπία, dim-sightedness.) Night blindness.

Nyctanthes. (Νύξ; ἄνθη, a blossom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*.

N. angustifolia. Linn. (*L. angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Jasminum angustifolium*.

N. arbor-tristis. Linn. (*L. arbor*, a tree; *tristis*, sad.) Hab. Northern India. Bark used as an astringent; leaves bitter and astringent, employed in rheumatic conditions and sciatica; seeds applied to herpetic affections of the scalp.

N. sambac. Linn. The *Jasminum sambac*.

Nyctation. A misspelling of *Nictation*.

Nyctegerisia. (Νυκτεγερσία, night-work; from νύξ; ἐγερσις, a waking from sleep. F. *nyctegerisie*.) A rousing from sleep, or excitement in the night.

Nyctemerum. See *Nychthemeron*.

Nycteribia. A genus of the Suborder *Pupipara*, Order *Diptera*.

N. vespertilionis. Latr. (*L. vespertilio*, a bat. F. *nycteribie de la chauve-souris*.) A wingless spider-like species, parasitic on bats.

Nycterine. (Νυκτερινός, nightly; from νύξ, night. G. *nächtlich*.) Nocturnal; by night; obscure. Applied to morbid symptoms which occur during the night; and also to the dark or deep parts of organs.

Nycteuosma. (Νύξ; εὐσμίω, to smell well, or be fragrant. F. *nycteuosme*.) The false jalap, *Mirabilis jalapa*.

Nycteuterpæ. (Νύξ; ἐντερπής, charming.) The false jalap, *Mirabilis jalapa*.

Nycthemeron. Same as *Nychthemeron*.

Nyctiplanctos. (Νυκτίπλαγκτος, making to wander by night; from νύξ; πλάζομαι, to make to wander. F. *somnambule*; G. *Nachtwandler*, *Schlafwandler*.) A somnambulist or sleep-walker.

Nyctiplanctus. The same as *Nyctiplanctos*.

Nyctipolos. (Νυκτιπόλος, roaming by night; from νύξ, night; πολέω, to go about.) A *Somnambulist*.

Nyctipolus. Same as *Nyctipolos*.

Nyctiporos. (Νυκτιπόρος; from νύξ; πορεύω, to make to go.) A *Somnambulist*.

Nyctiporus. Same as *Nyctiporos*.

Nyctisaura. (Νύξ; σαύρα, a lizard.) A Suborder of the Order *Sauria*, being nocturnal lizards with short, fleshy tongue; eyelids generally absent, and pupil linear.

Nyctitropic. (Νύξ; τρέπω, to turn.) Relating to turning, or movements, at night or during sleep.

N. move'ments. See *Movements*, *nyctitropic*.

Nyctobia. See *Nyctobatia*.

Nyctobasis. (Νύξ, night; βαίω, to walk. F. *nyctobase*; G. *Nachtwandeln*.) Noctambulation, or sleep-walking.

Nyctobatesis. (Νύξ; βατέω, to move. F. *nyctobatese*; G. *Nachtwandeln*.) A term for somnambulism or noctambulation.

Nyctobatia. (Νύξ; βαίω, to walk.) *Somnambulism*.

Nyctoid. (Νύξ; εἶδος, likeness. F. *nyctoïde*; G. *nachtähnlich*.) Resembling night.

Nyctophobia. (Νύξ; φόβος, fear.) Fear of the night or of darkness.

Nyctophonia. (Νύξ; φωνή, the voice. F. *nyctophonie*; G. *Tagstimmlosigkeit*.) Knaf's term for the loss of voice during the day; night-speaking.

Nyctop'olos. See *Nyctipolos*.

Nyctop'orus. See *Nyctiporus*.

Nyctotyphlosis. (Νύξ, night; τυφλωσις, a making blind. F. *nyctityphlose*; G. *Nachtblindheit*.) Same as *Nyctalopia*.

Nycturia. (Νύξ; οὖρον, urine.) Same as *Enuresis nocturna*.

Ny'delbad. Switzerland, canton Zürich. Athermal mineral waters, arising 620 metres above sea-level, and containing calcium carbonate and hydrogen sulphide.

Nygma. (Νύγμα; from νύσσω, to prick. F. *punction*; G. *Stich*.) A prick or puncture.

Also (F. *paracentèse*; G. *Durchstich*), used, Gr. *νύγμα*, by Galen, *De Const. Art. Med.*, 6, for a solution of continuity in a soft fleshy part made with a sharp and slender instrument; also, applied to the operation of paracentesis.

Nygmatic. Of, or belonging to, a prick, or *Nygma*.

Nygmaticos. (Νύγμα, a puncture.) Applied by Galen to a plaster against prickings, or a stitch-plaster.

Nygmaticum emplastrum. (Νύγμα; L. *emplastrum*, plaster.) The same as *Emplastrum resinæ*.

Nylander, Claes Wilhelm Ga'bril. A Swedish chemist born in Småland in 1835, and now living.

N.s solution. A test for sugar in the urine. It consists of two parts of bismuth nitrate, four parts of Rochelle salt, and a hundred parts of an 8 per cent. soda solution. Urine containing 1 per cent. of albumen throws down a black precipitate. It is uncertain, as other substances reduce the bismuth.

Nymph. (Νύμφη, a bride, the chrysalis of moths. F. *nymphe*; I. *ninfa*; S. *ninfa*; G. *Puppe*.) A stage in the metamorphosis of an insect intermediate between the *Larva* and the perfect form or *Imago*. The same as *Pupa*.

Nymphæa. See *Nymph* and *Nymphæ*.

Nymphæ. (Νύμφη, a bride, the external organs of generation in the female. F. *nymphes*; I. *ninfe*; S. *ninfas*; G. *Schamlefzen*, *Wasserlefzen*, *Nymphen*.) Two small pendulous folds of mucous membrane in the female, which lie within the labia majora and extend backwards from the clitoris for about 1.5" on each side of the vaginal orifice, with which they blend. At their superior extremity near the clitoris they divide into two folds, the upper of which joins its fellow to form the præputium clitoridis, and the lower with its fellow is attached to the glans clitoridis and forms its frænum. They contain a plexus of blood-vessels, and have many large mucous crypts.

Nymphæa. (Νυμφαία, a water-lily.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Nymphaeaceæ*.

N. alba. Linn. (*L. albus*, white. F. *lis des étangs*, *lune*, or *volant d'eau*, *nénuphar blanc*; G. *weisse Seerose*.) The water-lily, formerly used as an anodyne, demulcent, and an aphrodisiac; the juice of the fresh root is said to be acrid, and an ointment prepared with it is used to stimulate the scalp when the hair falls out.

N. adve'na, Michaux. The root is astrigent and demulcent, and is used internally for the cure of bowel complaints; externally as a cataplasm for ulcers, and in decoction as an injection for leucorrhœa.

N. edulis, De Cand. (*L. edulis*, eatable.) Hab. Bengal. Tubers used as food; capsule and seeds pickled or added to curries, or ground to make cakes.

N. esculen'ta, Roxb. The *N. edulis*.

N. glandif'era. The same as *N. nelumbo*.

N. in'dica. (*L. indicus*, Indian.) The *N. nelumbo*.

N. lo'tus, Linn. The Egyptian lotus, an aquatic plant growing in Egypt, and in the East and West Indies; its root is like an ordinary pear in size, conical, covered with a blackish bark, and of firm consistence; roasted or boiled it is much used by the poor for food.

N. lu'tea, Linn. (*L. luteus*, yellow. *F. nénuphar jaune*; *G. gelbe Seebiume*.) The yellow water-lily; a beautiful plant, used formerly the same as *N. alba*; the root, according to Lindesholpe, was used as food during scarcity in certain parts of Sweden, and produced no bad effects.

N. lu'tea major. (*L. luteus*; *major*, greater.) Same as *N. lutea*.

N. lu'tea mi'nor. (*L. luteus*; *minor*, less.) The *Limnanthemum nymphæoides*.

N. nelum'bo, Linn. The *Nelumbium speciosum*.

N. odora'ta, Ait. (*L. odoro*, to smell. *F. nénuphar odorant*.) Sweet-scented water lily, white, pond, or toad lily. A plant growing in the United States. The roots, which contain tannic and gallic acids, are astringent and bitter. It is used in poultices as a discutient.

N. ru'bra, Roxb. (*L. ruber*, red.) The red-flowered water lily. Hab. India. Roots and seeds made into cakes, or added to curries, or pickled.

N. stella'ta, Willd. (*L. stella*, a star.) Root used as food.

N. umbilica'tis. (*L. umbilicus*, the navel.) The *N. lutea*.

Nymphæa'ceæ. (*Nymphæa*. *G. Seerosen*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Ranales*, being aquatic, perennial herbs, with peltate, or cordate, usually floating leaves; inferior, persistent sepals; numerous, deciduous petals, gradually becoming stamens, and inserted on a fleshy disc-like expansion of the thalamus; numerous stamens, with petaloid filaments; indehiscent, many-celled fruit; and numerous seeds with a minute embryo in a sac on the outside of farinaceous albumen.

Nymphæa'ceous. Belonging to, or having, an arrangement of parts as in the Nat. Order *Nymphæaceæ*.

Nymphæ'ceæ. (*F. nymphæ*.) A Tribe of the *Nymphæaceæ*, which contains the *Nymphæa*.

Nymphal. Relating to a *Nymph*, or to the *Nymphæa*.

Nymphal'es. An Alliance of hypogynous Exogens having dichlamydeous flowers; axile or sutural placentæ; numerous stamens; and an embryo outside much albumen, or exalbuminous and with a very large plumule.

Nymphaux'ë. (*Nymphæa*; *Gr. αύξη*, increase.) Abnormal enlargement of the *Nymphæa*.

Nymphé. (*Nύμφη*.) Same as *Nymphæa*. Also, the clitoris.

Nymphic. (*F. nymphique*.) Relating to a *Nymph*, or to the *Nymphæa*.

Nymph'ious. (*F. nymphié*.) Applied by G. Allmann to plants which have a *Nymphium*.

Nymphip'arous. (*Nύμφη*, a nymph; *L. pario*, to bring forth. *F. nymphipare*.) Producing a *Nymph*.

Nymphi'tis. (*F. nymphite*; *I. ninfite*, *ninfite*; *S. ninfitis*; *G. Schamlefzenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the *Nymphæa*.

Also, inflammation of the clitoris.

Nymphium. (*F. nymphion*.) Term given by G. Allmann to a part of the flower which extends from the extremity of the ovary to the floral envelope, when situated under the free ovary or above the adherent ovary.

Nympholepsy. (*Nύμφη*, the female external organs of generation; *λήψις*, a seizing. *F. nympholepsie*.) Excision of the *Nymphæa*.

Nymphomania. (*Nymphæa*; *μανία*, madness. *F. nymphomanie*; *I. ninfomania*; *S. ninfomania*; *G. Nymphomanie*, *Manntollheit*, *Mannsucht*, *Mutterwuth*.) Excessive and unbridled desire for coition in females.

N. furibun'da. (*L. furibundus*, raging.) Sauvages's term for *Nymphomania*.

Nymphona'cea. Same as *Podosomata*.

Nymphon'cus. (*Nymphæa*; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) A morbid tumour or swelling of the nymphæ.

Nympho'sis. The development of a larva into a *Nymph*.

Nymphotomy. (*Nymphæa*; *τέμνω*, to cut. *F. nymphotomie*; *I. ninfotomia*; *S. ninfotomia*; *G. Nymphotomie*, *Schamlefzenschnitt*.) The operation of cutting away the nymphæ, one or both, when diseased or greatly enlarged.

Also, applied to amputation of the clitoris.

Nysadir. (*F. sel ammoniacal*.) Old term for *Sal ammoniacum*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Nys'sa. (*Nyssa*, a water nymph.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cornaceæ* or *Santalaceæ*.

N. aquat'ica, Linn. (*L. aquaticus*, belonging to the water. *G. Tupelobaum*.) A North American tree. The spongy wood has been used for the manufacture of tents.

N. bisfo'ra, Michaux. (*L. bis*, twice; *flos*, a flower.) A plant the soft spongy wood of which is used for tents.

N. candicans, Michaux. (*L. candicans*, part of *candico*, to be whitish.) The same as *N. capitata*.

N. capita'ta, Walt. (*L. capitatus*, having a head.) Tupelo gum, sour gum, opeechee lime. The wood being light and spongy, has been used for tents.

N. grandidenta'ta, Michaux. (*L. grandis*, large; *dentatus*, toothed. *F. olivier à large feuilles*.) Cotton gum, large tupelo. The soft root of this species has been used for tents, as its light white spongy texture swells on absorption of water.

Nys'sa'ceæ, Jussieu. Same as *Alangiaceæ*.

Nystag'mus. (*Νυσταγμός*, drowsiness; from *νύσταζω*, to nod in sleep; because the condition is like the winking of a sleepy person. *F. nystagme*; *I. nistagmo*; *S. nistagma*; *G. Augenapfelkrampf*.) A constant, involuntary, oscillating motion of the eyeball. The oscillation is usually from side to side, but vertical nystagmus has been observed. It appears to be often the result of an endeavour to obtain clear perception of external objects when the fovea centralis is damaged, or when there is a corneal or

lenticular opacity interfering with the formation of correct images. It occurs in various diseases of the central nervous system, and it is common in Albinos.

Also (*G. Augenliederkrampf*), a spasmodic winking of the eyelids like to that of a person overcome with sleep; being the original signification of the term as first used by Plenck.

Also, a nodding of the head as when a person is going to sleep in an upright position.

N., mi'ner's. An oscillation of the globe acquired by miners, and believed to depend in part on the peculiar nature of their work, in which they lie in a semircumbent position on the side, but chiefly to the circumstance that they work in a very dim light. Men working in naked-light pits are said by Court not to suffer from nystagmus, whilst the men in the

safety-lamp collieries are badly affected. In some mines in which nystagmus is common amongst the men the coal hewers never lie upon their sides to hew the coal.

N. oscillatory. (*L. oscillo*, to swing.) The form in which the ocular movements are from side to side in a horizontal manner.

N. ro'tatory. (*L. rota*, a wheel.) The form in which the eye moves round the optic axis.

Nystale'ous. (*Νυσταλῖος*. *F. assoupi*, *endormi*; *G. schlaffrig*.) Drowsy; sleepy. The same as *Somnolent*.

Nystaxis. (*Νύσταξις*, drowsiness.) The same as *Nystagmus*.

Nyx'is. (*Νύξις*, a pricking. *F. paracentèse*; *G. Durchstich*.) Old term having the same meaning as *Nygma*.

O.

O. An abbreviation of *Oclarius*, a pint. Also, the symbol of *Oxygen*.

Oak. (*Mid. E. oke, ook*; *Sax. ac*; *G. Eiche*; from *Teut. type aika*. *F. chêne*; *I. quercia*; *S. roble*.) The name of the trees of the Genus *Quercus*.

O. apples. Same as *O. galls*.

O. balls. Same as *O. galls*.

O. balls, California. The galls of *Quercus lobata*.

O. bark. See *Quercus cortex*.

O., black. The *Quercus tinctoria*.

O., Brit'ish. The *Quercus robur* and its varieties.

O., com'mon. (*F. chêne ordinaire*.) The *Quercus robur*.

O., cork. The *Quercus suber*.

O., dy'er's. The *Quercus infectoria*.

O., English. The *Quercus robur*.

O., ev'ergreen. The *Quercus ilex*.

O. fern. See *Fern, oak*.

O. fern, small. The *Polypodium dryopteris*.

O. fern, white. The *Cystopteris dentata*.

O., gall. The *Quercus infectoria*.

O. galls. See *Galla*.

O., holm. The *Quercus ægilops*.

O., Jeru'salem. The *Chenopodium botrys*.

O., ker'mes. The *Quercus coccifera*.

O. leather. The thin leather-like mycelium of *Dematium giganteum*, or *Xylostroma giganteum*, a fungus growing in the fissures of the trunk and branches of old oaks, and used to spread plasters upon.

O. lungs. The *Sticta pulmonacea*.

O. man'na. See *Manna, oak*.

O., mis'tletoe of. The *Loranthus Europæus*.

O., pol'son. The *Rhus toxicodendron*.

O., polypody of. The *Polypodium vulgare*.

O., red. The *Quercus rubra montana*.

O., sea. The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

O., Span'ish. The *Quercus rubra montana*.

O. tongue. The *Fistulina hepatica*.

O., white. The *Quercus alba*.

Oak Orchard springs. United States of America, New York, Genesee County. A mineral water containing, according to Porter, sulphuric acid 133.312 grains, ferrous sulphate 35.216, magnesium sulphate 8.491, calcium sulphate 13.724, aluminium sulphate 6.413, potassium sulphate 2.479, sodium sulphate 3.162, sodium chloride 1.432, silicic acid 3.324, and organic matter 6.654 grains in a gallon. There are several springs of like composition.

Oak'ton springs. United States of America, Wisconsin, Waukesha County. Weakly mineralised waters containing a small quantity of iron.

Oak'um. (Formerly also spelt *ockam*, and *oakam*; from *Sax. decumba*, that which is combed out, tow. *F. étoupe*; *I. stoppa*; *S. estopa*; *G. Werg*.) Old ropes and such like teased out; the coarse refuse of the hackling of hemp and flax. Used, when medicated with tar or other substances, as a dressing for wounds.

Oamma. (*Ōas*, the ear.) The sense of hearing; also the organ of hearing.

Oanan'i. The *Symphonia globulifera*.

Oar. (*Mid. E. ore*; *Sax. ar*; ultimately from Aryan root *ar*, to drive. *F. rame*; *I. remo*; *S. remo*; *G. Ruder*.) A long pole with a terminal flat blade for propelling a boat.

O.-foot'ed. Having a foot capable of being used as a propeller in water.

O.-weed. The plants of the Genus *Laminaria*.

Oarial'gia. (*Ōάριον*, dim. of *ὄν*, an egg. *F. ovaralgie*.) Pain in the ovary.

Oaric. (*Ōάριον*.) Of, or belonging to, the ovary.

Oar'iocele. (*Ōάριον*; *κήλη*, a tumour. *F. oariocèle*.) A hernia containing the ovary.

Also, a tumour of the ovary.

Oarioc'yesis. (*Ōάριον*; *κήσις*, pregnancy.) Same as *Pregnancy, ovarian*.

Oarioc'yetic. Relating to *Oariocyesis*.

Oar'ion. (*Ōάριον*, a little egg; dim. of *ὄν*.) A synonym of *Ovary*, because it is a collection of little eggs.

Oarion'cus. ('*Ὠρίων*; *ὄγκος*, a mass.) A swelling of the ovary.

Oarioparectoma. ('*Ὠρίων*; *παρεκτείνω*, to stretch out.) An enlargement or distension of the ovary.

Oariopath'ic. Relating to *Oariopathia*.

Oariopathy. ('*Ὠρίων*; *πάθος*, suffering.) Ovarian disease.

Oariophyma. ('*Ὠρίων*, a small egg; *φύμα*, a growth.) An ovarian tumour, especially a dropsical one.

Also, an inflamed swelling of the ovary.

Oariorrhetic. Relating to *Oariorrhesis*.

Oariorrhex'is. ('*Ὠρίων*, a small egg; *ῥήξις*, a bursting.) Rupture of the ovarian tissue.

Oarioscir'rhus. ('*Ὠρίων*; *σκίρρος*, a hardened tumour.) Scirrhus cancer of the ovary.

Also, any very hard tumour of the ovary.

Oariostere'sis. ('*Ὠρίων*; *στέρησις*, deprivation.) The extirpation or removal of the ovary or of an ovarian tumour.

Oariotomy. ('*Ὠρίων*; *τομή*, section. *F. oariotomie*.) Same as *Ovariotomy*.

Oaritic. Relating to *Oaritis*.

Oaritis. ('*Ὠρίων*.) Inflammation of the ovary.

Oariule. ('*Ὠρίων*; *ῥη*, sediment. *F. oariule*.) Ch. Robin's term for a *Corpus luteum*.

Oarium. Same as *Oarion*.

Oariydrectasis. ('*Ὠρίων*, a little egg; *ὑδωρ*, water; *εκτασις*, an extension.) Ovarian dropsy.

Oariy'drops. ('*Ὠρίων*; *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy.) Ovarian dropsy.

Oariypertroph'ia. ('*Ὠρίων*; *ὑπερ*, above; *τροφή*, nourishment.) Enlargement of the ovary.

Oarthroc'acé. A misspelling of *Omarthrace*.

Oa'sis. (*L. oasis*; *Gr. ὄασις*, a name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert; probably of Arabic origin. *F. oasis*; *I. oasi*; *S. oasis*; *G. Oase*.) A fertile spot in a desert.

In Pathology, an isolated patch of healthy tissue in the midst of diseased structure.

Oat. (*Sax. áta. F. avoine*; *I. avena*; *S. avena*; from *L. avena*, oats; *G. Hafer*.) The *Avena sativa* and others of the genus; in the plural, the seeds of *A. sativa*.

O.s, water. The *Zizania aquatica*.

Oatmeal. (*E. oat*; *meal. F. farine d'avoine*; *I. farina di avena*; *S. harina de avena*; *G. Hafermehl*.) The seed of the oat, *Avena sativa*, or one of its varieties, kiln-dried, deprived of the outer integument, and ground to a flour. According to Letheby, oatmeal consists of nitrogenous matter 12.6, carbohydrates 63.8, fatty matter 5.6, saline matter 3, and water 15 per cent. It is a nutritive article of diet, having a laxative action on the bowels; with some persons it disagrees, producing acidity and other stomach symptoms. Cases of intestinal concretions, consisting of fragments of the husk and hairs of the oat, phosphate of lime, and animal matter were formerly observed in those who lived largely upon oatmeal; they are seldom met with now from the greater care taken in dressing the flour.

O. gru'el. See *Gruel*, *oatmeal*.

Ob-. (*L. ob*, against.) A prefix meaning before, about, against, towards, over-against,

and over; sometimes it indicates a state of inversion, and sometimes it is simply intensive.

Ob'a. The native name of *Irvingia gabonensis*.

Ob'ac. An old name for sal-ammoniac.

Ob'audition. (*L. ob*, against; *audio*, to hear.) Incomplete deafness.

Ob'cæc'atio. (*L. ob*; *cæcus*, blind.) The condition of being, or of becoming, blind.

Ob'clavate. (*L. ob*; *clava*, a club. *F. obclavé*; *I. obclavato*; *S. obclavado*; *G. verkehrt-keulenförmig*.) In Botany, having the shape of a reversed club.

Ob'compressed. (*L. ob*; *compressus*, pressed together. *F. obcomprimé*; *I. obcompresso*; *S. obcomprimido*; *G. verkehrt-zusammengedrückt*.) Flattened anteriorly. Applied by Cassini to the ovary and seed of the *Compositæ* when the transverse diameter is the longer.

Ob'conical. (*L. ob*; *conus*, a cone. *F. obconique*; *I. obconico*; *S. obconico*; *G. umgekehrt*.) Having the appearance of a reversed cone, with the apex downwards.

Ob'cordate. (*L. ob*; *cordatus*, heart-shaped. *F. obcordé*; *I. obcordato*; *S. obcordado*; *G. umgekehrt-herzförmig*.) Shaped like an inverted heart, as the capsules of *Veronica officinale*, and the antennæ of certain insects.

Ob'cordiform. (*L. ob*; *cor*, the heart; *forma*, shape. *F. obcordiforme*.) Same as *Obcordate*.

Ob'crenate. (*L. ob*; *crena*, a notch. *F. ocrenelé*; *I. obmerlato*; *S. ocrenado*; *G. umgekehrt-gekerbt*.) In Botany, having the margin cut into small, projecting, angular teeth, separated by rounded notches, as the leaves of *Theophrasta americana*.

Ob'crenulate. Same as *Obcrenate*.

Ob'cuneate. (*L. ob*; *cuneus*, a wedge. *G. umgekehrt-keilförmig*.) Like an inverted wedge.

Ob'current. (*L. ob*; *curro*, to run. *F. obcurrent*.) Running towards a centre, and approaching it again with or without reunion.

Ob'diplostemonous. (*L. ob*; *Gr. διπλός*, double; *στήμων*, a thread. *F. obdiplostémone*.) Applied to an andræum having two whorls of stamens, the outer of which is opposite the petals; the stamens are double the number of the petals.

Ob'dormition. (*L. obdormio*, to fall asleep.) The state of being asleep.

Also, the condition of the extremities when they are said to be asleep.

Ob'ductio. (*L. obductio*, a drawing over; from *obduco*, to draw against.) A veiling or covering.

O. lega'lis. (*L. legalis*, belonging to the law. *F. obduction legale*; *G. gerichtliche Leichenuntersuchung*.) The examination of a dead body before making a medico-legal autopsy.

Ob'duction. See *Obductio*.

The same as *Obductio legalis*.

Also (*G. Leichenöffnung*), used in the same sense as *Necropsy*.

O'Beirne, James. An Irish surgeon who died in London in 1862.

O's tube. A long tube of elastic material used for the introduction of an enema into the sigmoid flexure of the colon, or for the relief of flatulent distension of the intestine.

Obelæ'ous. ('*ὀβελός*, a horizontal line.) Of, or belonging to, a straight line; used in the same sense as *Sagittal*.

Obelche'ra. Old term for a *Cucurbit*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Obelion. (Ὀβελίος, a horizontal line.) The point of a line stretching between the two parietal foramina where the sagittal suture becomes simple and where its closure generally commences, about four fifths of its length from the front of the suture.

The term was used by Broca for the region lying between the two parietal foramina.

Oberbrambach. Saxony. Indifferent mineral waters, with much carbonic acid gas.

Oberherger'n. Germany, in Hesse. Earthy mineral waters.

Oberlahn'stein. Germany, in Nassau, near Coblenz. An alkaline chalybeate spring, containing sodium carbonate ·099, iron carbonate ·015, magnesium sulphate ·347, calcium sulphate ·179, sodium chloride ·31, silicic acid ·001 gramme, and carbonic acid gas 875·8 cubic centimetres in 1000 grammes. It is used in dyspeptic conditions, in simple engorgements of the liver, and catarrhal conditions of the intestines and the bladder.

Obermen'dig. Prussia. A chalybeate water with carbonic acid gas.

Ober-Rauschenbach. Hungary. Mineral waters containing calcium, sodium, and ferrous carbonates. They are used in gouty and rheumatic conditions, in skin diseases, in scrofula, in urinary disorders, and in neuroses. In Hungarian, Felső-Ruszbach.

Obersalzbrunn. Germany, in Silesia. An alkaline saline water from eight sources, one of which, the Kronenquelle, contains lithium bicarbonate ·0114 gramme in a litre. It is much used in gouty conditions.

Obersas'bach. Germany in Baden. A sodium chloride spring.

Oberselters. See under *Selters*.

Obertiefenbach. Bavaria, in the district of Immenstadt. A very weakly mineralised water containing some sodium carbonate.

Oberwylerbad. Switzerland, near Bern. An earthy water containing some iron.

Obese. (L. *obesus*, fat. F. *obèse*; I. *obeso*.) Very fat, corpulent.

Obesitas. See *Obesity*.

O. coli. (L. *collum*, the neck.) Prominence of the neck from fat.

O. cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Fatty deposit on the heart.

O. nim'ia. (L. *nimius*, too much.) Too great fatness.

O. vis'cerum. (L. *viscus*, an internal organ of the body.) Accumulation of fat in the omentum and around the intestines.

Obesity. (L. *obesitas*, fatness; from *obesus*, fat. F. *obésité*; I. *obesità*; S. *obesidad*; G. *Fettleibigkeit*, *Fettsucht*, *Obesität*.) Excessive fatness. Hypertrophy of the adipose tissue, either of the subcutaneous tissue only, or of that of the internal organs also.

O., general. Excessive fatness of both trunk and limbs.

O., splanchnic. (Σπλάγχνον, the inward parts.) Corpulence confined chiefly to the abdomen, with a large deposit of fat in the omentum, and perhaps around the heart.

O'ber. (L. *ober*, a bolt. F. *verrou*; G. *Riegel*.) A small plate of white nervous substance in the epithelial membrane forming the roof of the fourth ventricle over the point of the calamus scriptorius, and filling the angle between

the diverging funiculi graciles. It is not infrequently absent.

Obfuscation. (L. *obfusco*, to darken over. F. *obfuscation*; G. *Verdunkelung*.) A darkening over, or obscurity.

Also, a term for *Amaurosis*.

Obim'bricate. (L. *ob*, against; *imbrex*, a roof tile. F. *obimbrique*.) In Botany, lying upon one another in rows, with the members of the inner rows growing progressively shorter.

Obitus. (L. *obitus*, a going to; from *obeo*, to go to.) Death.

Object. (F. *objet*; from L. *objectus*, part. of *objicio*, to throw before. I. *obbietto*; S. *objeto*; G. *Gegenstand*.) That toward which the mind is directed.

O.-find'er. An eyepiece of low power used for finding the position of an object on the slide of a microscope previous to using one of high power for its definition.

O.-glass. (F. *verre objectif*; I. *obbiettivo*; S. *vidrio objetivo*; G. *Objectivglass*.) The lens, or system of lenses, of a microscope or telescope which is nearest to the object under observation, and which forms an enlarged image of the object, which image is magnified by the eyepiece at the ocular end of the instrument.

O.-glass, achromatic. See *Achromatic lens*.

O.-glass, applanatic. See *Aplanatic lens*.

O.-glass, apochromatic. (Ἀπό, from; χρώμα, colour.) An object-glass which is so constructed that chromatic aberration is almost completely corrected.

O.-glass, corrected. An object-glass which is so arranged that the aberration produced by a cover-glass can be corrected.

O.-glass, immersion. (L. *immersus*, part. of *immergo*, to dip into. F. *objective à immersion*.) An object-glass in which a drop of water or of a volatile oil is interposed when in use between its front lens and the cover-glass of the slide, for the purpose of correcting spherical aberration and decreasing diffraction.

Objective. (L. *objectif*; from L. *objicio*, to throw towards. I. *obbiettivo*; S. *objetivo*; G. *objektiv*.) Belonging to an object.

In Philosophy, a term used in contradistinction to *subjective*, and signifying that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing.

Also, the same as *Object-glass*.

O. cone. The cone of light proceeding from an object, the apex of which is upon it and the base on the cornea of the eye. (Unlison.)

O. micrometer. Same as *Micrometer stage*.

O. sensations. See *Sensations, objective*.

O. symptoms. The symptoms of disease which are observed by the practitioner, such as an alteration of form or colour, in distinction from those which are only felt by the patient, as pain.

Obladis. Austria, in a pretty valley of the Tyrol, 2000 metres above sea-level. There are here a chalybeate spring, the *Sauerbrunnen*, and a calcium and magnesium sulphate spring with hydrogen sulphide, the *Schneefelquelle*.

Oblæ'sio. (L. *ob*, intens.; *læsio*, an injury.) An old term for mutilation.

Also, the loss or impediment of some natural function.

Oblan'ceolate. (L. *ob*, an inverse prefix; *lancea*, a lance.) Obversely lanceolate; lance-shaped with the narrower part basal.

Obla'tæ. (L. *oblatus*, part. of *offero*, to present.) Things offered.

O. purgant'es. (L. *purgo*, to cleanse.) Cakes made of flour, sugar, and some purgative, and stamped with figures.

Oblate. (L. *oblatus*. F. *aplati*; I. *oblato*; G. *sphäroidisch*.) Flattened at the poles.

Oblig'ulate. (L. *ob*, invers.; *ligula*, a little tongue. F. *obligulé*.) Cassini's term for a floret of a composite plant when there is a small ligula on the inner side, as in *Zoegea*.

Obliguliflorous. (L. *ob*; *ligula*; *flos*, a flower. F. *obliguliflore*.) Cassini's term for the capitulum of *Compositæ* when it is composed of obligulate florets.

Oblinition. (L. *oblino*, to smear over. F. *illition*; G. *Überstreichung*.) Anointing; the rubbing in of salves.

Oblique. (F. *oblique*; from L. *obliquus*, side-long; from *ob*; *liquis*, slanting, bent. I. *obliquio*; S. *oblicuo*; G. *schräg*, *schief*.) Slanting; unequal-sided.

O. band of Coö'per. A few vertical fibres of the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint which pass from the olecranon to the inner edge of the coronoid process, and bridge over the internal notch of the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna.

O. band'age. A bandage which is applied without reversing, being allowed to follow its own course up a limb.

O. contrac'tion. See *Pelvis*, *contraction of, oblique*.

O. diam'eter. See *Pelvis*, *diameters of*.

O. frac'ture. See *Fracture, oblique*.

O. illumina'tion. See under *Illuminator*, *oblique*.

O., inferior. The *Obliquus oculi inferior*.

O. ingui'nal her'nia. See *Hernia*, *inguinal, oblique*.

O. leaf. One whose blade or lamina is not equally developed on each side of the midrib.

O. lig'ament. The *Ligamentum cubito-radiale*.

O. lig'ament of at'las. A strong band of white fibrous tissue which crosses the posterior occipito-atlantal ligament from the posterior part of the furrow for the vertebral artery on the atlas to the hinder edge of the upper articular surface; it protects the vertebral artery and the first cervical nerve; it is sometimes ossified.

O. line of clav'icle. Same as *Line, trapezoid*.

O. line of fe'mur. (L. *femur*, the thigh bone.) The *Intertrochanteric line, anterior*.

O. line of fib'ula. The *Linea obliqua fibule*.

O. line of low'er jaw, exter'nal. The *Linea obliqua externa mandibulae*.

O. line of low'er jaw, inter'nal. The *Linea mylohyoidea*.

O. line of ra'dius. A prominent line, on the anterior surface of the radius, extending downwards and outwards from the lower part of the bicipital tuberosity, and giving attachment externally to the supinator brevis, internally to the flexor longus pollicis, and between them to the flexor longus digitorum.

O. line of scap'ula. (L. *scapula*, the blade bone.) An irregularly oblique line, or series of lines, on the infrascapular fossa of the scapula bounding the origins of the teres major and minor, and giving insertion to aponeurotic septa.

O. line of thy'roid car'tilage. See *Linea obliqua cartilaginis thyreoidea*.

O. line of tib'ia. The *Line, popliteal*.

O. line of ul'na. The *O. ridge of ulna*.

O. mus'cle of ear. See *Obliquus auriculae*.

O. mus'cles of abdo'men. See subheadings of *Obliquus abdominis*.

O. mus'cles of eye. See subheadings of *Obliquus oculi*.

O. mus'cles of head. See subheadings of *Obliquus capitis*.

O. presenta'tion. See *Presentation, oblique*.

O. pro'cesses. The articular processes of a vertebra.

O. ra'dio-ul'nar lig'ament. The *Ligamentum cubito-radiale*.

O. ridge of mo'lar. A ridge of enamel running from the anterior internal to the posterior external cusp of the upper molar teeth of man and of some apes.

O. ridge of trape'zium. A ridge on the outer side of the flexor carpi radialis groove on the anterior surface of the trapezium, being one of the attachments of the anterior annular ligament of the wrist.

O. ridge of ul'na. An oblique ridge on the posterior surface of the ulna, running from the hinder end of the lesser sigmoid cavity to the posterior border at the lower end of its upper third, and limiting a somewhat triangular area lying above it which gives origin to the anconeus.

O. sa'cro-il'iac lig'ament. The *Ligamentum sacro-iliacum obliquum*.

O. sight. (F. *vue oblique*.) Squinting.

O., supe'rior. The *Obliquus oculi superior*.

O. vein of heart. A small vein found in the vestigial fold of the pericardium from which it passes over the posterior part of the left auricle to open into the coronary sinus; it is part, according to Marshall, of the remains of the left superior vena cava of the fœtus.

Obliqui vesic'æ. (L. *obliquus*; *vesica*, the bladder.) The superficial muscular fasciculi on the sides of the bladder which run more or less obliquely.

Obliquity. (L. *obliquus*. F. *obliquité*; I. *obbliguita*; S. *oblicuidad*; G. *Schrägheit*, *Schiefheit*.) The condition of being slanting or out of position by deviation to one side or other.

O., bilat'eral. (L. *bis*, twice; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Same as *Nägele's obliquity*.

O., bipari'etal. (L. *bis*, twice; *parietal* bone.) Same as *Nägele's obliquity*.

O., lat'eral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Same as *Solayr's obliquity*.

O., Nägele's. See *Nägele's obliquity*.

O., Rö'derer's. See *Röderer's obliquity*.

O., Solayr's. See *Solayr's obliquity*.

Obliquus. See *Oblique*.

O. abdom'inis ascend'ens. (L. *abdomen*, the belly; *ascendens*, mounting up. F. *oblique ascendant*.) The *O. abdominis internus*.

O. abdom'inis descend'ens. (L. *descendens*, to go down. F. *oblique descendant*.) The *O. abdominis externus*.

O. abdom'inis exter'nus. (L. *abdomen*; *externus*, outward. F. *muscle oblique externe de l'abdomen*, *grand oblique de l'abdomen*, *costo-abdominal* of Chaussier; G. *äusserer*

OBLITERATE—OBLITERATION

schiefer Bauchmuskel, äusserer schräge Bauchmuskel.) A large quadrilateral muscle arising by a series of slips, four or five interdigitating with those of the serratus magnus and three or four with those of the latissimus dorsi, from the outer surface of the lower right ribs; those from the lower two ribs are inserted into the anterior half of the external margin of the crest of the ilium, and the rest terminate in the aponeurosis of the muscle. It receives its blood supply from the intercostal arteries and from branches of the epigastric and circumflex iliac arteries, and its nervous supply from the intercostal nerves and the ilio-hypogastric and ilio-inguinal nerves. Along with the internal oblique muscles and the transversales these muscles compress the abdomen, act as expiratory muscles, and flex the trunk; one acting alone turns the anterior surface of the trunk to the opposite side.

O. abdominis externus minor. (L. *abdomen*; *externus*; *minor*, less.) The *Rectus abdominis lateralis*.

O. abdominis internus. (L. *abdomen*; *internus*, within. F. *muscle oblique interne de l'abdomen, petit oblique de l'abdomen, ilio-abdominal* of Chaussier; G. *innerer schräger Bauchmuskel*.) A muscle which lies under the obliquus abdominis externus, and arises by fleshy fibres from the outer two thirds of the inner surface of Poupart's ligament, by short tendinous fibres from the anterior two thirds of the crest of the ilium, and by some fleshy fibres from the lumbar fascia; the muscle covers the side of the abdomen, and is inserted into the inferior margins of the cartilages of the lower three ribs, into the aponeurosis of the muscle, and into the conjoined tendon of the internal oblique and transversalis. It receives its blood supply from the intercostal and epigastric arteries, and its nervous supply from the intercostal, ilio-hypogastric, and ilio-inguinal nerves. The two muscles together act as the external oblique; one acting alone draws the anterior surface of the trunk to its own side.

O. abdominis profundus. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The *O. abdominis internus*.

O. abdominis superficialis. (L. *abdomen*; *superficies*, the upper side.) The *O. abdominis externus*.

O. ascendens. (L. *ascendo*, to mount up.) The *O. abdominis internus*.

O. auriculæ. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear. F. *muscle oblique du pavillon*; G. *schräger Muskel des Ohres*.) A few muscular fibres stretching from the convexity of the concha to that of the lower branch of the antihelix.

O. auris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) The *O. auriculæ*.

O. capitis inferior. (L. *caput*, the head; *inferior*, lower. F. *grand oblique de la tête, oblique inférieur de la tête, acédo-atloïdien* of Chaussier; G. *unterer schräge Kopfmuskel*.) A thick muscle arising from the spinous process of the axis, and passing outwards and upwards to the lower and back part of the transverse process of the atlas.

O. capitis major. (L. *major*, greater.) The *O. capitis inferior*.

O. capitis minor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *O. capitis superior*.

O. capitis superior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *petit oblique de la tête, oblique supérieur de la tête, atloïdo-sous-mastôïdien* of Chaussier; I. *obliquo superiore*; G. *oberer*

schräger Kopfmuskel.) A muscle which arises from the upper surface of the transverse process of the atlas and passes upwards and backwards to an impression between the outer ends of the curved lines of the occipital bone.

O. colli inferior. (L. *collum*, the neck; *inferior*, lower.) Luschka's term for the lower oblique portion of the *Longus colli*.

O. colli superior. (L. *collum*; *superior*, upper.) Henle's term for the upper oblique portion of the *Longus colli*.

O. descendens. (L. *descendo*, to come down.) The *O. abdominis externus*.

O. descendens externus. (L. *descendo*; *externus*, outer.) The *O. abdominis externus*.

O. externus abdominis. See *O. abdominis externus*.

O. internus abdominis. See *O. abdominis internus*.

O. oculi accessorius. (L. *oculus*; *accessus*, an approach.) A slender fasciculus detached from the *O. oculi superior*, and inserted separately into the synovial sheath of the trochlea of the muscle, or into the transversus orbitæ.

O. oculi inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *petit oblique de l'œil*; G. *unterer schräger Augenmuskel*.) A muscle which arises from the front of the orbital plate of the superior maxillary bone just outside the orifice of the nasal duct; it passes outwards, backwards, and upwards along the globe of the eye to its hinder and outer part, where it is inserted between the attachment of the external oblique and the optic nerve. It is supplied by the third nerve. It rotates the eyeball so that the cornea is directed upwards and outwards when acting alone. It is developed from the first muscle segment of the early embryo.

O. oculi inferior accessorius. (L. *oculus*; *inferior*; *accessus*, an approach.) A muscular slip, described by Rex, arising from the rectus oculi inferior and passing to the obliquus oculi inferior.

O. oculi longus. (L. *longus*, long.) The *O. oculi superior*.

O. oculi major. (L. *major*, greater.) The *O. oculi superior*.

O. oculi minor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *O. oculi inferior*.

O. oculi superior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *grande oblique de l'œil*; G. *oberer schräger Augenmuskel, Rollmuskel*.) A long, narrow muscle which arises just in front of the inner part of the optic foramen, and passing to the front of the orbit ends in a round tendon which runs through the trochlea and turns outwards, backwards, and downwards under the superior rectus to be inserted into the globe of the eye, midway between the cornea and the optic nerve. It is supplied by the fourth nerve. It rotates the eyeball so that the cornea is directed downwards and outwards when acting alone. It is developed from the second muscle segment of the early embryo.

Obliterate. (L. *oblitteratus*, part. of *oblittero*, to cover anything written. F. *oblitterer*; I. *oblitterare*; G. *vertilgen*.) To efface; to destroy for its special purposes.

Obliterated. (L. *oblitteratus*. F. *oblitéré*; I. *obliterato*; S. *obliterado*; G. *verwischt, verlöscht*.) Effaced; closed up.

Obliteration. (L. *oblitteratus*. F. *obliteration*; I. *oblitterazione*; S. *obliteracion*; G.

Vertilgung, Austilgung.) Effacement, destruction, as when a tube becomes closed.

Oblivio. See *Oblivion*.

O. in'ers. (L. *iners*, inactive.) Lethargy.

Oblivion. (F. *oblivion*; from L. *oblivio*, forgetfulness. G. *Vergessenheit*.) Forgetfulness.

Obl'o'bium. (L. *ob*, invers.; *lobus*, a lobe.) The part of the auricle opposite the lobe; the *Tragus*.

Obl'ong. (F. *oblong*; from L. *oblongus*, long crosswise; from *ob*, across; *longus*, long. I. *bislungo*; S. *oblongo*; G. *länglich*.) Longer than broad. A rectangular figure longer than broad.

In Botany (G. *länglichrund*), applied to a structure, as a leaf, which is a long ellipse with obtuse ends having two symmetrical halves.

Oblong'ate. (L. *oblongus*.) Prolonged in shape.

Oblongifo'liate. (L. *oblongus*, oblong. F. *oblongifolié*; G. *länglichblättrig*.) Having oblong leaves.

Oblongifolious. Same as *Oblongifoliolate*.

Oblong-o'vate. (L. *oblongus*; *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) In Botany, having a shape between oblong and ovate.

Obmutescentia. (L. *obmutesco*, to lose one's speech.) Same as *Aphonia*.

Obnubilation. (F. *obnubilation*; from L. *obnubilo*, to overcloud. I. *obnubilazione*; S. *obnubilacion*; G. *Umwölking*.) A dazzling of the eyes without giddiness, so that objects seem to be seen through a cloud, as in threatened fainting.

Ob'olus. (ὀβολός, a Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachma, about three halfpennies.) An old name for a weight of about ten grains.

Ob'o'val. (L. *ob*, invers.; *ovalis*, egg-shaped. F. *obovale*; *umgekehrteiförmig*.) Oval with a rounded outline, the proximal end being the smaller.

Obo'vate. (L. *ob*; *ovum*, an egg. F. *obové*; G. *verkehrteiförmig*.) Inversely egg-shaped, the proximal end being the smaller.

Obovatifolious. (L. *ob*; *ovum*; *folium*, a leaf.) Having obovate leaves.

Obo'void. (L. *ob*; *ovum*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *obovoïde*.) Somewhat egg-shaped, the proximal end being the smaller; somewhat *Obovate*.

Obpyram'idal. (L. *ob*, against; Gr. *πυραμῖς*, a pyramid.) In Botany, of a pyramidal shape, with the apex reversed.

Obring'ent. (L. *ob*; *ringens*, grinning. F. *obringent*.) Cassini's term for a corolla in which the anterior lip constitutes one fifth and the posterior lip four fifths of the whole.

Obringentiflorous. (L. *ob*; *ringens*; *flos*, a flower.) Having obringent flowers.

Obr'itum. An old name for copper.

Obrotund'. (L. *ob*, against; *rotundus*, round.) Somewhat round.

Obry'sum. (ὀβρυζὼν χρυσίου, pure gold.) An old term for gold.

Obscæ'næ par'tes. (L. *obsæanus*, foul; *pars*, a part.) The external genital organs.

Obscura'tio. (L. *obscuratio*; from *obscurus*, to render dark. F. *obscuratio*; G. *Verdunkelung*.) A darkening.

O. cor'næ. Opacity of the cornea.

O. vi'sus. (L. *visus*, sight.) Darkening of the vision. Particularly applied to the fogs

and darkness that constitute in many cases a prominent symptom of glaucoma.

Obscure'. (F. *obscur*; from L. *obscurus*, dark; from *ob*, over; *securus*, from Aryan root *sku*, to cover. G. *dunkel*, *versteckt*.) Dark; sad-coloured.

O. a'rea. (F. *aire obscur*.) Same as *Area*, *opaque*.

O. radia'tion. See *Radiation*, *obscure*.

O. rays. See *Rays*, *obscure*.

Observa'tion. (L. *observatio*, from *ob-serve*, to take notice of. F. *observation*; I. *osservazione*; S. *observacion*; G. *Beobachtung*.) The act of taking note of, or examining, a thing.

In Medicine, the French use the term to signify the detailed history of a fact or a disease.

O., meth'od of. Same as *Method*, *numerical*.

Obses'sion. (L. *obsessus*, part. of *obsideo*, to sit on.) A synonym of *Nightmare*.

Also, the anguish produced by a fixed idea in a monomaniac.

Also, possession by evil spirits.

O., den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *obsession dentaire*.) Charcot's term for the condition in which a person is possessed of some morbid idea concerning the teeth.

Obsid'ian. (After *Obsidius* who, according to Pliny, discovered the stone in Ethiopia. F. *obsidienne*.) A vitreous lava containing some 80 per cent. of silica, 10 of alumina, and lesser and varying amounts of potash, soda, lime, and oxide of iron. It is so hard as to scratch glass.

Obsidia'num vit'rum. (*Obsidian*; L. *vitrum*, glass.) Same as *Antimony*, *glass of*. Also, the same as *Obsidian*.

Obsoles'cence. (L. *obsolesco*, to grow out of use. F. *obsolescence*; G. *Obsolescenz*.) The state or process of becoming, or being, *obsolete*.

Obsoles'cent. (L. *obsolescens*, part. of *obsolesco*, to grow out of use. G. *veraltend*.) Grown out of use.

A term applied to such a thing as a tubercle in the lung which is shrinking and becoming the seat of calcareous infiltration.

Ob'solete. (L. *obsoletus*, part. of *obsolesco*. F. *viell*; G. *verwischen*, *veraltet*.) Out of use, and so rudimentary, or imperfectly developed, or nearly absent.

In Botany, applied to organs which are very small and indistinct.

Obso'nium. A misspelling of *Opsonium*.

Obstetric. (L. *obstetricius*; from *obstetrix*, a midwife; from *ob*, near; *sto*, to stand. F. *obstetrique*, *obstetrical*; I. *ostetrico*; S. *obstetrico*; G. *geburtshülftlich*, *obstetrisch*.) Relating to midwifery.

O. art. Same as *Obstetrics*.

O. chair. (F. *chaise d'accouchement*; G. *Geburtsstuhl*.) A chair in which a pregnant woman is placed for delivery.

Obstetric'al. Same as *Obstetric*.

O. conjugate diam'eter. See *Pelvis*, *diameters of*.

Obstetricians. (L. part. of *obstetrico*, to act the part of a midwife.) An accoucheur or midwife.

Obstetric'ian. (L. *obstetricius*, belonging to a midwife. G. *Geburtshilfer*.) One who attends women during childbirth; an accoucheur.

OBSTETRICIUS—OBTURATOR

Obstetric'ius. (L. *obstetricius*, belonging to a midwife.) A man-midwife.

Obstetrics. (L. *obstetricia*; F. *obstetricie*; I. *ostetricia*; S. *obstetricia*; G. *Hebammenkunst, Geburtshülfe*.) The art of assisting a woman in childbirth; the art of midwifery.

Obstetric'ry. Same as *Obstetrics*.

Obstetr'ist. Same as *Obstetrician*.

Obstetr'ix. (L. *obstetrix*; from *obsto*, to stand by. G. *Hebamme*.) A midwife.

Obstipa'tio. Same as *Obstipation*.

Also, a synonym of *Scoliosis*.

o. alv'ina. (L. *alvus*, the bowel.) Constipation.

o. tenes'mus. Same as *Tenesmus*.

Obstipa'tion. (L. *obstipo*, to cause to lean. F. *obstipation*.) Deviation from the upright, curvature. Some, as Mayne, explain the term as stoppage of the bowels; others, as Hoblyn, explain it as a form of costiveness in which the faeces, when discharged, are hard, slender, and often scybalous.

Also, the same as *Constipation*.

Obstip'itas. (L. *obstipus*, sloping, bent. F. *obstipité*; G. *Schiefheit*.) Obliquity; the condition of being sloping.

o. cap'itis. (L. *caput*, the head.) Wry-neck.

o. col'li. (L. *collum*, the neck.) Wry-neck.

Obstip'us. (L. *obstipus*, bent; from *ob*, towards; *stipo*, to press.) One who has a wry-neck.

Obstruct'ed. (L. *obstructus*, part. of *obstruo*, to pile before. F. *obstrué*; G. *verstopft*.) Blocked up, hindered.

In Botany, applied to a monopetalous corolla when its tube is closed by hairs, as in *Thymus*; by cilia, as in *Gentiana campestris*; by prolongations in the form of horns, as in *Symphytum tuberosum*; by lamellæ, as in *Acerium*; or by other appendages.

Obstruc'tio. Same as *Obstruction*.

o. al'vi. (L. *alvus*, the belly.) Constipation.

o. duc'tus alimenta'rii. (L. *ductus*, a conducting; *alimentarius*, relating to sustenance.) Constipation.

o. intestina'lis. (L. *intestinum*, a gut.) Constipation.

o. pulmo'nium pituito'sa febr'ilis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung; *pituita*, phlegm; *febrilis*, feverish.) Same as *Peripneumonia notha*.

Obstruc'tion. (L. *obstructio*, a building before, a blocking up; from *obstruo*, to pile before. F. *obstruction*; I. *ostruzione*; S. *obstruction*; G. *Verstopfung, Versperung*.) A stopping, an impediment; especially of the bowels.

o. of the bow'els. See *Intestinal obstruction*.

Obstruent. (L. *obstruens*, part. of *obstruo*, to pile before. F. *obstruant*; G. *verstopfend*.) Closing or shutting up.

Obstruents. (L. *obstruens*. G. *Verstopfende*.) Medicaments which are supposed to close the orifices of ducts or vessels, or the natural passages of the body.

Obstupefac'ient. (L. *obstupefaciens*, part. of *obstupefacio*, to render senseless. F. *obstupefacient*; G. *betäubend*.) Rendering stupid; the same as *Narcotic*.

Obstupe'scence. (L. *obstupesco*, to become senseless. F. *obstupescence*; G. *Betäub-*

ung.) The state in which a person remains still, with open eyes, as if astonished, and neither moves nor speaks.

Obsu'late. (L. *ob*; *subula*, an awl.) Inversely awl-shaped; applied to narrow leaves which decrease in thickness from the apex to the base.

Obsutu'ral. (L. *ob*, against; *sutura*, a seam. F. *obsutural*; G. *verkehrtnähtig*.) Mirbel's term for the placentarium or other similar part when it is applied or opposite to the suture of the seed-vessel of a plant.

Obtec'ted. (L. *obtectus*, part. of *obtego*, to cover over. F. *obtecté*; G. *verdeckt*.) Covered up; covered with a hard case.

Obtec'to-ve'nose. (L. *obtectus*, covered over; *venosus*, veiny.) Applied to a leaf which is almost covered with veins or nervures.

Obtrunc'ation. (L. *obtruncare*, to lop away. G. *Beschneidung*.) The cutting off of the head from the body.

Obtund'ent. (L. *obtundo*, to make blunt. F. *obtundant*; I. *ottundente*; S. *obtundente*; G. *abstumpfend*.) Making blunt, or dull.

Applied (G. *säftereinigend*) to medicaments which have power to reduce the acrimony of the humours, such as bland, oily, and mucilaginous substances.

Obturament'um. (L. *obturamentum*; from *obturo*, to stop up.) A stopper, that which blocks.

Obtu'rant. (L. *obturo*, to stop up.) Effecting *Obturation*.

A topical remedy which when applied to the skin arrests the perspiration.

Obtura'tion. (L. *obturatio*, a stopping up; from *obturo*. F. *obturation*; I. *otturazione*; G. *Verstopfchung*.) A stopping up, plugging; as of the nostrils, or the vagina.

In Dentistry, the filling of a cavity in a tooth.

Obtura'to-coccyg'eus. (L. *obturo*; *coccygeus*.) Savage's term for the hinder part of the *Levator ani* which arises from the spine of the ischium and the pelvic fascia, and is inserted into the lateral margin of the coccyx and into the coujoined aponeurosis of the two muscles.

Obtura'tor. (L. *obturo*. F. *obturateur*; G. *Verstopfer*.) A stopper, a closer. An instrument, often made of india-rubber, for closing an unnatural opening between two cavities, as in cleft palate; or for arresting bleeding by plugging the wound, as in lateral lithotomy.

In Anatomy, a structure which closes an aperture.

In Botany, L. C. Richard's term for a body of variable form and colour which accompanies the polliniv masses of *Orchis* and *Asclepias*.

o. artery. (F. *artère obturatrice*; I. *arteria otturatoria*; G. *Hüftlochs Schlagader*.) A branch of the anterior iliac artery, and generally of its anterior division, which passes downwards and forwards on the obturator fascia to the upper border of the thyroid foramen, whence it issues through a short canal and divides into external and internal terminal branches; the former of which supplies the obturator muscles and the muscles arising from the tuber ischii, as well as the fat and synovial membrane at the bottom of the acetabulum; the latter supplies the obturator muscles and the origins of the adductors of the thigh, and anastomoses with branches of the internal circumflex artery. Within the pelvis the obturator artery gives off branches to supply the iliacus and psoas muscles, and sometimes the

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bladder, which anastomose with the ilio-lumbar artery; and other branches which join the pubic branch of the epigastric artery, as well as their fellows of the opposite side. The obturator artery arises sometimes from the epigastric artery, and sometimes from the external iliac artery.

O. canal. See *Canal, obturator*.

O. crest. A crest of bone extending from the spine of the os pubis to the anterior extremity of the cotyloid notch.

O. disloc'a'tion. See *Hip, dislocation of, obturator*.

O. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward. F. *obturateur externe, sous-pubio-trochanterien externe* of Chaussier; I. *otturatore esterno*; G. *äusserer Hüftbeinlochmuskel*.) A flattened triangular muscle arising from the inner half of the outer surface of the obturator ligament, from the femoral surface of the body of the os pubis, and from the rami of the os pubis and the ischium, and inserted into the digital fossa of the femur. It is an external rotator, a flexor, and an adductor of the thigh; and is supplied by the obturator nerve.

O. fas'cia. See *Fascia obturator*.

O. fis'sure. (L. *fissura*, a cleft.) The space separating the os pubis from the ischium.

O. fora'men. (F. *trou obturateur*; I. *forame otturatorio*.) See *Foramen, obturator*.

O. groove. (F. *gouttière obturatrice*.) The deep groove on the under surface of the superior ramus of the os pubis, behind the *O. crest*, directed from behind forwards and inwards, for the obturator vessels and nerve.

O. her'nia. (F. *hernie obturatrice*; I. *ernia otturatoria*.) See *Hernia, obturator*.

O. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inner. F. *obturateur interne; sous-pubio-trochanterien interne* of Chaussier; I. *otturatore interno*; G. *innerer Hüftbeinlochmuskel*.) A radiated muscle arising from the inner surface of the obturator ligament except at the lower part, from the ligamentous arch of the obturator canal, from the adjoining bone, and in some degree from the obturator fascia; the narrowed muscle passes out of the pelvis through the small sacro-sciatic foramen, and is inserted by a tendon into the front of the inner surface of the great trochanter. It rotates the limb outwards when in extension, and abducts it when in flexion; it obtains its nerve supply from the sacral plexus.

O. lig'ament. See *Ligament, obturator*.

O. line. The same as *O. crest*.

O. mem'brane. (F. *membrane obturatrice*.) Same as *Ligament, obturator*.

O. mus'cles. The *O. externus* and the *O. internus*.

O. nerve. (F. *nerf obturateur*; I. *nervo otturatorio*; G. *Hüftflochnerv*.) A branch of the lumbar plexus which arises by three roots from the second, third, and fourth lumbar nerves; it passes through the obturator canal where it divides into two branches. The anterior branch supplies twigs to the hip-joint, the gracilis, the adductor longus and adductor brevis muscles, and sometimes to the pectineus, sends terminal filaments to the femoral artery, and communicates with the accessory obturator nerve when present, and at the lower border of the adductor longus forms a kind of plexus with the internal cutaneous nerve of the anterior crural and with a branch of the internal saphenous nerve. The posterior branch supplies the obturator externus,

the adductor magnus, sometimes the adductor brevis, the popliteal artery, and the knee-joint.

O. nerve, acces'sory. An occasional nerve which arises in like manner to the obturator nerve or from this nerve, and supplies the pectineus muscle and the hip-joint.

O. neural'gia. See *Neuralgia, obturator*.

O. plex'us, ve'nous. (L. *plexus*, a weaving; *vena*, a vein.) A plexus of veins around the obturator foramen and opening into the obturator vein.

O. ter'tius. (L. *tertius*, third.) A muscle of some Mammalia, as the Hyrax, which arises from the inner surface of the ischium close to the os pubis and passes through the obturator foramen to be inserted into the trochanteric fossa of the femur with the obturator externus.

O. tubercles. (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump.) The elevations on each side of the *O. groove*.

O. vein. (F. *veine obturatrice*; G. *Hüftlochtader*.) A vein accompanying the obturator artery and assisting in the formation of the internal iliac vein.

Obturato'res. (L. *obturo*.) The *Obturator muscles*.

Obturator'y. Same as *Obturator*.

O. bur'sa. (L. *bursa*, a bag.) A bursa lying under the tendon of the obturator internus.

Obtur'bate. (L. *ob*, against; *turbo*, a whirl, a top. F. *obturbié*; I. *obturbinato*; S. *obturbinado*.) Having the form of a reversed top; as the capsule of *Digitalis purpurea*.

Obtus'ate. (L. *obtusus*; part. of *obundo*, to make blunt. F. *obtusé*; G. *gestumpft, abgestumpft*.) Applied to a leaf the apex of which is round.

Obtus'e. (F. *obtus*; from L. *obtusus*, blunt; part. of *obundo*, to make blunt, to strike at; from *ob*, upon; *tundo*, to beat; from Aryan root *tud*, to strike. I. *ottuso*; S. *obtuso*; G. *stumpf*.) Blunt, rounded at the apex.

Obtus'e-an'gular. Same as *Obtuse-angulate*.

Obtus'e-an'gulate. (L. *obtusus*, blunt; *angulus*, an angle. F. *obtusangulé*; I. *obtusangulato*; S. *obtusangulado*; G. *stumpfeckig, stumpfkantig, stumpfwinkelig*.) In Botany, inserted at an obtuse angle.

Obtu'sid. (L. *obtusus*; *findo*, to cleave. F. *obtusifide*; G. *stumpf-gespaltet*.) Applied to a leaf which is cleft into obtuse segments.

Obtusifo'rous. (L. *obtusus*; *flos*, a flower. G. *stumpfblüthig*.) Having blunt-ended petals.

Obtusifo'liate. (L. *obtusus*; *folium*, a leaf. G. *stumpfblätterig*.) Having blunt-ended leaves.

Obtusilo'bate. (L. *obtusus*; *lobus*, a lobe. F. *obtusilobé*.) Having obtuse lobes.

Obtu'sion. (L. *obundo*, to blunt. F. *obtusion*.) The morbid blunting of the natural keenness of sensation in a part.

Also, Woillez's term for *Muffed tone*.

Obtusiro'strate. (L. *obtusus*; *rostrum*, the beak. F. *obtusirostre*.) In Entomology, having the rostrum or beak blunt-pointed.

Obtusius'culous. (L. dim. of *obtusus*.) Somewhat obtuse.

Obum'brant. (L. *obumbrans*; part. of *obumbro*, to overshadow.) Overhanging.

In Zoology, applied to the scutum of an insect when it overhangs the metathorax.

Obvallate. (L. *ob*; *vallo*, to surround

with a rampart.) Surrounded on all sides; walled in.

Ob'verse. (L. *obversus*, part. of *obverto*, to turn towards.) Inverse.

In Botany, applied to a leaf having the lower part narrower than the upper part.

Obvers'ely-lu'nate. (L. *obversus*; *lunatus*, like a crescent moon.) In Botany, applied to a structure which is crescent-shaped, but has the horns of the crescent looking forwards.

Ob'volute. (L. *obvolutus*, part. of *obvolvo*, to wrap around. F. *obvoluté*; I. *obvolutato*; S. *obvolutato*; G. *zwischenengerollt*.) Rolled inward or into.

O. folia'tion. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) Same as *Vernation*, *obvolute*.

Ob'volution. (L. *obvolutus*. F. *obvolution*; G. *Einhüllung*.) The act of wrapping round; as the application of a spiral bandage.

Ob'volu'tous. Same as *Obvolute*.

Ob'volvent. (L. *obvolvens*, part. of *obvolvo*, to wrap round. F. *obvolvent*; G. *cin-hüllend*.) Folding about, wrapping round.

Ob'volventia. (L. *obvolvens*.) Remedies which are wrapped around the part, as bandages.

Also, a synonym of *Demulcent*.

Oc. A prefix used before words beginning with *c*, and of the same import as *Ob*.

O'ca. The *Oxalis crenata* and the *O. tuberosa*.

O'cab. See *Ocob*.

Oc'cæcætion. (L. *occecatio*; from *oc-cæco*, to make blind; from *oc*, for *ob*, to; *cæcus*, blind.) Blindness.

Oc'cas'ional. (F. *occasion*; from L. *occaseo*, opportunity; from *occido*, to fall. F. *occasionel*; I. *occasionale*; S. *occasional*; G. *gelegentlich*.) Occurring at times only.

O. cause. See *Cause*, *occasional*.

O. cuta'neous nerve. The *Cutaneous nerve of accessory obturator*.

Oc'chiom'bra. (I. *occhio*, the eye; *ombra*, shade.) A transparent eye-shade which keeps out dust and wind, and tempers the light without keeping the eye hot.

Oc'cidens. (L. *occidens*, part. of *occido*, to fall down.) Falling down. An old name for vinegar.

O. stella. (L. *stella*, a star.) An old name for sal ammoniac.

Oc'cidental. (L. *occidens*, part. of *occido*, to go down; from *oc*, for *ob*; *cado*, to fall. F. *occidental*; I. *occidentale*; S. *occidental*; G. *westlich*.) Relating to the place of the sunset; western.

O. bez'oar. The *Bezoar occidentale*.

Oc'cipital. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head. F. *occipital*; I. *occipitale*; S. *occipital*.) Relating, or belonging, to the *Occiput*.

O. an'gle. See *Angle*, *occipital*, and sub-headings.

O. aponeuro'sis. (F. *aponevrose occipitale*.) The hinder part of the *Aponeurosis cranio-frontal*.

O. arc. (L. *arcus*, a bow.) The arc of the cranial surface which extends from the lambda to the opisthion.

O. a'rea. (L. *area*, an open space.) The part of the cranium bounded below by the superior curved line of the occipital bone, and above and at the sides by the lambdoid suture.

O. ar'tery. (F. *artère occipitale*; I.

arteria occipitale; G. *Hinterhauptsschlagader*.)

A branch of the external carotid artery on its posterior surface, about the level of the origin of the facial artery; it passes upwards and backwards to the inner surface of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, where it bends backwards along the occipital groove to the back of the head; it here divides into two branches, an inferior and smaller one which inosculates with the posterior auricular artery, and a superior and larger one which subdivides on the cranium into smaller branches which join with their fellows of the opposite side and with twigs of the superficial temporal. In addition, it gives off muscular branches to the sterno-mastoid, digastric, stylohyoid, splenius, and trachelo-mastoid muscles, the mastoid artery, the princeps cervicis, and occasionally a posterior meningeal and a parietal branch. It may arise from the internal carotid or from the ascending cervical artery.

O. ar'tery of cer'ebrum. The posterior branch of the posterior cerebral artery, lying in the calcarine fissure, which supplies the inner and outer parts of the occipital lobe of the brain.

O. ar'tery of exter'nal carot'id. The *O. artery*.

O. bone. (F. *os occipital*; I. *osso occipitale*; G. *Hinterhauptsein*.) A somewhat rhomboidal, unpaired, symmetrical bone forming the lower and back part of the head, by means of which the cranium is attached to the spine, and affording a communication between the two cavities by a large aperture, the *Foramen magnum*; in front of this is the basilar process, or basioccipital bone, which unites with the hinder part of the sphenoid bone; on each side of it are the condylar portions, or exoccipital bones, which bear the condyles for articulation with the atlas; and behind it lies the broad, flat, tabular portion, or supraoccipital bone, having on the outside a central prominence, the external occipital protuberance, from each side of which the superior curved line stretches laterally, and from its anterior edge the external occipital crest runs in the middle line to the posterior border of the foramen magnum, an inferior curved line extending on each side from the middle of the crest to the jugular process; on the inside of the tabular part is also a central prominence, the internal occipital protuberance, from which radiate upwards, downwards, and on each side four ridges, the upper ridge is grooved for the superior longitudinal sinus, the lateral ridges are grooved for the lateral sinuses, and the lower ridge, or internal occipital crest, is ungrooved; the ridges divide the bone into four hollow surfaces, the superior and inferior occipital fossæ. In the adult these four bones are united to form one bone, but in the new-born child they are separate. In front the basilar process is ossified to the sphenoid, the condylar portion is united by suture to the temporal, and the tabular portion, which is deeply serrated on its edge, is joined by suture to the parietal bones. The basilar and condylar portions ossify from one nucleus each, the tabular portion generally arises from two pairs of nuclei which speedily unite; the upper pair representing the interparietal bone of some animals, and the lower pair forming the true supraoccipital bone.

O. bone, exter'nal. The *Supra-occipital bone*.

O. bone, interpari'etal. (L. *inter*, between; *parietal*.) The *Supra-occipital bone*.

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O. bone, lat'eral. The *Exoccipital bone*.
O. bones, pneumatic. (Πνεῦμα, wind.) Occasional small bony masses at the tendinous insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis, containing cancelli which communicate with those of the mastoid process of the temporal bone.

O. bone, supe'rior. The *Supra-occipital bone*.

O. con'dyle, third. An occasional eminence in front of the basion of the occipital bone.

O. con'dyles. (Κόνδυλος, a knuckle.) The elliptical projections of the occipital bone on each side of the anterior half of the foramen magnum, which serve as articulating surfaces with the first vertebra; they approach each other in front, and are convex in both directions.

O. convolu'tions. (L. *convolvere*, to wrap together. F. *circovoluzioni occipitales*; I. *circovoluzioni occipitali*; G. *Hinterhauptslappenwindungen*.) See subheadings of *Convolution*, *occipital*, and of *Gyrus occipitalis*.

O. crests. See *Crest*, *occipital*, *external*, and *C. occipital, internal*.

O. crotch'et. (F. *crochet*, a hook.) An instrument invented by Broca to determine the part of the face at which the plane of the foramen magnum meets it when prolonged; it consists of a rod of wire with a long curve at the end, the tip of the wire returning to the level of the plane of the handle.

O. curv'ed lines. See *Line*, *curved*, of *occipital bone*, *inferior*, and *L.*, *curved*, of *occipital bone*, *superior*.

O. diam'eter, max'imum. (Διαμετρίω, to measure through; L. *maximus*, greatest.) The distance between one asterion of the skull and the other.

O. em'issary vein. The *O. vein*, *emissary*.

O. fon'tanelle. The *Fontanelle*, *posterior*.

O. fora'men. The *Foramen magnum*.

O. fora'men, great. The *Foramen magnum*.

O. fos'sæ. See *Fossa*, *occipital*, *inferior*, and *F.*, *occipital*, *superior*.

O. glands. See *Glands*, *occipital*.

Also, see under *Lymphatics of head*.

O. groove. See *Groove*, *occipital*.

O. lig'ament, transverse. (L. *transversus*, lying across.) See under *Odontoid ligament*, *alar*.

O. line, Dauben'ton's. (*Daubenton*.) The line stretching from the opisthion to the nasion.

O. lobe. See *Lobe of cerebrum*, *occipital*.

O. lob'ule. The *Lobulus cerebri cuneatus*.

O. lymphat'ics. See under *Lymphatics of head*.

O. mus'cle. (F. *muscle occipital*; I. *muscolo-occipitale*; G. *Hinterhauptsmuskel*.) The hinder part of the occipito-frontalis muscle; it is flat and thin, springs from the outer two thirds of the superior curved line of the occipital bone and from the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, expands over the outer side of the occiput, and ends above and on its inner edge in the galea aponeurotica.

O. nerve, great. (F. *grand nerf occipital*; G. *grosser Hinterhauptsnerv*.) The internal branch of the posterior division of the second cervical nerve, which runs between the atlas and the axis, and passes through the complexus and trapezius muscles to the back of the

head, which it ascends with the occipital artery, and divides into many branches.

O. nerve, small. (F. *petit nerf occipital*; G. *kleiner Hinterhauptsnerv*.) A superficial ascending branch of the second and, generally, of the third cervical nerve; it runs along the posterior border of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, perforates the deep fascia near the cranium, ascends to the scalp between the ear and the great occipital nerve, and supplies the neighbouring skin. It is sometimes double, sometimes perforates the trapezius before gaining the scalp, and generally gives off an auricular branch.

O. nerve, third. The internal branch of the posterior division of the third cervical nerve when, as sometimes happens, it perforates the trapezius muscle, and supplies the skin over the occipital protuberance.

O. plexus. See *Plexus*, *occipital*.

O. point. (G. *Occipitalpunkt*.) The part of the outer surface of the occipital bone in the median plane which is at the greatest distance from the glabella.

Also, the point in the spherical completion of the field of regard opposite to the point of fixation.

O. pole. (L. *polus*, the end of an axis. G. *Hinterhauptspol*.) The rounded extremity of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum.

O. presenta'tion. See *Presentation*, *occipital*.

O. protu'berance, exter'nal. (L. *protubero*, to bulge out. F. *protubérance occipitale externe*; G. *äusserer Hinterhauptshöcker*, *Hinterhauptsstachel*.) A marked prominence on the outer surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone in the middle of the superior curved line at the springing of the external occipital crest. Also called the *Inion*.

O. protu'berance, inter'nal. (L. *protubero*; *internus*, within. F. *protubérance occipitale interne*; G. *innerer Hinterhauptshöcker*.) The prominence on the inner surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone at the point of intersection of the vertical and transverse ridges.

O. re'gion. The back of the head.

O. ridge, infer'ior. The *Line*, *curved*, of *occipital bone*, *inferior*.

O. ridge, supe'rior. The *Line*, *curved*, of *occipital bone*, *superior*.

O. sector. (L. *sector*, one who cuts.) Lissauer's term for the area in the median plane of the skull enclosed between lines from the hormion, or point of the median line where the posterior border of the vomer joins the sphenoid bone, to the lambda and the inion respectively.

O. si'nus. See *Sinus*, *occipital*.

O. sul'ci. See the subheadings of *Sulcus occipitalis*.

O. tri'angles. See the subheadings of *Triangles*, *occipital*.

O. vein, em'issary. (L. *emitto*, to send forth.) A small vein connecting the most external of the *O. veins* with the lateral sinus or the torcular Herophili; it passes through the mastoid foramen.

O. vein of dip'loë. (*Diploë*.) A vein collecting blood by its branches in the diploe of the occipital bone, and opening either on the outside into the occipital bone, or on the inside of the skull into the lateral sinus or the torcular Herophili.

O. veins. (F. *veines occipitales*; G. *Hinterhauptslutadern*.) Two or three veins col-

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lecting the blood from the posterior part of the scalp and penetrating the muscles of the back of the neck to empty into the deep cervical vein. One of them generally communicates by means of an emissary vein, running through the mastoid foramen, with the lateral sinus.

O. vertebra. See under *Cranial vertebrae*.

Occipitalè os. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head; *os*, a bone.) The *Occipital bone*.

O. basila'rè. The *Basioccipital*.

O. latera'lè. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Exoccipital bone*.

O. super'ius. (L. *superior*, upper.) The *Supra-occipital bone*.

Occipitalis. Same as *Occipital*.

Also, the *Occipital muscle*.

O. ma'jor nerve. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Occipital nerve, great*.

O. mi'nor mus'cle. (L. *minor*, less.) The *O. transversus*.

O. mi'nor nerve. The *Occipital nerve, small*.

O. te'res. (L. *teres*, rounded.) The *O. transversus*.

O. transver'sus. (L. *transversus*, drawn across. F. *peaucier sous-occipital*.) An occasional muscle arising from the inner part of the superior curved line of the occipital bone, or from the fascia over the upper end of the trapezius, and inserted into the tendon of the sterno-mastoid muscle, or on to the bone near to it.

Occipit'ium. The *Occiput*.

Occip'ito-an'te'rior. (L. *occiput*; *anterior*, in front.) A term applied to that position of the fetal head in labour in which the occiput is directed towards the ventral surface of the mother opposite the symphysis pubis or to the right or left of it.

Occip'ito-atlan'tal. (*Occiput*; *atlas*. F. *occipito-atloïdien*; L. *occipito-atlantoideo*.) Relating to the occiput and the atlas.

O. articula'tion. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) The joint formed by the condyles of the occipital bone and the superior articular process of the atlas of each side.

O. lig'a'ments. See the subheadings of *Ligament, occipito-atlantal*.

Occip'ito-atlan'tic. Same as *Occipito-atlantal*.

Occip'ito-at'loid. (L. *occiput*; *atlas*; Gr. *èidos*, likeness.) Same as *Occipito-atlantal*.

Occip'ito-ax'ial. (F. *occipito-axoïdien*; L. *occipito-assoideo*.) Relating to the *Occiput* and the *Atlas*.

O. articula'tion. The ligamentous connection between the occiput and the atlas, consisting of the occipito-axial ligament and the odontoid ligaments.

O. lig'a'ment. See *Ligament, occipito-axial*.

Occip'ito-ax'oid. (*Èidos*, likeness.) Same as *Occipito-axial*.

Occip'ito-bregmatic. (L. *occiput*; Gr. *βορέγμα*, the front part of the head. F. *occipito-bregmatique*.) Relating to the occiput and the bregma.

O. diam'eter. The length of the skull between the occiput and the bregma; in the fetal skull it is measured from the point midway between the occipital foramen and the occipital protuberance to the posterior margin of the anterior fontanelle; it is about 3·5 inches.

Occip'ito-cervi'cal. (L. *occiput*;

cervix, the neck.) Relating to the occiput and the neck.

O. lig'a'ment. Same as *Occipito-axial ligament*.

Occip'ito-coty'loid. (L. *occiput*; Gr. *κοτύλη*, anything hollow. F. *occipito-cotyloïdien*.) Relating to the occiput and the cotyloid cavity or acetabulum.

O. presenta'tion. (F. *présentation cotyloïdienne*.) The presentation of the fetal head in labour in which the occiput of the child is directed to the right or left acetabulum of the mother.

Occip'ito-dex'tra-an'te'rior. (L. *occiput*; *dexter*, right; *anterior*, in front.) An occipito-anterior presentation with the occiput directed to the right of the symphysis pubis.

Occip'ito-epistroph'ic. (L. *occiput*; Gr. *ἐπιστροφικός*, a pivot. L. *occipito-epistrofea*.) Same as *Occipito-axial*.

Occip'ito-front'al. (L. *occiput*; *frons*, the forehead.) Relating to the back and the front of the head.

O. aponeuro'sis. The *Aponeurosis cranii*.

O. circum'ference. (L. *circumfero*, to carry round.) The circumference of the head on a plane cutting the occipital protuberance and the parietal protuberances; in the full-period fœtus it is about twelve inches.

O. diam'eter. (*Διαμετρίω*, to measure through.) The distance between the glabella and the occipital protuberance. In the fœtus at full time it is about 4·5 inches.

O. mus'cle. See *Occipito-frontalis*.

Occip'ito-front'a'lis. (L. *occiput*; *frons*, the forehead. F. *muscle occipito-frontal*; G. *Hinterhaupts-Stirnmuskel*.) A dermal muscle consisting of the conjoined *Frontal muscle* and *Occipital muscle*, together with the *Epicranial aponeurosis*.

Occip'ito-hæ'mal arch. (L. *occiput*; Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.) The *Pectoral arch*.

Occip'ito-hy'oid. (L. *occiput*; *hyoid* bone.) Relating to the occiput and the hyoid bone.

O. mus'cle. An occasional muscle arising from the occipital bone and inserted into the hyoid bone; it crosses the outer surface of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle.

Occip'ito-lat'eral. (L. *occiput*; *latus*, the side. F. *occipito-latéral*.) Relating to the occiput and the side.

O. presenta'tion. (F. *présentation occipito-latérale*.) The presentation of the fetal head in labour when the occiput of the child is applied to the right or left side of the pelvis of the mother.

Occip'ito-mas'toid. Relating to the *Occiput* and the *Mastoid process* of the temporal bone.

O. su'ture. (L. *sutura*, a seam. G. *Warennaht*.) The *Additionem suturæ lambdoïdalis*.

Occip'ito-mening'e'al. Relating to the *Occiput* and the *Meninges* of the brain.

O. ar'tery. (F. *artère occipito-meningéale*, Chausser.) The *Meningeal artery, posterior, inferior*.

Occip'ito-men'tal. (L. *occiput*; *mentum*, the chin.) Relating to the occiput and the chin.

O. circum'ference. (L. *circumfero*, to carry round.) The measurement round the fetal

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head which runs through the occiput and the chin; it is about 13·5 inches.

O. diameter. (*Διαμετρίω*, to measure through.) The distance from the occipital protuberance to the chin. In the mature fœtus it measures from 5·25 inches to 5·5 inches, or about 13·5 centimetres.

Occipito-odon'toid. Relating to the *Occiput* and the *Odontoid process*.

O. ligaments. See *Odontoid ligament*, and *O. ligament, middle*.

Occipito-parietal. Relating to the *Occipital bone* and the *Parietal bone*.

O. index. (*L. index*, a pointer.) The relation between the transverse diameter of the skull and the distance from one asterion to the other, the former being taken at 100.

O. sulcus. (*L. sulcus*, a furrow.) The *Fissure of cerebrum, parieto-occipital, external*.

O. suture. The *Suture, lambdoid*.

Occipito-petrous. (*L. occiput; petra*, a rock. *F. occipito-pétreux*.) Relating to the occiput and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Occipito-pharyngeal. (*L. occiput; Gr. φάρυγξ*, the throat. *F. occipito-pharyngien*.) Same as *Cephalopharyngeal*.

Occipito-pharyngeus. (*L. occiput; pharynx*, the gullet.) An accessory elevator muscle of the pharynx occasionally found in man; it arises from the basilar process of the occipital bone and is inserted into the pharyngeal wall.

Occipito-posterior. (*L. occiput; posterior*, hinder.) A term applied to that position of the fetal head in labour when the occiput is directed towards the dorsal surface of the mother.

Occipito-sacral. (*L. occiput; sacrum. F. occipito-sacré*.) Relating to the occiput and the sacrum.

O. presentation. The presentation of the fetal head in labour when the occiput of the child corresponds to the sacro-vertebral prominence of the mother.

Occipito-sacro-iliac. (*L. occiput; sacrum; ilium. F. occipito-sacro-iliacue*.) Relating to the occiput and the sacro-iliac synchondrosis.

O. presenta'tion. The presentation of the fetal head in labour when the occiput of the child is directed to the right or left sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the mother.

Occipito-scapula'ris. (*L. occiput; scapula*, the blade bone.) The *Rhombo-occipitalis*.

Occipito-staphylinus. (*L. occiput; Gr. σταφυλή*, the uvula when swollen. *F. occipito-staphylin; I. occipito-stafilino*.) The muscular fasciculus of the upper part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the basilar process of the occipital bone, and is attached to the velum pendulum palati outside the pharyngo-staphylinus.

Occipito-temporal. (*L. occiput; temporal bone*.) Relating to the occipital and temporal bones. Same as *Occipito-petrous*.

O. convolutions. (*L. convolvo*, to wrap round.) See subheadings of *Gyrus occipito-temporalis*.

Oc'ciput. (*L. occiput; from oc*, for *ob*, against; *caput*, the head. *F. occiput; I. occipite; S. occipucio; G. Hinterhaupt, Hinterkopf*.) The back of the head represented by the occipital bone.

O., soft. Same as *Craniotabes*.

Occluse'. (*L. oclusus*, part. of *occludo*, to shut up. *F. occlus, fermé; G. zugeschlossen*.) Shut up, enclosed.

In Botany, applied to such structures as the florets of the fig shut up in the fleshy receptacle.

Occlu'sio. See *Oclusion*.

O. pupillæ lymphat'ica. (*L. pupilla*, the pupil of the eye; *lymphatic*.) Closure of the pupil by a false membrane.

O. pupil'lae cum synechi'a posteriore. (*L. pupilla; cum*, with; *Gr. συνεχίς*, continuous; *L. posterior*, hinder.) Closure of the pupil with adhesion of the iris to the opaque capsule of the lens, the result of iritis.

Oclusion. (*L. oclusus*, part. of *occludo*, to shut up. *F. occlusion; I. chiusura, occlusione; S. occlusion; G. Verschlussung*.) A shutting up or closing of a canal or an opening, either permanent or temporary.

In Chemistry, Graham's term for the property possessed by some metals, of which palladium is the chief, of absorbing hydrogen when at a red heat and retaining it, not in combination but as a sort of alloy; the assumption being that the hydrogen has taken on a solid form.

O. of intes'tines. (*F. occlusion intestinale*.) Arrest of the passage of the fæces through the intestinal canal from a permanent or temporary closure of its lumen.

O. of pu'pil. See *Pupil, occlusion of*.

O. of the eye'lids. (*F. occlusion des paupières*.) The closing of the eyelids by strapping or bandages, as in the treatment of keratitis, or the after-treatment of cataract by operation.

Also, the temporary closure of the eyelids by sutures to facilitate the contraction of the cicatrix resulting from the removal of conjunctiva for the cure of ectropion.

Oc'cult. (*F. occulte; from L. occultus*, hidden; part. of *occulo*, to cover up. *I. occulto; S. occulto; G. verborgen*.) Hidden, not distinctly known.

O. disease'. Same as *Disease, latent*.

Occultant'. (*L. occultans*, part. of *occulo*. *F. occultant*.) Hidden.

In Botany, applied to leaves which are placed against the stem so as to be hidden from view.

Occupation. (*Mid. E. occupacion; from F. occupation; from L. occupatio*, business; from *occupo*, to take possession of. *I. occupazione; S. ocupacion; G. Beschäftigung*.) Employment.

O.s, hygiene of. (*Υγιεινός*, good for the health.) The inquiry into the effects of different callings in life, and the means of enabling them to be followed under the most favourable conditions as regards health. Tracy classifies the various occupations in the following manner. Those which involve the introduction of deleterious matters into the system, either by the inhalation of irritating, poisonous, or offensive vapours and gases, or of irritating or poisonous dust, or by the exposure of the body to, and absorption of, irritating or poisonous substances; those which involve exposure to conditions that interfere with nutrition, as elevated or variable temperature, or overuse of certain organs, as the nervous system, the eyes, vocal organs, or muscles; those which do harm by compelling the person to assume constrained attitudes, or which lead to a sedentary life; and those which involve exposure to mechanical violence.

O. neural'gia. (*Νεύρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*,

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pain.) Neuralgia of a part produced by some employment of it, such as prolonged writing.

O. neuro'ses. (Νῦρον, a nerve.) Nervous affections, such as scrivener's cramp, which are produced by the performance of some habitual occupation.

Ocean. (Old F. *ocean*; from L. *oceanus*, the main sea; from Gr. Ὠκεανός, the son of Uranus and Gaia, god of the great primeval water, the great outer sea. F. *ocean*; I. *oceano*; S. *oceano*; G. *Ozean*, *Weltmeer*.) The main sea.

Ocean springs. United States of America, Mississippi State, Jackson County. A chalybeate water, containing sodium chloride 5.971 grains, magnesium chloride .621, calcium chloride .485, and ferrous oxide .589 in a pint; it contains also free carbonic acid and a small quantity of hydrogen sulphide.

Oceanic. (F. *océanique*; G. *oceanisch*.) Living in or near, or belonging to, the *Ocean*.

Oceanus. Same as *Ocean*.

O. microcos'micus. (Μικρός, small; κόσμος, the world.) The mass or ocean of blood in the microcosm man.

Ocellary. Relating to an *Ocellus*.

O. plates. (F. *plaques ocellaires*.) Same as *Intergential plates*.

Ocellate. Same as *Ocellated*.

Ocellated. (L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye. F. *ocellé*; G. *augenfleckig*.) Possessing ocelli; having markings like small eyes.

Ocelliferous. (L. *ocellus*; *fero*, to bear. F. *ocellifère*; G. *augentragend*.) Having small eyes; having markings like small eyes.

Ocellus. (L. *ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye. F. *ocelle*; G. *Auglein*, *Augenfleck*.) A small eye; a marking like a small eye.

In Zoology, one of the minute single eyes of Insecta, Arachnida, and Crustacea. They are very irregular in distribution; in some, as Myriapoda, they occur in large numbers; in others, as Lepidoptera, they are wanting. They consist anteriorly of a lens-shaped transparent thickening of the chitinous cuticle over a cavity formed by a depression of the hypodermis; at the bottom of the cavity the hypodermic cells form the retina, each cell being connected with a nerve-fibre at its base and being extended towards the lens in rod-like form. Also called *Stemma*.

O'char. A saccharine exudation on the leaves of *Asclepias procera*.

O'chee springs. United States of America, Rhode Island, Providence County. Alkaline calcic waters.

Ochema. (Ὀχημα, anything that bears, a vehicle.) A term used by Galen for the lymph, because it is the vehicle by which the essential parts of the chyle pass through the vessels.

Ocheteu'ma. (Ὀχέτευμα; from ὀχεύω, to conduct by a conduit.) The duct or passage of the nose.

Ochetus. (Ὀχετός, a means for carrying water.) An old term for a canal or duct.

Ocheu'ma. (Ὀχευμα, the result of an impregnation.) A product of conception.

Also, coition, fecundation.

Ocheus. (Ὀχεύς, anything for holding.) The scrotum.

Ochle'sis. (Ὀχλησις, from ὄχλος, a moving crowd. F. *ochlèse*.) The general unhealthiness produced by the accumulation of a vast number of persons under one roof.

Ochlotic. (Ὀχλησις. F. *ochlétique*.) Of, or belonging to, the disorder termed *Ochlesis*.

O. fe'ver. See *Fever*, *ochlotic*.

Och'na. (Ὀχνη, a pear-tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ochnaceæ*.

O. angustifo'lia. H. Brogn. The *Gomphia angustifolia*.

O. hexasper'ma. (Ἑξ, six; σπέρμα, seed.) Hab. Brazil. Bark used for the cure of ulcers produced by the stings of insects.

O. malabar'ica. De Cand. The *Gomphia angustifolia*.

Ochna'ceæ. (Ὀχνη, a pear-tree.) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Rutales*; under-shrubs or smooth trees with a watery juice, hypogynous, definite petals, definite stamens, and one-seeded, drupaceous fruit on a succulent conical torus.

Ochon'go. The *Arthrostemma Aubreyanum* of the Gaboon, which supplies a purgative oil.

Ochopet'alus. (Ὀχός, capacious; πέταλον, a petal. F. *ochopétale*.) Having broad and ample petals.

Ochra. See *Ochre*.

Also, the *Abelmoschus esculentus*.

O. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) *Hæmatite*.

Ochra'ceous. (Ὀχρός, pale yellow. F. *ochracé*; G. *ochergelb*.) Of a pale yellowish-red, approaching slightly to brown; of, or belonging to, ochre; of a yellowish colour like ochre.

Ochre. (F. *ocre*; from L. *ochra*; from Gr. ὄχρα, yellow ochre; from ὀχρός, pale yellow. I. *ocra*, *ocria*; S. *ocre*; G. *Ocher*, *Ocker*.) A general term for a number of native mixtures of argillaceous and calcareous earths containing oxide of iron, employed as pigments. They are of various shades of red, brown, and yellow according to the quantity of the iron present, or to its state of oxidation.

Och'rea. (F. *ochrée*.) See *Ocrea*.

Ochreous. (G. *ockerfarbig*.) Resembling, or containing, *Ochre*.

Ochria sis. (Ὀχρίασις; from ὀχρός, pale. F. *ochriasc*.) A dirty yellow or sallow complexion.

Ochrocar'pus. (Ὀχρός; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Guttiferae*.

O. longifo'lius. Benth. and Hook. The *Calysaccion longifolium*.

Ochroite. (F. *ochroïte*.) Name given by Klaproth to a substance which he at first regarded as a new earth, but which was afterwards known to be an oxide of cerium.

Ochrolech'ia. A Genus of the Family *Lecanoreæ*, Suborder *Lichenes*.

O. parella. Mars. (G. *Parellflechte*.) Supplies some *Orchil*.

O. tartar'ea. Körb. (G. *Weinsteinflechte*.) Supplies some *Orchil*.

Ochroleu'cous. (Ὀχρός, yellowish; λευκός, white. F. *ochroleuque*; G. *gelblich-weiss*.) Presenting a mixture of yellow and white, or of a yellowish-white tint, as the *Narcissus ochroleucous*.

Ochro'ma. (Ὀχρωμα, paleness.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ*.

O. lago'pus. (Λαγώπους, rough footed like a hare.) Hab. West Indies. Bark used as an antisyphilitic.

Ochromatic. (Ὀχρός, pale yellowish. F. *ochromatique*.) Wallroth's term for a yellowish tint, or mixture of white and yellow, as in certain lichens.

Ochromy'ia. (Ὀχρός; μυία, a fly.) A Genus of the Order *Diptera*.

O. anthropoph'aga. (Ἀνθρωπος, a man; φάγειν, to eat.) Hab. Senegal. The ova are laid in the skin of man, where they develop into larvæ (F. *ver du Cayor*), about one centimetre long, and of a dirty white colour; they provoke a furuncular tumour which is very painful at first.

Ochronosis. (Ὠχρός, yellow; νόσος, disease.) Yellow staining of the tissues, as in jaundice. Virchow employs the term to signify a coloured condition of the tissues, especially of the bones and the interarticular cartilages of the joints, caused by the infiltration of the intercellular substance with soluble derivatives of the colouring matter of the blood, and constituting a species of chromatic dyscrasia.

Ochropyra. (Ὠχρός, yellowish; πῦρ, violent fever. F. *ochropyre*.) Yellow fever.

Ochrosia. (Ὠχρός, pale-yellow. F. *ochrosie*.) Term proposed to designate an affection of vegetables, characterised by an ochraceous tingeing of their aerial parts, which commences by a rapid degeneration of the colouring matter, and advances even to a pure white.

Och'rotes. (Ὠχροτης.) Paleness.

Ochrotyphus. (Ὠχρός, pale yellow; typhus.) Yellow fever.

Och'senhausen. Germany, in Würtemberg. A chalybeate water.

Och'thē. (Ὀχθη, rising ground.) The swollen lip or edge of an ulcer.

Ochthiasis. (Ὀχθος, an eminence.) A name employed by Fuchs for *Molluscum*.

Also, a term for soft warts.

Ochtho'des. (Ὀχθώδης, mound-like. F. *ochtheux*; G. *randartig*.) Having callous and tumid edges; applied to indolent ulcers.

Och'thos. The same as *Och'thē*.

Och'thus. The same as *Och'thē*.

Ocimas'trum. An old name applied to the *Lychnis dioica*; and also to the *Circea luteiana*.

O. verruca'rium. (L. *verrucarius*, used for warts.) The *Circea luteiana*.

O'cium. (Ὠκιμον, basil. G. *Basilienkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

O. adscend'ens. (L. *adscendo*, to climb up.) The *O. basilicum*.

O. al'bum. Linn. (L. *albus*, white.) Toolsie tea. Hab. India. Leaves used as tea. Fresh juice employed in colds.

O. anisa'tum. Benth. (L. *anisum*, anise.) A variety of *O. basilicum*.

O. basil'icum. Linn. (Βασιλικός, royal. F. *basilie commun*, *grand basilic*; G. *Basilienkraut*.) Sweet basil. Hab. India. Aromatic and nervine; seeds demulcent and cooling, used to relieve after-pains; infusion of plant used in gonorrhœa, catarrh, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa; juice dropped into the meatus to relieve ear-ache; plant employed as a condiment.

O. caryophylla'tum. (Καρνόφυλλον, the clove tree.) Bush basil. Possesses similar properties to *O. basilicum*; also used as snuff.

O. ca'vum. Sims. (L. *cavus*, hollow.) Hab. South America. Plant sudorific; seeds demulcent in gonorrhœa and urinary affections.

O. citra'tum. (L. *citratum*, furnished with citron leaves.) The *O. basilicum*.

O. cris'pum. Thunb. (L. *crispus*, curled.) Hab. Japan. Infusion of leaves used in rheumatism.

O. febrif'ugum. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to drive away.) Hab. Sierra Leone. A febrifuge.

O. glabra'tum. Benth. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) A variety of *O. basilicum*.

O. grandifo'rum. Blume. (L. *grandis*, great; *flor*, a flower.) The *Orthosiphon stamineus*.

O. gratis'simum. Linn. (L. *gratus*, pleasing.) Hab. India. The mucilaginous decoction of the seeds is used in gonorrhœa, and aphthous diseases; baths containing the herb are used in rheumatism and paralysis.

O. hirsu'tum. Benth. (L. *hirsutus*, shaggy.) The *O. sanctum*.

O. incanes'cens. Mart. (L. *incanesco*, to become white.) A diuretic and diaphoretic.

O. min'imum. Linn. (L. *minus*, least.) The *O. caryophyllatum*.

O. pilo'sum. Benth. and Willd. (L. *pilosus*, hairy.) The *O. basilicum*.

O. racemo'sum. (L. *racemosus*, full of clusters.) The *O. basilicum*.

O. sanc'tum. Linn. (L. *sanctus*, sacred.) Holy basil, toolsie. Hab. India. Decoction of root given in fevers; juice of leaves used for catarrh in children; locally employed with lime-juice in ring worm and other skin diseases; leaves when dried used as snuff in nasal affections where larvæ are present.

O. sua've. Willd. (L. *suavis*, sweet.) Hab. India. Used as a stomachic, and as a cure for colds in children.

O. sylves'trē. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Clinopodium vulgare*.

O. thyrsifo'tium. Benth. (L. *thyrsos*, a stalk; *folium*, a leaf.) A variety of *O. basilicum*.

O. tubero'sum. (L. *tuber*, a swelling.) Java potatoe. Tuberos root esculent.

O. villo'sum. (L. *villosus*, hairy.) Hab. India. Juice of leaves used in intermittents; and to relieve the vomiting produced by intestinal worms.

O. viridē. Willd. (L. *viridis*, green.) A febrifuge. Smells like thyme.

O'clax. (Ὀκλᾶξ, with bent knees.) Old term used by Gorræus for the *Patella*.

O'cob. Old term for *Sal ammoniac*. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Oc'onee chalybeate spring. United States of America, Georgia, Putnam County. A chalybeate water.

Oc'onee white sulphur spring. United States of America, Georgia, Hall County. A sulphur water.

Ocote'a. (F. *ocotée*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

O. ama'ra. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) The *Nectandra cymbarum*.

O. cujuma'ry. Mart. The *Aydenron cujumary*, Nees.

O. cymba'rum. The *Nectandra cymbarum*.

O. fœ'tens. The *Oreodaphne fœtens*.

O. picu'rim. Humb. Probably supplies some false picurim beans.

O. puchu'ry major. Mart. The *Nectandra puchury major*.

O. puchu'ry mi'nor. Mart. The *Nectandra puchury minor*.

Oc'rea. (L. *ocrea*, a greave, or defensive armour for the shins.) Old term used in the same sense as *Anticnemion*.

Also, a kind of boot or instrument for improving crooked legs.

In Botany (F. *ocrea*; G. *Tute*), the sheath

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formed by the base of the petiole which encloses the stem in Polygonaceae, Cyperaceae, and other plants; it consists of a pair of stipules.

Also, the receptacle for the female sexual organs of Mosses when it is bounded by the base of the epigone in the form of a membranous sheath.

Ocreate. Possessing an *Ocrea*.

Ocactin'ea. ('Οκτά, for δκτώ, eight; ακτίς, a ray.) Same as *Alcyonaria*.

Ocæ'dral. See *Octahedral*.

Octæ'dron. See *Octahedron*.

Octagon. ('Οκτά, for δκτώ, eight; γωνία, an angle. F. *octagone*; G. *Achteck*.) A figure containing eight angles and sides.

Octagonal. (F. *octagone*; G. *achteckigt*.) Of, or belonging to, an *Octagon*.

Octagyn'ia. ('Οκτά, for δκτώ, eight; γυνή, a female. F. *octogynie*; G. *Oktogynie*.) A Linnean Order of plants, comprehending those which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight pistils.

Octagyn'ic. ('Οκτά; γυνή.) Same as *Octagynious*.

Octagyn'ious. ('Οκτά; γυνή. F. *octagynie*; G. *achtweibig*.) Having eight pistils.

Octahe'dral. (F. *octaèdre*; G. *achtseitig*.) Of, or belonging to, an *Octahedron*.

Octahe'dric. (F. *octaédrique*; G. *achtseitig*.) Of, or belonging to, an *Octahedron*.

Octahe'driform. (L. *forma*, shape. F. *octaédrique*; G. *achtseitig*.) Having the appearance of an *Octahedron*.

Octahe'dron. ('Οκτά, for δκτώ, eight; ἔδρα, a basis. F. *octaèdre*; G. *Achteck*.) A solid figure having eight equal triangular sides.

Octamenia'ous. ('Οκτά, eight; μῖν, a month. F. *octamèniè*; G. *achtmonatlich*.) Of eight months existence or growth; applied to the fœtus.

Octame'nos. ('Οκτά; μῖν.) Same as *Octamenus*.

Octame'nus. ('Οκτά; μῖν.) Of eight months; formerly applied to an untimely parturition at that date.

Octamer'ous. ('Οκτά; μέρος, a part.) Having the parts in eights; consisting of eight parts.

Oct'an. ('Οκτά, eight. F. *octan*; I. *ottano*; G. *achttaglich*.) Occurring every eight days.

O. fe'ver. See *Fever, octane*.

Octa'na. ('Οκτά.) An acute the paroxysms of which occur once every week.

Octa'ndria. ('Οκτά, for δκτώ, eight; ἀνήρ, a male. F. *octandre*; G. *Achtmännigkeit*.) The eighth Linnean Class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens.

Octan'drian. ('Οκτά; ἀνήρ.) Same as *Octandrius*.

Octan'dric. ('Οκτά; ἀνήρ.) The same as *Octandrius*.

Octan'drious. ('Οκτά; ἀνήρ. F. *octandre*; I. *ottandrico*; S. *octandrico*; G. *achtmännig*.) Having eight stamens.

Octan'drous. ('Οκτά; ἀνήρ.) Same as *Octandrius*.

Oct'ane. ('Οκτά.) C₈H₁₈. A mobile liquid found in petroleum; it boils at 125.46° C. (257.828° F.), and has a sp. gr. at 0° C. (32° F.), of .71883.

Octanth'erous. ('Οκτά; anther. F. *octanthère*; G. *achtstaubentelig*.) Having eight

anthers, as many species of the *Casearia*, which have only eight fertile stamens.

Octarius. (L. *octavus*, the eighth.) A pint; being the eighth part of a gallon.

Octave. (F. *octave*; from L. *octavus*, the eighth; from *octo*, eight; from Gr. δκτώ, eight. I. *ottava*; S. *octava*; G. *Octave*.) The interval between two musical sounds produced by vibrations bearing the ratio to each other of one to two.

Octoboth'rimum. Nordm. ('Οκτώ; βοθρίον, a small trench.) A genus of sexually mature trematode worms parasitic on the branchiae of fishes.

Octobrach'idous. ('Οκτώ, eight; βραχίον, the arm. F. *octobrachié*; G. *achtarmig*.) Applied by Blainville to *Cephalopoda* which have the head surmounted by eight appendages in the form of arms.

Octocer'atous. ('Οκτώ; κέρα, a horn. F. *octocère*.) Applied by Blainville and Menke to those *Cephalopods* which have four pairs of tentacular appendages attached to the head.

Octocor'alla. ('Οκτώ; κοράλλιον, coral.) Same as *Alcyonaria*.

Octocot'ylic. Dies. ('Οκτώ; κοτύλη, a cup.) Same as *Octobothrium*.

Octodac'tylus. ('Οκτώ; δάκτυλος, a finger.) A sexually mature trematode worm.

O. inha'rens. Dalm. (L. part. of *inhæreo*, to cleave to.) Found on the gills of *Gadus morhua*.

Octoden'tate. (L. *octo*, eight; *dens*, a tooth. G. *achtzähmig*.) Having eight teeth, or tooth-like projections.

Octo'd. (L. *octo*, eight; *findo*, to cleave. G. *achtspaltig*.) Divided into eight segments.

Octofo'rous. (L. *octo*; *flos*, a flower. G. *achtblüthig*.) Having eight flowers.

Octofo'rous. (L. *octo*, eight; *foramen*, an opening. F. *octofoire*; G. *achtöffnunglich*.) Having eight holes or openings.

Octogyn'ia. See *Octagynia*.

Octogyn'ic. Same as *Octagynic*.

Octogyn'ious. Same as *Octagynious*.

Octogyn'ous. Same as *Octagynious*.

Octohe'dron. See *Octahedron*.

Octoic acid. C₇H₁₃CO₂H. There are three acids of this composition; normal octoic acid being *Caprylic acid*.

Octolepid'idous. ('Οκτώ, eight; λέπις, a scale. F. *octolépide*.) Bearing eight scales.

Octonoc'ulate. (L. *octoni*, eight each; *oculus*, the eye. F. *octonoculé*; G. *achtangig*.) Applied by Lister to spiders that have eight eyes.

Octon'ous. (L. *octoni*. F. *octoné*.) That which is disposed eight by eight; applied to verticillated leaves when each verticillus is composed of eight leaves, as the *Asperula odorata*.

Octope'date. (L. *octo*, eight; *pes*, a foot. G. *achtfüssig*.) Having eight feet.

Octope'de. (L. *octo*, eight; *pes*, a foot.) An eight footed animal.

Octopet'alous. ('Οκτώ, eight; *petal*. F. *octopétale*; G. *achtblumenblättrig*.) Having eight petals, as the corolla of the *Dryas octopetala*.

Octophyll'ous. ('Οκτώ; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *octophyllé*; G. *achtblättrig*.) Composed of eight folioles, as the digitated leaves of the *Aralia octophylla*.

Octoplect'anum. Dies. ('Οκτώ, eight; πλεκτην, anything coiled or twisted.) A sexually mature trematode worm.

O. heterocot'ylē, v. Ben. ("Ετερος, one of two, the other; κοτύλη, a eup or vessel.) A species found in the branchiæ of *Clupea sprattus*.

O. lanceola'tum, Dies. (L. *lancea*, a light spear.) A species found in the branchiæ of *Alosa vulgaris*.

O. longicol'lē, Dies. (L. *longus*, long; *collum*, the neck.) A species found in the branchiæ of *Merlangus pollachius*.

O. palma'tum, Dies. (L. *palma*, the palm of the hand.) A species found in the branchiæ of *Lota mólva*.

O. trunca'tum, Dies. (L. *trunco*, to shorten.) A species found in the branchiæ of *Scomber scombrus*.

Octopod. An animal which is *Octopodous*.

Octop'oda. (Ὀκτώ, eight; πούς, a foot.) A Suborder of the Order *Dibranchiata*, having eight arms with suckers.

Octop'odous. (Ὀκτώ, eight; πούς, a foot. F. *octopode*; G. *achtfüssig*.) Having eight feet.

Octopus. (Ὀκτώ; πούς.) A monstrosity with eight extremities.

O. synapheoceph'alus. (Συναφή, connection; κεφαλή, the head.) Same as *Hemipages*.

Octoroon. (Ὀκτώ, eight.) A hybrid between a white person and a quadroon; having one eighth white blood and seven eighths black blood.

Octosep'alous. (Ὀκτώ, eight; *sepal*.) Having eight sepals.

Octosperm'ous. (Ὀκτώ; σπέρμα, seed.) Having eight seeds.

Octospores. (Ὀκτώ; *spore*.) Jan-
ezewski's term for the eight carpospores into which the oögone of some marine Algae breaks up after impregnation.

Octostemonate. (Ὀκτώ; στήμων, a thread. F. *octostémonie*; G. *achtstaubfädig*.) Having eight free stamens.

Octostoma, Kuhn. (Ὀκτώ; στόμα, the mouth.) Same as *Octobothrium*.

Octostichous. (Ὀκτώ; στίχος, a row.) Eight-rowed; in eight vertical rows.

Oc'tyl. (Ὀκτώ.) C₈H₁₇. The hypothetical radical also called *Capryl*.

O. acid. Same as *Caprylic acid*.

Oc'tylene. (Ὀκτώ.) C₈H₁₆. A colourless strong-smelling liquid, boiling at 125° C. (257° F.); it is formed by the distillation of secondary octylalcohol with anhydrous zinc chloride. Also called *Caprylene*.

Oc'tylic. Relating to *Oc'tyl*.

O. alcohol. (F. *alcool octylique*.) Same as *Caprylic alcohol*.

Ocu'ba wax. A wax obtained from *Myristica sebifera*.

Ocular. (L. *ocularis*, belonging to the *oculus*, or eye. F. *oculaire*; I. *oculare*; S. *ocular*; G. *Augen-betreffend*.) Relating to the eye.

Also, the same as *Eye-piece*.

O. bulb. The globe of the eye.

O. capsule. (L. *capsula*, a small box. F. *capsule oculaire*.) A cavity, partly cartilaginous and partly fibrous, on each side of the head of the Cephalopoda, which lodges the eye and the optic ganglion.

O. cone. The cone formed within the eye by rays proceeding from an object; the base being at the cornea and the apex at the retina.

O. hyperæsthesia. (Υπέρ; αἰσθησις,

sensation.) Increased sensibility of the retina so that an amount of light which is not distressing in health gives great pain; it occurs in inflammations of many of the structures of the eye and in weak states of the nervous system; it may also be of hysterical origin; spasm of the eyelids is always present.

The term is also used for the rare condition in which the sense of vision is morbidly acute.

O. investiga'tion. (L. *investigatio*, a searching into. G. *Ocularuntersuchungen*.) Investigation by the eye.

O. mus'cles, paral'ysis of, progres'sive. (Παράλυσις, palsy; L. *propressus*, a going forwards.) Same as *Ophthalmoplegia progressiva*.

O. nerve. (F. *nerf oculaire*.) The *Optic nerve*.

O. nerves, mo'tor. The abducent, oculo-motor, and trochlear nerves.

O. neuralgia. See *Neuralgia, ocular*.

O. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, ocular*.

O. plates. Same as *Intergenital plates*.

O. proth'esis. See *Prothesis, ocular*.

O. sheath. The fibrous structure which encloses the eye; it is attached to the periphery of the optic foramen behind, and by loose connective tissue to the sclerotic in front; it is perforated by the tendons of the ocular muscles; its anterior portion is the *Tenon, capsule of*, and its posterior portion the *Bonnet, capsule of*. Also called the *Tunica vaginalis oculi*.

O. spasm. See *Spasm, ocular*.

O. spec'trum. See *Spectrum, ocular*.

O. spots. (F. *taches oculaires*.) The *Oculiform points*.

O. tentacle. (L. *tento*, to feel.) The tentacle which in some Mollusca bears an eye at its tip.

O. verti'go. (L. *vertigo*, a whirling round.) Giddiness produced by weakness of an ocular muscle; it is generally slight, and occurs only when the muscle is put into action. It is caused by the erroneous projection of the visual field from the malposition of the eye.

O. ve'sicle, pri'mary. Same as *Optic vesicle, primary*.

O. ve'sicle, sec'ondary. Same as *Optic vesicle, secondary*.

Ocula'res. Nominative plural of *Ocularis*.

O. den'tes. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The eye or canine teeth.

Ocula'ria. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A name for the *Euphrasia officinalis*, or eye-bright, because it was thought useful in eye diseases.

Also, the *Herniaria glabra*.

Ocula'ris. Same as *Ocular*.

O. commun'is. (L. *communis*, common.) The *Oculo-motor nerve*.

Ocularist. (L. *oculus*, an eye. F. *oculaliste*.) A maker of artificial eyes.

Ocularium. (L. *ocularius*, belonging to the eyes. G. *Augenglas*.) An eye-glass.

Oculate. (L. *oculus*.) Having eyes, or spots resembling eyes.

Also (G. *scharfsichtig*), quick-sighted, sharp-sighted.

Ocula'tion. (L. *oculus*, an eye. F. *oculation*; G. *Oculirung, Impfung*.) A term for grafting or budding.

Oculi. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The eyes.

O. cancro'rum. (L. *cancer*, a crab.) See *Crab's eyes*.

OCULIFEROUS—OCULUS

O. marmarugo's. (*Μαρμαρυγώδης*, sparkling.) A synonym of *Metamorphopsia*.

O. palpebrarum scabies pruriginosa. (*L. palpebra*, the eyelid; *scabies*, seurf; *prurigo*, an itching.) Same as *Tinea tarsi*.

O. populi. See *Gemma populi*.

Oculiferous. (*L. oculus*; *fero*, to bear. *F. oculifère*; *G. augentragend.*) Bearing an eye, as the superior tentacula of snails, and the pedicelli of certain Crustacea.

Oculiform. (*L. oculus*; *forma*, likeness. *F. oculiforme*; *G. augenförmig.*) Having the form of an eye.

O. points. (*F. points oculiformes.*) The marginal corpuscles of the Medusæ, which consist of a simple mass of pigment including a refringent body, and are supposed to be visual organs.

Oculina. (*L. oculus*. *G. Augenkoralle.*) A Genus of the Order *Sclerodermata*, Subclass *Zoantharia*, Class *Actinozoa*.

O. virginæa. Lam. (*L. virgo*, a virgin.) White eoral. The *Madrepora oculata*.

Oculist. (*L. oculus*, the eye. *F. oculiste*; *I. oculista*; *S. oculista*; *G. Augenarzt.*) One who devotes himself to the study and treatment of diseases of the eye.

Oculo-ciliary. (*L. oculus*; *ciliary* nerves. *F. oculo-ciliaire.*) Same as *Oculo-pupillary*.

Oculo-frontal. (*L. oculus*; *frons*, the forehead.) Relating to the eye and the forehead.

O. rugæ. (*L. ruga*, a wrinkle.) The vertical furrows in the skin which extend upwards from the root of the nose.

Oculo-motor. (*L. oculus*; *motus*, part. of *moveo*, to move. *F. oculo-moteur.*) Connected with the movements of the eye.

O. groove. The *Sulcus oculo-motorius*.

O. nerve. (*F. nerf oculo-moteur commun*; *I. nervo oculo-motore comune*; *G. gemeinschaftlicher Augenmuskelnerv.*) The third cranial nerve. It leaves the brain at the oculo-motor groove of the interpeduncular space, on the inner side of the crus cerebri, in front of the pons Varolii, and behind the corpora albicantia; the numerous root-fibres may be traced back to the nucleus of origin in three sets; an inner or superficial set which, after a doubtful decussation with those of the opposite side, run separately to the lower wall of the aquæduet of Sylvius; a middle set which traverse the substantia nigra, and then mount obliquely to the aquæduet of Sylvius; and an outer set which traverse the motor portion of the anterior pyramids and the substantia nigra to reach the same destination. This, the nucleus of origin, is situated immediately above the median furrow of the floor of the fourth ventricle at the entrance of the aquæduet Sylvii on its lower wall. At their emergence the fibres form a softish, flattish band; this speedily becomes round and runs forwards and outwards to the outer side of the posterior clinoid process, then enters the wall of the cavernous sinus, in which it runs to the inner end of the sphenoidal fissure where it separates into two divisions, between which lies the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve; the upper and smaller division supplies the rectus oculi superior and the levator palpebræ; the lower division splits into three branches, one going to the rectus oculi internus, another to the

rectus oculi inferior, and a third to the obliquus oculi inferior, this latter gives some filaments also to the rectus oculi inferior, and is connected with the lenticular ganglion. While in the wall of the cavernous sinus the oculo-motor nerve receives twigs from the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic, and from the ophthalmic nerve; it sometimes supplies the rectus oculi externus.

O. nerve, common. (*F. nerf oculo-moteur commun*; *G. gemeinschaftlicher Augenmuskelnerv.*) The *O. nerve*.

O. nerve, external. (*F. nerf oculo-moteur externe*; *I. oculo-motore esterno*; *G. äusserer Augenmuskelnerv.*) The *Abducens oculi*.

O. nucleus. See *Nucleus of third nerve*.

O. sulcus. See *Sulcus oculo-motorius*.

Oculo-motorius. The *Oculo-motor nerve*.

Oculo-muscular. (*L. oculus*, the eye; *musculus*, a muscle. *F. oculo-musculaire.*) Relating to the muscles of the eye.

O. nerve, common. The *Oculo-motor nerve*.

O. nerve, external. (*L. externus*, outward. *F. nerf oculo-musculaire externe.*) The *Oculo-motor nerve*.

O. nerve, internal. (*L. internus*, inner. *F. nerf oculo-musculaire interne.*) The *Trochlear nerve*.

Oculo-nasal. (*L. oculus*, the eye; *nasus*, the nose.) Relating to the eye and the nose.

O. nerve. (*G. Augennasennerv.*) The *Nasal nerve*.

O. recess. (*L. recessus*, a going back.) The deep internal termination of the superior palpebral fold.

Oculo-palpebral. (*L. oculus*; *palpebra*, the eyelids. *F. oculo-palpébral.*) Relating, or belonging, to the eye and the eyelids.

Oculo-pupillary. (*L. oculus*; *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye. *F. oculo-pupillaire.*) Relating to the eye and its pupil.

O. centre. The *Centre, cilio-spinal*.

O. phenomena. (*L. phenomenon*; from *Gr. φαινόμενος*, part. of *φαίνομαι*, to appear.) The contraction of the pupil, retraction of the eyeball with a little rolling inwards, flattening of the cornea, and diminution in the size of the palpebral fissure, which result from division of the sympathetic nerve in the neck.

Oculo-spinal. (*L. oculus*; *spina*, the spine.) Relating to the eye and the spinal cord in connection.

O. axis. (*L. axis*, an axle.) Claude Bernard's term for the *Centre, cilio-spinal*.

Oculo-zygomatic. (*L. oculus*; *zygoma*.) Relating to the eye and the zygoma.

O. line. See *Line, oculo-zygomatic*.

Oculus movens primus. (*L. oculus*; *moveo*, to move; *primus*, first.) The *Rectus internus*.

O. movens quartus. (*L. moveo*; *quartus*, fourth.) The *Rectus inferior*.

O. movens secundus. (*L. moveo*; *secundus*, second.) The *Rectus externus*.

O. movens tertius. (*L. moveo*; *tertius*, third.) The *Rectus superior*.

Oculus. (*L. oculus*, an eye.) The eye.

Also, in Botany, a bud.

O. bovinus. (*L. bovinus*, belonging to oxen.) A synonym of *Hydrophthalmos*.

O. bo'vis. (L. *bos*, a bull.) The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

O. bu'bulus. (L. *bubulus*, of oxen.) Same as *Hydrophthalmos*.

O. cæ'sius. (L. *cæsius*, bluish-grey.) A synonym of *Glaucoma*.

O. Chris'ti. (L. *Christus*, Christ.) The *Salvia verbenaceæ*.

Also, the *Inula oculus-Christi*.

O. du'plex. (L. *duplex*, double.) A bandage applied over both eyes.

O. elephant'inus. (Ελέφας, an elephant.) A term for *Hydrophthalmia*.

O. ge'nu. (L. *genu*, the knee.) The *Patella*.

O. lachrymans. See *O. lacrimans*.

O. lac'rimans. (L. *lacrimans*, weeping.) Same as *Epiphora*.

O. leporinus. (L. *lepus*, a hare.) Same as *Lagophthalmia*.

O. mundi. (L. *mundus*, the world.) Old term for a species of opal generally of a yellowish colour, becoming of an amber hue and transparent by lying in water; it and other species were formerly used as alexipharmic and corroborant.

O. o'vi. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *œuf d'œuf*.) The *Cicatricula*.

O. purulen'tus. (L. *purulentus*, mattery.) A synonym of *Hypopion*.

O. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) A bandage applied to one eye.

O. typh'onis. (L. *Typhon*, or *Typhoeus*, a giant struck with lightning by Jupiter and burned under Mount Etna.) The *Scilla maritima*.

O'cymum. See *Ocimum*.

Ocyodin'ic. (Ὠκύν, quick; ὠδός, the pain of childbirth. F. *ocyodinique*.) Increasing the contractions of the womb during labour.

Ocyodyn'ic. (Ὠκύν; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *ocyodinique*.) Hastening pain.

Ocyph'onous. (Ὠκυφόνος, quickly fatal; from ὠκύν, quick; φόνος, murder. F. *ocyphone*; G. *schnell-tödtend*.) Killing quickly, as prussic acid.

Ocyp'odous. (Ὠκύν, sharp; πούς, a foot. F. *ocypode*.) Having pointed feet.

Ocypterous. (Ὠκύν; πτερόν, a wing. F. *ocyptere*.) Having pointed wings.

Ocytic. A misspelling of *Ocytocic*.

Ocytoc'eous. Same as *Ocytocic*.

Ocytoc'ic. (Ὠκυτόκιος, from ὠκύν, quick; τόκος, childbirth. F. *ocytoïque*.) Hastening childbirth.

Ocytoc'ics. (Ὠκύν; τόκος.) Medicines which increase the contractions of the womb and so hasten delivery.

Ocytoc'os. (Ὠκύτοκον, from ὠκύν; τόκος, a birth.) A quick or easy childbirth.

Ocytoc'us. Same as *Ocytocos*.

O. D. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *dexter*, right.) A symbol meaning right eye.

Also, an abbreviation of *Optic disc*.

O. D. A. See *Occipito-dextra-anterior*.

Od. Reichenbach's term for the peculiar force or influence exerted on the human body by all magnetic agents, probably by means of the nervous system. The term was applied as a suffix to a word to denote the nature of the agent, as crystalod, magnetod, biot, thermod, according as it were a crystal, a magnet, a living body, or heat.

Odaxes'mus. (Ὀδαξισμός, an irritation; from ὀδάξω, to feel a biting, stinging pain. F. *odaxesme*.) An irritation, a gnawing.

An old term for the irritation or itching of the gums of infants at the time of dentition.

Also, applied to the bitten tongue, lip, or cheek which occurs during an epileptic seizure.

Odaxes'tic. (Ὀδαξισμός. F. *odaxes-tique*.) Biting; gnawing.

Odaxe'tic. (Ὀδαξητικός, causing to itch.) Producing irritation; biting; gnawing.

Odaxis'mus. A misspelling of *Odaxes-mus*.

Od'ic. Relating to *Od*.

O. force. Same as *Od*.

O'din. (Ὀδίν, the pangs of labour.) Labour pains.

Od'ina. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Terebinthaceæ*.

O. wo'dier, Roxb. Hab. India. A decoction of the astringent bark is used as a lotion in impetiginous eruptions and chronic ulcers, and as a gargle in sore-throat; the leaves boiled in oil are applied to contusions; the gum is used as food.

Odin'agogue. (Ὀδός, the pangs of labour; ἄγω, to act. F. *odinagogue*.) Producing or increasing labour pains.

Odin'ic. (Ὀδός. F. *odinique*.) Of, or belonging to, the pains of childbirth.

Odinolyon'tous. (Ὀδός, any travail; λύω, to loosen. F. *odinolyonte*.) Having power to assuage or allay pains, especially labour pains.

Odinolysis. (Ὀδός; λύσις, a setting free. F. *odinolyse*.) An assuaging or allaying of pain, especially labour pain.

Odinopoi'eous. (Ὀδός; ποιέω, to make. F. *odinopée*.) Making or inducing pain, especially labour pain.

O'dis. (Ὀδός.) Labour pains.

Odmal'eous. (Ὀδμαλέος, stinking. F. *odmalé*; G. *übel riechend, stinkend*.) That which smells badly; stinking; fetid; applied to excrements.

Od'më. (Ὀδμή, Epic and Ionic form of ὀσμή, a smell.) An unpleasant smell.

Od'myl. (Ὀδμή; ὤλη, matter.) A mobile, sulphur-containing liquid, found by Anderson in the volatile substance given off in the preparation of the balsam of sulphur; it has a garlicky smell, and boils at 71° C. (160·8° F.)

Odogn'athous. (Ὀδοός, a tooth; γνάθος, a jaw.) Having serrated or toothed jaws.

Od'ograph. (Ὀδός, a way; γράφω, to write. F. *odographe*; I. *odografo*; G. *Odograph*.) Marey's term for a self-registering instrument by which the phases of the speed of a walker can be measured.

Odometer. (Ὀδός, a way; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the distance travelled. A *Pedometer*.

Odona'ta. A Suborder of the Order *Neuroptera*, having short, setaceous antennæ with a subulate point, strong jaws, and reticulate wings. It includes the dragon flies.

Odontaganact'es'is. (Ὀδοός; ἀγανάκτησις, physical pain and irritation. F. *odontaganactèse*.) Severe tension and itching of the gums.

Odontag'ma. (Ὀδοός; ἄγμος, a breakage. F. *odontagme*; G. *Zahnbruch*.) Fracture of a tooth.

Odontago'gon. (Ὀδονταγωγόν, from ὀδοός; ἄγω, to draw.) Ancient name for a kind of forceps for extracting teeth; such an instrument made of lead was suspended in the temple

of Apollo, according to Forrester, in *Schol.*, xiv, 7, to indicate that no tooth should be drawn unless it was loose enough to be removed by a leaden instrument, that is, without force.

Odontag'ra. ('Οδοός; ἄγρα, a catching. F. *odontagre*; I. *odontagra*; S. *odontagra*; G. *Zahngicht*.) Old term for toothache when arising from retrocedent gout.

Also (Gr. ὀδοντάγρα. F. *odontagogue*; G. *Zahnzange*), an instrument, a kind of forceps or pincers, for extracting teeth.

Odontalg'ia. ('Οδονταλγία; from ὀδοός; ἄλγος, pain. F. *odontalgie*; I. *odontalgia*; S. *odontalgia*; G. *Zahnweh*.) Toothache. The ordinary causes of toothache, according to Tomes, are morbid conditions of the tooth-pulp, morbid conditions of the alveolar periosteum and exostoses, morbid conditions of the periosteum of the jaws, irritation of the dental nerves by causes not productive of visible local lesions, and ulceration and inflammation of the mucous membrane and the submucous tissue.

O. cario'sa. (L. *caries*, decay.) Toothache from caries of a tooth.

O. dentitio'nis. (L. *dentio*, to cut teeth.) Pain in the gums from cutting of a tooth.

O. hæmo'dia. Same as *Hæmodia*.

O. nervo'sa. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) Neuralgia of the teeth.

O. remittens et intermittens. (L. *remitto*, to slacken; *et*, and; *intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) Infraorbital neuralgia.

Odontalg'ic. ('Οδονταλγία. F. *odontalgique*; I. *odontalgico*; S. *odontalgico*; G. *odontalgisch*.) Relating to toothache.

Odontal'gy. Same as *Odontalgia*.

Odontamblyog'mus. ('Οδοός, a tooth; ἀμβλῦς, blunt, with the edge off. G. *Stumpfsein der Zähne*.) An old term for the sensation of having the teeth set on edge.

Odontapotribē. ('Οδοός; ἀποτριβή, a rubbing away; from ἀποτριβω, to rub off.) Term applied by Lobstein to attrition or rubbing down of the surface of the teeth.

Odontapotrip'sis. The same as *Odontapotribe*.

Odontatroph'ia. ('Οδοός, a tooth; ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) Atrophy of the teeth with defective development.

Odontelephas. ('Οδοός; ἐλέφας, the elephant's tusk, or ivory. F. *odontivoire*; G. *Zahnelfenbein*.) The ivory or bone substance of the teeth.

Odontem'bas. ('Οδοός; ἐμβάς, a felt shoe. G. *Zahnschutz*, *Zahndecke*.) A thin covering of india-rubber or other material placed upon the teeth during a long journey by carriage or on horseback to prevent them rubbing against, or jarring, each other.

Odonteris'mus. See *Odontosynerismus*.

Odonteu'ros. ('Οδοός, a tooth; εὐρώς, mould. G. *Zahnfrass*.) Decay or caries of the teeth.

Odonthæmo'dia. ('Οδοός; αἱμωδίαω, to have the teeth on edge. F. *Odonthémodie*.) A term the same as *Hæmodia*.

Odonthar'paga. ('Οδοός; ἀρπαγή, seizure.) Pain attacking the teeth.

Also, a tooth forceps.

Odonthar'cos. ('Οδοός; ἔρκος, a fence.) A set of teeth.

Odonthyaloph'thora. ('Οδοός; ὕαλος, glass; φθορά, corruption.) The destruction of the enamel of the teeth.

Odonth'yalos. ('Οδοός; ὕαλος.) The vitreous substance or enamel of the teeth.

Odonth'yalus. Same as *Odonthyalos*.

Odonthyperæsthes'is. ('Οδοός, a tooth; ὑπέρ, above; αἴσθησις, perception by the senses. F. *odonthyperæsthésie*; G. *Stumpfsinn der Zähne*.) Excessive sensibility of the teeth; the condition of being set on edge.

Odont'ia. ('Οδοός.) Same as *Odontalgia*.

Also, Good's term for misdentition.

O. deform'is. (L. *deformis*, misshapen.) Good's term for deformity of the teeth.

O. dentit'ionis. (L. *dentio*, to cut teeth.) Good's term for irritation from cutting the teeth.

O. dolor'o'sa. (L. *dolor*, pain.) Good's term for toothache.

O. edent'ula. (L. *edentulus*, toothless.) Good's term for toothlessness.

O. excre'scens. (L. *excreasco*, to grow out.) Good's term for excrecent gums.

O. incrus'tans. (L. *incrusto*, to cover with a coat.) Good's term for tartar on the teeth.

O. stupo'ris. (L. *stupor*, numbness.) Good's term for the condition in which the teeth are said to be set on edge.

Odontia's'is. ('Οδοντιάω, to cut teeth. F. *odontiasé*; I. *odontiasi*; S. *odontiasis*; G. *Zahnen*.) Old term for dentition, especially the painful cutting of the teeth.

Odontia'ter. ('Οδοός; ιατήρ, a medical man.) A dentist.

Odontiat'ria. ('Οδοός, a tooth; ια-τρια, medical treatment. F. *odontiatrie*; G. *Zahnarztneikunde*.) A knowledge and skill in the care and treatment of the teeth; dentistry.

Odontia'tric. (F. *odontiatrique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Odontiatria*.

Odontiat'rus. ('Οδοός, a tooth; ιατρος, a surgeon. F. *dentiste*; G. *Zahnarzt*.) A surgeon-dentist, or dentist.

Odont'ic. ('Οδοντικός; from ὀδοός. F. *odontique*.) Of, or belonging to, the teeth.

Odont'ics. ('Οδοντικός; from ὀδοός. G. *Zahnmittel*.) Medicaments for the teeth.

Also, remedies for toothache.

Odont'in. ('Οδοός.) Same as *Dentine*.

Odont'inoid. (*Odontin*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) A term applied to the tissue forming an *Odontoma*.

Odont'is. ('Οδοός, a tooth.) An old name for a species of *Lychnis*, a decoction of which was supposed to relieve toothache.

Odont'itic. (F. *odontitique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Odontitis*.

Odont'itis. ('Οδοός, a tooth. F. *odontite*; I. *odontite*; S. *odontitis*; G. *Zahnentzündung*.) Inflammation, or caries, of a tooth.

Also, inflammation of the papilla of a dental follicle.

O. infant'um. (L. *infans*, a child.) The inflammation of the gums of a child cutting its first teeth.

Odonto-atlan'tal. Relating to the *Odontoid* process and to the *Atlas*.

O. articula'tion. (F. *articulation atloïdo-odontoidienne*; I. *articolazione atloïdo-odontoidica*.) The pivot joint of the odontoid process of the axis and the anterior arch of the atlas.

Odonto'bious. ('Οδοός, a tooth; βίος, life.) Term for living animal matter in the sordes of the teeth.

Odonto'bius. ('Οδούς, a tooth; βίος, life.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

O. ceti, Roussel. (L. *cetus*, any large sea animal, a whale.) A species found in the mucus of the elasmia of the *Balaena australis*.

Odontoblast. ('Οδούς; βλαστός, a sprout. F. *odontoblaste*.) Waldeyer's term for an elongated, more or less columnar, nucleated cell, a layer of which, the *Membrana eboris*, forms the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth lying in contact with the inner surface of the dentine. The dentinal fibres each take origin in an odontoblast, and long processes pass from them into the pulp.

Odontoboth'rion. ('Οδούς; βοθρίον, a small trench. F. *odontobothrie*; G. *Zahnhöhle*.) The socket of a tooth, or *Alveolus*.

Odontobothr'itis. ('Οδούς; βοθρίον, a small trench. F. *odontobothrite*; G. *Zahnhöhlenentzündung*.) Inflammation of an *Odontobothrium*, or tooth-socket.

Odontoboth'rium. Same as *Odontobothrion*.

Odontoceram'ic. ('Οδούς; κέραμος, potter's earth.) Relating to the manufacture of artificial porcelain teeth.

Odontoceramotech'ny. ('Οδούς; κέραμος; τέχνη, craft.) The art of making artificial porcelain teeth.

Odontoch'alix. ('Οδούς; χάλιξ, mortar.) The cement of the teeth.

Odontochirurgical. ('Οδούς; χειρουργία, surgery.) Relating to the surgery of the teeth.

Odontoclasis. ('Οδούς; κλάσις, a breaking.) Fracture of a tooth.

Odontoclast. ('Οδούς; κλάω, to break in pieces.) A multinuclear protoplasmic cell, occurring in numbers between the growing permanent tooth and the milk tooth it displaces, which assists in the breaking down and absorption of the fang of the milk tooth.

Odontocne'sis. ('Οδούς; κνησις, an itching.) A painful itching of the gums.

Also, the unpleasant sensations preceding the cutting of a tooth.

Odontocnes'mus. ('Οδούς; κνησμός, an itching.) The same as *Odontocnesis*.

Odontocol'la. ('Οδούς; κόλλα, glue. F. *odontocolle*; G. *Zahnkitt*.) The cement of the teeth.

Odontoco'mium. ('Οδούς; κομέω, to take care of. F. *odontocome*.) An institution for diseases of the teeth.

Odontoder'mous. ('Οδούς; δέρμα, the skin.) Having the teeth, or the dental ridges, as projections from the skin.

Odonto'des. Same as *Odontoid*.

Odontodes'mion. ('Οδούς, a tooth; ἔσμιον, a band or fetter. G. *Zahnband*.) Goddard's term for a band to help in drawing a tooth.

Odontodiarrhœ'a. ('Οδούς; διάρροια, a diarrhoea. F. *odontodiarrhée*; G. *Zahndurchfall*, *Zahnruhr*.) Diarrhoea arising from dentition.

Odontodyn'ia. ('Οδούς; δόδυνη, pain.) Toothache.

Odont'ogen. ('Οδούς; γεννάω, to beget.) The non-calcified matrix of a tooth which precedes the deposition of calcareous matter.

Odontog'en'y. (F. *odontogénie*; from Gr. *οδούς*; γεννάω, to produce. I. *odontogenia*; S. *odontogenia*; G. *Zahnbildung*.) The development of the teeth.

Odontoglyph. ('Οδούς; γλύφω, to

carve. F. *odontoglyphe*; G. *Zahnfeile*.) A name for an instrument for the purpose of scaling and scraping the teeth.

Also, an old term for a gum-lancet.

Odontoglyphous. ('Οδούς; γλύφω. F. *odontoglyphe*.) Having furrowed teeth.

Odontog'nathous. ('Οδούς; γνάθος, the jaw. F. *odontognathe*.) Having jaws provided with teeth.

Odontog'raphy. ('Οδούς; γραφή, writing.) A description of the teeth.

Odont'oid. ('Οδούς; εἶδος, likeness. F. *odontoïde*; I. *odontoïda*; S. *odontoïda*; G. *zahn-ähnlich*, *zahnformig*.) Resembling a tooth in shape; tooth-like; relating to the *O. process*.

O. bone. The name given to the odontoid process of the axis when it does not coalesce with the body of that bone, as in the *Ornithorhynchus* and many Reptilia.

O. lig'ament, a'lar. (L. *ligamentum*, a band; *ala*, a wing. F. *ligament odontoïdien latéral*; G. *Flügelband des Zahnfortsatzes*.) A thick, strong band of fibres passing from each side of the summit of the odontoid process of the axis to a rough surface on the inner side of the corresponding condyle of the occipital bone. The upper fibres are usually continuous across the odontoid process from one condyle to the other, and form the transverse occipital ligament of Lauth.

O. lig'ament, lat'eral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side. G. *Seitenband des Zahnfortsatzes*.) The *O. ligament, alar*.

O. lig'ament, mid'dle. (F. *ligament odontoïdien moyen*; G. *Aufhängband des Zahnfortsatzes*.) A thin ligament, consisting of two bundles; one flattened, arising from the summit of the odontoid process of the atlas, the other, behind it, arising from the posterior part of the summit, and both inserted together into the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.

O. process. (L. *processus*, a going forwards. F. *apophyse odontoïde*; G. *Zahnfortsatz*.) A vertical tooth-like projection from the upper surface of the body of the axis, about .15 cm. high; it is received into the anterior part of the ring of the atlas, to which it is articulated and represents its body. It is ossified from two separate centres, which in most animals become joined to the body of the axis, and corresponds morphologically to part of the centrum of the atlas. See *Odontoid bone*.

O. tu'bercle. (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump.) A rough elevation on the inner border of each condyle of the occipital bone for the attachment of the alar odontoid ligament.

Odontol'cæ. ('Οδούς; ὀλκός, a furrow.) An Order of the Class *Aves*, having jaws with the teeth in continuous grooves, sternum without a keel, and rudimentary wings. Extinct birds of great size.

Odontolite. ('Οδούς; λίθος, a stone.) A fossil tooth.

Odontolith. ('Οδούς, a tooth; λίθος, a stone. F. *odontolithe*; I. *odontolito*; S. *odontolito*; G. *Zahnweinstein*.) The tartar or stone-like incrustation on the teeth.

Odontolithos. Same as *Odontolith*.

Odontolog'ical. (F. *odontologique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Odontology*.

Odontology. ('Οδούς; λόγος, a discourse. F. *odontologie*; I. *odontologia*; S. *odontologia*; G. *Zahnkunde*, *Odontologie*.) The account of the structure of the teeth.

ODONTOLOXIA—ODONTOSMEGMA

Odontolox'ia. ('Οδοός, a tooth; λοξός, slanting. F. *odontologie*; G. *Zahnsciefstand*.) Irregularity or obliquity of the teeth.

Odonto'ma. ('Οδοός. F. *odontome*; G. *Odontome, Zahngeschwulst*.) Virchow's term for an exostosis of a tooth; it is an outgrowth of the dentine covered with enamel.

O., coronary. (L. *corona*, a crown. F. *odontome coronaire*.) Broca's term for an odontoma which arises during the formation of the crown of a tooth.

O., embryoplas'tic. ('Εμβρυον; πλάσσω, to form. F. *odontome embryoplastique*.) Broca's term for an odontoma which arises before the development of the *Membrana eboris*.

O., odontoplas'tic. ('Οδοός, a tooth; πλάσσω, to form. F. *odontome odontoplastique*.) Broca's term for an odontoma which arises shortly before the formation of the dentinal cap.

O., radic'ular. (L. *radix*, a root. F. *odontome radulaire*.) Broca's term for an odontoma which arises during the formation of the fang of a tooth after the completion of the crown.

Odontome. Same as *Odontoma*.

Odontomer'ion. ('Οδοός, a tooth; μέρος, a part.) Nicolai's term for a toothed proglottis of the *Tænia dentata*, Gmelin, the *T. solium*, Linn.

Odontomyle. (F. *odontomyle*; from Gr. *οδοός*; *μύλη*, a grinder.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a more or less irregularly developed tooth found in a dermoid cyst.

Odontomys. ('Οδοός; μῦς, a mouse, a muscle. G. *Zahnmark, Zahnpulpe*.) The pulp of a tooth.

Odontonecro'sis. ('Οδοός; νέκρωσις, deadness. F. *odontonécrose*.) Term for necrosis or death of a tooth, or of a part of a tooth.

Odontonosology. ('Οδοός; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse. F. *odontonologie*.) A treatise on, or an account of, the diseases of the teeth.

Odontoparallax'is. ('Οδοός; παράλaxis, alternation. F. *odontoparallaxe*; G. *Schiefstehen der Zähne*.) A distortion or irregular arrangement of the teeth.

Odontopathology. ('Οδοός; πάθος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse. F. *odontopathologie*.) The doctrine of disease of the teeth.

Odontoperios'teum. ('Οδοός; περί, around; L. *os*, a bone.) The *Periodontium*.

Odontophat'nē. ('Οδοός; φάτνη, a feeding-trough, or manger.) Term for an alveolus, or tooth-socket.

Odontophatn'itis. (F. *odontophatnité*; G. *Zahnhöhlenentzündung*.) Inflammation of an *Odontophatne*.

Odontophleg'monē. ('Οδοός; φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour. F. *odontophlegmon*; G. *Zahnentzündung*.) Inflammation of a tooth.

Odontoph'ora. ('Οδοός; φορέω, to bear.) Huxley's term for those Mollusca which possess an *Odontophore*.

Odontoph'oral. ('Οδοός; φορέω.) Relating to the *Odontophore*.

O. car'tilage. One or more cartilages having branched cartilage-cells which support the *Odontophore*.

Odontophore. ('Οδοός; φορέω, to bear. G. *Zahnträger*.) Huxley's term for the strap-like structure furnished with teeth forming the masticatory organ of certain Mollusca; in some it has a basis of true cartilage.

Also called *Radula*.

Odontoph'orous. ('Οδοός; φορέω, to bear. F. *odontophore*.) Provided with teeth.

Odontophy'ia. ('Οδοντοφυΐω, to cut teeth. F. *odontophye*; G. *Zahnausbruch*.) Dentition, or cutting of the teeth.

Odontopies'ter. ('Οδοός; πιεστήρ, a squeezer. F. *odontopiester*; G. *Zahnklemmer, Zahnpresse*.) A tooth-presser, or means for dulling the sense of toothache by pressure.

Odontoplero'sis. ('Οδοός; πλήρωσις, a filling up.) The filling or stopping of a carious cavity in a tooth.

Odontopri'sis. ('Οδοός; πρίσις, a sawing. F. *odontoprisie*; G. *Zähneknirschen*.) Term for grinding or chattering of the teeth.

Odontopter'ous. ('Οδοός; πτερόν, a wing.) Having toothed wings.

Odontoramph'ous. ('Οδοός; ράμφος, a beak. F. *odontoramphie*; G. *Zahnschnabelig*.) Having a beak with toothed edges.

Also, the same as *Dentirostrate*.

Odontor'mæ. ('Οδοός.) A Subclass of the Class *Aves*, having jaws with teeth in separate sockets, and a keeled sternum. Extinct reptile-like birds.

Odontorni'thes. ('Οδοός; ὄρνις, a bird.) Extinct birds with teeth.

Odontorrhag'ia. ('Οδοός; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *odontorrhagie*.) Haemorrhage from the alveolus after extraction of the tooth.

Odontorrh'eumalg'ia. The same as *Rheumodontalgia*.

Odontorhin'ē. ('Οδοός, a tooth; ῥίμη, a file. F. *odontorrhine*; G. *Zahnfeile*.) A dental file.

Odontorrhī'za. ('Οδοός; ῥίζα, a root. F. *racine de dent*. G. *Zahnwurzel*.) The root or fang of a tooth.

Odontorrhizoph'thisis. ('Οδοός; ῥίζα; φθίσις, a wasting. F. *odontorrhizophtisie*; G. *Zahnwurzelchwinden*.) Decay of the root or fang of a tooth.

Odontorrhī'zous. ('Οδοός; ῥίζα, a root. F. *odontorrhize*; G. *Zahnwurzelzell*.) Having roots like small teeth sunk one into another, as the *Corallorrhiza odontorrhizum*.

Odontorrhyn'chous. ('Οδοός; ῥύγχος, a beak. F. *odontorrhynque*; G. *Zahnschnabelig*.) Having the mandibles dentated.

Odontortho'sia. ('Οδοός; ὀρθωσις, a making straight. F. *odontorthosie*.) That department of dentistry which is occupied with the rectification of the position of irregularly growing teeth.

Odontos'cepē. ('Οδοός; σκέπη, a covering. G. *Zahnschutz*.) Same as *Odontenbas*.

Odontos'chis. ('Οδοός; σχίσις, a cleaving. F. *odontoschisie*.) A splitting of a tooth.

Odontoschis'ma. ('Οδοός; σχίσμα, a cleft. F. *odontoschisme*; G. *Zahnspalt*.) A cleft or fissure of a tooth.

Odontosei'sis. ('Οδοός; σείσις, a shaking. F. *odontoseisie*; G. *Wackeln der Zähne, Zahnwackeln*.) Loose or shaking teeth; a shaking or chattering of the teeth.

Odontoseis'mus. ('Οδοός; σείσμα, a shaking.) The same as *Odontoseisis*.

Odonto'sis. ('Οδοός. F. *odontèse*; I. *odontosi*; S. *odontosis*; G. *Zahnen, Zahnansbruch*.) The formation or growth of a tooth; the development and eruption of the teeth.

Odontosmeg'ma. ('Οδοός; σμῆγμα, a substance used for cleaning. F. *odontosmegma*; G. *Zahnpulver*.) A dentifrice.

ODONTOSPASMUS—ODYNEROUS

Odontospas'mus. (Ὀδοῦς; σπασμός, a convulsion. F. *odontospasme*; G. *Zahnkrampf*.) Spasms or convulsions in infants from difficult dentition.

Odontosphacel'isis. (Ὀδοῦς; σφάκελος, gangrene. F. *odontosphacilisme*; G. *Zahnfäule*.) Caries of the teeth.

Odontosphacelis'mos. (Σφακελισμός, gangrene.) Caries of the teeth

Odontos'teophyte. (Ὀδοῦς; ὀστέον, a bone; φυτόν, a plant. F. *odontostéophyte*; G. *Zahnstéophyt*.) Term used by Lobstein for a soft or spongy growth on the bone of a tooth.

Odontostere'sis. (Ὀδοῦς; στέρησις, deprivation. F. *odontostérise*.) Loss or deprivation of teeth.

Odontostere'tic. (F. *odontostérétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Odontostere'sis*.

Odontostichas. (Ὀδοῦς; στιχάς, a row. G. *Zahnreihe*.) The order or arrangement of the teeth.

Odontos'tichos. (Ὀδοῦς; στιχος, a row.) Same as *Odontostichas*.

Odontostæ'chos. (Ὀδοῦς; στοίχος, a row.) Same as *Odontostichas*.

Odontostom'atous. (Ὀδοῦς; στόμα, the mouth. F. *odontostome*; G. *zahnmaulig*, *zahnständig*.) Having a dentated mouth or opening, as the *Bulimus odontostoma*.

Odontostylous. (Ὀδοῦς; στῦλος, a style. F. *odontostylé*.) Applied by Menke to univalve shells, of which the columella presents a dentiform fold or plait which forms a projection in front, as the *Bulimus vulpinus*.

Odontosyneris'mus. (Ὀδοῦς; συνερίζω, to contend together. F. *odontosynerisme*; G. *Zühneklappern*.) Chattering of the teeth.

Odontotechn'y. (Ὀδοῦς; τεχνή, art. F. *odontotechnie*; I. *odontotecnica*; S. *odontotecnica*; G. *Zahntecnik*.) The art of dentistry.

Odontothe'ca. (Ὀδοῦς; θήκη, a case to put anything in. F. *odontothèque*; G. *Zahn-hülle*, *Zahnkapsel*.) The sheath or covering of a tooth, as in certain lizards.

Also, the *Dental follicle*.

Odontother'apy. (Ὀδοῦς; θεραπεία, medical treatment. F. *odontothérapie*; G. *Zahn-heilkunde*, *Zahnarzncikunde*.) The treatment or care of the teeth.

Odontothrip'sis. Same as *Odontripsis*.

Odontotrim'ma. (Ὀδοῦς; τρίμμα, from τρίβω, to rub down. F. *odontotrimme*; G. *Zahnpulver*.) Old term for a dentifrice, or medicinal substance, with which to clean the teeth.

Odontotrip'sis. (Ὀδοῦς; τρίψις, rubbing.) Wearing down of the teeth from use.

Odontotrip'teur. (Ὀδοῦς; τρίβω, to rub down. F. *odontotripteur*.) A tooth file.

Odontotryp'pia. (Ὀδοῦς; τρύπω, to bore.) The perforation of a tooth to its pulp-cavity to evacuate pus.

Odonttryp'y. Same as *Odontotryp'pia*.

Od'or. See *Odour*.

Odorability. (F. *odorabilité*; from I. *odor*, a smell.) The quality of that which is odorous.

Odorament'um. (L. *odoramentum*; from I. *odoro*, to give a smell.) A perfume.

Od'orate. Same as *Odorous*.

Od'oratio. See *Odoration*.

Odoration. (L. *odoratio*, a smelling. F. *odoracion*; I. *odorazione*; S. *odoracion*; G. *Riechen*.) The act of smelling; also, the sense of smell.

Odora'tus. (L. *odoratus*; from *odoror*, to smell at. F. *odorat*; G. *Geruchssinn*, *Riechvermögen*.) The sense of smelling; also the act of smelling.

O. deper'ditus. (L. *deperdo*, to lose utterly.) Entire want of smell.

O. perver'tus. (L. *perverto*, to turn thoroughly.) Loss of smell.

Odoriferant. (L. *odor*, a smell; *fero*, to bear. F. *odoriférant*; G. *wohlriechend*.) That which has an agreeable odour; sweet smelling.

Odoriferous. (L. *odor*; *fero*. F. *odoriférant*; I. *odorifero*; S. *odorifero*; G. *wohlriechend*.) Having a smell or odour; especially an agreeable smell.

O. glands. The *Glands of Tyson*.

Also, certain structures occurring in the meta-thorax of some Insecta, such as bugs, which secrete an offensive fluid.

Odoriferum. (L. *odor*; *fero*, to bring.) A perfume; a medicine that gives odour.

Od'orin. (L. *odor*. F. *odorine*.) Un-verdorben's name for a substance obtained from the animal oil of Dippel, because of its peculiar repugnant odour.

Od'orous. (L. *odor*. F. *odorant*; I. *odoroso*; S. *oloroso*; G. *wohlriechend*.) Having a pleasant smell.

Od'our. (F. *odeur*; from L. *odor*, a scent; from Aryan root *ad*, to smell. I. *odore*; S. *odor*; G. *Geruch*.) A smell.

Linnaeus divided the odours of plants into seven principal forms: aromatic, as that of laurel leaves; fragrant, as that of the lily; ambrosial, as that of musk; alliaceous, as that of garlic; repellant, as that of henbane; and nauseous, as that of the pumpkin.

O. D. P. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head; *dexter*, right; *posterior*, hinder.) The initial letters of occipito-dextra posterior, signifying the right occipito-posterior position of the head of the child in labour.

Odul oil. The oil obtained from *Sarcostigma Kleinii*. Used in rheumatism.

Odun'e'ma. (Ὀδύνημα.) A pain.

O'dwyer, Jo'seph. An American physician, now living in New York.

O's. meth'od. The method of treatment of laryngeal diphtheria by passing a tube between the vocal cords and retaining it there; first practised by Bouchut.

Od'yl. Same as *Od*.

Od'yle. Same as *Od*.

Od'ylic. Relating to the force called *Od*.

Od'ylism. The doctrine of the force called *Od*.

Odynace'sious. (Ὀδύνη, pain; ἀκείσις, a healing or remedy.) Healing pain; removing or subduing pain.

Od'yné. (Ὀδύνη, pain.) Old term for pain or anxiety.

Odyne'phatous. (Ὀδυνήφατος; from ὀδύνη, φέω, to slay. G. *Schmerzstillend*.) Destroying, or deadening, pain.

Odynephob'ia. (Ὀδύνη; φοβέω, to fear. F. *odynéphobie*; G. *Schmerzsheu*.) The fear or dread of pain.

Odyne'phorous. (Ὀδυνήφορος; from ὀδύνη, φέρω, forwarding. F. *odynéphore*; G. *Schmerzbringend*.) Bringing or inducing pain.

Odyne'rous. (Ὀδυνήρως, painful; from ὀδύνη. F. *odynère*; G. *schmerzhaft*.) Of, or belonging to, pain; painful.

Odynic. (Ὀδύνη, pain. F. *odynique*; G. *schmerzhaft*.) Of, or belonging to, pain.

Odynodes. (Ὀδυνώδης; from ὀδύνη; ἰδός, likeness. F. *odynoux*; G. *schmerzhaft*.) Having, or full of, pain; painful.

Odynopoeitic. (Ὀδύνη, pain; ποιητικός, productive. F. *odynopœiétique*.) Making or causing pain.

Odynospas. (Ὀδυνόσπας; from ὀδύνη; σπᾶω, to draw.) Drawn or convulsed with pain.

Œa. (Ὀία.) A name for the *Crotalus terminalis*, or wild service-tree.

Œcidium. See *Œcidium*.

Œcid. (Οἶκος, a house; εἶδος, likeness.) Brücke's term for the substance, or stroma, of a red blood-corpuscle which is charged with or contains the coloured matter and the nucleus, where there is one, together called the zoid.

Also, the same as the spongioplasm of an amoeboid cell.

Œconom'ia. See *Economy*.

Œcophobia. See *Ocophobia*.

Œdalic. (Οἰδαλῖος, swollen. F. *œdalique*.) Lioult's term for a bougie which, when introduced into the urethra, swells and so dilates a stricture.

Œdalous. (Οἰδαλῖος. F. *œdalé*.) A synonym of *Œdematous*.

Œdema. (Οἴδημα, a swelling; from οἰδῶ, to swell. F. *œdème*; I. *edema*; S. *edema*; G. *Ödem*, *Wassergeschwulst*.) A swelling produced by the presence of serous fluid in the areolar tissue or in the substance of a part; being a local dropsy, as distinguished from anasarca, a general dropsy.

The fluid of an œdematous swelling contains only a small quantity of proteids.

Œ. acutum. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) A suddenly arising œdema.

Œ. arsenical. The puffiness of the eyelids and face induced by the excessive use of arsenic as a medicine or by chronic poisoning by arsenical compounds.

Œ. cachectic. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) See under *Œ. hydræmic*.

Œ. calidum. (L. *calidus*, hot.) Sudden œdema with some heat of the part.

Œ. cap'itis. (L. *caput*, the head.) Serous infiltration of the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the scalp.

Œ. cer'e'br'i. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *œdème du cerveau*; G. *Ödem des Gehirnes*.) Serous effusion into the parenchyma of the brain, and especially into the lymph-spaces and into the substance of the membranes. It may be caused by an engorged venous system from heart or lung disease, by acute hyperæmia, by the irritation or the obstructive action of a tumour or a blood-clot, or it may occur in the course of Bright's disease.

Œ. collat'eral. (L. *col*, for *cum*, with; *latus*, the side.) The serous effusion in the subcutaneous or other tissue surrounding an inflamed part.

Œ. compac'tum. (L. *compactus*, part. of *compingo*, to fix together.) Induration of the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

Œ. conjuncti'val. (L. *conjungo*, to join together.) Same as *Chemosis*.

Œ. cruentum. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) Same as *Sugillation*.

Œ. engorgement. The form caused by obstruction to the flow of blood through the veins, whereby the smaller vessels and capil-

laries become so distended that the transudation from them exceeds the capacity of the lymphatics to remove it. The exudation contains some red blood-corpuscles, but little albumen.

Œ. ex vac'uo. (L. *ex*, out of; *vacuus*, empty.) Œdema of a part to fill up the tendency to a vacuum caused by contraction of a neighbouring part, as œdema of the pia mater from atrophy of the brain.

Œ. febril'e. (L. *febris*, fever.) Sudden œdema of a part accompanied by fever.

Œ. fugax. (L. *fugax*, flying swiftly. G. *flüchtige Wassergeschwulst*.) A sudden and transient œdematous swelling of a part.

Œ. glott'idis. (Γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe.) See *Larynx*, œdema of.

Œ., hydræmic. (Υδρωρ, water; αἷμα, blood.) The serous effusion which occurs in cachectic conditions, nephritis, and such like. According to Cohnheim it is not the direct result of the deficiency of the blood in solid matters, but is caused by some change in the vessel-wall produced by the watery condition of the blood or by some injurious substance contained in it.

Œ., hypostat'ic. (Υπόστασις, a standing under.) The œdema which occurs in the legs from venous stagnation.

Œ. hyster'ic. (*Hysteria*.) A sudden swelling of a part of the skin occurring in an hysterical person.

Œ., inflam'matory. (F. *œdème inflammatoire*; G. *entzündliches Ödem*.) The form which is caused by a vascular disturbance of the character of inflammation; it is more or less circumscribed, and the fluid contains much albumin and some leucocytes.

This term is also applied to the serous infiltration of the parenchyma of an inflamed organ.

Œ. lac'teum. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) A term for *Phlegmasia dolens*, which was thought to be a metastasis of the milk.

Œ., lymphat'ic. (*Lymphatic*.) Œdema depending upon obstruction in the lymphatics.

Œ., malign'ant. (F. *œdème malin*.) An uncircumscribed œdematous condition of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, produced sometimes by the inoculation of the virus of splenic fever; gangrenous patches and inflamed pustules may follow, and death is speedy. Koch has produced occasionally a similar disease in animals by the inoculation of putrefying substances, and found bacilli in the inflamed tissues and the serous cavities, but not in the blood. See *Œ., malignant*, *bacillus of*, and *Malignant œdema*.

Œ., malign'ant, bacillus of. (L. *bacillus*, a small rod. F. *vibrio septique*, Pasteur.) An anaerobic bacillus, found by Koch in artificially produced *Œ., malignant*. It is a rod 3—3.5 μ long, and 1—1.1 μ wide, generally lying in pairs and rounded at the ends; by this, and their thinness and their mobility, they are distinguished from the bacillus of anthrax. The spores are found in the surface of the soil, in hay dust, and in putrid fluids. See *Œ., malignant*.

Œ., negro. (F. *œdème des nègres*.) The Cuban name for *Beri-beri*.

Œ. neonato'rum. (Νέος, new; I. *natus*, born. F. *œdème des nouveau-nés*.) A disease of new-born children occurring within the first day or two of life; after a short period of drowsiness the legs and sometimes the arms become swollen, livid, and cold; the swelling extends to the thighs, the genital organs, and the back; it is

firm and doughy to the feel, but pits on hard pressure; drowsiness increases, the pulse becomes weak, the breathing quick and shallow, and death not infrequently results from collapse, or convulsions, or some intercurrent affection such as diarrhoea, or lung congestion. The disease is rare in England; it occurs chiefly in weakly children, but its cause is not known.

Æ., nervous. Edema caused by some disturbance of nervous influence in the part.

Æ. of brain. See *E. cerebri*.

Æ. of cellular tis'sue. The ordinary form of *Edema*.

Æ. of conjuncti'va. (*L. conjungo*, to join together.) Same as *Chemosis*.

Æ. of eyelids, malign'ant. (*F. œdème malin des paupières*.) A term for malignant pustule when it occurs in the eyelids.

Æ. of glot'tis. (Γλωττίς, the mouth of the windpipe. *F. œdème de la glotte*.) See *Larynx*, *œdema of*.

Æ. of lung. See *Lung*, *œdema of*.

Æ. palpebra'rum. (*L. palpebra*, an eyelid.) Serous effusion into the eyelids.

Æ. puerpera'rum. (*L. puerpera*, a lying-in woman. *F. œdème des nouvelles accouchées*.) A synonym of *Phlegmasia dolens*.

Æ. pulmo'nium. (*L. pulmo*, the lung.) See *Lung*, *œdema of*.

Æ. pulmo'nium chron'icum. (*L. pulmo*; *chronicus*, long-lasting.) A synonym of *Sauvages' Hydropneumonia*.

Æ., pu'rulent. (*L. purulentus*, full of matter.) A serous infiltration which contains also pus corpuscles.

Æ., pu'rulent, acute'. (*L. purulentus*; *acutus*, sharp. *Pirogoff's* term for *Æ.*, malign'ant.)

Æ. scro'ti aquo'sum. (*L. scrotum*, the bag for the testicles; *aquosus*, watery.) *Edema of the scrotum*.

Æ. scro'ti cruen'tum. (*L. scrotum*; *cruentus*, bloody.) Effusion of blood into the scrotum.

Æ. scro'ti purulent'um. (*L. scrotum*; *purulentus*, mattery.) Purulent infiltration of the scrotum.

Æ. scro'ti urino'sum. (*L. scro'ti*; *urina*, urine.) Extravasation of urine into the scrotum.

Æ. spast'icum. (Σπαστικός, drawing in.) Same as *E. hystericum*.

Æ., trichi'nous. (*Trichina*.) The dropsical swelling of the face and the extremities which is frequently seen when trichinosis is extensive; it is supposed to depend on destruction of the muscular capillaries by the trichinæ.

Æ., vesicular. (*L. vesicula*, a small blister.) A small cyst of the pia mater, which is probably an obstructed lymph-space.

Ædemag'ena. (Οἰδημα; γεννάω, to beget.) A Genus of the Family *Æstridæ*, Tribe *Muscaridæ*, Suborder *Brachycera*.

Æ. taran'di. Clark. (*L. tarandus*, the reindeer.) The ova are deposited on the skin of the back of the reindeer, *Cervus tarandus*.

Ædemat'ia. (Οἰδηματίου, dim. of οἶδημα. *F. œdématic*.) A slight *Edema*. Also, a synonym of *Edema*.

Ædematic. (Οἰδημα. *F. œdématique*.) Of the nature, or consisting, of *Edema*.

Ædematis'chesis. (Οἰδημα; ἵσχω, to check. *F. œdématischèse*.) The checking, controlling, or repelling, of *Edema*.

Ædematic'et'ic. (*F. œdématis-chétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Ædématischesis*.

Ædemato'des. (Οἰδηματώδης, swelling. *F. œdémateux*; *G. ödemartig*.) Same as *Edematous*.

Ædematoid. (Οἰδημα, a swelling; εἶδος, likeness. *F. œdématoïde*; *G. ödemähnlich*.) Resembling *Edema*.

Ædematopous. (Οἰδημα; ποῦς, a foot. *F. œdématope*. *G. ödemfussig*.) Having the foot or the stipes swelled or bellied out.

Ædematos'cheocele. (Οἰδημα, a swelling; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κηλή, a tumour.) Scrotal hernia with œdema of the scrotum.

Ædematos'trophê. (Οἰδημα; στροφή, a turning. *F. œdématosrophe*.) The controlling, or checking, of *Edema*.

Ædematostroph'ic. (*F. œdématos-trophique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Edematostrophê*.

Ædematous. (Οἰδημα. *F. œdémateux*; *I. edematoso*; *S. edematoso*; *G. ödematös*, *ödematisch*.) Affected with, or of the nature of, *Edema*.

Æ. laryngi'tis. See *Laryngitis*, *œdematous*.

Ædemerysip'elas. Same as *Erysipelas*, *œdematous*.

Ædemosar'cocele. (Οἰδημα; σάρξ, flesh; κηλή, a tumour.) Severin's term for the disease called *Andrium*.

Ædemosarco'ma. Same as *Edemosarcocele*.

Ædemos'cheocele. Same as *Edematoscheocele*.

Ædipoda. (Οἰδίπους, the swollen-footed, *Ædipus*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Saltatoria*, Order *Orthoptera*.

Æ. migrato'ria. Linn. (*L. migro*, to change one's abode.) The Locust.

Æodogonia'ceæ. (Οἶδος, a swelling; γόνος, offspring.) A family of *Algæ*, the species of which are sometimes found in water supplied from ponds before filtration.

Æodogoni'ous. (Οἶδος, a swelling; γόνος, offspring.) Having swollen spores.

Æehl, Euse'bio. An Italian physician, born at Lodi in 1827, and now Professor of Physiology in the University of Pavia.

Æ. s'lay'er. The *Stratum lucidum*.

Ænanth'al. Same as *Ænanthol*.

Ænanthar'ion. Same as *Ænantharium*.

Ænanthar'ium. (Οἶνος, wine; ἄνθος, a flower.) Old term, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 21, Adams's Transl. iii, 598, for a certain ointment, in which wine and the flowers of lilies were used.

Ænanth'ê. (Οἰνάνθη, the first shoot of the vine, the vine blossom, a plant like the vine; from οἶν, the vine; ἄνθη, a blossom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifera*.

Æ. apiifo'lia. Brotero. (*L. apium*, parsley; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Europe. Said to be poisonous.

Æ. aquat'ica. Lam. (*L. aquaticus*, found in the water.) The *E. phellandrium*.

Æ. chærophy'lli foli'is. (*L. folium*, a leaf.) The *E. crocata*.

Æ. cicutæfa'cia. (*L. cicutæ*, hemlock; *facies*, a face.) The *E. crocata*.

Æ. croca'ta. Linn. (*L. crocatus*, saffron-yellow. *F. ænanthe safranée*, *pimpin.*, *persil laiteux*, *porsacre*; *S. enanto*.) Hemlock dropwort. Hab. Europe. Acid and poisonous. Juice used in lepra and ichthyosis, and in scrofulous

and scirrhus tumours, both externally and internally. Infusion of leaves employed to promote the menstrual discharge. The root has a somewhat pleasant, aromatic taste; its juice contains a resin which is supposed to be the poisonous principle; it has been not infrequently eaten by mistake, and produces gastric irritation, convulsions, delirium, coma, and death.

Æ. fistulo'sa, Linn. (L. *fistula*, a pipe. F. *persil des marais*, *chervi des marais*, *gousse*, *jonc odorant*, *ananthe fistuleuse*.) Has similar properties to, but not so active as, *Æ. crocata*; it contains *Enanthin*, and has been used in gravel and hæmorrhages.

Æ. incras'sans, Bory. (L. *incrasso*, to make thick.) Said to be poisonous.

Æ. inebrians. (L. *inebrio*, to make drunk.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used by the Hottentots to prepare an intoxicating drink.

Æ. Lachena'llii, Gmelin. Said to be poisonous.

Æ. lusitan'ica, Brot. (L. *Lusitania*, the western part of Hispania including Portugal.) The *Æ. crocata*.

Æ. peucedanifo'lia, Poll. (*Peucedanum*; L. *folium*, a leaf.) Said to be poisonous, but doubtful.

Æ. phellan'drium, Lamk. (Φελλάνδριον, a plant with leaves like ivy. F. *ananthe phellandrie*; G. *Wasserfenchel*.) Fine-leaved water hemlock. Seeds poisonous, producing nausea and vertigo; used in chronic pulmonary disorders, ague, dyspepsia, and chronic ulcers.

Æ. pimpinello'fia, Linn. (*Pimpinella*; L. *folium*, a leaf. F. *navette*, *jannette*, *agoutte*, *méchon*, *anicot*.) Hab. Europe. Not esculent, not poisonous. It is probably the *Ολίανθη* of Theophrastus and Dioscorides.

Æ. pimpinello'ides. (*Pimpinella*; Gr. *είδος*, form.) The *Æ. pimpinellifolia*.

Æ. stria'ta rig'ida. (L. *striatus*, striped; *rigidus*, stiff.) The *Seseli tortuosum*.

Enanth'ic. (*Οιάνθη*. F. *enanthique*.) Relating to *Enanthin*.

Æ. acid. (F. *acide enanthique*; I. *acido enantico*; S. *acido enantico*; G. *Enanthsäure*.) $C_4H_2O_2 + H_2O$. A term applied by Liebig and Pelouze to an acid the ethyl ether of which is *enanthic ether*.

Æ. ether. (F. *ether enanthique*, *huile essentielle du vin*; I. *etere enantico*; G. *Önanthäther*.) A name applied by Liebig and Pelouze to a body which gives the characteristic odour to most old wines; it is a very mobile liquid with a strong disagreeable taste, and a strong, intoxicating, vinous odour; it is soluble in ether and alcohol, but not in water. Later investigations have shown that it is a mixture of the ethyl ethers of the higher acids, especially of capric acid. See also *Æther, enanthic*.

Enanth'in. (*Οιάνθη*, the vine blossom. F. *enanthine*; I. *enantina*; S. *enantina*; G. *Önanthin*.) A viscous, elastic substance, of a dark flaxen colour, found by Fauré in the wines of the Bordeaux district, and to which he attributes the soft, velvety taste of those of the upper Medoc. It is formed during fermentation by a modification of the pectine and mucilage of the grapes.

Also, an acid substance obtained by Gerding from the *Enanthe fistulosa*; it is an irritant and an emetic.

Enanth'ol. $C_7H_{14}O = C_6H_{13}.CHO$. The aldehyde of *enanthylic acid*; it was obtained by

Bussy in the distillation of castor oil. It is a highly refracting liquid, with a pungent aromatic smell, having a sp. gr. at $16^{\circ}C$. ($60.8^{\circ}F$.) of .823, and boiling at $154^{\circ}C$. ($309.2^{\circ}F$.)

Enanth'yl. $C_7H_{13}O$. The radical of *enanthylic acid*.

Also, the same as *Heptyl*.

Enanthylic. Relating to *Enanthyl*.

Æ. ac'id. $C_6H_{13}.CO_2H$. A substance obtained in the impure state by acting on oleic acid or on castor oil with nitric acid. When pure it is an oily liquid with a faint smell, which becomes pungent on heating; it boils at $223^{\circ}C$. to $224^{\circ}C$. ($433.4^{\circ}F$. to $446.2^{\circ}F$.)

Æ. al'cohol. Same as *Heptyl alcohol*.

Æ. al'dehyde. Same as *Enanthol*.

Æ. ether. $C_7H_{13}O_2(C_2H_5)$. Ethyl heptoate. A pleasant, fruity-smelling colourless fluid, boiling at $189^{\circ}C$. ($372.2^{\circ}F$.); it is obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas through an alcoholic solution of *enanthylic acid* or *enanthol*.

Enanth'yous acid. Tilley's term for *Enanthic acid*.

Enar'ea. (*Οιναρός*, made of vine leaves.) Old term for the ashes prepared from twigs of the vine.

Enelæ'um. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *ἐλαιον*, oil.) Old term, *οἶνελαιον*, used by Galen de C. *M. sec. Loc. i*, 8, for a mixture of wine and oil, anciently used in dressing wounds of the head.

Also, a term for spirit of wine.

Ené'rous. (*Οἰνηρός*.) Of, or belonging to, wine; steeped in wine.

Enocy'anin. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *κύανος*, dark-blue.) $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$. The colouring-matter of red wine, according to Glénard; it is a reddish-brown substance, violet when powdered, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol. The name was given by Maumené.

Eno'des. (*Οἰνώδης*, of the nature of wine.) Vinous. Anciently applied to wine that admitted of a considerable mixture of water.

Enog'ala. (*Οἰνόγαλα*; from *οἶνος*, wine; *γάλα*, milk.) Old term for a kind of potion of wine and milk, mentioned by Hippocrates; though some understand that it was wine heated to the warmth of new milk.

Enog'aron. (*Οἰνόγαρον*; from *οἶνος*; *γάρον*, garum.) Old term for a mixture of wine and the kind of pickle called *Garum*, according to Ætius, iii, 85.

Enog'arum. Same as *Enogaron*.

En'oid. (*Οἰνοειδής*; from *οἶνος*; *είδος*, likeness. F. *ainoïde*; G. *weinähnlich*.) Resembling wine.

Enol. Same as *Mesitylene*.

Enolature. (*Οἶνος*, wine. F. *enolature*; I. *enolatura*; S. *enolatura*; G. *Arzneiwein*.) Béral's term for a liquid medicament obtained by macerating roots, barks, leaves, or other medicinal organic substances in wine.

Enoleum. (*Οἶνος*. F. *enolé*; I. *enoleo*; S. *enoleo*; G. *Weinverbindung*.) A medicinal wine. Béral restricts the term to medicated wines for internal use which contain the whole drug in solution.

Enolic. (*Οἶνος*. F. *enolique*.) Of, or belonging to, wine.

Béral applies the term to a medicament which has wine for an excipient.

Enolin. Glénard's name for *Enocyanin*.

Enology. (*Οἶνος*; *λόγος*, an account.) An account of the nature and qualities of wines; the doctrine of wine.

ENOLOTIVE—ŒSOPHAGEAL

Enolotive. (Οἶνος; *L. lotus*, part. of *lavo*, to bathe. *F. enolotif.*) Bérall's term for an enolic medicament for external use.

Enoman'cy. (Οἶνος; *μαντεία*, a prophesying. *F. enomantie.*) Divinations from libations of wine.

Enom'anes. (Οἶνομανής.) Mad for wine.

Enoma'nia. (Οἶνος, wine; *μανία*, madness. *F. enomanie*; *G. Säuferwahnsinn.*) Roesch's term for excessive and insatiable desire for wine and other intoxicating liquors occurring at intervals after a period of sobriety; it is generally considered to be a neurosis.

Also, Rayer's term for *Delirium tremens*.

Enomel. (Οἶνος; *μέλι*, *F. oinomellé.*) Bérall's term for a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of three parts of honey and one of an enolature.

Enomeli. (Οἶνος; *μέλι*, honey. *F. enomel*; *G. Weinmeth.*) Wine sweetened with honey.

Enom'eter. (Οἶνος; *μέτρον*, a measure. *F. enomètre*; *I. enometro*; *G. Onometer.*) An instrument for measuring the density of wine and so its richness in alcohol; it is of the same nature as the *Hydrometer*.

Enophlyc'tous. (Οἶνοφλυκτος; from *οἶνος*; *φλύω*, to boil over, to bubble up. *F. enophlycte*, *ivrogne*; *G. trunken.*) In a state of intoxication from wine; drunken.

Enophlygia. (Οἶνοφλυγία. *F. enophlygie*, *wresse*; *G. Trunkenheit.*) Drunkenness.

Enophlyx'is. (Οἶνοφλυξ, given to drinking.) Drunkenness.

Enopœ'ia. (Οἶνος, wine; *ποιέω*, to make. *F. enopée*; *G. Weinbereitung.*) The making of wine.

Enostag'ma. (Οἶνος; *στάγμα*, that which is dropped. *F. enostagma*; *G. Weingeist.*) Old term for spirit of wine.

Enotan'nin. (Οἶνος; *tannin*.) A compound of tannin which accompanies the colouring matters of wines.

Enothera. (Οἶνοθήρας, a plant whose root smells of wine; *ονοθήρας*, in Galen and Dioscorides.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Onagraceæ*.

Æ. affin'is. Campbell. (*L. affin'is*, neighbouring.) Hab. Brazil. Used as a vulnerary and a stomachic.

Æ. bien'nis. Linn. (*L. bis*, twice; *annus*, a year. *F. onagre bisannuelle*, *herbe aux ânes*, *mâche rouge*, *jambon des jardiniers*; *G. Nachtkerze.*) Evening or tree primrose. Root astringent and mucilaginous. Used in the skin eruptions of children.

Æ. gauroi'des. The *Æ. biennis*.

Æ. murica'ta. (*L. muricatus*, pointed.) The *Æ. biennis*.

Enothera'ceæ. A synonym of *Onagraceæ*.

Enothion'ic acid. (Οἶνος, wine; *θεῖον*, brimstone. *F. acide énothionique*; *G. Scheffelweinsäure*, *Enothionsäure.*) Same as *Ethyl sulphuric acid*.

En'us. A Genus of the Order *Coleoptera*, several of the species of which are vesicants.

Æ. a'fer. (*L. afer*, African.) Hab. Spain. A good vesicating agent.

Enomantia. (Οἰωνός, a bird of prey; *μαντεία*, prophesying. *F. enomantie.*) Old term for a divination from the flight of birds.

Æsel. Russia, an island in the Baltic.

Mud baths, containing sodium chloride and oxide of iron, are used.

Œsophag'al'gia. (Οἰσοφάγος, the gullet; *άλγος*, pain. *F. œsophagalgie*; *G. Speiseröhrenschmerz.*) Pain of the œsophagus.

Œsophagarc'tia. (Οἰσοφάγος; *L. arcto*, to contract.) Contraction or narrowing of the canal of the œsophagus.

Œsophage'al. (*F. œsophagien*; *I. esophageo.*) Relating to the *Œsophagus*.

Æ. ap'erture of di'aphragm. (*F. ouverture œsophagienne du diaphragme.*) See under *Diaphragm*.

Æ. ap'erture of stom'ach. (*F. ouverture œsophagienne de l'estomac.*) The cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Æ. ar'teries, aortic. (*F. artères œsophagiennes*; *G. Speiseröhrenschlagadern.*) Three to six arterial twigs arising from the front, or from the right side, of the descending thoracic aorta and dividing into small branches which supply the œsophageal walls; they inosculate with each other and with the branches of the inferior thyroid above, and with those of the left inferior phrenic and coronary arteries below.

Æ. ar'teries, inferior. (*L. inferior*, lower. *G. Speiseröhrenäste der linke Kranzschlagader des Magens.*) Small branches given off from the coronary artery of the stomach as it reaches that viscus; they inosculate with the lower branches of the *Æ. ar'teries*.

Æ. ar'teries of coronary. (*L. corona*, a crown.) The *Æ. ar'teries, inferior*.

Æ. ar'teries of inferior phren'ic. Small twigs given off from the left inferior phrenic artery, which ramify on the lower end of the œsophagus and inosculate with the other œsophageal arteries.

Æ. ar'teries of infe'rior thyroi'd. One or more small twigs given off from the inferior division of the inferior thyroid artery to the upper part of the œsophagus, on which they descend to anastomose with the branches of the aortic œsophageal arteries.

Æ. col'lar. (*F. collier œsophagien.*) The *Æ. ring*.

Æ. cords. The two pneumogastric nerves when in the neighbourhood of the œsophagus.

Æ. dyspha'gia. (Δύς, a prefix signifying difficulty; *φαγείν*, to eat.) Difficulty in swallowing from constriction, dilatation, or other disease of the œsophagus.

Æ. fora'men. See *Foramen œsophageum*.

Æ. glands. See *Glands, œsophageal*.

Also, the few lymphatic glands found on the outer surface of the œsophagus.

Æ. mus'cle. An old name for the transverse muscular fibres which surround the upper end of the œsophagus.

Æ. nerves. (*F. nerfs œsophagiens*; *G. Speiseröhrennerven.*) Branches of the pneumogastric nerve, directly from the nerve itself and indirectly through the *Æ. plexus*, which are distributed to the walls of the œsophagus throughout its course.

See also *Œsophagus, nerves of*.

Æ. o'pening. The *Æ. aperture of diaphragm*.

Æ. or'ifice. The *Æ. aperture of stomach*.

Æ. plex'us. See *Plexus, œsophageal*.

Æ. pock. (Οἰσοφάγος.) The eruption that occurs in the œsophagus in variola; pustular inflammation of the œsophagus.

Æ. poly'pi. (Οἰσοφάγος; *polypus.*)

ŒSOPHAGEAN—ŒSOPHAGOSTOMUM

Pedunculated tumours occurring in the œsophagus, usually pendulous. They appear to be fibromas invested with modified mucous membranes.

Œ. ring. (F. *anneau œsophagien*.) The nervous ring which surrounds the anterior end of the digestive canal in some Mollusca and Articulata, consisting of two supra-œsophageal ganglia and a subœsophageal ganglion or ganglia with their connecting nerve cords.

Œ. sound. A flexible tube used for the diagnosis of stricture of the œsophagus.

Œ. spasm. The same as *Œsophagismus*.

Œ. steno'sis. (Στένωσις, a being straightened.) Same as *Œsophagus, stricture of*.

Œ. teeth. Enamel-tipped processes of the centrum of the cervical vertebrae which project into the œsophagus of the Rachiodon, an egg-eating snake, and serve for breaking the shell of the egg.

Œ. tube. A long elastic tube for introduction into the œsophagus, or through it into the stomach.

Œ. veins. (F. *veines œsophagiennes*; G. *Speiseröhrenblutadern*.) The veins which accompany the *Œ. arteries*; they open into the azygos veins.

Œsophage'an. Same as *Œsophageal*.

Œsophagecpi'es'mus. (Οισοφάγος, the part of the throat through which the food passes; ἐκπιεσμός, a squeezing out.) The pressing of the œsophagus out of its natural situation.

Œsophagecpiesterion. (Οισοφάγος; ἐκπιεστήριον, a press. F. *Œsophagecpiestérion*.) An instrument for displacing or drawing aside the œsophagus.

Œsophagectomy. (Οισοφάγος; ἐκτομή, excision.) Excision of a portion of the œsophagus, as for carcinoma by *Œsophagotomy, external*.

Œsophagec'topy. (Οισοφάγος; ἐκτοπος, away from a place. F. *œsophagectopie*.) Displacement of the œsophagus.

Œsophagem'esis. (Οισοφάγος; ἔμεσις, a vomiting.) Vomiting of food from the œsophagus, which has not passed into the stomach.

Œsophageurys'ma. (Οισοφάγος; εὐρύς, wide.) Dilatation of the œsophagus.

Œsophagial'gia. See *Œsophagalgia*.

Œsophagiarc'tia. (Οισοφάγος, the gullet; L. *arctus*, pressed together.) Stricture of the œsophagus.

Œsophag'ic. Same as *Œsophagoplectic*.

Œsophag'ism. Same as *Œsophagismus*.

Œsophag'ismus. (Οισοφάγος, the gullet. F. *œsophagisme*.) Difficulty in swallowing, from spasmodic stricture of the œsophagus. The term was used by some in the same sense as *Œsophagitis*; by others, as *Dysphagia*; by Vogel for *Œsophagospasmus*.

Also, a synonym of *Globus hystericus*, from its supposed cause.

Œsophagi'tis. (Οισοφάγος. F. *œsophagite*; L. *esofagitis*, *esofagite*; S. *esofagitis*; G. *Speiseröhrentzündung*.) Inflammation of the œsophagus. In its acute form it is generally the result of the swallowing of boiling or corrosive liquids; in its chronic form it is said to be the result of spirit drinking, and to be accompanied with degeneration or ulceration of the glands of the mucous membrane.

Œsoph'agocèle. (Οισοφάγος; κήλη, a tumour. F. *œsophagocèle*; G. *Speiseröhrenbruch*.) Hernia of the mucous membrane of the

œsophagus through an opening in the muscular wall.

Œsophagocelic. (F. *œsophagocœlique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Œsophagocèle*.

Œsophago-cuta'neous. (Οισοφάγος; L. *cutis*, the skin.) Relating to the œsophagus and the skin.

Œ. canal'. A duct in some cyclostomatous fishes, as Myxine, which connects the branchial pores of the left side and runs between the centre of the œsophagus and the ventral surface of the body.

Œsophagodyn'ia. (Οισοφάγος, the gullet; δόυνη, pain. F. *œsophagodynîe*; G. *Speiseröhrenschmerz*.) Pain in the œsophagus.

Œsophagomala'cia. (Οισοφάγος; μαλακία, softness. G. *Speiseröhrenverweichung*.) Softening of the œsophagus. It always affects the lower half, and is by some regarded as a result of post-mortem digestion.

Œsophagom'eter. (Οισοφάγος; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument devised by Sainte-Marie. It consists of a hollow œsophageal sound, at the lower end of which an easily compressed rubber bulb is attached, and at the upper end a graduated glass tube. Before its introduction the sound is filled with a coloured liquid till the level corresponds with zero on the scale. As it descends the œsophagus, the pressure on the bulb causes the fluid to rise, whilst it sinks to zero again on passing the cardiac orifice.

Œsophagom'etry. (Οισοφάγος; μέτρον, a measure.) The methods of measuring the length and calibre of the œsophagus.

Œsophagopath'ic. (F. *œsophagopathique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Œsophagopathy*.

Œsophagop'athy. (Οισοφάγος, the gullet; πάθος, disease. F. *œsophagopathie*.) Disease of the œsophagus.

Œsophagoplec'tic. (F. *œsophagoplectique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Œsophagoplegia*.

Œsophagople'gia. (Οισοφάγος, the gullet; πλῆγη, a stroke. F. *œsophagoplégie*.) Sudden paralysis of the œsophagus.

Œsophagorrhag'ia. (Οισοφάγος; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *œsophagorrhagie*.) Bleeding from the œsophagus.

Œsophagorrhag'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Œsophagorrhagia*.

Œsophagorrhœ'a. (Οισοφάγος, the gullet; ῥοία, a flow. F. *œsophagorrhée*.) A flow or discharge of blood or mucus from the gullet.

Œsoph'agoscope. (Οισοφάγος; σκοπεῖν, to observe.) An instrument for viewing the canal of the œsophagus, first constructed by Störk.

Œsophagospas'mus. (Οισοφάγος; σπασμός, a convulsion. F. *œsophagospasme*; G. *Speiseröhrenkrampf*.) See *Œsophagus, spasm of*.

Œsophagostenoma. (Οισοφάγος; στένωμα, a narrow place. F. *œsophagosténome*; G. *Speiseröhrenverengung*.) A constriction of the œsophagus.

Œsophagostenosis. (Οισοφάγος; στένωσις, a being straitened. F. *œsophagosténose*.) The formation or progress of *Œsophagostenoma*.

Œsophagostomum. (Οισοφάγος, the gullet; στόμα, the mouth.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

ŒSOPHAGOSTOMY—ŒSOPHAGUS

Œ. longipennis, Molin. (*L. longus*, long; *penis*, the penis.) A species found in the intestines of *Tapirus americanus*.

Œ. monostichum, Molin. (*Μόνος*, solitary; *στῖχος*, a row.) A species found in the intestines of *Tapirus americanus*.

Œ. pachycephalum, Molin. (*Παχύς*, thick; *κεφαλή*, the head.) A species found in the cæcum of *Cervopithecius sabæus*.

Œ. subulatum, Molin. (*L. subula*, an awl.) A species found in the cæcum, colon, and liver of *Sus scrofa*.

Œsophagostomy. (*Οισοφάγος*; *στόμα*, the mouth.) An operation for opening the œsophagus and keeping the opening permanent, so that food may be supplied to the stomach by its means. It is not a successful procedure. The incision is made as in œsophagotomy as low down as may be, and the edges of the opening into the gullet are stitched to the edges of the skin opening.

Œsophagotome. (*Οισοφάγος*; *τομή*, section.) An instrument for dividing a stricture of the œsophagus from within.

Œsophagotomy. (*Οισοφάγος*; *τομή*, F. *œsophagotomie*; I. *esofagotomia*; S. *esofagotomia*; G. *Speiseröhrenschnitt*.) The operation of cutting into the œsophagus.

Œ. external. (*L. externus*, outward. F. *œsophagotomie externe*.) The form in which the incision is made from the outside, as when a foreign body is to be removed. The incision is made along the anterior border of the left sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle for about four inches in length and carried down between the carotid sheath and the larynx and trachea, dividing the omo-hyoid muscle, till the œsophagus is reached; the operation is facilitated by passing a sound into the œsophagus so as to push out its wall.

Œ. internal. (*L. internus*, within. F. *œsophagotomie interne*.) The form in which the incision is made from within, as for the relief of a stricture.

Œsophagus. (*Οισοφάγος*, the part of the throat through which the food passes. F. *œsophage*, *gasier*; I. *esofago*; S. *esofago*; G. *Speiseröhre*, *Sehlund*.) The muscular tube leading from the pharynx to the stomach; it is 9 inches to 10 inches long, or .24 to .28 metre, and extends from opposite the sixth cervical vertebra to the tenth or eleventh dorsal, passing through the œsophageal aperture of the diaphragm to open into the stomach by its cardiac orifice; in its course it has an antero-posterior curve adapting itself to that of the vertebral column, and two lateral curves to the left, one as it descends to the root of the neck, and another, after regaining the middle line, below the fifth dorsal vertebra. Its calibre varies in different parts, at its commencement it is .014 metre broad, then it widens, contracts again opposite the third dorsal vertebra, widens a second time, and contracts to .012 just before the cardiac orifice. Except at its origin, where it cannot be stretched beyond .018 metre, it is very distensible, and may be dilated to .019—035 metre; the thickness of its walls is about .002 metre. It consists of a mucous, a submucous, and a muscular coat enclosed in areolar tissue. The mucous coat consists of a somewhat dense corium of fibrous connective tissue possessing minute papillæ, and covered with a thick, stratified, scaly epithelium. The mucous coat is loosely attached to the muscular

coat by the submucous coat, which consists of areolar tissue containing elastic fibres, and giving lodgment to the œsophageal glands. Between the mucous and submucous coats lie longitudinal bundles of unstripped muscular fibre, which in the upper part are distinct, but about the middle form a layer which is continued to the stomach, the muscularis mucosa. Outside the submucous coat is the muscular coat, the muscularis externa; it consists of a thick inner layer of circular, and a thinner outer layer of longitudinal, muscular fibres; the fibres of the upper end are of the striped variety, at the second third many unstripped fibres are seen, and about the middle of the œsophagus the striped fibres are almost all replaced by unstripped ones. In some mammals nearly the whole of the muscular coat consists of striped fibres. Muscular fibres from the pleura and sometimes from the left bronchus join the œsophagus. The external fibrous tissue contains elastic fibres.

The œsophagus has been found double in man; in the porpoise it has a valve at its lower end; in *Aves* it possesses a single or double sac-like dilatation, the *Crop*; in *Chelonia* it is furnished with hard conical papillæ; in *Ophiidia* it is very dilatible; and in *Pisces* it is short and wide.

The œsophagus is formed from a contraction of the fore-gut of the embryo immediately behind the pharynx.

Œ., arteries of. The *Œsophageal arteries* and the *Œ. arteriæ, inferior*.

Œ., auscultation of. (*L. ausculto*, to listen to.) A procedure recommended by Hamburger for the diagnosis of diseases of the œsophagus. The stethoscope is placed over the canal during the time that the patient is swallowing fluid which, in health, produces a gurgling sound in the cervical part, being less pronounced in the thoracic part; in stricture, the gurgling sound is much delayed in its arrival below the seat of stricture. The cervical part of the canal is best examined on the left side of the neck behind the trachea, the thoracic part on the left side of the dorsal spine.

Œ., blood-ves'sels of. The chief blood-vessels have a longitudinal course in the submucous and muscular coats, and from them finer twigs pass to the mucous coat, in the superficial part of which, in the papillæ, and in the glands, a fine capillary network exists.

Œ., dilata'tion of. (*L. dilato*, to spread out. G. *Erweiterung der Speiseröhre*.) Dilatation of the œsophagus may extend to the whole circumference of the tube, forming a fusiform or cylindrical dilatation; or it may be limited to one part of it, and so produce a saciform dilatation; or it may be an *Œsophagoele*.

Œ., diverticulum of. (*L. divertio*, to go different ways.) A pouch or recess in the canal of the œsophagus. It may be of congenital origin, arising from defective or delayed closure of the fetal communication between the œsophagus and the trachea at their upper ends, which is gradually increased by the pressure of retained food in swallowing. Another form may arise from retention of a fragment of food in a mucous fold, or from a strain in vomiting; this generally occurs on the posterior wall and about the place where the œsophagus becomes the pharynx. These forms are included under the term *pulsion-diverticulum*, (G. *Pulsionsdivertikel*), and are the same as *Pharyngoecele*, being due to the bulging of the mucous membrane through the

fibres of the musculus constrictor pharyngis inferior.

A similar pouch may be produced by cicatricial contraction following inflammation or suppuration of a neighbouring structure, especially a bronchial gland. This is a traction-diverticulum.

Æ., glands of. See *Glands, œsophageal.*

Æ., inflammation of. See *Æsophagitis.*

Æ., lymphatics of. A plexus of lymphatic vessels lying between the mucous and the muscular coats of the œsophagus; they collect from a smaller plexus in the mucous and submucous coats and empty themselves into the inferior cervical and the posterior mediastinal glands. The finer plexuses are accompanied by lymphoid tissue, and around the alveoli and the glands are found lacunar spaces.

Æ., nerves of. In addition to the coarser œsophageal plexus in the outer areolar coat, a finer plexus of non-medullated fibres lies between the circular and longitudinal fibres of the muscular coat, as well as in the submucous coat; they contain small ganglia, and the fibres terminate in end plates.

Æ., rupture of. (L. *rumpo*, to break.) Tearing of the œsophageal wall, an occasional result of vomiting.

Æ., spasm of. (Σπασμός, a convulsion.) Functional contraction of the œsophagus producing dysphagia, most frequently occurring in young women; it is of a neurotic or hysterical origin.

Æ., stricture of. (L. *strictura*, a contraction.) A narrowing of the lumen of the œsophagus from disease of its walls; it may be fibrous and caused by the contraction of a scar produced by œsophagitis; or it may be, and more frequently, malignant; the stricture may also be simply spasmodic.

Æ. succenturiatus. (L. *succenturio*, to receive as a recruit in a centuria, a division of a Roman legion; and so to put in the place of another.) A diverticulum of the œsophagus; also, a *Pharyngocele*.

Æ., ulceration of. Ulceration may occur in the œsophagus as a result of œsophagitis, or it may be syphilitic, or tubercular, or malignant; and in the latter case, which is the most frequent, it may arise in the œsophagus itself, or it may be an extension of malignant disease of the stomach.

Æstria'sis. The morbid processes produced by the larvæ of the *Æstridæ*.

Æstridæ. (Οἰστρος, the gad-fly. F. *æstrides*.) A family of the Suborder *Brachycera*, Order *Diptera*.

Æstromania. (Οἰστρος, any vehement desire; *mania*, madness. F. *æstromanie*.) A synonym of *Nymphomania*, and also of *Satyr-iasis*.

Also, a synonym of *Rut*.

Æstrosomyia. (Οἰστρος, the gad-fly; *μύια*, a fly.) A Genus of the Order *Diptera*.

Æ. leporina, Pallas. (L. *lepus*, a hare.) The ova are deposited in the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the back of the *Lagomys alpinus*.

Æstrual. (F. *æstruat*.) Of, or belonging to, the sexual orgasm, or *Æstrum*.

Æstruation. (F. *æstruation*.) The state or condition of being under influence of the venereal *Æstrum*.

Æsthorium. (Οἰστρος, the gad-fly, and metaphorically any vehement desire.) The or-

gasm or pleasurable sensation experienced during the operation of the appetites or passions, particularly that during coition.

Æ. vener'eum. (L. *vener'eus*, belonging to love.) The venereal orgasm.

Also, a metaphorical name for the *Clitoris*, as the alleged seat of the venereal orgasm.

Also, a vehement desire for sexual intercourse.

Æstrus. (Οἰστρος, the gad-fly. F. *æstre*; I. *estro*; S. *estro*; G. *Bremse*.) A Genus of the Family *Æstridæ*.

Also, the same as *Æstrum*.

Æ. bo'vis, Linn. (L. *bos*, a bull. F. *æstre du bœuf*.) The *Hypoderma bovis*. The larvæ has been found in wounds.

Æ. Clark'ii, Schenk. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Lays its ova in horned cattle.

Æ. e'qui, Linn. (L. *equus*, a horse. G. *Rossbremse*, *Pferdebremse*.) The *Gastrophilus hæmorrhoidalis*.

Æ. Guilding'ii, Hope. The larva has been found in wounds.

Æ. hæmorrhoida'lis, Linn. The *Gastrophilus hæmorrhoidalis*.

Æ. hom'inis, Gmelin. (L. *homo*, a man.) The gad-fly. The larva has been found in wounds.

Æ. o'vis, Linn. (L. *ovis*, a sheep. F. *æstre du mouton*.) Larvæ found in the frontal and maxillary sinuses of sheep; the ova are laid in the nostrils whence the larvæ travel to the frontal and submaxillary sinuses, where they undergo transformation, and then are expelled.

Æ. purpu'reus, Brauer. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) Deposits its ova in the long-tailed sheep of the Caucasus.

Æsypë. (Οἰσύπη.) An old term for the oily matter boiled out from the wool of sheep and of goats, and skimmed from the surface. Used as an emollient in rigidity of the joints.

Æsyp'ious. (Οἰσύπη, the grease extracted from the wool of sheep. F. *æsyrien*.) Applied by Fries to agaries which grow on sheep dung, as the *Agaricus ovinus*.

Æsypis. (Οἰσπίς.) A tuft of greasy wool. Used as an application to an excoriation.

Æ'sypos. (Οἰσνπος.) Same as *Æsype*.

Æ'sypus. (Οἰσύπη, the grease extracted from sheep's wool.) The purified grease of sheep's wool; same as *Lanolin*.

Æthu'sa. A misspelling of *Æthusa*.

Oeynhaus'en. Germany, in Westphalia. Strong sodium chloride waters from three sources, one of which has a temperature of 33° C. (91·4° F.), and all contain much carbonic acid. They are used for drinking, and for baths, in rheumatism, lymphatic conditions, neuralgic states, and paralysis.

Ofen. Hungary; the part of the city of Buda-Pesth which lies on the right bank of the Danube, otherwise called in Hungarian Buda, Pesth being on the left bank. It possesses eight bathing establishments: *Kaiserbad*, fed by three sources, having a temperature of 61·3° C. (142·34° F.), and containing potassium sulphate ·123927 gramme, sodium sulphate ·042, sodium chloride ·089, magnesium chloride ·139673 in 1000, and smaller quantities of chlorides, phosphates and carbonates, with much carbonic acid; *Lukasbad*, from eleven sources, with a temperature of 56° C. (132·8° F.), having a similar composition; *Königsbad*, with a temperature of 50° C. (122° F.), and a similar composition; *Raitzenbad*, with a temperature of 42° C. (107·6° F.),

and constituents like the Blocksbad; *Brücksbad*, from five sources, of like temperature and composition; *Blocksbad*, with a temperature of 45° C. (113° F.), and containing sodium sulphate .368928 gramme, calcium sulphate .134548, sodium chloride .264415, calcium carbonate .5373, and magnesium carbonate .108983 in 1000, with carbonic acid and some nitrogen; *Margarethenbad* and *Elizabethsbad*, with smaller quantities of the same salts and a somewhat lower temperature; all these waters contain a minute quantity of iron. Ofen supplies several cold bitter purgative waters: *Hildegardquelle*, containing potassium sulphate 7.38 grammes, sodium sulphate 14.042, magnesium sulphate 9.186, and sodium chloride 1.248 in 1000, with free carbonic acid; *Elizabethquelle*, containing sodium sulphate 6.4133 grammes, magnesium sulphate 2.5 in 1000, with free carbonic acid; *Bocksbitterquelle*, like Hildegardquelle, but with very little potassium sulphate; *Hunyadi-Janos*, which see; *Hunyadi-Laszlo*, which see; *Rakoczy*, containing magnesium sulphate 25.3448 grammes, sodium sulphate 21.1964, calcium sulphate 7.066, lithium sulphate .1989, and sodium chloride 2.753 in 1000; *Æsculapquelle*, containing magnesium sulphate 17.2 grammes and sodium sulphate 13.9 in 1000; *Franz-Josefquelle*, with nearly the same composition; and a ferruginous water, containing magnesium sulphate 4.43 grammes, sodium sulphate 2.931, and ferrous oxide .06 in 1000. The baths are used in chronic rheumatism, rheumatic neuralgias, and paralysis, scrofulous diseases and the results of wounds, and in many skin diseases. The purgative waters are employed in abdominal, pulmonic, and cerebral congestions, and in chronic constipation; the ferruginous water is used when there is an anæmic condition.

Offa alba. (*L. albus*, white.) A term by Van Helmont for the white coagulum formed by a mixture of a rectified spirit of wine with urine.

O. Helmontia'na. Same as *O. Alba*.

Offenau. Germany, in Württemberg, on the Neckar. Athermal waters containing a little sodium sulphate and carbonate with a small quantity of ferrous oxide. They have a reputation for the cure of scrofulous conditions.

Offenstein. Germany, in Hesse. A sulphur water.

Official. (*L. officialis*, belonging to office. *F. officiel*; *I. ufficiale*; *S. ofical*; *G. amtlich*.) Pertaining to an office; ordered by authority.

Officina. (*L.* a contraction of *opificina*; from *opus*, a work; *facio*, to make.) A shop or workshop. A term for the shop or premises of an apothecary or a compounder of medicines.

Officinal. (*L. officina*. *F. officinal*; *I. officinale*; *S. officinal*; *G. officinell*.) A term applied to those medicaments which should be found in the *Officina* ready prepared according to the instructions of an authorised Pharmacopœia or Codex in contradistinction to *Magistral*.

The term has now been extended so as to include all the authorised simple or compound drugs of a Pharmacopœia; a meaning perhaps better expressed by the word *Official*.

Officium medici. (*L. officium*, service; *medicus*, a medical man.) An old term for the office or duty of the physician or medical practitioner, which was to procure the greatest good to man, without which nothing could be grateful or joyous,—that is health; according to

Lindenius, *Exerc.* iii, § 9, this was to be attained specially by healing or curing diseases, and that quickly, safely and pleasantly.

Offion. Same as *Affion*; an old term for *Opium*.

Offusca'tio. (*L. offusco*, to darken over. *G. Verdunkelung*.) A state of darkness or duskiness; a synonym of *Amaurosis*.

Ogee'chee lime. The *Nyssa candicans*. **O'geman mineral springs.** United States of America, Michigan, O'geman County. Chalybeate waters.

O'gen. See *Saint Christan*.

O'gen-les-bains. France, département des Basses-Pyrénées. Weak, athermal, chalybeate waters.

Og'la. Same as *Oögala*.

Ogli'fa, Cass. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

O. arven'sis, Cass. (*L. arvensis*, belonging to the fields.) The *Filaria arvensis*.

Ogmomelë. (*Oγμος*, a furrow; *μήλη*, a probe. *F. sonde cannellée*; *G. Hohlsonde*.) Term for a sulcated or grooved probe.

Og'ston, Alexander. A Scotch surgeon, born in 1844, and now Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen.

O's operation. The operative treatment of knock-knee by sawing off obliquely the inner condyle of the femur by means of Adams's saw introduced through a puncture made in the skin above the inner condyle.

Oh'io. One of the United States of America.

O. buck-eye. The *Æsculus glabra*. Fruit used in liver congestion.

Oh'io magnetic spring. United States of America, Ohio, Union County. Alkaline, calcic waters.

Ohm, Georg Si'mon. A German physicist, born in Erlangen in 1787, died in Munich, where he was a Professor, in 1854.

The name, *Ohm*, is now applied to an arbitrary electro-magnetic unit of resistance; being the resistance of a column of mercury 106 c.m. high and one square millimetre in cross-section at 0° C. (32° F.).

O's law. (*G. Ohm'sches Gesetz*.) That the intensity of an electric current varies directly as the electro-motive force, and inversely as the resistance; being equal to the electro-motive force divided by the resistance.

Ohmenhausen. Germany, in Baden. A sulphur spring.

Oico'id. See *Ecoid*.

Oicophobia. (*Οἶκος*, a house; *φόβος*, fear. *F. oicophobia*; *I. oicofobia*.) Insane dislike to, or fear of, home.

Oidium. (*ὄζον*, an egg; *εἶδος*, likeness. *G. Traubenpilz*.) A former Genus of the Order *Fungi*.

It is now known as the conidia-bearing mycelium of a species of the Genus *Erysiphe*.

O. abortifaciens, Pav. (*L. abortio*, miscarriage; *facio*, to make.) A name of the mould which produces ergot. The *Claviceps purpurea*, Tulasne.

O. al'bicans, Robin. (*L. albicans*, part. of *albico*, to be white. *F. oidium blanchâtre*; *G. Scorpilz*.) The *Saccharomyces albicans*.

O. auranti'acum, Lév. (*Mod. L. aurantiacus*, orange-coloured. *F. oidium du pain*.) A red mould which forms on bread and causes an unpleasant smell and taste. The bread possesses no poisonous properties.

O. au'reum. (*L. aureus*, golden.) The *O. aurantiacum*.

O. fur'fur, Robin. The *Microsporon furfur*.

O. lac'tis, Frics. (*L. lac*, milk.) The *Saccharomyces albicans*.

O. pulmo'neum, Bennett. (*L. pulmo*, the lung.) A mould described by Hughes Bennett as occurring in the lung, the tubercular matter, and the expectoration of a person who died of pneumothorax.

O. porrig'inis, Mont. (*L. porrigo*, scurf.) The *Achorion Schönleini*.

O. quincea'num, Zopf. A form differing in some respects from *Achorion Schönleini*, found in an herpetic disorder of the skin, described by Quince as *Favus herpeticus*, in which the affected parts are reddish and scaly with herpetic eruption, surrounded by a border of deeper red and swollen cutis.

O. ton'surans. The *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

O. Schönlein'ii, Lcb. The *Achorion Schönleini*.

O. Tucke'ri, Berkeley. The ascospore form of *Erysiphe Tuckeri*, being vine mildew.

Oidt'mann. A German physician of the present time.

O.'s pur'gative. (*L. purgo*, to purge.) The injection of two grammes of glycerin into the rectum.

Oikiomias'mata. (*Oikeion*, of the house; *μιασμα*, pollution.) Disease-producing emanations in and from a dwelling-house.

Oikoid. See *Eoid*.

Oikophobia. See *Oicophobia*.

Oil. (Mid. E. *oile*; from old F. *oile*; from L. *oleum*; from Gr. *ελαιον*, oil; from Aryan root *li*, a later form of *ri*, to flow. F. *huile*; I. *olio*; S. *aceite*; G. *Öl*.) A fatty substance, being a hydrocarbon, which is liquid at ordinary temperatures.

O., aj'owan. See *Oleum ptychotis*.

O., aj'wain. The *Oleum ptychotis*.

O., all'spice. See *Oleum pimentæ*.

O., al'mond. See *Oleum amygdale*.

O., al'mond, bit'ter. The *Oleum amygdale amare*, U.S. Ph.

O., al'mond, bit'ter, artific'ial. A name given to nitrobenzol from its odour.

O., al'mond, expres'sed. The *Oleum amygdale expressum*, U.S. Ph.

O., al'mond, sweet. The *Oleum amygdale*, B. Ph.

O., am'ber. See *Amber, oil of*; *Oleum succini*, U.S.; and *O. succini rectificatum*.

O., ammo'niac. A volatile oil, free from sulphur, contained to the amount of .5 to 2 per cent. in gum ammoniacum; its alcoholic solution is turned red by ferric chloride.

O., an'da. See *Anda oil*.

O., an'im'al. See *Animal oil*.

O., an'im'al, of Dip'pel. See *Dippel's animal oil*.

O.s, an'im'al. (*F. huiles animales*.) Emphyreumatic substances obtained by the distillation of animal matters.

O., an'ise. See *Oleum anisi*.

O., an'iseed. See *Oleum anisi*.

O., ant. See *Oleum formicarum*.

O., an'thracene. The part of *O., heavy* which comes over above 270° C. (518° F.)

O., a'pricot-seed. The expressed oil of apricot kernels, used as an adulteration of sweet

almond oil. It may be detected by treating five parts of the suspected oil with one part of a mixture containing equal parts of sulphuric acid, fuming nitric acid, and water; if apricot-seed oil be present the yellowish-white colour of pure almond oil will give place to a reddish one, changing to a dark orange.

O., ar'bor vitæ. (*L. arbor*, a tree; *vita*, life. *G. Lebensbaumöl*.) The volatile oil obtained from the arbor vitæ, or *Thuja occidentalis*; it is colourless or greenish-yellow, sp. gr. .925, soluble in alcohol, and is turned black by potash or sulphuric acid. It is a mixture of two oils boiling respectively at about 195° C. (383° F.) and 205° C. (401° F.)

O., asafe'tida. A light yellow volatile oil contained in asafetida, being a mixture of sulphides of ferulyl. It becomes darker and alters in smell on exposure to the air, and also becomes acid. Bromine vapour changes it to a violet red and increases its weight.

O., ban'choul. See *O., bankul*.

O., ban'koul. See *O., bankul*.

O., ban'kul. The oil of the fruit of *Aleurites triloba*.

O., bay. The *Oleum myrciæ*.

O., bay-ber'ry. The volatile oil of the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*. It is of a pale-yellow colour, soluble in alcohol and of sp. gr. .91. It contains hydrocarbons, boiling at 171° C. (339.8° F.) and at 250° C. (482° F.), and four oxygeuated compounds, according to Staub.

Also, the *Oleum lauri expressum*.

O.-bee'tle. A beetle of the Genus *Meloe*.

O., ben. See *Ben, oil of*.

O., be'hen. Same as *Ben, oil of*.

O., ben'jamin. Same as *Oleum benzoini*.

O., ben'nē. See *Benne oil*.

O., ben'zoin. See *Oleum benzoini*.

O., ber'gamot. See *Bergamot, oil of*.

O., birch. The *Oleum rusci*.

O., birch, sweet. The oil of *Betula lenta*; identical with *Oleum gaultheriæ*, for which it is often substituted.

O., bit'ter. The green, aromatic, fixed oil of the seeds of *Trigonella fenum-græcum*. Used in rheumatic conditions.

O.s, boil'ed. Animal oils obtained by boiling.

O., bone. The marrow of bones.

Also, see *Bone oil*.

O., Brazil' nut. The pale-yellow, bland oil expressed from the seeds of *Bertholletia excelsa*; it easily turns rancid, and consists of olein with palmitin and stearin.

O., British. Oil of turpentine and linseed oil of each 3 oz., oil of amber and oil of juniper of each 4 oz., Barbadoes petroleum and New York petroleum of each an ounce. Used in sprains.

O., caca'o. Same as *Oleum theobromæ*.

O., cade. The *Oleum juniperi empyreumaticum*.

O., caj'uput. See *Oleum cajuputi*.

O., cake. The compressed mass of linseed after the expression of the oil. Used for cattle food, and for poultices.

O., cal'amus. See *Oleum calami*, G. Ph.

O., callicoo'nah. Same as *Crab oil*.

O., cam'phor. See *Camphor, oil of*, and *Oleum camphoratum*.

O., cam'phorated. The *Linimentum camphoræ*.

O., Can'ada erig'er'on. See *Oleum erigerontis*.

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O., Can'ada flea'bane. The *Oleum erigerontis*.

O., can'dle-nut. The oil of the seeds of *Aleurites triloba*.

O., canthar'ides. The *Oleum cantharidatum*.

O., car'away. See *Oleum carui*.

O., Car'ron. See *Carron oil*.

O., cash'ew-nut. The oil of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*. It is an active caustic, and is used for destroying warts.

O., cas'sia. The *Oleum cinnamomi cassiæ*.

O., cas'tor. See *Oleum ricini* and *Castor oil*.

O., ce'dar, red. The volatile oil distilled from the tops of the red cedar, *Juniperus virginiana*; it consists of a solid portion, cedren camphor, $C_{15}H_{26}O$; and a liquid part, cedren, $C_{15}H_{24}$.

O., Chabert's. The *Oleum animale empyreumaticum Chaberti*.

O., cham'omile. See *Oleum anthemidis*.

O., chaulmu'gra. The *Oleum gynocardie*.

O., chenopod'ium. See *Oleum chenopodii*.

O., chlo'rinated. See *Oleum chlorinatum*.

O., cincho'na. A volatile oil, obtained by Fabroni and Trommsdorff by distilling cinchona bark with water. It has an acrid bitterish taste and smells of the bark.

A fatty oil is also obtained from cinchona bark.

O., cin'namon. See *Oleum cinnamomi*.

O., cin'namon, Ceylon'. See *Oleum cinnamomi zeylanici*.

O., cin'namon, Chi'nese. The *Oleum cinnamomi cassiæ*.

O., cin'namon-leaf. See *Oleum cinnamomi foliorum*.

O., cin'namon-root. See *Oleum cinnamomi radices*.

O., cit'ron. (F. *huile volatile de cédrat*; I. *essenza de cedro*.) The volatile oil obtained from the rind of the citron, the fruit of *Citrus medica*.

O., cit'ronelle. Same as *Citronella oil*.

O., cloves. See *Oleum caryophylli*.

O., cloves, heavy. The heavier oil which combines with the potash when oil of cloves is distilled with a solution of potash. It has the odour and smell of cloves, and boils at $243^{\circ}3'$ C. ($469^{\circ}94'$ F.); it is colourless at first but darkens by age.

O., cloves, light. $C_{15}H_{24}$. The colourless oil which comes over when oil of cloves is distilled with solution of potash. It has a sp. gr. of $\cdot 918$, and is isomeric with pure oil of turpentine.

O., coal. A synonym of *Petroleum*.

O., co'coa-nut. See *Cocoa-nut oil*.

O., cod. The *Oleum morrhue*.

O., cod-liv'er. See *Oleum morrhue*.

O.s, cold-drawn. Oils obtained by expression without the use of heat.

O., col'za. See *Colza oil*.

O., copai'va. See *Oleum copai bæ*.

O., corian'der. See *Oleum coriandri*.

O., corn-spir'it. Same as *Fusel oil*.

O., cot'ton-seed. The *Oleum gossypii seminis*.

O., crab. The oil of the seeds of *Carapa guianensis* and *C. touloucana*.

O., cre'asote. The part of *O., heavy* which comes over below 270° C. (518° F.)

O., cro'ton. See *Oleum crotonis*.

O., cro'ton, lin'im'ent of. See *Linimentum crotonis*.

O., cu'bebs. See *Oleum cubebæ*.

O., cum'in. See *Cumin, oil of*.

O., cy'press. The *Cyprinum oleum*.

O. cyst. See *Cyst, oily*.

Also, a dermoid cyst the fatty contents of which are liquid.

O., dead. Same as *O., heavy*.

O., dill. See *Oleum anethi*.

O., Dip'pel's. See *Dippel's animal oil*.

O.s, distil'led. Same as *O.s, volatile*.

O.s, dry'ing. The fixed oils or fats which solidify on exposure to the air.

O., du'gong. See *Dugong oil*.

O., egg. See *Egg, oil of*.

O., elloo'pa. Same as *O., illoopa*.

O. embolism. See *Embolism, fat*.

O.s, empyreumat'ic. (Εμπύρευμα, a coal to preserve a smouldering fire. F. *huiles empyreumatiques*.) Burnt-smelling oils obtained by the distillation of animal or vegetable substances in a closed vessel; they do not occur ready-formed in the substances.

O. emul'sion. See *Emulsio oleosa*.

O., er'got. See *Ergot, oil of*.

O., erig'eron. See *Oleum erigerontis*.

O.s, essen'tial. (L. *essentia*, the being of a thing.) Same as *O.s, volatile*.

O., ethe'real. See *Oleum ætherum*.

O.s, ethe'real. Same as *O.s, volatile*.

O., eucalypt'us. See *Oleum eucalypti*.

O., euphor'bia. The expressed oil of the seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris*. Used as a cathartic. Dose, 6 to 12 drops.

O.s, expres'sed. (L. *expressus*, part. of *exprimo*, to press out.) Fixed oils obtained by pressure of the fruit or seed containing them.

O.s, fatty. The fats or *O.s, fixed*.

O., fen'nel. The *Oleum feniculi*.

O.s, fer'ment. Volatile oils obtained during the fermentation of plants or their juices.

O., fern. The *Oleum filicis*.

O., fir-wool. See *Oleum pini sylvestris*.

O., fir-wool, inhala'tion of. See *Vapor olei pini sylvestris*.

O.s, fixed. (F. *huiles fixes*.) The fats obtained from seeds or other parts of plants by expression; they are viscid, and lighter than water; they absorb oxygen on exposure to the air, becoming rancid; and they give a permanent greasy stain to paper.

The term is sometimes restricted to those fats which are fluid at the ordinary temperature.

O., flax'seed. The *Oleum lini*.

O., flea'bane. The *Oleum erigerontis*.

O., fu'sel. Same as *Fusel oil*.

O., fuga'cious. (L. *fugax*, fleeting.) The more volatile of the essential oils.

O., fu'sel. See *Fusel oil*.

O., gal'banum. See *Galbanum, oil of*.

O., gar'lic. See *Garlic, oil of, essential*.

O. gas. The volatile hydrocarbons obtained by passing fixed oils through red hot tubes. Used for lighting.

O., gaulthe'ria. See *Oleum gaultheriæ*.

O., gera'nium. The oil of *Andropogon citratus*.

O., gin'ger. A pale-yellow, mild-tasting, ginger-smelling, volatile oil occurring in ginger to the amount of $\cdot 75$ to 2 per cent. It consists, according to Thresh, of hydrocarbons of the for-

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mula $C_{15}H_{24}$, cymene, some formic and acetic acids, and various oxygenated compounds.

O., ginger grass. The oil of *Andropogon citratus*.

O., gin'gili. The *Oleum sesami*.

O. glands. (G. *Öldrüsen*.) Same as *Sebaceous glands*.

Also, the glands which contain an essential oil, as in the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum*.

O., grain. Same as *Fusel oil*.

O., grape. A fluid containing the odorous principles of the spirit obtained from fermented grapes.

O., grape-seed. (F. *huile de raisin*; G. *Traubenkernel.*) A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the grape, *Vitis vinifera*, to the amount of 10 to 20 per cent. It is light-yellow or brownish, inodorous, and slightly bitter, becoming solid about -16° C. ($3\text{--}2^{\circ}$ F.) It is a glyceride of erucic acid combined with palmitin and stearin.

O., grass, of Ne'maur. The oil of *Andropogon citratus*.

O., ground-nut. The *Oleum arachis*.

O., gur'jun. Same as *Gurjun balsam*.

O., Haar'lem. Same as *Balsam, sulphur*.

O., ha'zel-nut. A pale yellow inodorous oil obtained from the seeds of *Corylus avellana*. It has a mild nutty taste, solidifies at about $-17\text{--}78^{\circ}$ C. (0° F.), and consists of olein, arachin, palmitin, and stearin.

O., heavy. The product of the distillation of tar which comes over between 210° C. and 400° C. (410° F. and 752° F.), divided into *O., anthracene* and *O., creasote*.

O., hedeo'ma. See *Hedeoma, oil of*.

O., hem'lock. Same as *O., spruce*.

O., hemp'seed. A drying oil obtained from the fruit of the hemp, *Cannabis sativa*; it has a greenish-yellow or brownish-yellow colour, a peculiar odour, and a mild taste.

O., hen'bane. See *Oleum hyoscyami*.

O., horse'mint. The *Oleum monardæ*.

O., hyoscy'amus. See *Oleum hyoscyami*.

O., hys'sop. See *Hyssop, oil of*.

O., illic'ium. The *Oleum anisi stellati*.

O., illoo'pa. The solid oil of the seeds of *Bassia longifolia*.

O., immer'sion. See under *Objective, immersion*.

O., i'odised. See *Iodised oil*.

O., jas'mine. See *Jasmine, oil of*.

O., jin'jili. The *Oleum sesami*.

O., ju'niper. The *Oleum juniperi*.

O., ju'niper, empyreumat'ic. See *Oleum juniperi empyreumaticum*.

O., ju'niper-ber'ry. The *Oleum juniperi*.

O., ju'niper-wood. An oil obtained by distilling the wood of *Juniperus communis* with water; it is limpid and colourless, becoming thick and yellow, then dark brown on exposure, with a turpentine odour.

O., Kar'wah this'tle. The oil of the seeds of *Argemone mexicana*. Used as a cathartic.

O., kek'unë. See *Kekune oil*.

O., Krum'holz. An oil distilled from *Balsam, Hungarian*.

O., Ku'kui. The name in the Sandwich Islands for the oil of *Aleurites triloba*.

O., kun'dah. The oil of the seeds of *Carapa guianensis*.

O., ku'rung. The oil of the seeds of *Pongamia glabra*; it is rather thick, yellow,

and has a sp. gr. of .945. It is used in skin diseases.

O., lard. See *Oleum adipis*.

O., lau'rel. A volatile oil distilled from the leaves and fruit of the *Laurus nobilis*.

O., lav'ender. See *Oleum lavandulæ*.

O., lav'ender-flower. The *Oleum lavandula*, B. Ph.

O., lav'ender, gar'den. A term applied to the better quality of oil of lavender.

O., lem'on. See *Oleum limonis*.

O., lem'on-grass. See *Lemon-grass, oil of*.

O., Levant' worm'seed. A pale-yellow, limpid, volatile oil contained in Levant worm-seed; it is soluble in ether and alcohol, and contains many oxygenated compounds, among them being, according to Hirzel, cinæbene and cinæbene camphor.

O., light. Same as *Naphtha, crude*.

O., lil'y. (F. *huile de lis*.) Olive oil in which the leaves of the white lily, *Lilium candidum*, have been steeped. Used externally as an emollient.

O., lin'seed. See *Oleum lini*.

O., mace. See *Mace, oil of*.

O., ma'dia. A yellow, bland, fixed oil occurring in the seeds of *Madia sativa* to the amount of 40 per cent. It contains palmitin, stearin, and a peculiar form of olein. It turns rancid on exposure and becomes semi-solid.

O., mangosteen. Same as *Kokum butter*.

O., mas'soy. An aromatic volatile oil obtained from *Massoy bark*.

O.s., medic'inal. (L. *medicinalis*, pertaining to medicine. F. *huiles medicinales*.) Liquids prepared by infusing medicinal substances in oil in the proportion of one part of the dry drug to ten parts of olive oil, or by boiling one part of the fresh herb in two parts of olive oil till the moisture is dissipated.

O., menha'den. A fish oil obtained from the *Alosa menhaden*. It is chiefly used for the dressing of leather.

O., mir'bane. (F. *essence de mirbane*; G. *Mirbanöl*.) Same as *Nitrobenzol*.

O., mus'tard, black. The expressed oil of black mustard seed, *Sinapis nigra*.

Also, the *Oleum sinapis*.

O., mus'tard, fixed. A yellowish-brown fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *S. nigra* by pressure. It constitutes 20 to 25 per cent. of the seeds, and consists of olein and stearin with the glycerides of erucic and behenic acids. It solidifies at from -15° C. to $-17\text{--}5^{\circ}$ C. (5° F. to 5° F.)

O., mus'tard, vol'atile. See *Oleum sinapis*.

O., mus'tard, white. The fixed oil obtained by expression from white mustard seed, *Sinapis alba*.

O., myr'cia. See *Oleum myrciæ*, U.S. Ph.

O., myrrh. $C_{10}H_{14}O$, Ruickholt; $C_{22}H_{32}O_2$, Heldt; $C_{22}H_{32}O$, Buri. A pale yellow, thick, volatile oil of sp. gr. .98 or thereabouts; when dissolved in bisulphide of carbon it becomes violet on the addition of nitric acid or of bromine. Used as an addition to mouth washes.

O., myr'tle. See *Myrtle, oil of*.

O., neat's-foot. See *Neat's-foot oil*.

O., ner'oli. See *Neroli, oil of*.

O., nick'er-seed. The expressed oil of bonduc nuts, the fruit of *Cesalpinia Guilandina*.

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It is used as an embrocation in rheumatism and neuralgia.

O., nî'ger-seed. The thin yellow oil of the seeds of *Guizotia oleifera*; it has a nutty flavour; solidifies about -10°C . (14°F .), and consists of myristin, palmitin, and two oleins. It is coloured orange-yellow by nitric acid, and greyish-green to brown by sulphuric acid.

O. nuts. The fruit of *Juglans cinerea*; also other nuts yielding oil.

O., nut'meg, expres'sed. See *Oleum myristicæ expressum*.

O., nut'meg, vol'atile. See *Oleum myristicæ*.

O. of bricks. See *Brick, oil of*.

O. of muc'ilages. See *Oleum e mucilagibus*.

O. of tar'tar. The *Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis*.

O. of tur'pentine. See *Oleum terebinthinæ*.

O. of tur'pentine, rec'tified. See *Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum*.

O. of tur'pentine, sul'phuretted. The *Balsamum terebinthinæ sulphuratum*.

O. of vit'riol. See *Vitriol, oil of*.

O. of vit'riol, Nordhau'sen. See *Vitriol, oil of, Nordhausen*.

O. of wheat. The *Oleum tritici*.

O. of wine, con'crete. (L. *concretus*, thick.) A synonym of *Etherin*.

O. of wine, heav'y. (F. *huile de vin pesante*; G. *schweres Weinöl*.) A substance formed, along with ether, by the decomposition of sulphovinic acid, when alcohol is distilled with a large excess of sulphuric acid, as in the preparation of *Oleum æthereum*. It consists of a mixture of ethyl sulphate, ethyl sulphite, etherin, and etherol.

O. of wine, light. (G. *leichtes Weinöl*.) A pale yellow oil obtained in the distillation of ether, or when the heavy oil is heated with water or alkaline solutions. It consists of etherin and etherol.

Also, a synonym of *Etherol*.

O. of wine, sweet. Same as *O. of wine, light*.

O., olive. See *Oleum olivæ*.

O., o'mum. The *Oleum ptychotis*.

O., or'ange, bit'ter. See *Oleum aurantii amari*.

O., or'ange flo'wer. The *Oleum aurantii florum*.

O., or'ange, sweet. See *Oleum aurantii dulcis*.

O., or'ange-peel. See *Oleum aurantii corticis*, U.S. Ph.

O., orig'anum. See *Oleum origani*.

O., orris-root. A crystalline oil of pearly lustre, obtained in small quantities from orris-root. The commercial term for a solid crystalline substance produced by distilling orris-root with steam. It consists of myristic acid mixed with a little volatile oil. The liquid oil of orris is made by distilling orris-root with oil of cedar wood.

O., palm. The oil of *Cocos butyracea*. See *Oleum cocos*, G. Ph.

Also, see *Oleum palmæ*.

O.-palm. The *Elais guineensis*.

O., pa'per. (F. *huile de papier*; G. *Papieröl*.) A brown, acid, empyreumatic oily fluid, containing creasote, obtained by the burning of paper. Used in toothache and skin dis-

eases, and diluted with water as a gargle, an eye-lotion, an injection in gonorrhœa, and for inhalation.

O., pars'ley. Same as *Apio*.

O., par'tridge-be'r'ry. The *Oleum gaultheriæ*.

O. pas'sages. (G. *Ölgänge*.) The canals which contain oil, as in the *Umbelliferae*.

O., patch'ouli. The brownish-yellow volatile oil of *Pogostemon patchouli*; it is composed of a hydrocarbon and a liquid oil.

O., peach-seed. Similar to *O., apricot-seed*.

O., pea-nut. The *Oleum arachis*.

O., pen'nyroyal. The oil of *Mentha pulegium*.

Also, the same as *Oleum hedcomæ*.

O., pep'per. The volatile oil of the seeds of *Piper nigrum*. It is colourless, pungent, pepper-smelling, and boils at 167.5°C . (333.5°F .)

O., pep'per, black. A bye-product of the manufacture of piperin, essentially the same as *Oleoresina piperis*, U.S. Ph.

O., peppermint. See *Oleum menthæ piperitæ*.

O., peppermint, Chi'nese. Same as *Menthol*.

O., philos'opher's. An old term for a fixed oil which is acid and empyreumatic.

O., phos'phorated. See *Oleum phosphoratum*.

O., pike. The oil of the liver of the pike. See under *Esoc lucius*.

O., pimen'to. See *Oleum pimentæ*.

O., pine-leaf. See *Oleum pini foliorum*.

O. plant. The *Sesamum indicum*.

O., pop'py-seed. (F. *huile d'œillette*.) The expressed oil of the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*. The *Oleum papaveris*, G. Ph.

O., pota'to. A synonym of *Fusel oil*.

O., pota'to spir'it. Same as *Fusel oil*.

O., rag. A brown, acid, empyreumatic fluid, obtained by burning rags in a copper vessel. Used in toothache, and as a gargle in quinsy.

O., rape-seed. (F. *huile de navette*; G. *Rüßöl, Rapsöl*.) The brownish or greenish yellow oil obtained from the seeds of the varieties of *Brassica campestris*.

O., ray. Same as *O., skate*.

O., red. The *Oleum hyperici*.

O., red ce'dar. A volatile oil obtained from the leaves of *Juniperus virginiana*.

O., rho'dium. An oil distilled from the root of *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*. Employed as an adulteration of oil of roses.

O., rock. (G. *Bergöl, Steinöl*.) A synonym of *Petroleum*.

O., roo'sa. The oil of *Andropogon Martini*.

O., rose. See *Oleum rosæ*.

O., ro'së. Same as *O., roshë*.

O., rose-gera'nium. The oil distilled from the *Pelargonium roseum*. Used to adulterate oil of rose.

O., rose'mary. See *Oleum rosmarini*.

O., rosh'ë. The oil of *Andropogon citratus*.

O., rue. See *Oleum rutæ*.

O., sage. A yellowish or greenish volatile oil obtained by distilling sage, *Salvia officinalis*. It has a sp. gr. of .86 to .93; begins to boil at 130°C . (266°F .), and is soluble in alcohol. It contains salvol, camphor, and a pinene. Used

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for the making of mouth-washes, and pastilles for stomatitis.

O., salad. The *Oleum olivæ*.

O., sandal-wood. See *Oleum santali*.

O., sant'al. See *Oleum santali*.

O., santonica. (F. *huile volatile de semen-contra*.) A pale yellow, limpid, ethereal oil obtained from Levant wormseed, the fruit of *Artemisia maritima*, var. *Stechmanniana*. It has a sp. gr. of .92, begins to boil at 170° C. (338° F.), is soluble in ether and alcohol, and contains cinæbene and cinæbene-camphor.

O., sas'safras. See *Oleum sassafras*.

O., sav'in. See *Oleum sabineæ*.

O., scorpion. An old diaphoretic remedy made by digesting scorpions in oil and exposing them to the sun. It was used also externally as an emollient.

O. seed. The fruit of *Ricinus communis*.

Also, the fruit of *Guizotia oleifera*.

O., sen'eca. A viscid, dark-coloured variety of petroleum; similar to, but thinner, and of less disagreeable odour than, *Barbadoes tar*.

O., ses'amë. See *Oleum sesami*.

O., ses'amë, Ger'man. The slowly-drying, slightly pungent oil expressed from the seeds of *Camelina sativa*.

O., shark. (F. *huile de requin*, h. de selache; G. *Haileberthran*, *Haifischöl*.) The pale yellow, somewhat acrid oil of the liver of the shark, *Squalus carcharias*, and allied species. It is light, sp. gr. .87 to .88.

O., shealkan'ta. Same as O., *Karwah thistle*.

O., skate. (F. *huile de raie*; G. *Rochen-thran*.) The yellow, neutral oil obtained from the liver of the skate, *Raja batis*. Its sp. gr. is .928, and it is said to contain more iodine than cod-liver oil.

O., soy. A bland, yellowish oil obtained from the seeds of *Soja hispida*.

O., spear'mint. See *Oleum mentha viridis*.

O., sperm. (F. *huile de cachalot*; G. *Pottwalfischthran*.) The brownish yellow oil obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*; its sp. gr. is .92, and when cold it deposits spermaceti and stearin.

O., spermace'ti. An oil contained in spermaceti; it is yellow, unpleasant in smell, and has a sp. gr. of .91; it remains liquid at -18° C. (-4° F.)

O., spike. A term for common oil of turpentine.

Also, same as O., *spike-lavender*.

O., spike-lavender. See under *Oleum lavandule*.

O., spike'nard. The oil of the seeds of *Andropogon citratus*.

O., spruce. The volatile oil obtained by distilling the branches of the hemlock spruce, *Abies canadensis*.

O., star-an'ise. The *Oleum anisi stellati*.

O., stillin'gia. The ethereal extract of the root of *Stillingia sylvatica*.

O., sugar. The same as *Elæosaccharum* and as *Oleosaccharum*.

O., sulphuretted. Same as *Balsam, sulphur*.

O., sweet. Same as *Oleum olivæ*.

O., tans'y. The *Oleum tanaeti*.

O., tar. The *Oleum picis liquidæ*.

O., tar'ragon. The volatile oil of tarragon,

Artemisia dracunculus; it is identical with *Oleum anisi*.

O., tea'berry. The *Oleum gaultheriæ*.

O., teel. A name of *Oleum sesami*.

O., theobro'ma. See *Oleum theobromatis*.

O., thyme. See *Oleum thymi*.

O., til. The *Oleum sesami*.

O., tobac'co. See *Oleum tabaci*.

O.s, train. A term applied to the oils obtained from the bodies of several octacea, as the whale.

O. tree. The *Ricinus communis*.

Also, the *Bassia longifolia*.

Also, the *Elais guineensis*.

O., tu'cum. A bright-red agreeable palm oil obtained from the fruit of *Astrocaryum vulgare*.

O., tur'pentine. See *Oleum terebinthinæ*.

O., vale'rian. See *Oleum valerianæ*.

O., verbe'na. The *Oleum andropogi citrati*.

O., vir'gin. (F. *huile vierge*; G. *Jungfer'nöl*.) The finest quality of olive oil obtained from the first pressing.

O.s, volatile. (L. *volatilis*, flying. F. *huiles volatiles*; G. *flüchtige Öle*.) The odoriferous principles which give their special smell to plants, and from which they are obtained by pressure or distillation. They are usually colourless when pure; a few are yellowish or green or blue; they have a strong odour and a pungent taste; they burn with a sooty flame, and on exposure to the air absorb oxygen and become resinous; they are lighter than water; when dropped on paper they leave a greasy stain which disappears on heating. They consist of hydrocarbons, isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine, terpene, or citrene, alone or mixed with oxygenated compounds.

O., wal'nut. See *Oleum juglandis*.

O., wal'nut, Bel'gaum. The name in India of the oil of the seeds of *Aleurites triloba*.

O., wal'nut, Span'ish. The name in Jamaica of the oil of the seeds of *Aleurites triloba*.

O., whale. (F. *huile de baleine*; G. *Wallfischthran*.) The train oil obtained from *Balæna australis* and *B. mysticetus*; it has a fishy smell and an unpleasant taste, and a sp. gr. of .926.

O., win'tergreen. The *Oleum gaultheriæ*.

O., wood. A synonym of *Gurjun balsam*.

O., worm'seed, Amer'ican. The *Oleum chenopodii*.

O., worm'seed, Levant'. A pale-yellow, limpid, volatile oil contained, to the amount of one or two per cent., in the seeds of *Artemisia maritima*, var. *Stechmanniana*; it has a sp. gr. of .92, begins to boil at about 170° C. (338° F.), and contains cinæbene, cinæbene camphor, and other oxygenated compounds.

O., worm'wood. A limpid volatile oil contained in wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium*; it has a pungent aromatic taste, a sp. gr. of .9 to .973, and consists mainly of absinthol.

Oiled. Charged, or covered, with Oil.

O. silk. See *Silk, oiled*.

Oily. (F. *huileux*; I. *oleoso*; S. *oleoso*; G. *ölicht*, *ölig*.) Resembling, or consisting of, Oil.

O. cyst. See *Cyst, oily*.

O. grain. The seeds of *Sesamum orientale*.

Oinoma'nia. See *Enomania*.

OINOTHIONIC—OINTMENT

Oinothionic. See *Enothionic acid*.
Ointment. (Old F. *oignement*, an anointing, an unguent; from *ongier*, for *oindre*, to anoint; from L. *ungo*, to smear. L. *unguentum*; F. *onguent*; I. *unguento*; S. *unguento*; G. *Salbe*.) A greasy substance for application to wounds or ulcers. See *Unguentum*.
O., acetate of lead. The *Unguentum plumbi acetatis*.
O., aconitin. The *Unguentum aconitiæ*.
O., alkaline sulphur. The *Unguentum sulphuris alkalinum*.
O., ammoniated mer'cury. The *Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati*.
O., antimonial. The *Unguentum antimonii tartarati*.
O., arsenical, Cooper's. A formula of Sir Astley Cooper's; arsenic a drachm, sulphur a drachm, cerate of spermaceti an ounce. Applied on lint to open cancers.
O., at'ropin. The *Unguentum atropiæ*.
O., Ban'yer's. Calomel two drachms, burnt alum four drachms, carbonate of lead four drachms, Venice turpentine six drachms, spermaceti ointment an ounce and a half. Used in chronic skin diseases, especially eczema capitis and favus.
O., basil'icon. See *Basilicon ointment*. The *Ceratum resinæ*, U.S. Ph.
O., belladonna. The *Unguentum belladonnae*.
O., ben'zoin. The *Adeps benzoatus*.
O., blister. The *Ceratum cantharidis*.
O., blue. The *Unguentum hydrargyri*.
O., boracic acid. The *Unguentum acidi borici*.
O., bor'ic acid. The *Unguentum acidi borici*.
O., bro'mide of potas'sium. Twenty to thirty grains of potassium bromide mixed with an ounce of lard. Used as an application to a scrofulous tumour.
O., cal'amine. The *Unguentum calaminæ*.
O., calomel. The *Unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi*.
O., cam'phor. Three parts of powdered camphor heated with twelve parts of lard.
O., canthar'ides. The *Unguentum cantharidis*.
O., carbol'ic acid. The *Unguentum acidi carbolici*.
O., car'bonate of lead. The *Unguentum plumbi carbonatis*.
O., chrysar'obin. The *Unguentum chrysarobini*.
O., cit'rine. (L. *citrus*, the lemon-tree.) The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, from its colour.
O., cre'asote. The *Unguentum creasoti*.
O., cu'cumber. Procter's formula is: grate seven pounds of green cucumbers, express the juice, incorporate with 15 ounces of suet and 24 ounces of lard, which have been melted together, then mix rose water till it is white and creamy.
O., Cyrillo's. Perchloride of mercury 4 parts mixed with 32 of lard. Half a drachm used at a time for inunction in syphilis.
O., diach'yron. See *Unguentum diachylon*.
O., digest'ive. (L. *digero*, to digest.) An ointment composed of turpentine, yolk of egg, and hypericum oil, to which acetate of copper was sometimes added.
O., el'der. The *Unguentum sambuci*.

O., el'emi. The *Unguentum elemi*.
O., eucalypt'us. The *Unguentum eucalypti*.
O., gal'lic acid. The *Unguentum acidi gallici*.
O., galls. The *Unguentum gallæ*.
O., galls and op'ium. The *Unguentum gallæ cum opio*.
O., glycerin. Glycerin one ounce, spermaceti half an ounce, white wax one drachm, and almond oil two ounces; melted and mixed.
O., glycerine of subac'etate of lead. The *Unguentum glycerini plumbi subacetatis*.
O., gold'en. The *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri*.
O., Gou'lard's. The *Ceratum plumbi compositum*.
O., green. The *Unguentum sambuci*.
O., Hebra's lead. The *Unguentum diachylon*.
O., Hell'mund's. Acetate of lead 10 parts, extract of hemlock 30, balsam of Peru 30, wine of opium 5, mixed with simple ointment 240 parts. Used as a dressing for sores.
O., Helmerich's. Sulphur lotum 200 parts, carbonate of potash 100 parts, lard 800 parts. Used in itch.
O., iodide of cad'mium. The *Unguentum cadmii iodidi*.
O., iodide of lead. The *Unguentum plumbi iodidum*.
O., iodide of potas'sium. The *Unguentum potassii iodidi*.
O., iodide of sulphur. The *Unguentum sulphuris iodidi*.
O., iodine. The *Unguentum iodi*.
O., iod'iform. The *Unguentum iodoformi*.
O., Kent'ish's. The *Linimentum terebinthinæ*.
O., Kirk'land's. The *Ceratum neutrale*.
O., lead. The *Unguentum plumbi*.
O., marsh-mallow. Yellow wax 250 parts, resin and turpentine of each 125 parts, oil of mucilages 1000 parts.
O., mercur'ial. The *Unguentum hydrargyri*.
O., mercur'ial, com'pound. The *Unguentum hydrargyri compositum*.
O., meze'reon. See *Unguentum mezerei*.
O., ni'trate of mer'cury. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*.
O., ni'trate of mer'cury, dilu'ted. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis dilutum*.
O., nut'gall. The *Unguentum gallæ*.
O., oleate of zinc. The *Unguentum zinci oleati*.
O., oliv'anum. The *Unguentum olibani*.
O., petro'leum. Same as *Petrolatum*, U.S. Ph.
O., pos'itor. (L. *positor*, from *pono*, to place.) An instrument consisting of a tube with one or more apertures at one end and a piston at the other for the placing of ointment in an internal organ, such as the uterus or rectum.
O., Plun'kett's. An application for cancerous sores, containing arsenious acid, sulphur, and the flowers of *Ranunculus flammula* and *Cotula fetida*, made into a paste with white of egg.
O., red iodide of mer'cury. The *Unguentum hydrargyri iodidi rubri*.
O., red oxide of mer'cury. The *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri*.

OIOCALYMMA—OLDENLANDIA

O., red precipitate. The *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidis rubri*.

O., res'in. The *Unguentum resinæ*.

O., rose-water. The *Unguentum aquæ rosæ*.

O., salicylic acid. The *Unguentum acidi salicylici*.

O., saturnine. (L. *Saturnus*, the father of Jupiter; an old name of lead.) The *Unguentum plumbi acetatis*.

O., sav'in. The *Unguentum sabinæ*.

O., simple. The *Unguentum simplex*.

O., soldiers'. The *Martianum unguentum*.

O., Spanish fly. The *Unguentum cantharidis*.

O., spermace'ti. The *Unguentum cetacei*.

O., staves'acre. The *Unguentum staphisagriæ*.

O., stramonium. The *Unguentum stramonii*.

O., subacetate of lead, compound. The *Unguentum plumbi subacetatis compositum*.

O., subchloride of mercury. The *Unguentum hydrargyri subchloridum*.

O., sugar of lead. The *Unguentum plumbi acetatis*.

O., sulphurated pot'ash. The *Unguentum potassæ sulphurate*.

O., sympathetic. Same as *Hoplo-chrisma*.

O., tan'nin. The *Unguentum acidi tannici*.

O., tar. The *Unguentum picis liquidæ*.

O., tar, Wolf's. The *Unguentum picis betule*.

O., tartar emetic. The *Unguentum antimonii tartarati*.

O., tobac'co. The *Unguentum tabaci*.

O., turpentine. The *Unguentum terebinthinæ*.

O., ver'atrin. The *Unguentum veratrinæ*.

O., white precipitate. The *Unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati*.

O., yellow oxide of mercury. The *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidis flavi*.

O., zinc. The *Unguentum zinci*.

Oiocalymma. (Ὠιον, an egg; κάλυμμα, a head-covering; the shell of fruit.) The cortical membrane of an egg.

Oiocalyptrum. (Ὠιον; κάλυπτρα, a woman's veil; the cover of a quiver.) Same as *Oiocalymma*.

Oioni. (Ὠιώνος, a ravenous bird.) Ritgen's term for the diurnal birds of prey.

O'ion-Sekhakh'na. Algiers. A water containing sodium chloride 4·848 grains, sodium sulphate ·711, sodium carbonate ·941, calcium carbonate 1·53, magnesium carbonate 1·158, and ferrous carbonate ·108 grain in a pint.

O'ion-skouna. Algeria, near Algiers. Athermal bicarbonated waters, with a very little iron.

O'jo azu'fré. United States of America, New Mexico, Bernalillo County. Sulphur waters.

O'jo calien'té, Jo'seph's. United States of America, New Mexico, Taos County. Alkaline, saline springs, of a temperature of 108° F. to 122° F. (42·22° C. to 50° C.), one containing sodium carbonate 196·95 parts, sodium sulphate 13·6, potassium sulphate 5·17, and sodium chloride 38·03 parts in 100·000.

Ok'arben. Germany, in Hesse. Salt springs.

Oke'com. The acorn, or seed of the *Oak*.

O'ken, Lo'renz. A German physician and naturalist, born at Bohlsbach, near Offenburg in Baden, in 1779; died in Zürich, where he was Professor of Natural History and Philosophy, in 1851.

O's body. The *Wolfian body*, which was first described in the *Mammalia* by Oken.

O's classifica'tion of animals. *Intestinal*, or body-, or touch-animals, divided into digestive animals, being the *Radiata*, circulative animals, being the *Mollusca*, and respirative animals, being the *Articulata*; and *Flesh*, or head animals, the *Vertebrata*, divided into carnal animals, being *Pisces*, *Reptilia*, and *Aves*, and sensual animals, being *Vertebrata*.

O'kenfuss. The real name of *Oken, Lorenz*.

Ok'hous. See *Okhris*.

Ok'hris. Algeria, not far from Aumale. Athermal, weak chalybeate waters containing sodium bicarbonate.

Ok'me. Nubia. A thermal mineral spring, with a temperature of 40° C. (104° F.)

O'kra. The *Hibiscus esculentus*.

O. L. A. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head; *lævus*, left; *anterior*, in front.) The initial letters of *Occipito-læva anterior*, being the left occipito-anterior position of the fetal head in labour.

Ol. An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *Oleum*.

Olaca'ceæ. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Olacales*, being trees or shrubs with alternate, simple, entire, exstipulate leaves; small, regular, axillary flowers; minute, monosepalous calyx; imbricate æstivation; hypogynous petals; definite, partly sterile, partly fertile, stamens on a disc; free ovary, with ovules suspended from a free central placenta; solitary seed; minute embryo, and fleshy albumen.

Olacales. A Cohort of the Series *Discifloræ*, Subclass *Polypetalæ*, Class *Dicotyledones*, having an imbricate calyx; syncarpous gynoecium; suspended ovules; dorsal raphe, and albuminous seeds.

Olahfálu. Hungary. A chalybeate water, with much free carbonic acid.

Olamp'i. The name of a variety of gum animé from Brazil, supplied by the *Hymenæ courbaril*.

Olanic. (F. *olanique*.) A term applied by Berzelius to salts which have olanin for their base.

Ol'anin. (L. *oleum*, oil; *animal*, an animal. F. *olanine*.) A salifiable base which Unverdorben has discovered in the oil of Dippel.

Ol'ax. (L. *olax*, smelling.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Olacaceæ*.

O. zeylan'ica. Linn. Leaves eaten as salad; wood used in the treatment of fevers.

Ol'ca. Corrupted from *Holce*.

Old. (Sax. *eald*; G. *alt*. F. *vieux*; I. *vecchio*; S. *viejo*.) Full of years; ancient.

O.-field pine. The *Pinus bota*.

O. man. The *Artemisia abrotanum*.

O. man's beard. Same as *Gerontopogon*.

Also, the *Chionanthus virginica*.

Also, the *Clematis vitalba*.

O. wife's shirt. The *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

Oldenland'ia. (*Oldenland*, a Danish botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

O. biflo'ra. Rb. The *O. corymbosa*.

OLDESLOE—OLEATUM

O. corymbo'sa, Linn. Hab. India. Used in intermittent fevers and in gastric irritation.

O. herba'cea, De Cand. (L. *herba*, grass.) The *O. corymbosa*.

O. umbella'ta, Linn. The *Hedyotis umbellata*.

Oldesloe. Holstein. A sulphur and mud bath.

O'lea. Nominative plural of *Oleum*.

O. æthe'rea. (Æther.) Same as *Oils*, volatile.

O. anima'lia. See *Oils*, animal.

O. coc'ta. (L. *cactus*, part. of *coquo*, to cook. G. *gekochte Öle*.) Same as *Oils*, medicinal.

O. destilla'ta. See *Oils*, distilled.

O. empyreumatica. See *Oils*, empyreumatic.

O. ethe'rea. See *Oils*, ethereal.

O. fix'a. See *Oils*, fixed.

O. fuga'cia. See *Oils*, fugacious.

O. infu'sa. (L. *infusus*, part. of *infundo*, to pour upon.) Same as *Oils*, medicinal.

O. medica'lia. See *Oils*, medicinal.

O. pin'guis. (L. *pinguis*, fat.) See *Oils*, fatty.

O. volatil'ia. See *Oils*, volatile.

Olea. (L. *olea*, an olive; also an olive-tree; Gr. ἔλαια, an olive.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Olceæ*.

O. chrysophyl'la, Lamk. (Χρυσός, gold; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Abyssinia. Used as a tannicide

O. cuspid'a'ta, Wall. (L. *cuspis*, a spear head.) Hab. Afghanistan and Beluchistan. The species, according to some, from which has been derived by cultivation the *O. europæa*.

O. europæ'a, Linn. (L. *europæus*, European; the continent was named after *Europa*, the daughter of Agenor, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter. F. *olivier*; I. *ulivo*, *olivo*; S. *olivo*; G. *Ölbaum*.) The olive tree. The leaves and bark have been used as a tonic, antineuralgic, astringent, and febrifuge; the sarcocarp of the ripe fruit yields olive oil; the marc after expression of the oil is used locally in chronic rheumatism, gout, and paralysis; and the leaves boiled in wine were formerly applied to wounds and bruises.

By most botanists this is considered to be a distinct species, but by some it is thought to be a cultivated variety of *O. cuspidata*.

O. ferrugin'ea, Royle. (L. *ferrugineus*, rust-coloured.) The *O. cuspidata*.

O. fragrans, Thunb. The *Osmanthus fragrans*.

O. gal'lica, Mill. (L. *Gallicus*, relating to Gaul, French.) The *O. europæa*.

O. lancifo'lia. (L. *lancea*, a lance; *folium*, a leaf.) The *O. europæa*.

O. malabar'ica, Kostl. Hab. Malabar. Used as an astringent and tonic.

O. microcar'pa, Vahl. (Μικρός, little; καρπός, fruit.) Hab. Asia. An astringent and tonic.

O. oleas'ter, Link. The *O. europæa*.

O. polymor'pha. (Πολύς, many; μορφή, form.) The *O. europæa*.

O. sati'va, De Cand. (L. *sativus*, that is sown.) The cultivated form of *O. europæa*, having rounded and defenceless branchlets, lanceolate-shaped leaves, and white-fleshed sarcocarp.

Olea'ceæ. (L. *olea*. G. *Ölbaumgewächse*.)

An Order of the Cohort *Gentianales*, Series *Dicarpææ*, Subclass *Gamopetalæ*. Trees or shrubs having opposite, exstipulate leaves; generally perfect, rarely unisexual flowers; persistent, inferior calyx; regular, or absent corolla; valvate or imbricate aestivation; superior, two-celled ovary, with two suspended ovules on each cell; fleshy or scanty albumen; and straight embryo.

Olea'ceous. (L. *olea*.) Relating to, or resembling, the olive or the olive tree.

Oleag'inous. (L. *oleum*, oil. F. *oleagineux*; I. *oleginoso*; G. *ölig*, *ölicht*.) Having, or full of, oil.

Olea'men. (L. *oleum*. G. *Ölsalbe*.) Old term for any soft liniment prepared from oil.

Oleander. (Old F. *oléandre*; probably corrupted from Low L. *lorandrum*, which may itself be a corruption of *rhododendron*, or of *laurodendron*. F. *laurier-rose*, *nérrier*, *laurose*, *rosage*, *oléandre*; I. *oleandro*, *laurorosa*, *nerio*; S. *adelfa*, *baladre*; G. *Lorbeerrose*.) The rose laurel or oleander, *Nerium oleander*.

Also, the *Rhododendron chrysanthemum*.

O. digita'lin. A synonym of *Neriantin*.

O., sweet-scented. The *Nerium odorum*.

O., yellow. The *Thevetia nerifolia*.

Oleand'rin. (F. *oléandrine*; I. *oleandrina*; S. *oleandrina*; G. *Öleandrin*.) A yellow, resinous, inodorous, bitter substance obtained from the *Nerium oleander*; slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; it is poisonous, but when heated to 240° C. (464° F.) it ceases to be poisonous.

Oleaster. (L. *oleaster*; from *olea*, an olive tree.) The *Eleaster angustifolia*.

Oleate. (F. *oléate*; I. *oleato*; S. *oleato*; G. *ölsaueres Salz*.) A salt of *Oleic acid*.

Also see *Oleatum*.

O. of cop'per. See *Oleatum cupri*.

O. of lead. The *Oleatum plumbi*.

O. of mer'cury. The *Oleatum hydrargyri*.

O. of so'da, solu'tion of. Castile soap one ounce dissolved in 20 ounces of water.

O. of ve'ratrin. The *Oleatum veratrinæ*.

O. of zinc, ointment of. See *Unguentum zinci oleati*.

Olea'tum. (L. *oleum*, oil. F. *oléate*; G. *Oleat*.) A term for a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a metallic base or an alkaloid combined with oleic acid and dissolved in an excess of oil.

O. aconiti'næ. A solution of two grains of aconitine in 98 grains of oleic acid. A local application in neuralgia, U.S. Ph.

O. alumin'i. Used as an astringent and antiseptic in freely weeping eczema.

O. atropi'næ. A solution of two grains of atropine in 98 grains of oleic acid. Used as a local sedative.

O. bismu'thi. Bismuth nitrate 280 grains dissolved in glycerine 4 ounces, and solution of sodium oleate 20 ounces slowly added. Used in irritable skin eruptions.

O. cu'pri. (L. *cuprum*, copper.) Sulphate of copper 180 grains is dissolved in water 20 ounces, solution of oleate of sodium 20 ounces added, then heated till the precipitate melts, and dried. Used as an antiseptic and antiparasitic in ringworm.

O. hydrarg'ryi, B. Ph. (F. *oléate de mercure*; G. *ölsaueres Quecksilber*.) One part of yellow oxide of mercury triturated gradually

OLECRANAL—OLEIN

with nine parts of oleic acid. In the U.S. Ph. the instructions are to heat the oleic acid to near 74° C. (165.2° F.), and then add the mercury. It was introduced by John Marshall as a substitute for mercurial ointment, being more cleanly and more easily absorbed.

O. morphi'næ. Five grains of morphine dissolved in 95 of oleic acid.

O. plum'bi. (L. *plumbum*, lead.) Twenty grains of oxide of lead dissolved in 80 of oleic acid.

O. quini'næ. Twenty-five grains of dry quinine dissolved in 75 of oleic acid.

O. strychni'næ. Two grains of strychnine dissolved in 98 of oleic acid.

O. veratri'næ. U.S. Ph. (F. *oléate de vératrine*; G. *Ölsäure Veratrin*.) Two grains of veratrine rubbed to a smooth paste with some oleic acid, and added to as much oleic acid heated in a water bath as will make 100 grains altogether.

O. zin'ci. B. Ph. One part of oxide of zinc mixed with nine parts of oleic acid, allowed to stand for two hours, and then heated on a water bath till solution occurs.

Olecran'al. Same as *Olecranial*.

Olecranarthrit'is. (Ὠλέκρανον, the point of the elbow; ἀρθρίτις, of the joints. F. *olécranarthrite*; G. *Ellenbogenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olecranarthrocacé. (Ὠλέκρανον; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, evil. F. *olécranarthrocace*; G. *Ellenbogengelenkverderbniss*.) Rust's term for ulceration of the articular surface of the elbow-joint.

Olecran'ial. (F. *olécraniën*; I. *olecrancio*; S. *olecraniano*.) Relating to the *Olecranon*.

O. apoph'ysis. (Ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) The *Olecranon*.

O. cav'ity. The greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna.

O. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a pit.) See *Fossa, olecranon*.

Olecrano-hu'meral. Relating to the *Olecranon* and to the *Humerus*.

O. lig'ament. See *Ligamentum olecrano-humeralé*.

Olecrano'id. (Ὠλέκρανον, the point of the elbow; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling the *olecranon*.

Olecranon. (Ὠλέκρανον, from ὀλένη, the elbow; κρανίον, the head. F. *olecrane*; I. *olecrano*; S. *olecranon*; G. *Ellbogenbeinkopf, Ellbogenhöcker, Ellenbogenfortsatz*.) The apophysis of the humeral extremity of the ulna, marked off from the body of the bone by a rough line with a notch at each extremity which crosses the great sigmoid cavity; its upper end is broad for the insertion of the triceps extensor humeri, and has in front a sharp inflexed beak, and behind a square rough prominence or tuberosity; its anterior surface forms part of the great sigmoid cavity, and its posterior surface is rough and subcutaneous. In some Mammalia, as certain bats, its extremity is covered by a movable sesamoid bone.

O. bur'sa. See *Bursa olecrani*.

O. fos'sa. See *Fossa, olecranon*.

O., frac'ture of. (L. *frango*, to break.) The *olecranon* may be separated from the shaft of the ulna by muscular action, but it is most frequently the result of direct violence from a fall on the elbow, when it may be comminuted or compound; there may be only a little displacement if the aponeurotic extension of the

triceps tendon to the fascia of the forearm be not torn through, but generally there is a considerable amount.

O. pro'cess. The *Olecranon*.

Olecran'um. Same as *Olecranon*.

Oleène. (L. *oleum, oil*.) Same as *Hexylene*.

Ole'fiant. (L. *oleum, oil*; *fio*, to become. F. *oléifiant*; I. *olefacciente*; G. *ölbildend*.) Forming oil, or becoming oily.

O. gas. A synonym of *Ethylene*. It has been used as an anæsthetic.

Ole'fins. Bodies having the composition C_nH_{2n} homologous with ethylene; two of the carbon atoms being connected by double linkage.

Ole'ic. (L. *oleum, oil*. F. *oléique*; I. *oleico*; S. *oleico*.) Relating to, or derived from, or resembling, *Oil*.

Also, derived from, or connected with, *Olein*.

O. acid. (F. *acide oléique*; I. *acido oleico*; G. *Ölsäure, Oleinsäure*.) $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. A colourless, oily liquid discovered by Chevreul, but first obtained pure by Gottlieb, and occurring as triolein in liquid and solid fats, such as almond oil, olive oil, cod-liver oil, goose fat, tallow, and lard. When cooled it forms colourless, tasteless needles, melting at 14° C. (57.2° F.). It may be prepared by saponifying almond or olive oil with potash, decomposing the soap with hydrochloric acid, heating the compound with a lead salt for some hours at 100° C. (212° F.), treating with ether so as to dissolve the lead oleate, mixing this with hydrochloric acid, filtering, and evaporating the filtrate to remove the ether; the resulting oleic acid is still impure and may be purified by cooling and crystallising. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, chloroform, benzin, and oils. When impure it turns brown and rancid on exposure to the air.

It is the *Acidum oleicum*, B. Ph., U.S. Ph., and is used in the preparation of oleates.

O. acid, commer'cial. A reddish brown impure oleic acid, obtained as a bye-product in the manufacture of glycerin and of candles. It contains oxyleic acid.

Ole'ides. (L. *oleum*. F. *oléides*.) Applied by Guibourt to a family of ternary organic compounds, having oil for their type.

Oleif'erous. (L. *oleum, oil*; *fero*, to bear. F. *oléifère*; G. *ölgebend*.) Bearing or yielding oil.

Oleigen'ium. (L. *oleum, oil*; Gr. *γεννώω*, to produce. F. *oléigène*.) Fourcroy's term for olefant gas which has the property of producing a liquid of an oily appearance when it is mixed with a volume of chlorine equal to its own.

Ole'ila. (L. *oleum*; Gr. ὀλή, the material of which a thing is made.) Guibourt's term for oil.

Olein. (L. *oleum*. F. *oléine*; I. *oleina*; S. *oleina*; G. *Elain, Ölfett*.) The liquid principle of fats and oils, being a glyceride of oleic acid. It exists in three different forms: mono-lein ($C_{18}H_{33}O_2$)(C_3H_5)(OH)₂; diolein ($C_{18}H_{33}O_2$)₂(C_3H_5)(OH); and triolein ($C_{18}H_{33}O_2$)₃C₃H₅. The latter is the form commonly known as olein. It is a tasteless, inodorous, oily neutral liquid, obtained from animal fats, olive oil, and many other non-drying oils, by cooling or pressure and purifying; it may also be prepared by heating olive oil with a strong solution of caustic soda, which saponifies the solid fats.

O., cod-liv'er. The liquid part of cod-liver oil separated by cold and pressure. Used as cod-liver oil.

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Olein'ææ. (L. *olea*, the olive tree. F. *oléinées*.) Same as *Oleaceæ*.

Olena. (Ὠλένη.) Applied by Ranzani to a Division of the *Accephala*, comprehending those which have the arms near the mouth.

Olenarthrocacé. (Ὠλένη, the arm from the elbow downwards; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, evil.) Scrofulous inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olenē. (Ὠλένη.) Old name for the ulna.

Oleocalcareous. (L. *oleum*, oil; *calx*, lime. F. *olcoecalcaire*.) Relating to oil and lime.

O.liniment. (F. *liniment oleo-calcaire*.) The *Linimentum calcis*.

Oleocera'tum. (L. *oleum*, oil; *ceratum*, a wax salve.) A *Cerate*.

O.a'qua subactum. (L. *aqua*, water; *subactus*, part. of *subigo*, to work up.) Cold cream, the *Ceratum Galeni*.

Oleocerole. (L. *oleum*; *cera*, wax. F. *oleo-cerole*.) A synonym of *Cerate*.

Oleocutic acid. (L. *oleum*; *cutis*, the skin. F. *acide oleocutique*.) $C_{14}H_{22}O_4$. A liquid fatty acid obtained, along with *Stearocutic acid*, by Frémy and Urbain from the action of bases on cutose, a substance, allied to the fats, found in the cuticle of plants.

Oleo-infus'ions. (L. *oleum*; *infusus*, poured upon.) Same as *Oils, medicinal*.

Oleol. (L. *oleum*. F. *oleol*.) A medicinal oil.
O. of cham'omile. See *Oleum anthemidis*.

Oleomar'garin. A substance found in olive oil, being a mixture of olein and margarin.

Oleomar'garine. Same as *Margarine*.

Oleometer. Same as *Eleometer*.

Oleone. (L. *oleum*, oil. F. *oleone*; I. *oleona*; S. *oleona*; G. *oleon*.) A doubtful fluid obtained by distilling oleic acid with lime. Bussy regards it as an acetone of oleic acid.

Oleophosphoric acid. Frémy's term for the phosphoretted fat discovered by Vauquelin in brain substance. It is a *Lecithin*.

Oleopten. Same as *Eleopten*.

Oleores'in. (L. *oleum*; *resina*, resin.) The combination of the natural resin and the essential oil of a substance obtained by percolating it with ether and distilling.

Also, a term applied to the fluid turpentine or balsams which have the consistence of oil.

O. of gin'ger. See *Oleoresina zingiberis*.

O. of male-fern. See *Oleoresina aspidii*.

O. of pepper. See *Oleoresina piperis*.

Oleores'ina. See *Oleoresin*.

O. aspid'ii, U.S. Ph. A similar preparation to *Extractum filicis liquidum*, B. Ph.

O. caps'ici, U.S. Ph. (F. *oléorésine de capsique*.) A dark, brown-red, thickish liquid obtained by percolating capsicum with ether, distilling, and separating the fatty matter. Used to make a rubefacient plaster, and in liniments.

O. cube'bæ, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *oléorésine de cubébe*.) A green, or brown-green, liquid, obtained by percolating cubebs with ether, distilling, and pouring off the oleoresin after the waxy and crystalline matter has separated. Dose, 5 to 30 minims on sugar or in capsule.

The G. Ph. directs the percolation with equal quantities of alcohol and ether.

O. fil'icis. (L. *filix*, a fern.) The *O. aspidii*.

O. lupul'ni, U.S. Ph. A dark reddish-brown semifluid substance obtained from lupulin. Dose, 2 to 10 grains in pill or capsule.

O. pi'peris, U.S. Ph. A greenish-black liquid, being a mixture of volatile and fixed oil, resin, and some piperine obtained from pepper. Dose, 1 to 2 minims (.05 to .1 gramme).

O. zingib'eris, U.S. Ph. A concentrated ethereal tincture of ginger. Dose, 1 minim (.06 gramme).

Oleoricin'ic. See *Ricinoleic*.

Oleosaccharum. (L. *oleum*, oil; *saccharum*, sugar. F. *oléosucré*, *oleo-sacharrure*; I. *oliosuccherato*; S. *oleosacaro*; G. *Ölzucker*.) An essential oil, triturated with sugar; the same as *Eleosaccharum*.

Oleosaccharure'tum. Same as *Oleosaccharum*. The essential oils of the F. Codex are official in this form, some containing one part to twenty, others one to ten, of oil and sugar.

Oleosulphuric acid. An acid, amorphous, bitter substance obtained by mixing olive oil with strong sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water.

Olera. (L. *olus*, a pot-herb.) The plants which yield the allyl oils, being chiefly cruciferous and alliaceous plants.

Oleraceous. (L. *olus*, a pot-herb. F. *oléracé*; I. *oleraceo*; S. *oleraceo*; G. *salatartig*, *gemüseartig*, *krautartig*.) Belonging to, or of the nature of, pot-herbs.

Oleson's sulphur springs. United States of America, Wisconsin, Walworth County. Sulphur waters.

Olestin. (Ὠλίστιον.) The name given by Dioscorides to the *Plantago coronopus*.

Olette. France, département des Pyrénées Orientales. Thermal mineral waters, from many sources, which vary in temperature from 27° C. to 78° C. (80-6° F. to 172-4° F.), and containing a small quantity of sodium sulphide and alkaline carbonates. They are used in rheumatic conditions, neuralgia, chronic catarrhs of the mucous passages, and skin diseases.

Oleula. (F. *oléulées*.) Béral's term for a medicament consisting of essential oils in which are dissolved the active principles of other drugs.

Oleule. (F. *oléule*; S. *oleulo*; G. *Ätherol*.) A volatile or essential oil.

Oleum. (L. *oleum*, oil.) See *Oil*.

O. absinth'ii. (F. *huile volatile d'absinthe*.) A limpid oil, consisting mainly of absinthol, distilled from the *Artemisia absinthium*. Dose, 1 to 3 drops.

O. absinth'ii æther'eum. (G. *ätherisches Wermuthöl*.) The *O. absinthii*.

O. absinth'ii coc'tum. (L. *coctus*, cooked.) The *O. absinthii infusum*.

O. absinth'ii infu'sum. (L. *infusus*, poured upon. G. *gecochtes Wermuthöl*.) Wormwood one part digested in 10 parts of olive oil. Used for enemata.

O. absinth'ii terebinthina'tum. (L. *terebinthus*, the turpentine tree.) Oil of turpentine 8 parts mixed with oleum absinthii one part. Dose, 2 to 6 drops.

O. a'crë ang'licum. (L. *acer*, pungent; *anglicus*, English.) The *O. vesicans*.

O. acusticum. (Ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing. F. *huile acoustique*.) Garlic, ox gall, and bay leaves, of each a drachm, boiled for a quarter of an hour in two ounces of olive oil, and strained. Dropped into the ear for deafness.

O. adip'is, U.S. Ph. (L. *adeps*, fat. F. *huile de graisse*; G. *Schmalzöl*, *Specköl*.) A thin, transparent, pale liquid obtained by ex-

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pressing lard in strong canvas bags at a temperature of 0° C. (32° F.); it consists mainly of olein with variable quantities of palmitin and stearin.

O. æthereum, U.S. Ph. (F. *huile d'éther*; G. *schweres Weinsöl*.) $C_2H_5S_2O_3 = (C_2H_5)_2SO_4 \cdot (C_2H_5)_2SO_3$. Ethereal oil. A volatile liquid obtained by distilling alcohol 24 parts, sulphuric acid 54 parts, and distilled water 5 parts, separating the oil from the remainder of the distillate and adding an equal quantity of stronger ether. Used in making *Spiritus ætheris compositus*, U.S. Ph.

O. amomi. (*Anomum*, a synonym of *Pimenta*.) The *O. pimenta*.

O. amygdalæ, B. Ph. (L. *amygdala*, an almond. F. *huile d'amande*; G. *Mandelöl*.) The thin, pale yellow, almost inodorous, nutty-tasting, fixed oil obtained by expressing bitter or sweet almonds. It consists of olein with a little palmitin. Used as a demulcent.

O. amygdalæ amarae, U.S. Ph. (L. *amarus*, bitter. F. *essence d'amandes amères*; G. *Bittermandelöl*.) The colourless, or yellowish, limpid, volatile oil obtained by digesting bitter almonds, from which most of the fixed oil has been expressed, in six times their weight of water for a day or more at a temperature of 50° C. (122° F.), and distilling. It does not pre-exist in the almonds, but is produced by the action of *Synaptase* on *Amygdalin*. As thus produced it consists of benzaldehyde with variable quantities of hydrocyanic acid, benzamide, and benzoïn. Its sp. gr. lies between 1060 and 1075, and it boils about 180° C. (356° F.) It acts as, and is used for the same purposes as, *Hydrocyanic acid*. Dose, '25 to 1 drop ('015 to '05 gramme).

O. amygdalæ dulcis, U.S. Ph. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *huile d'amande douce*; G. *Süssmandelöl*.) The *O. amygdalæ*, B. Ph.

O. amygdalæ expressum, U.S. Ph. Same as *O. amygdalæ*, B. Ph.

O. amygdalarum, G. Ph. Same as *O. amygdalæ*, B. Ph.

O. amygdalarum æthereum. The *O. amygdalæ amarae*.

O. andæ. The oil of the seeds of *Anda Gomesii*. Used as a laxative.

O. andropogi citra'ti, Ind. Ph. The oil of lemon grass, *Andropogon citratus*. Used as a stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic in gastric irritability and flatulence, as well as in malignant cholera; externally it is employed in rheumatism, neuralgia, and sprains.

O. anethi, B. Ph. (F. *essence d'aneth*; G. *Dillöl*.) Oil of dill. The pale yellow volatile oil obtained by distilling the fruit of *Anethum graveolens*. It has a pungent odour and a hot sweetish taste; its sp. gr. is from '85 to '89, and it is dextrogyrous to about 206°. It contains anethene and an oxygenated substance isomeric with carvol. It is a carminative. Dose, 2 to 5 minims ('10 to '30 gramme).

O. animalæ æthereum. (G. *ätherisches Thieröl*.) Dippel's animal oil. A yellowish, thin, oily liquid obtained by rectifying the crude, foetid oil obtained by the dry distillation of bones. It is a very complex mixture, containing very numerous bases. It is poisonous to dogs, producing paraplegia and general convulsions. It has produced death in a woman, with violent vomiting and intense pain; the gastric mucous membrane was found ecchymosed. It has been

employed as stimulating liniment; and has been given in typhoid conditions, hysteria, chorea, paralysis, rheumatism, and sciatica, and as an anthelmintic. Dose, 5 to 40 drops.

O. animalæ crudum. (L. *crudus*, raw.) The *O. animalæ foetidum*.

O. animalæ Dippel'ii. The *O. animalæ æthereum*.

O. animalæ empyreumaticum Chaberti. One part of *O. animalæ æthereum* is mixed with three parts of oil of turpentine, allowed to stand four days, and then three parts distilled. An anthelmintic. Dose, a drachm three times a day.

O. animalæ foetidum. (L. *foetidus*, stinking.) Crude animal oil obtained from the distillation of bones.

O. animalæ rectificatum. (L. *rectus*, right; *facio*, to make.) The *O. animalæ æthereum*.

O. anisi, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence d'anis*; G. *Anisöl*.) Oil of anise. The volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum* and of *Illicium anisatum*. Its sp. gr. is from '97 to '99. It consists chiefly of *Anethol* with a hydrocarbon. Used as a stimulant in colic, flatulence, and chronic bronchitis. Dose, 2 to 6 drops ('1 to '4 gramme).

The G. Ph. orders only the oil of *Pimpinella anisum*.

O. anisi æthereum. The *O. anisi*.

O. anisi stella'ti. (L. *stella*, a star. F. *huile volatile de badiane*; G. *Sternanisöl*.) Oil of star anise. The volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Illicium anisatum*; it forms part of *O. anisi*.

O. anisi sulphuratum. (G. *geschwefeltes Anisöl*.) One part of sulphur heated to 200° C. (392° F.), and as it begins to cool digested with 4 parts of oil of aniseed in a steam bath. Used as an expectorant in asthmatic conditions. Dose, 1 to 5 drops.

O. anonæ. Probably a misspelling of *O. unone*.

O. anthelmin'ticum Chabert'i. (Αντι, against; Έλμινς, a worm.) The *O. animalæ empyreumaticum Chaberti*.

O. anthem'idis, B. Ph. (F. *essence de chamomille romaine*; G. *Römischkamillenöl*.) Oil of chamomile, distilled in Britain from the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*. A pale blue or greenish blue aromatic oil, becoming yellowish brown on keeping; it begins to boil at 160° C. (320° F.), rising to above 200° C. (392° F.) It contains several compound ethers. Stimulant and antispasmodic in flatulence and colic. Dose, 1 to 5 drops ('05 to 3 gramme).

O. an'thos. (Άνθος, a flower.) The *O. rosmarin*.

O. arachis, Ind. Ph. (F. *huile de pistache de terre*; G. *Erdnussöl*.) Ground-nut oil, obtained from *Arachis hypogaea*. It is pale-yellow, thin, nutty in flavour, of sp. gr. '92, and becomes solid about -5° C. (23° F.) It consists of the glycerides of palmitic, arachic, and hypogæic acids. Used as olive oil.

O. arnicæ flor'um. (L. *flos*, a flower. G. *Wohlverleihöl*.) The yellowish, strong-smelling oil obtained from the flowers of *Arnica montana*. Used in paralysis. Dose, 1 to 3 drops.

O. asphal'ti æthereum. An oil obtained from the dry distillation of asphalt. Used in phthisis, and as an external application. Dose, 4 to 6 drops.

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O. aurantii amar'i. (L. *amarus*, bitter. F. *essence de bigarade*; G. *Pomeranzenschalenöl*.) Oil of bitter orange-peel. See *O. aurantii corticis*.

O. aurantii corticis, U.S. Ph. (L. *cortex*, bark. F. *essence d'orange*; G. *Pomeranzenschalenöl*.) Oil of orange-peel extracted by mechanical means. It consists mainly of hesperidin. Its sp. gr. is between .835 and .885, it is dextrogyrous, and boils at about 180° C. (356° F.) It is irritant and narcotic; producing in those making it skin eruptions, nausea, vomiting, headache, neuralgia, mental confusion and bodily weakness. Used as a flavouring agent.

The sweet and bitter oranges are both used, as the oil is alike in properties though varying a little in flavour.

O. aurantii dulcis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *essence d'orange douce, e. de Portugal*; G. *Apfelsinenöl, Portugalöl*.) Oil of sweet orange-peel. See *O. aurantii corticis*.

O. aurantii flor'um, U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (L. *flos*, a flower. F. *essence de fleur d'orange, néroli*; G. *Pomeranzblüthanöl, neroliöl*.) Oil of orange-flowers. A brownish volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowers of *Citrus vulgaris*. It is a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, containing a small quantity of a camphor, and of sp. gr. of .889. It has a bright violet fluorescence when alcohol is added, and becomes crimson on the addition of sodium bisulphide. It is employed as a flavouring agent.

O. aurantiorum. The *O. aurantii corticis*.

O. bac'cæ junip'eri. (L. *bacca*, a berry.) The *O. juniperi*.

O. badia'ni. (F. *badiane*, the star-anise.) The *O. anisi stellati*.

O. balæ'næ. (L. *balæna*, a whale.) See *Oil, whale*.

O. balsami copaiv'æ. The *O. copaibæ*.

O. belladon'æ. Fresh leaves of atropa belladonna one part digested in two parts of olive oil and strained. Used as an external sedative.

O. benzo'i'ni. An oil obtained by distilling the residue of the benzoin from which benzoic acid has been separated. Used as a balsamic and sudorific.

O. bergam'i'i, U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de bergamotte*; G. *Bergamottöl*.) The greenish volatile oil obtained by mechanical means from the fresh rind of the fruit of *Citrus bergamia*, var. *vulgaris*, after the camphorous substance has deposited. Its sp. gr. lies between .86 and .89, and its boiling-point between 180° C. and 195° C. (356° F. and 383° F.) It is a mixture of hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$ with various hydrates. Used as a flavouring agent.

O. bergamott'æ. Same as *O. bergamii*.

O. betulæ empyreumaticum. See *O. rusci*.

O. betul'num. (L. *betula*, a beech tree.) The *O. rusci*.

O. boldo'æ. The oil of the leaves of *Boldoa fragrans*. Used as copaiba. Dose, 30 to 60 drops.

O. bu'bulum. (L. *butulus*, of oxen.) See *Neat's-foot oil*.

O. buc'co. The ethereal oil of the leaves of buchu, *Diosma crenata*. Used as a diuretic when mixed with sugar. Dose, half to one drop.

O. caca'o. Same as *O. theobromatis*.

O. cad'i'um. The *O. juniperi empyreumaticum*.

O. cajepu'ti, G. Ph. Same as *O. cajuputi*.

O. cajupu'ti. B. Ph., U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (F. *essence de cajuput*; G. *Cajeputöl*.) $C_{10}H_{16}H_2O$. The pale bluish-green, limpid oil distilled from the leaves of cajuput, *Melaleuca minor*. It has a penetrating, camphorous odour, and bitterish, warm, then cooling taste. Its sp. gr. lies between .914 and .93, and its boiling-point is about 173° C. (343.4° F.) It contains cajuputol, the hydrate of cajuputene. Used as a stimulant and diaphoretic in flatulent colic, cholera, vomiting, dyspnea and hiccup, and as a nervifuge. Locally it is used in earache, neuralgia, and chronic cutaneous diseases. Dose, 1 to 4 minims.

O. cal'am'i, G. Ph. The brownish-yellow aromatic oil distilled from the rhizomes of *Acorus calamus*. It contains a terebinthinate hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$, boiling at 159° C. (318.2° F.), and a substance boiling at a higher temperature.

O. cam'phoræ. See *Camphor, oil of*, and *O. camphoratum*.

O. camphora'tum, G. Ph. One part of camphor dissolved in 9 parts of olive oil.

O. can'nabis in'dicæ. Ten parts of the herb and 20 parts of the seeds of *Cannabis indica* digested in 10 parts of olive oil for twelve hours. Used as a local sedative.

O. cantharida'tum, G. Ph. Five parts of coarsely powdered cantharides infused in 10 parts of rapeseed oil over a vapour bath for 10 hours, strained and filtered.

O. cardamo'mi. The essential oil of cardamom seeds. Used as an antispasmodic. Dose, 1 to 3 drops.

O. ca'ri, U.S. Ph. Same as *O. carui*.

O. carpath'icum. The *Balsam, Carpathian*.

O. car'thami. The oil of the seeds of *Carthamus tinctorius*. Used as an external stimulant in paralysis and rheumatism.

O. car'ui, B. Ph. The volatile oil distilled in Britain from the fruit of *Carum carui*. Its sp. gr. lies between .90 and .92, and its boiling-point is 175° C. (347° F.) It is limpid, colourless, becoming yellowish, and then brown, and is dextrogyrous. It contains carvene and carvol. A stimulant in flatulent colic. It is a local anæsthetic. Dose, 1 to 10 drops (.05 to .6 gramme).

O. car'vi, G. Ph. Same as *O. carui*, but deprived of some of its carvene so as to boil at 224° C. (435.2° F.), and have a sp. gr. of .91.

O. cary'num. (Καρύινος, made from nuts.) A fixed oil obtained by pressure from the kernels of the walnut, *Juglans regia*.

O. caryophyll'i, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de girofle*; G. *Nelkenöl*.) The volatile oil distilled in Britain from cloves, the flower-buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. It is colourless or pale yellow, becoming brown, has a burning aromatic taste, and a smell of cloves. Its sp. gr. varies from 1034 to 1056, and it boils at 240° C. (464° F.) It is a mixture of light and heavy oil of cloves. A stimulant in flatulent colic, and is used to relieve toothache. Dose, 2 to 5 drops (.1 to .3 gramme).

O. caryophyllo'rum, G. Ph. Same as *O. caryophylli*.

O. cascaril'læ. The essential oil of the cascarilla bark, *Croton eleuteria*. Used as a stimulant. Dose, 1 to 3 drops.

O. cas'siæ. The *O. cinnamomi cassiæ*.

O. casto'rei. Castor one part digested for four hours in almond oil 16 parts. Used exter-

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nally and in enema, and as an antispasmodic in colic and hysteria.

O. cas'toris. The *O. ricini*.

O. ced'ræ. The *O. limonis*.

O. cedra'ti. The *O. limonis*.

O. ced'rinum. See *Cedar, oil of*.

O. ce'ræ. (*L. cera, wax.*) Same as *Cere-læum*.

O. ce'ti. (*L. cetus, a whale.*) The *Oil, sperm.*

O. Chabert'i. The *O. animale empyreu-maticum Chabert'i*.

O. chamomil'læ. The *O. anthemidis*.

O. chamomillæ æthe'reum. (*G. ätherisches Kamillenöl.*) The volatile oil of *Matricaria chamomilla*. It is dark blue in colour, turning to green or brown on exposure, has the sp. gr. .93, and consists of a terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and a camphor, $C_{10}H_{18}O$. The blue colour is due to *Azulene*. Used as a carminative.

O. chamomil'læ citra'tum. (*G. citronenölhaltiges Kamillenöl.*) An oil formerly contained in the Prussian Pharmacopœia, and distilled from 480 parts of fresh flowers of *Matricaria chamomilla* mixed with one part of oil of lemon. Used externally; and internally as a carminative in colic.

O. chamomil'læ infu'sum. (*L. infusus, poured upon. G. fettes Kamillenöl.*) One part of flowers of *Matricaria chamomilla*, one part of spirit of wine, and 20 parts of olive oil, digested together in a steam bath. Used externally, and as an enema, as an antispasmodic and antilatlent.

O. chamomil'læ roma'næ. The *O. anthemidis*.

O. char'tæ. (*L. charta, paper.*) See *Oil, paper*.

O. chemico'rum Hollando'rum. Same as *Ethylene dichloride*.

O. chenopod'ii, U.S. Ph. The volatile oil obtained by distillation from the fruit of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*. It is limpid, slightly yellowish, becoming brown and thick on exposure, with a bitterish, pungent, somewhat cooling taste; has a sp. gr. of about .920, and boils at 180° C. to 190° C. (356° F. to 374° F.). It contains a hydrocarbon and a liquid oxygenated oil. It is poisonous, and has produced death with a small, quick pulse, insensibility, stertor, and unilateral convulsions. Chiefly used as an anthelmintic for lumbrici and tæniæ; but also employed in intermittent fever, hysteria, chorea, and other nerve troubles.

O. chlorina'tum. A yellowish oil prepared by passing chlorine gas through olive oil. It contains chloroleic acid, $C_{18}Cl_2H_{32}O_2$. Used in scabies and other skin diseases.

O. cic'inum. Same as *O. ricini*.

O. ci'næ. (*Cina.*) The essential oil of *Semen-contra*. Used as an anthelmintic. Dose, 1 to 3 drops. Same as *Oil, santonica*.

O. ciner'eum, Lang. (*L. cinereus, ash-coloured.*) Unguentum hydrargyri cinereum, G. Ph., lanolin, of each three parts, mixed with olive oil four parts. Used as a mode of administration of mercury by hypodermic injection in syphilis.

O. cinnamo'mi, B. Ph. (*F. essence de cannelle de Ceylon; G. Zeylanischesimntöl.*) The volatile oil distilled from the bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. It is pale yellow or reddish, becoming browner and thicker on exposure, and

throwing down crystals of cinnamic acid. It has a sp. gr. of about 1.035, and consists of cinnamic aldehyde with a small quantity of cinnamic acid. It is used as a flavouring agent. Dose, 1 to 2 drops. In large doses in rabbits it produces violent palpitation, quick and then slow and laboured breathing, insensibility, and death.

The G. Ph. orders the oil of the various species of Chinese cinnamon.

The Fr. Codex orders the oil of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*.

The U.S. Ph. admits both oils.

O. cinnamo'mi cas'siæ. (*F. essence de cannelle de Chine; G. Zimmtkassienöl.*) The volatile oil distilled from *Cinnamomum cassiæ*. Its colour is darker, its taste less sweet, and its odour less delicate than *O. cinnamomi*. Its sp. gr. is 1.055 to 1.065.

O. cinnamo'mi folio'rum. (*L. folium, a leaf. F. essence de feuilles de cannellier; G. Zimmtblätteröl.*) Oil of cinnamon leaves. A viscid brown liquid, obtained by distilling in Ceylon the leaves of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* with sea water. It partakes of the smell of cloves and of nutmegs.

O. cinnamo'mi zeylan'ici. (*Mod. L. zeylanicus, from Ceylon.*) The *O. cinnamomi*, B. Ph.

O. cinnamo'mum radi'cis. (*L. radix, a root. F. essence de racine de camellier; G. Zimmtwurzelöl.*) Oil of cinnamon root. A yellow oil distilled from the root of the cinnamon plant; it has a smell of camphor as well as cinnamon.

O. cit'ri, G. Ph. The same as *O. limonis*.

O. coco'is. Same as *O. cocos*.

O. co'cos, G. Ph. A butyraceous, white, bland oil, obtained by hot pressure, or boiling in water, from the seeds of the *Cocos nucifera*. It has been used as a substitute for cod-liver oil, but is chiefly employed in pharmacy.

O. contra tæniam Chabert'i. (*L. contra, against; tænia, a tapeworm.*) The *O. animale empyreumaticum Chabert'i*.

O. copai'bæ, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (*F. essence de copahu; G. Copaiöl.*) The volatile oil distilled from copaiba. It is limpid and colourless, slowly becoming yellow, has a sp. gr. of .88 to .91, and boils about 250° C. (482° F.). It is levogyrous, and consists of several isomeric modifications of $C_{15}H_{24}$. In large doses it has produced death in rabbits with palpitation, hurried respiration, and diarrhœa. It is a local irritant, and is given internally in gonorrhœa and chronic bronchitis. Dose, 10 to 15 drops (.6 to 1 gramme).

O. coriari'dri, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (*F. essence de coriandre; G. Korianderöl.*) $C_{10}H_{18}O$. The colourless or pale yellow volatile oil distilled in Britain from the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. It has a sp. gr. of .86 to .87, and begins to boil at 150° C. (302° F.). A carminative in colic, rheumatism, and neuralgia. Dose, 1 to 5 drops (.05 to .25 gramme).

O. cor'nu cer'vi. (*L. cornu, a horn; cervus, a stag.*) The *O. animale fetidum* prepared from hartshorn.

O. croton'is, B. Ph., G. Ph. (*F. huile de croton, h. de graines de tilly; G. Crotonöl.*) The fixed oil expressed in Britain from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*. It is somewhat fluorescent, brownish-yellow and viscid, with a rancid odour and a disagreeable acrid taste. Its sp. gr. is .942, increasing with age to .955, and solidifies at

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about -16°C . ($3\cdot2^{\circ}\text{F}$.) It is a very complex mixture, containing glycerides of stearic, palmitic, myristic, and lauric acids, with volatile acids of the same series, tiglinic acid, crotonoleic acid, and others.

Croton oil has produced death from vomiting, diarrhoea and collapse, with and without congestion of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. Locally applied it produces a pustular eruption; and internally it is an active, not to say violent, purgative. Dose, a third to one minim.

O. cube bæ, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de cubèbe*; G. *Kubebenöl*.) The volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*. It is colourless or greenish-yellow, has a sp. gr. of $\cdot92$, boils at about 250°C . (482°F .), and is lævogyrous. It consists of three different hydrocarbons and cubeb camphor. It is poisonous to rabbits like to oil of copaiba. Said to be useless in gonorrhœa; used in chronic bronchial catarrh. Dose, 10 to 15 drops ($\cdot6$ to 1 gramme).

O. cubeba rum. Same as *O. cubebæ*.

O. cucur bitæ. The fatty oil of the seeds of the pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo*. Used as an anthelmintic. Dose, half an ounce.

O. cumin i. (G. *Mutterkümmelöl*.) The essential oil of the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum*. An antispasmodic. Dose, 1 to 2 drops.

O. cypres si nu'cum. (L. *nux*, a nut.) The essential oil of the cones of *Cupressus sempervirens*. Used for the removal of tapeworms in the same way as turpentine.

O. de cedro. (Mod. L. *cedro*, a lemon.) The *O. limonis*.

O. de floribus anthem'idis. (L. *de*, from; *flos*, a flower.) The *O. anthemidis*.

O. de foliis belladonnæ. (L. *de*; *folium*. F. *huile de belladone*, Fr. Codex.) Prepared with the leaves of *Atropa belladonna* in the same manner as *O. de foliis conii maculati*.

O. de foliis cicuta'e. (L. *de*; *folium*, a leaf.) The *O. de foliis conii maculati*.

O. de foliis conii maculati, Fr. Codex. (L. *de*; *folium*. F. *huile de ciguë*.) One part of bruised leaves of hemlock, *Conium maculatum*, boiled with two parts of olive oil over a gentle fire till the water of the plant is dissipated; the product is pressed and filtered.

O. de foliis hyoscyami. (L. *de*; *folium*. F. *huile de jusquiame*, Fr. Codex.) Prepared with the leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger* in the same manner as *O. de foliis conii maculati*.

O. de foliis sola'ni ni'gri. (L. *de*; *folium*. F. *huile de morelle*, Fr. Codex.) Prepared with the leaves of *Solanum nigrum* in the same manner as *O. de foliis conii maculati*.

O. de foliis stramo'ni. (L. *de*; *folium*. F. *huile de stramoine*, Fr. Codex.) Prepared from the leaves of *Datura stramonium* in the same manner as *O. de foliis conii maculati*.

O. destilla'tum. (L. *destillo*, to drop down.) A volatile or ethereal oil.

O. e mucilagin'ibus. (L. *e*, from; *mucilago*.) Marshmallow-root, linseed, and fennugreek-seed, of each three ounces, boiled for half an hour in two pints of water, then four pints of olive oil added, and the boiling continued till the water is evaporated. Used as an emollient.

O. e vitell'is. (L. *e*; *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.) See *Egg*, oil of.

O. empyreumat'icum e lig'no fos'silè. (Ἐμπύρευμα, a coal to preserve a smouldering fire; L. *e*, from; *lignum*, wood; *fossilis*, dug out. G. *Braunkohlenöl*.) A clear, yellowish oil

obtained from the dry distillation of lignite. It is used in the form of pills or ethereal solution in gout and paralytic conditions. Dose, 2 to 5 drops.

O. erigeron tis, U.S. Ph. The limpid, pale-yellow volatile oil distilled from the fresh flowering herb of *Erigeron canadense*. It has an aromatic, balsamic odour and taste, a sp. gr. of $\cdot845$, and a boiling-point of 155°C . (311°F .) It consists mainly of a terpene, and contains oxygen. It is used in uterine hæmorrhage and in typhoid conditions. Dose, 5 to 10 drops ($\cdot3$ to $\cdot6$ gramme).

O. eucalypt'i, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence d'eucalyptus*; G. *Eucalyptusöl*.) The volatile oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*, and other species. It is a colourless or pale-yellow thin liquid, becoming darker and thicker by keeping, aromatic to the smell and taste; sp. gr. from $\cdot88$ to $\cdot94$, and boiling from 130°C . to 200°C . (266°F . to 392°F .) It contains eucalyptol, a pinene, cymene, and cymol, but the constituents seem to vary in different species; it is said that much of the eucalyptus oil of commerce is the product of *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, and does not contain eucalyptol. It is an antiseptic. Dose, 2 to 5 drops.

O. euphor'bi. Euphorbium one part digested for five days in olive oil 10 parts, and strained. A rubefacient.

O. fagi. (L. *fagus*, a beech-tree. F. *huile de faînes*; G. *Buchelöl*, *Bucheckeröl*.) Beech oil, expressed from the seeds of *Fagus sylvatica*. It is yellow, and of a mild odour and taste; has a sp. gr. of $\cdot921$ to $\cdot923$, and contains olein with a little palmitin and stearin.

O. fa'gi pyrolig'neum. (L. *fagus*; Gr. *πῦρ*, fire; L. *lignum*, wood.) Beech tar. The tar obtained by destructive distillation of the wood of the beech-tree, *Fagus sylvatica*. Creosote is obtained from it.

O. fermentatio'nis. (L. *fermentum*, leaven. G. *Fermentöl*.) A synonym of *Fusel oil*.

O. filicis ma'ris. The *Extractum filicis liquidum*.

O. flo'rum na'phæ. (Naphæ.) The *O. auranti'ii florum*.

O. foenic'uli, U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (F. *essence de fenouil*; G. *Fenchelöl*.) Oil of fennel, distilled from the fruit of *Faniculum vulgare*. It is colourless or yellowish, of a sweetish, aromatic taste, of sp. gr. $\cdot96$ to $\cdot99$, and solidifying below 10°C . (50°F .) It contains liquid anethol, solid anethol, and a hydrocarbon isomeric with oil of turpentine. Relieves flatulence. Used as a galactagogue and emmenagogue. Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

O. formica'rum. (L. *formica*, an ant.) Ants four ounces digested at a moderate heat for twenty days in an ounce of olive oil and strained. See *Formica rufa*.

O. fructus junip'eri. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) The *O. juniperi*.

O. gabi'a num. (F. *huile de Gabian*.) The petroleum found at Gabian in France.

O. ga'di. (Gadus.) Cod-liver oil.

O. gal'bani. The essential oil of galbanum. Used as an emmenagogue and antispasmodic. Dose, 1 to 2 drops.

O. galli'næ. (L. *gallina*, a hen.) The fat of young hens. Formerly much esteemed.

O. garcin'ia'e purpu'reæ, Ind. Ph. The *Kokum butter*, used for suppositories and for the relief of fissures.

O. gaulthe'riæ, U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de gaulthérie*; G. *Wintergrünöl*.) Oil of wintergreen distilled from the leaves of *Gaultheria*

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procumbens. It is reddish in colour, has a strong aromatic smell, and a sweetish, warm, aromatic taste; its sp. gr. is 1.180, and it boils at a little above 200° C. (392° F.) It contains 90 per cent. of methylsalicylic acid, and a little gaultherilene. It has produced death in convulsions after vertigo, quick pulse, cold sweats, and laboured breathing. It is used in chronic cystitis, rheumatism, and as a carminative. Dose, 5 to 10 drops (.3 to .6 gramme).

O. gossypii. The *O. gossypii seminis*.

O. gossypii seminis. U.S. Ph. (L. *semen*, seed. F. *huile de coton*, h. des semences de cotonnier; G. *Baumwollsaamenöl*.) Cotton-seed oil expressed from the seeds of *Gossypium herbaceum*, and other species. It has a pale straw-yellow colour, and a bland nutty taste; its sp. gr. is from .920 to .930, and solidifies at -1° C. to -2° C. (30° F. to 28.4° F.) It consists of olein and palmitin, with a small quantity of a bright liquid hydrocarbon. Used as a substitute for olive oil.

O. graminis indicæ. (L. *gramen*, grass.) The oil of *Andropogon citratus*.

O. gurjun. See *Gurjun oil*.

O. gynocardiæ. Ind. Ph. *Chaulmugra oil*. The pale-brown semi-solid oil expressed from the seeds of the *Gynocardia odorata*. It has a disagreeable taste and smell, and is solid at 17° C. (62.6° F.); it contains palmitic, gynocardic, hypogæic, and coccinic acids. It has been highly recommended in leprosy, both internally and externally; it has also been employed in ichthyosis, psoriasis, lupus, scrofula, secondary syphilis, and phthisis. Dose, .5 to 3 grains.

O. Haarlemen'së. Same as *Balsam, sulphur*.

O. hedeomæ. U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de pouliot américain*; G. *Poleöl*.) Oil of pennyroyal distilled from the fresh herb of *Hedeoma pulegioides*. It is a limpid, colourless or yellowish, volatile oil, of peculiar mint-like odour and taste, of a sp. gr. of .94 to .95. It is stimulant, carminative, and emmenagogue. Dose, 2 to 10 drops (.1 to .6 gramme).

O. hepatis morrhuæ. (L. *hepar*, the liver.) The *O. morrhuæ*.

O. hippocastani. (L. *huile de marronnier d'Inde*; G. *Roskastanienöl*.) The fixed oil of horse-chestnuts expressed from the seeds of *Æsculus hippocastanum*. It has a greenish-brown or yellow colour, a turnip-like odour, a bitter taste, a sp. gr. of .927, and solidifies about 0° C. (32° F.) It is used as an embrocation in chronic gout and rheumatism.

O. hyoscyami. G. Ph. (G. *Bilsenkrautöl*.) Four parts of hyoscyamus leaves are macerated for several hours in three parts of spirit, then mixed with forty parts of olive oil and digested in a vapour bath till the spirit has evaporated; it is afterwards expressed and filtered.

O. hyoscyami coctum. (L. *coctus*, cooked.) The *O. hyoscyami*.

O. hyoscyami expres'sum. (L. *expressus*, pressed out.) The *O. hyoscyami*.

O. hyperici. See *Hypericum, oil of*.

Also, the same as *Hypericum red*.

O. hys'sopi. The essential oil of the *Hyssopus officinalis*. Used in bronchorrhœa, chronic bronchial asthma, and phthisical conditions. Dose, 2 to 3 drops.

O. illic'ii stellati. The *O. anisi stellati*.

O. infernali. (L. *infernus*, belonging to the lower regions. G. *Höllenöl*.) A synonym of *Jatropha oil*.

O. iodi. See *Iodised oil*.

O. jatrophae curcadis. See *Jatropha oil*.

O. jecin'oris aselli. (L. *jecur*, the liver, *asellus*, a sea-fish, probably the cod.) The *O. morrhuæ*.

O. jec'oris aselli. G. Ph. (L. *jecur*; *asellus*. G. *Leberthron*.) The *O. morrhuæ*.

O. jec'oris aselli ferra'tum. (L. *jecur*; *asellus*; *ferrum*, iron.) Cod-liver oil charged with iron.

O. jec'oris aselli fla'vum. (L. *jecur*; *asellus*; *flavus*, yellow.) Cod-liver oil obtained by exudation from the fresh livers at a temperature below 85° C. (185° F.)

O. jec'oris ra'jæ. See *Oil, skate*.

O. jec'oris squa'li. See *Oil, shark*.

O. juglan'dis. The expressed oil of the kernels of the walnut, *Juglans regia*. Used as a laxative, a taniacide, and in bladder troubles. Dose, a tablespoonful.

O. juniperi. B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de genièvre*; G. *Wachholderbeeröl*.) Oil of juniper distilled from the fruit of *Juniperus communis*. It is colourless or greenish-yellow, limpid, speedily thickening and darkening on exposure, warm and terebinthinate in taste, of sp. gr. about .87, and boils at 155° C. to 205° C. (311° F. to 401° F.) It is a mixture of hydrocarbons of the formula C₁₀H₁₆, about one third of it being pinene. It is carminative and diuretic. Dose, 5 to 15 drops (.3 to 1 gramme).

O. juniperi empyreumaticum. (F. *huile de cade*; G. *Kadeöl*.) Oil of cade obtained by distilling the wood of *Juniperus oxycedrus*. It is empyreumatic, dark-brown and tar-like. Used as a local application in psoriasis, pityriasis rubra, chronic eczema, and other skin diseases.

O. juniperi nigrum. (L. *niger*, black.) The *O. juniperi empyreumaticum*.

O. juniperi pyrolig'nicum. (Höp, *fire*; L. *lignum*, wood.) The *O. juniperi empyreumaticum*.

O. kervi'num. A synonym of *O. ricini*.

O. la'næ. (L. *lana*, wool.) Same as *Lanolin*.

O. la'næ pi'ni. (L. *lana*, wool; *pinus*, the fir tree. G. *Waldwollöl*.) See *Fir wool oil*.

O. lathy'ridis. The expressed oil of the seeds of *Euphorbia lathyrus*. A drastic purgative.

O. lau'ri. G. Ph. (G. *Lorbeeröl*.) Bayberry oil. The solid fat expressed from the berries of the *Laurus nobilis*. It is dark-green in colour, has an aromatic odour and taste, and melts at 40° C. (104° F.) Used as a local application in chronic rheumatic and other pains.

O. lau'ri ethe'reum. The volatile oil of the berries and the leaves of *Laurus nobilis*. An antispasmodic.

O. lau'ri expres'sum. (L. *expressus*, pressed out.) The *O. lauri*.

O. lau'ri unguino'sum. (L. *unguen*, fat.) The *O. lauri*.

O. lauri'num. The *O. lauri*.

O. lau'ro-cer'asi. The essential oil of the leaves of *Prunus laurocerasus*; it contains hydrocyanic acid, and resembles bitter almond oil.

O. lavan'dulæ. B. Ph., G. Ph. (F. *essence de lavande*; G. *Lavendelöl*.) Oil of lavender distilled from the flowers of *Lavandula vera*. It is limpid, colourless, yellowish or greenish-yellow, levogyrous, having a fragrant

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smell and a bitter, pungent taste; its sp. gr. varies from .87 to .91, and it begins to boil at about 185° C. (365° F.) It consists of a volatile hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, and a stearoptene like camphor. It is crinative and stimulant, and is used in nervous headache in doses of four or five drops or by rubbing it on the temples. The U.S. Ph. directs the use of the whole herb as well as the flowering tops.

O. lavan'dulæ flō'rum, U.S. Ph. The same as *O. lavandulæ*, B. Ph.

O. lavan'dulæ spi'cæ. The essential oil of *Lavandula spica*.

O. lig'ni fos'sillis empyreumat'icūm. The *O. empyreumaticum e ligno fossilī*.

O. lig'ni san'tali. (*L. lignum*, wood.) The *O. santali*.

O. lillo'rum. See *Oil, lily*.

O. limo'nis, B. Ph, U.S. Ph. (*F. essence de citron, e. de limon*; *G. Citronenöl, Limonenöl*.) Volatile oil of lemon expressed from the fresh peel of the fruit of *Citrus limonum*. It is pale-yellow, limpid, dextrogyrous, of fragrant odour, and aromatic, bitterish taste, has a sp. gr. of about .852, and commences to boil at about 160° C. (320° F.) It consists of citrene, cymene, lävopinene, and other hydrocarbons, and an alcohol with its acetic ether. Used as a flavouring agent.

O. lini, B. Ph., U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (*F. huile de lin*; *G. Leinöl, Leinsamenöl*.) Linseed or flaxseed oil expressed, without heat, from the seed of *Linum usitatissimum*. It is limpid, yellowish, bland, of sp. gr. about .936, and solidifies at -27° C. (-16.6° F.) It consists chiefly of linolein, with some palmitin, myristin, and olein, and a small quantity of a resin. It is a laxative; and is used externally with lime water in burns, eczema, and other skin affections.

O. lini cum cal'cē. (*L. cum*, with; *calc*, lime.) The *Linum timentum calcis*.

O. lini sulfura'tum. (*G. geschwefeltes Leinöl*.) The *Balsamum sulphuris*.

O. lithan'thrā'cis. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *ἀνθράξ*, charcoal. *G. ätherisches Steinkohlenöl*.) A colourless oil obtained by the distillation of coal tar with water, consisting chiefly of benzene. Used in phthisis. Dose, 1 to 3 drops.

O. lu'ci pis'cis. (*L. piscis*, a fish.) See *Esox lucius*.

O. mac'idis, G. Ph. (*F. essence de fleur de muscade*; *G. Macisöl, Muskatblüthenöl*.) The volatile oil obtained from mace, the arillus of the fruit of *Myristica fragrans*. It is colourless or pale-yellow, and is soluble in six parts of spirit. Used as an aromatic and flavouring agent.

O. majorā'næ. (*F. essence de marjolaine*; *G. Meiranöl*.) The volatile oil distilled from sweet marjoram, *Origanum majorana*. It is thin, yellowish, has an aromatic odour, sp. gr. .89, and boils at 163° C. (325.4° F.) Used locally to relieve the pain of carious teeth, and as a liniment in neuralgia and rheumatism. It is said to relieve colic and painful menstruation. Dose, 5 to 10 drops (.3 to .6 gramme).

O. malabath'ri. See *Malabathrum*.

O. Mart'is. (*L. Mars*, an old name for iron.) A solution of ferric chloride.

O. Mar'tis per deliq'uūm. (*L. Mars*; *per*, through; *deliquūm*, a dripping down.) The thick red brown fluid resulting from the deliquescence of ferric chloride.

O. mati'co. The essential oil of the

leaves of matico, *Piper angustifolium*. Used in gonorrhœa.

O. melis'sæ. The essential oil of balm, *Melissa officinalis*. An antispasmodic and external sedative. Dose, 1 to 2 drops.

O. men'thæ cris'pæ. (*G. Krauseminzöl*.) The essential oil of *Mentha crispa*. A carminative.

O. men'thæ piperi'tæ, B. Ph., U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (*F. essence de menthe poivrée*; *G. Pfefferminzöl*.) The volatile oil of peppermint distilled from *Mentha piperita*. It is colourless, yellowish, or greenish, becoming thicker and brownish on exposure, has a peculiar pungent, aromatic odour and taste, a sp. gr. of .84 to .94, and boils at 190° C. (374° F.) It consists of menthol and several hydrocarbons. It is employed as a carminative, anodyne, and an antiseptic; locally, it is used to relieve neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, pruritus pudendi, and herpes zoster. Dose, 1 to 3 drops (.05 to .15 gramme).

O. men'thæ vir'idis, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (*F. essence de menthe verte*; *G. Römischminzöl*.) The volatile oil of spearmint distilled from *Mentha viridis*. It has a peculiar odour, and a cooling taste; it boils at 160° C. (320° F.), and in other respects is like oil of peppermint. A carminative. Dose, 2 to 5 drops (.1 to .3 gramme).

O. millefo'lii. (*G. Schafgarbenöl*.) The essential oil of *Achillea millefolium*. Dose, .5 to 3 drops.

O. mirba'num. See *Mirbane*.

O. monar'dæ. (*F. essence de menthe de cheval*; *G. Pferdeminzöl*.) The volatile oil of horsemint distilled from the fresh herb of *Monarda punctata*. It is yellowish or reddish in colour, having a peculiar fragrant odour, and a pungent taste. It consists of thymol and a hydrocarbon. Used as oil of peppermint, especially as a stimulating liniment, or pure in neuralgia. Dose, 2 or 3 drops (.06 or .2 gramme).

O. mor'rhuæ, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (*F. huile de morue, h. de foie de morrhue*; *G. Leberthran, Stockfischleberthran*.) Cod-liver oil obtained from the fresh liver of *Gadus morrhua*, and other species. It is of pale yellow colour, or, if made with heat, or from tainted livers, more or less reddish brown; the latter has much the stronger fishy flavour. It consists of olein, with variable quantities of stearin, palmitin, myristin, gaduin, gadic acid, and minute amounts of iodine, bromine, phosphorus, and sulphur. It is used in pulmonary consumption, chronic bronchitis, scrofula, and chronic diseases generally where nutrition is impaired.

O. mu'dar. The essential oil of *Mudar*; applied to torpid and impetiginous sores.

O. mundu'bi. Groundnut, or *Arachis oil*.

O. muscovit'icūm. (*Muscovy*.) The *O. rusci*.

O. mustel'lae. (*L. mustella*, an eelpout. *G. Aalrupeöl*.) The oil of the liver of the eelpout or burbot, *Lota vulgaris*. Used as cod-liver oil.

O. myr'ciæ, U.S. Ph. (*F. essence de bay*; *G. Bayöl, Myrcienöl*.) The volatile oil of bay distilled from the leaves of *Myrcia acris*. It is light brownish, becoming darker, fragrant and clove-like in smell, and warm, spicy, in taste; its sp. gr. is about 1.040. It consists of eugenol and some hydrocarbons. Used as a perfume, and as an ingredient of bay rum.

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O. myristicæ, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de muscade*; G. *ätherisches Muskatöl*.) Volatile oil of nutmeg distilled from the seed of *Myristica fragrans*. It is colourless or pale yellowish, of agreeable aromatic odour, and camphorous taste, is dextrogyrous, has a sp. gr. of .92 to .95, and boils at 160° C. (320° F.) It contains myristicin and myristic acid. A carminative. Dose, 2 or 3 drops (.1 to .15 gramme).

O. myristicæ expressum, B. Ph. (L. *expressus*, pressed out. F. *beurre de muscade*; G. *Muskatnussöl*, *Muskatbutter*.) The expressed oil of nutmeg; a concrete oil obtained by heat and expression from nutmeg, the seed of *Myristica fragrans*. It is white mottled with orange-brown, firm, of sp. gr. .995, and melts at 45° C. (113° F.) It consists of myristin and another fat with some oil of nutmeg and a brown resinous matter. It is used to rub into rheumatic parts and as an excipient.

O. myrrhæ. See *Oil, myrrh*.

O. myrti. See *Myrtle, oil of*.

O. naphæ. (*Napha*.) Same as *O. aurantii florum*.

O. ner'oli. (This name was given to the oil because Anne Marie de la Trémouille-Noirmontier the second wife of Flavio Orsini, Duke of Bracciano and Prince of Neroli, was accustomed to scent her gloves with it.) Same as *O. aurantii florum*.

O. nigrum. (L. *niger*, black.) Herklot's name for a black empyreumatic oil, obtained in India by distilling the fruit of *Celastrus paniculata*, and recommended by him as a remedy for beriberi. Dose, 10 to 15 drops.

O. nucis moschatæ. (L. *nux*, a nut.) The *O. myristicæ*.

O. nucis'tæ, G. Ph. The *O. myristicæ expressum*.

O. nucis'tæ æthereum. The *O. myristicæ*.

O. nucis'tæ expressum. The *O. myristicæ expressum*.

O. olivæ, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *huile d'olive*; G. *Olivenöl*.) Olive oil expressed from the fruit of *Olea europæa*. It is pale yellow or greenish yellow, of an agreeable odour and bland taste, of sp. gr. .9178, separating white crystalline granules at 10° C. (50° F.), and solidifying at 0° C. (32° F.) It consists of olein, as triolein, tripalmitin, triarachin, and perhaps tristearin, with a very little cholesterol. It is used as an article of food, as a mild laxative, and as an emollient local application.

O. olivarum, G. Ph. Same as *O. olivæ*.

O. olivarum commune, G. Ph. (L. *communis*, common. G. *gemeines Olivenöl*.) A second quality of olive oil. Used for the preparation of plasters.

O. olivarum provinciale. (Mod. L. *provincialis*, belonging to Provence.) Virgin olive oil.

O. olivarum viridè. (L. *viridis*, green.) The *O. olivarum commune*.

O. omphacinum. (L. *omphacine*, unripe.) Same as *Omotribes*.

O. origani. (F. *essence de marjolaine sauvage*; G. *Dostenöl*.) The volatile oil obtained from *Origanum vulgare*. It is pale yellow and limpid, becoming thicker and brownish on exposure, has a strong aromatic odour, and a pungent, bitterish taste; its sp. gr. varies from .87 to .91. It consists of a solid and a liquid portion not yet investigated. Used locally as an anæsthetic, and

internally as a carminative. Dose, 5 to 10 drops (.3 to .6 gramme).

O. ovi. (L. *ovum*, an egg-) See *Egg, oil of*.

O. ovo'rum. (L. *ovum*, an egg-) See *Egg, oil of*.

O. oxidi cu'pri viridè. (L. *cuprum*, copper; *viridis*, green.) The *Balsam of Metz, green*.

O. pal'mæ. (F. *huile de palme*; G. *Palmöl*, *Palmbutter*.) The palm oil obtained from the sarcocarp of *Elais guineensis*. It is solid, butyraceous, reddish yellow, of a violet-like odour, and melts at 27° C. (80.6° F.) It consists of tripalmitin and triolein, and a ferment which produces decomposition. Used as an emollient to bruises and sprains.

O. pal'mæ Christi. The same as *O. ricini*.

O. pal'mæ liquidum. Same as *O. ricini*.

O. papa'veris, G. Ph. (F. *huile des pavots*, *h. d'ailette*; G. *Mohnöl*.) Poppy-seed oil obtained from the seeds of *Papaver somniferum*. It is pale yellow, bland, and limpid, becoming thick on exposure, of sp. gr. .92, and solidifying at -18° C. (-0.4° F.) Used in pharmacy.

O. pedum tau'ri. (L. *pes*, a foot; *taurus*, a bull.) Same as *Neat's-foot oil*.

O. pepo'nis. The *O. cucurbitæ*.

O. petræ. (L. *petra*, a rock.) A synonym of *Petroleum*.

O. petræ al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Naphtha*.

O. petræ cru'dum. (L. *petra*; *crudus*, raw.) Crude petroleum.

O. petræ ital'icum. (L. *petra*.) A term for crude petroleum.

O. petroseli'ni. Same as *Apiol*.

O. phosphora'tum, B. Ph. Four ounces of oil of almonds, which has been strongly heated and filtered, is put into a bottle with 16 grains of pure dry phosphorus, and immersed in hot water until it has become heated to 180° F. (82.22° C.), when it is shaken till the phosphorus is dissolved. It contains one per cent. of phosphorus. Dose, 5 to 10 minims.

The U.S. Ph. orders 90 parts of strongly heated and filtered almond oil to be put into a dry bottle with one part of phosphorus, and heated in water until the phosphorus melts; when cool, 9 parts of stronger ether is added.

The Fr. Codex (F. *huile phosphorée*) orders 95 grammes of almond oil, one gramme of phosphorus, and 4 grammes of ether to be heated as in the U.S. Ph.

O. p'icis liq'uidæ, U.S. Ph. (L. *pix*, pitch; *liquidus*, fluid. F. *huile de goudron*; G. *Theeröl*, *Pechöl*.) Oil of tar, being the part of the distillate from wood tar which is lighter than water, being about of sp. gr. .970. It is colourless when fresh, but becomes dark red brown by keeping, and deposits a black substance. It is a mixture of various hydrocarbons, acetic and other acids, many undetermined empyreumatic substances, and, when distilled from the wood of conifers, oil of turpentine. Used in psoriasis and other cutaneous diseases.

O. pimen'tæ, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de piment de la Jamaïque*; G. *Pimentöl*, *Nelkenpfefferöl*.) Oil of pimento, a volatile oil distilled from the fruit of *Pimenta officinalis*. It is colourless or pale yellow, darkening and thickening by

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age, of a pleasant clove-like taste, and a sp. gr. of 1.0374. It contains eugenol and eugenic acid. A carminative. Dose, 2 to 6 drops (.1 to .3 gramme).

O. pin'guë. (L. *pinguis*, fat. G. *fettes Öl*.) The same as *Oils*, fixed.

O. pini æthereum. (L. *pinus*, the pine tree.) Oil of turpentine.

O. pini folio'rum. (L. *pinus*, a pine-tree; *folium*, a leaf. G. *Fichtennadelöl*.) The *O. pini sylvestris*.

O. pini gemma'rum. (L. *pinus*; *gemma*, a bud. G. *Fichtensprossenöl*.) The oil distilled from the leaf buds of fir trees.

O. pini pumilio'nis. (G. *Latschenöl*, *Krummholzöl*, *Krummkiefernadelöl*.) The oil distilled from the tops of *Pinus pumilio*. Used outwardly in chronic rheumatism and gout; as an inhalation in bronchial catarrh, and also internally.

O. pini puris'simum. (L. *pinus*, the pine-tree; *purus*, clean.) A synonym of *O. terebinthina rectificatum*.

O. pini ru'brī. (L. *pinus*; *ruber*, red.) The *O. picis liquidæ*.

O. pini strobilo'rum. (L. *pinus*; *strobilus*, a fir-cone. G. *Tannzapfenöl*.) The oil distilled from the cones of *Pinus pecea*.

O. pini sylves'tris. B. Ph. (F. *essence de feuilles de pin*; G. *Kiefernadelöl*, *Wald-wollöl*.) Fir-wood oil, distilled from the fresh leaves of *Pinus sylvestris*. It is nearly colourless, has a lavender-like odour and a pungent flavour, and a sp. gr. of .87.

O. provincia'lē. (Mod. L. *provincialis*, belonging to Provence. G. *Provenceröl*.) A synonym of virgin *O. olivæ*.

O. pycho'tis. Ind. Ph. The volatile oil of ajowan, the fruit of *Psychotis optica*. Used as a carminative in flatulence, atonic dyspepsia, and diarrhœa.

O. pule'gii. The oil of *Mentha pulegium*.

O. py-ro-anim'a'lē. (Πῦρ, fire.) The *O. animale Dippelii*.

O. pyrocarbon'icum. (Πῦρ; carbon.) The *O. empyreumaticum e ligno fossile*.

O. pyrogena'tum suc'cini. (Πῦρ, fire; γεννάω, to produce.) The *O. succini*.

O. ra'ia. (F. *huile de raie*; G. *Rochen-thran*.) Skate oil, or ray oil, obtained from the liver of *Raia batis*. It is used as *O. morrhua*, but is said to contain more iodine.

A ray oil is obtained from the liver of the American sting-ray, *Pastinaca hastata*.

O. ra'pæ. G. Ph. (L. *rapa*, a turnip. F. *huile de navette*; I. *olio de rapa*; G. *Rübenöl*.) Rape-seed oil. A bland, fixed oil, of a yellowish brown colour, expressed from the seeds of *Brassica napus* and other species.

O. ric'ini. B. Ph., U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (L. *huile de ricin*; G. *Ricinusöl*.) Castor oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. It is viscid, transparent, nearly colourless or pale yellowish, with little smell, a mild taste becoming acid, and a sp. gr. of .95 to .96; it solidifies at -18° C. (-0.4° F.) It consists of palmitic acid, and ricinic acid, and when distilled at 265° C. (509° F.) yields œnanthol and œnanthylie acid. It is a mild purgative.

O. ric'ini major'is. (L. *major*, greater.) The *O. jatrophae curcadis*.

O. ric'inum. Same as *O. ricini*.

O. ro'sæ. U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (F. *essence de rose*; G. *Rosenöl*.) Otto or oil of roses distilled

from the fresh flowers of *Rosa damascena* and its varieties, chiefly obtained from Kizanlik from roses grown on the southern slopes of the Balkans in Roumelia. It is pale yellow, transparent, with a sweetish, mild taste. Used as a perfume.

O. rosa rum. Same as *O. rosæ*.

Also, an infusion of the petals of the rose in olive oil.

O. rosmari'ni. B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de romarin*; G. *Rosmarinöl*.) Oil of rosemary distilled from the flowering tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. It is colourless or yellowish, limpid, has a camphoraceous odour and flavour, a sp. gr. of .88 to .91, and boils at 329° F. (165° C.) It consists of a hydrocarbon which contains a pinene, camphor, cineol and borneol. It has caused death in a child. A carminative and anodyne externally and internally. Dose, 1 or 2 drops (.05 to .1 gramme).

O. rus'ci. (Perhaps a corruption of Mod. L. *russicus*, Russian. F. *huile russe*, *h. de bouleau*; G. *Birkentheer*, *Birkenöl*.) Birch tar. Birch oil obtained from the dry distillation of the wood and bark of *Betula alba*. It is a brown-red oil used in the manufacture of Russian leather. It is employed as an application in skin diseases, and internally for gonorrhœa and chronic cystitis.

O. rus'ci æthereum. (G. *ätherisches Birkentheeröl*.) The rectified *O. rusci*.

O. rutæ. B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de rue*; G. *Rautenöl*.) The oil of rue distilled from *Ruta graveolens*. It is colourless or greenish yellow, with a peculiar odour and a pungent, acrid, bitterish taste, of sp. gr. .86 to .91. It consists chiefly of a ketone with the formula CH₃.CO.C₉H₁₉, and a small quantity of a hydrocarbon. In large doses it produces mental confusion, backache, frequent irritation, unsteadiness of gait, drowsiness, and quickness and weakness of pulse. Used in colic, dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa, and in menorrhagia, also as a vermifuge. Dose, 1 to 5 drops (.05 to .3 gramme).

O. sabi'næ. B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de sabine*; G. *Sadebaumöl*.) Oil of savin distilled from the fresh tops of *Juniperus sabina*. It is colourless or yellowish, pungent, and camphoraceous to taste, has a sp. gr. of about .91, and boils at about 160° C. (320° F.) It consists of several hydrocarbons. Used in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, and leucorrhœa, and as an anæsthetic in dental caries, and an application to condylomata. It has been used to produce abortion. Dose, 2 to 10 drops (.1 to .6 gramme).

O. sal'viæ. Same as *Oil*, sage.

O. Sanc'tæ Mari'æ. The resinous juice of *Calophyllum calaba*.

O. san'tali. B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de santal*; G. *Santelöl*, *Sandelöl*.) Oil of santal or sandal-wood distilled from the wood of *Santalum album*. It is thick, pale yellow, pungently aromatic in odour and taste, has a sp. gr. of .96, and boils at 214° C. (417.2° F.) It contains oxygen. Dose 10 to 20 drops (.6 to 1.3 gramme).

O. santali fla'vi. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) The *O. santali*.

O. santon'ici. Same as *O. cinæ*.

O. sass'afra's. U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de sassafras*; G. *Sassafrasöl*.) The volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Sassafras officinale*. It is colourless, or yellowish, or brownish-red, with a warm aromatic taste and smell, and a sp. gr. of 1.09. It contains safrene, safrol, and sas-

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safras-camphor. Used as a carminative, and to counteract the injurious effects of tobacco and henbane. Dose 2 to 10 drops (.1 to .6 gramme).

O. schœnanthi indici. The oil of *Andropogon schœnanthus* or *O. citratus*. See *O. andropogi citrati*.

O. serpylli. (G. *Quendelöl*.) The essential oil of *Thymus serpyllum*. An antispasmodic and rubefacient. Dose, 1 to 2 drops.

O. sesami. U.S. Ph. (F. *huile de sesame*; G. *Sesamöl*.) Benne oil, gingili oil. The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum*. It is yellow, thinnish, inodorous, bland, and agreeable in taste, of sp. gr. .923, and boils at 335° C. (655° F.) It consists of olein with stearic, palmitic, and myristic acids. Used as olive oil.

O. sinapis. B. Ph., G. Ph. (F. *essence de moutarde*; G. *ätherisches Senföl*.) The volatile oil of black mustard distilled from the seeds of *Sinapis nigra*. It is colourless or pale yellow, pungent and acrid to taste and smell, of sp. gr. 1.015 to 1.020, and boils about 148° C. (298.4° F.) It is allyl thiocarbimide. An active irritant. Used as a rubefacient liniment with oil. See also *Mustard, oil of, ethereal*.

O. sinapis æthereum. The *O. sinapis*.

O. sinapis pingue. (L. *pinguis, fat.*) Same as *Oil, mustard, fixed*.

O. sinapis volatilē. U.S. Ph. The same as *O. sinapis*.

O. sirri. The *O. andropogi citrati*.

O. spicæ. The *O. lavandulæ spicæ*.

O. spicæ vulgaris. (L. *vulgaris, common*.) The *O. terebinthinæ*.

O. squalli. (F. *huile de requin*; G. *Haileberthran*.) Shark oil obtained from the liver of *Squalus carcharias*, and other species. It is light yellow, acrid to the taste, and has a sp. gr. of .870 to .880.

O. succini. U.S. Ph. (L. *succinum, amber*. F. *huile volatile de succin*; G. *Bernsteinöl*.) Oil of amber obtained by the dry distillation of amber, and purified by rectification. Crude oil of amber is thick, brown, empyreumatic, and of sp. gr. .922. The rectified oil is thin, colourless or yellowish, darkening and thickening on exposure, having a pungent, empyreumatic, somewhat balsamic odour and a warm acrid taste; its sp. gr. is .920. Externally it is an irritant, internally a stimulant and antispasmodic. Used as a liniment in rheumatism and paralysis, and to the spine in whooping cough and the convulsive diseases of children; internally in mucous catarrhs, amenorrhœa, hysteria, whooping cough, and retrocedent fevers and inflammations.

O. succini empyreumaticum. (Εμπίρευμα, a coal to preserve a smouldering fire.) The *O. succini*.

O. succini pyrogenæum. (Πύρ, fire; γεννάω, to produce.) The *O. succini*.

O. succini rectificatum. See *O. succini*.

O. sulphuratum. The *Balsam, sulphur. moldaviæum*.

O. tabaci. An empyreumatic oil obtained by distillation of tobacco. Formerly in the U.S. Ph. Applied to indolent tumours and ulcers.

O. tanacetii. (F. *huile de tanaïsie*; G. *Rainfarnöl*.) Oil of tansy obtained from the *Tanacetum vulgare*. It is an oxygenated, lævogyrous oil, with a camphoraceous odour and a bitter, pungent taste.

O. tartari per deliquitum. (*Tartar*; L. *per, through*; *deliquum, a dripping down*.) A colourless or yellowish oily-looking liquid resulting from the deliquescence of potassium carbonate.

O. templi num. (Mod. L. *templinus, relating to a fir cone*. G. *Tannenapfenöl*.) The oil obtained from fir cones.

Also, (G. *Krummholzöl, Latschenöl*), the oil distilled from the shoots of *Pinus pumilio*; known also as *Pumilene*.

O. terebinthinæ. B. Ph., U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (F. *essence de térébenthine*; G. *Terpentinöl*.) C₁₀H₁₆. The volatile oil distilled from turpentine, the oleo-resin obtained from *Pinus australis*, and other species. It is limpid, colourless, with a peculiar odour and a pungent, bitterish taste; its sp. gr. varies from .855 to .870, and it commences to boil about 160° C. (320° F.) It contains no oxygen, and consists chiefly of dextropinene.

O. terebinthinæ rectificatum. G. Ph. (F. *essence de térébenthine rectifiée*; G. *gereinigtes Terpentinel*.) Rectified oil of turpentine prepared by distilling four parts of oil of turpentine with twenty-four parts of lime-water until three parts of oil have passed over.

O. terebinthinæ sulphuratum. The *Balsamum sulfuris terebinthinatum*.

O. teræ. (L. *terra, land*.) A synonym of *Petroleum*.

O. theobromæ. U.S. Ph. Same as *O. theobromatis*.

O. theobromatis. B. Ph. (F. *beurre de cacao*; G. *Kakaobutter*.) Cacao butter; the concrete oil expressed from the seed of *Theobroma cacao*. It is a yellowish fat, smelling like chocolate, with an agreeable taste, a sp. gr. of .96 to .98, and a melting point of 30° C. to 35° C. (86° F. to 95° F.) It yields glycerin, oleic, stearic, and some palmitic acids, and small quantities of lauric and arachic acids. It is used as an ointment, for suppositories, and internally as a nutrient and emollient in chronic affections of the lungs and bowels. Dose 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes).

O. thymi. U.S. Ph., G. Ph. The volatile oil of thyme distilled from *Thymus vulgaris*. It is reddish brown in colour, colourless or yellowish when rectified, aromatic in odour, and pungent, warm, and then cooling in taste; it has a sp. gr. of .886 to .905. It consists of cymene and thymene, and by oxidation the stearoptene, *Thymol*.

O. tiglii. U.S. Ph. The same as *O. crotonis*.

O. tritici. (L. *triticeum, wheat*.) A fixed oil obtained by subjecting wheat to pressure between heated iron plates.

O. uno næ. The *Ylang ylang oil*.

O. valerianæ. U.S. Ph. (F. *essence de valériane*; G. *Baldrianöl*.) The volatile oil distilled from the root of *Valeriana officinalis*. It is greenish or yellowish, limpid, becoming darker and thicker on exposure and acquiring an acid reaction; it is mild to smell, and aromatic, not burning, to taste; its sp. gr. is .94. It contains borneene. Used in hysteria, chorea, and epilepsy. Dose one drop (.06 gramme).

O. vesicans. (L. *vesica, a blister*.) Euphorbium one part, cantharides one part, turpentine 50 parts, and olive oil 50 parts; digest for 24 hours and strain.

O. vini. (L. *vinum, wine*.) The *O. æthereum*, U.S. Ph.

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O. vir'idē. (L. *viridis*, green.) Olive oil in which the leaves of the elder, *Sambucus nigra*, have been infused.

O. vitrio'li. A synonym of sulphuric acid.

O. vitrio'li dul'cē ve'rūm. (*Vitriol*; L. *dulcis*, sweet; *verus*, true.) Valerius Cordus's term for ether obtained from equal parts of oil of vitriol and alcohol.

O. vi'vum. (L. *vivus*, living.) An old term for bitumen when fluid.

O. volat'ilē. See *Oils*, *volatile*.

O. volat'ilē amygdala'rūm ama'rūm. (L. *volatilis*, fleeting; *amygdala*, an almond; *amarus*, bitter.) The *O. amygdalæ amarae*.

O. Wittnebia'nūm. (*Wittneben*, a clergyman long resident in Batavia.) The *O. cajuputi*.

Olfaction. (L. *olfacio*, to smell. F. *olfaction*; I. *olfazione*; S. *olfaction*; G. *Riechen*.) The exercise of the sense of smell.

Olfactive. Same as *Olfactory*.

O. an'gle. (L. *angulus*, a corner.) The angle formed by the planum sphenoidale with the line of the olfactory fossa.

O. fos'settes. (F. *fossette*, dim. of *fosse*, a pit; from L. *fossa*, a ditch. F. *fossettes olfactives*.) The small pits with vibratile cilia, on the cutaneous surface of Vermes and Mollusca, which rest upon the ganglionic termination of a nerve.

O. rods. (F. *baguettes olfactives*.) Leydig's term for the fine filaments of the antennæ of Arthropoda which are in connection with the extremities of nerves, and which he supposed to be organs of smell.

Olfactometer. (L. *olfacio*, to smell; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) Zwaardemaker's term for an instrument for estimating the acuteness of the sense of smell. It consists of a glass tube, curved at one end for introduction into the nostril, and graduated in centimetres, over which is placed another tube lined with india rubber or a mixture of ammoniacum and gutta percha to which the odorous substance is applied; the outer tube is gradually withdrawn, and so exposes the odorous surface; when the exposed surface is sufficient to allow of the perception of the smell, the distance to which it is withdrawn is read off on the inner tube, and shows the acuteness of smell by comparison with a normal standard.

Olfacto'rius. Same as *Olfactory*.

Also, the *Olfactory nerve*.

Olfactory. (L. *olfacio*, to smell. F. *olfactif*; I. *olfattivo*; S. *olfactorio*; G. *olfactorisch*, *geruchsbetreffend*.) Relating to the sense of smell. See also *Olfactive*.

O. anæsthē'sia. (Ἀναesthesia, want of feeling.) Same as *Anosmia*.

O. an'gle. The *Angle, ethmoidcranial*.

O. a'rea. (L. *area*, an open court.) A small region of each side of the fore-brain of the embryo where the epiblast is thickened, and which develops into the *O. pit*.

Also, a term applied by Gratiolet to the area at the base of the brain which lies within the boundary of the trigonum olfactorium.

O. bulb. See *Bulb, olfactory*, and *O. lobe*.

O. cells. (F. *antre olfactif*.) The ethmoidal cells.

Also, see *Cells, olfactory*.

O. cen'tre. See *Centre, olfactory*.

O. chi'asm. (Χίασμα, two lines placed

crossways like a x. G. *Riechchiasma*.) Meynert's term for the connection of the olfactory lobe of each side with the gyrus uncinatus of the opposite side by means of the anterior commissure.

O. com'missure. The anterior fibres of the commissura cerebri anterior which connect the olfactory bulbs; they are very few in man, but in animals which have large olfactory bulbs they are numerous.

O. convolu'tion, in'ner. (L. *convolvere*, to roll together. G. *innere Riechwindung*.) Meynert's term for the inner root of the olfactory tract.

O. convolu'tion, out'er. (L. *convolvere*, G. *äussere Riechwindung*.) Meynert's name for the outer root of the olfactory tract.

O. epithe'lium. See under *O. membrane*.

O. fil'a'ments. (L. *filamentum*, a small thread. I. *fila olfactoria*.) The nerve-fibres which arise from the *O. bulb*.

O. foram'ina. See *Foramina, olfactory*.

O. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a pit. F. *fossette olfactoire*.) Same as *O. pit, primitive*.

O. gan'g'lion. The *O. lobe*.

Also, the *O. bulb*.

O. glomer'ull. (L. *glomerulus*, dim. of *glomus*, a ball. G. *Olfactoriusknäuel*.) The glomeruli constituting the stratum glomerulosum of the olfactory bulb; they consist of a nerve-fibre and some neuroglia cells.

O. groove. See *Groove, olfactory*.

O. hairs. (G. *Riechfaden*, *Riechhaarchen*.) The apical processes of the olfactory cells.

O. hyperæsthē'sia. (ὑπέρ, above; αἴσθησις, sensation.) Same as *Hyperosmia*.

O. hyperalge'sia. See *Hyperalgesia, olfactory*.

O. lobe. (F. *lobe olfactif*; I. *lobo olfattivo*; G. *Riechlappen*.) The rhinencephalon. A slender process of the cerebrum lying in the olfactory sulcus in man. It extends forwards from the front of the locus perforatus anticus as a prismatic process of nerve-tissue with a bulbous end, and lies in a groove on the under surface of the frontal lobe. It is divisible into three parts: a basal part or *Olfactory tubercle*, an anterior end or *Olfactory bulb*, and a central part or *Olfactory tract*. It is formed as a hollow outgrowth from the lower and lateral part of the vesicle of the hemisphere which, in man, soon divides into a posterior part which remains in connection with the hemisphere vesicle, and an anterior part, which grows towards the olfactory area, and becomes the olfactory bulb, the olfactory tract, and the trigonum olfactorium; the posterior part forms part of the anterior perforated space and the peduncle of the corpus callosum. In some animals the olfactory lobes are very large, and the cavity remains during life and communicates with that of the lateral ventricle of the same side.

O. mem'brane. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin. F. *membrane olfactif*; I. *membrana olfattiva*; G. *Riechschleimhaut*, *Riechhaut*.) The mucous membrane of the nose which covers the upper and middle turbinate parts of the nasal fossa and the upper part of the septum nasi, and in which the olfactory nerve is distributed. It is thick and pulpy, very vascular, of a yellow or brown colour, and contains many Bowman's glands. The epithelium is of the columnar form; some of the cells of which are conical with an oval nucleus and some are ciliated, the cylinder

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cells; others are spindle-shaped with a spherical nucleus, the rod cells, or Schultze's olfactory cells; and a third form are conical in shape, the base resting on the basement membrane and having a spherical nucleus, the basal cells; the whole is covered by a delicate cuticle, the external limiting membrane of von Brunn, through which the cells protrude.

O. nerve. (*F. nerf olfactif*; *I. nervo olfattivo*; *G. Riechnerv, Geruchsnerv.*) The collective fibres which spring from the under surface of the *O. bulb* and, after penetrating the openings in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, are distributed to the mucous membrane of the *O. region*. The filaments form a fine plexus with long, narrow meshes. The nerve-fibres are non-medullated, consisting only of the axis-cylinder with a nucleated neurilemma, and are connected with the varicose basal processes of the olfactory cells.

O. organ, development of. (*F. développement de l'organ olfactif*; *G. Entwicklung des Geruchsorgans.*) In the chick the rudiment of the olfactory organ appears on each side at the end of the third day in the form of a pit (*G. primitive Riechgrube*), which, when seen in profile, is a little in front of, and on a rather deeper plane, than the eye; the floor of the depression is lined with thickened epiblast. On the fourth day the pits have become larger and deeper, and are bounded externally and below by the superior maxillary process of the first visceral arch; their border is broken inferiorly, so that two grooves are formed running downwards and outwards towards the mouth, and these are separated by the fronto-nasal process. The olfactory nerves arise from the neural crest on the mid-dorsal surface of the brain, but subsequently shift downwards and become attached to the lateral and then to the fore part of the cerebral hemispheres, and can be recognised before the olfactory lobes are defined. The fibres terminate in ganglion cells lying beneath the epiblast of the olfactory pits during the third day. The olfactory lobes arise as outgrowths of the central hemisphere on the seventh day of incubation.

O. organ, general morphology of. (*Μορφή, form*; *λόγος, an account.*) Darwin was unable to make out whether Cirripedes possessed any sense of odours.

In Crustacea, as in the crayfish, on the ventral surface of each joint of the exopodite of the antennule are two tufts of fine sensory setae, which are probably olfactory in function.

In *Pisces*, the olfactory organ of Marsipobranchii is single, and they have hence been termed monorhynchus in opposition to all remaining vertebrates which are amphirrhynchus; but the former condition is owing to fusion, as there are two olfactory nerves. In Petromyzon it is a partly leathery partly cartilaginous sac, situated in front of the cranium, and presenting two openings behind for the olfactory nerves, and a short tube in front which opens by a single aperture on the free surface of the skin or the upper part of the head. In the Selachii the external nasal openings are situated below and on the sides of the projecting muzzle; the inner part of the opening presents a complicated valvular apparatus, composed in part of skin and in part of cartilaginous lamellae covered with skin, and moved by small muscles which convert

them into a kind of filtering apparatus. The nasal capsules, which can be entered through the nasal openings, are very large, and constitute an integral part of the cartilaginous framework of the skull; the floor alone is membranous. The mucous membrane projects in two series of folds, like the lamellae of a mushroom, which spring from the perichondrium. In the Ganoidei the nasal openings are, as in all the higher Vertebrata, situated laterally, or somewhat dorsally, between the eye and the apex of the rostrum, and vary much in size. The capsule in sturgeons is situated deeply in the skull and has smooth walls; the mucous membrane is raised into folds internally or medially, which are arranged in a rosette form around the end of the olfactory nerve. In Polypterus the olfactory nerve is immense, and the surface of the olfactory sac is greatly increased by a complicated arrangement of septa and folds of mucous membrane. In Teleostei the external nasal openings are almost always two in number on each side, the anterior ones being provided with a valve and the posterior ones being open; though in the Pbarryngognathi, Ctenoidei, Labridae, and others, the opening is single. In some species of Tetrodon the external nasal sacs are replaced by solid tentacles to which the olfactory nerve is distributed; the nasal capsule is lined by folded mucous membrane. In Dipnoi there appears for the first time a nasal skeleton, differentiated from that of the skull, in the form of a trelliswork of hyaline cartilage springing from a solid median septum common to both. The floor of the nasal sac is composed chiefly of the pterygopalatine bone and connective tissue; it has smooth walls. Each nasal cavity opens immediately behind the upper lip in a double choana, one of the openings being in front of the other.

In Amphibia the organ of smell of Urodela is a continuous or plexiform cartilaginous tube beneath the skin, without osseous protection, opening externally by a slit and internally into the mouth in front of the antorbital process; the sac is supplied by the fifth nerve; the mucous membrane is lamellated. In all higher animals the increased surface is obtained by turbinal bones or analogous processes. In the salamander the septum nasi contains a cavity occupied by the glandula intermaxillaris. In the Anoura the nasal cavity constitutes a complicated system of fissures caused by the projection of the turbinals springing from the median side; the anterior nares are two in number, situated close to the anterior end of the dorsal surface of the head; the posterior nares are two small holes on the outer side of, and just in front of, the two patches of vomerine teeth.

In *Reptilia*, the crocodiles have a complicated, the Chelonina and Ophidia a simpler, structure. In the former, the nasal cavity presents two divisions, an outer and an inner, or a vestibule and an olfactory cavity proper, the one opening externally, and the other by slit-like choanae.

In *Aves*, a vestibule lined by pavement epithelium and a true olfactory cavity is situated on a higher plane. There are three prominences lying one behind the other; the most anterior lies in the vestibule, and is named by Gegenbaur the vestibular turbinal; the upper two are situated in the olfactory cavity. They are, however, only the projection of the nasal wall and not separate bones. There is an external nasal

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gland which lies not in the region of the upper maxillary bone, but upon the frontal or nasal bones.

In *Mammalia*, the nasal cavity is greatly increased in depth and height, and the ethmoid labyrinth is much more developed. The fundamental number of processes is five, as is seen in the marsupials; the anterior one is not covered with olfactory epithelium; the two upper and the two lower of the remaining four coalesce to form a superior and a middle turbinal covered with epithelium, part of which is olfactory in character. The nasal cavity in mammals communicates with the frontal, ethmoid, and vomerine cavities. There is an external nose formed partly of bone and partly of cartilage.

O. pervers'ion. (L. *perverto*, to turn thoroughly.) Same as *Parosmia*.

O. pit, primit'ive. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind. F. *fosselle olfactive primitive*; G. *Riechgrube, Riechgrübchen*.) A depression in the *O. pit* on the lower surface of the wall of the anterior cerebral vesicle, a little in front of the eye, from which the nasal fossæ take origin.

O. region. (G. *Riechstelle*.) The part of the mucous membrane of the nose to which the olfactory nerve is distributed. See *O. membrane*.

O. rods. The *O. hairs*.

O. roots. (I. *racines du lobe olfactif*; G. *Riechlappenstreifen, Riechwurzeln*.) The roots of the *O. tract*.

O. sac'cule. (L. *sacculus*, a little bag. G. *Riechsäckchen*.) The *O. pit, primitive*.

O. scrolls. The spongy projections of the turbinate bones of the nose of mammals.

O. sul'ci. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow.) The grooves on the central vertical plate of the ethmoid bone for the filaments of the olfactory nerve.

O. sul'cus. (L. *sulcus*, a furrow. F. *sillon olfactif, premier sillon orbitaire*; I. *seisura olfactoria*; G. *Riechnervenfurche*.) A shallow furrow on the under surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, in which the *O. lobe* is lodged; it forms the outer lateral boundary of the gyrus rectus.

Also, the same as *Groove, olfactory*.

O. tract. (L. *tractus*, a territory. G. *Riechstreif*.) The central part of the olfactory lobe of man ending in front in the olfactory bulb, and behind in the olfactory tubercle where it bifurcates and is continued backwards by two divergent white striæ or roots which enclose the triangular space formed by the olfactory tubercle; the outer stria passes outwards and backwards along the anterior margin of the locus perforatus anticus to the fissure of Sylvius, and is probably the anterior end of the gyrus hippocampi; and the inner stria traverses the inner margin of the locus perforatus anticus to the great longitudinal fissure of the cerebrum. Besides these two striæ, or outer and inner roots of white matter, the *O. tubercle* is sometimes described as the third, or middle, or grey root of the tract. The term middle root has also been applied to certain inconstant white fibres on the ventral surface of the *O. tubercle* lying between the outer and inner roots, and connected with the locus perforatus anticus. See *O. lobe*.

O. tri'gone. (Τρίγωνος, three-cornered. F. *trigone olfactif*; I. *trigono olfattivo*.) The triangular grey area between the outer and inner roots of the *O. tract* which forms the base of the *O. tubercle*.

O. tu'bercle. (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump.) A small pyramidal lobule lying in a deep triangular depression on the hinder border of the under surface of the frontal lobe; it consists of white nerve substance in its centre continuous with that of the frontal lobe, and of grey substance on its periphery which posteriorly, at the base of the tubercle, is connected with the grey matter of the locus perforatus anticus, and anteriorly, at the apex, enters into the formation of the olfactory tract. See *O. lobe*.

O. ven'tricle. (L. *ventriculus*, the belly.) The central cavity of the *O. lobe* of the fœtus and of lower animals, continuous with that of the lateral ventricle; it is sometimes present in the adult man.

Olfac'tus. (L. *olfactus*, a smelling; from *olfacio*.) Same as *Olfaction*.

O. acu'tus. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Same as *Hyperosmia*.

O. amis'sio. (L. *amissio*, a losing.) Same as *Anosmia*.

O. def'iciens. (L. *deficiens*, part. of *deficio*, to be wanting.) Same as *Anosmia*.

O. deprava'tus. (L. *depravo*, to make crooked.) Same as *Parosmia*.

Olibanum. (Perhaps from Gr. *λίβανος*, frankincense. F. *oliban, encens*; I. *olíbano*; S. *olíbano*; G. *Weihrauch*.) Frankincense; the resin obtained from *Boswellia Carteri*, and other species. It occurs in roundish or irregular-shaped tears, .125 to .5 inch or more in diameter, colourless, or yellowish, or reddish with a mealy surface, a conchoidal fracture, and a waxy lustre. Olibanum has a balsamic, terebinthinate odour and a bitterish taste; it is nearly soluble in alcohol, and burns with an aromatic smell. It contains olibene, resin, and gum. It is a constituent of fumigating powders, was employed for embalming, and was used as a stimulating expectorant, as an emmenagogue, as an ointment in skin diseases and some diseases of the eyes, and as an ingredient of stimulating plasters.

O. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) The olibanum in white tears.

O., Afri'can. The produce of *Boswellia papyrifera*; or, according to some, of *B. Carteri*.

O., Ameri'can. The resinous exudation from the berries of *Juniperus phœnicia* and *J. oxycedrus*.

O. arab'icum. The true olibanum.

O. ind'icum. The true olibanum.

O. sylves'trë. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The resin of *Pinus abies*.

O. vulga'rë. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The resin of *Pinus abies*.

O., white. Olibanum in white tears.

Olibene. (F. *olíbène*.) C₁₀H₁₆. The chief constituent of the volatile oil distilled from olibanum.

Olidin'ic ac'id. A white crystalline substance obtained by acting on oleic acid with hydrate of potassium.

Oligacan'thous. (ὀλίγος, few, little; ἄκανθα, a thorn or spine. F. *oligacanthé*; G. *wenigdornig*.) Having a moderate number of little spines, as the *Mimosa oligacantha*.

Oligæ'mia. (ὀλίγος, scanty; αἷμα, blood. F. *oligémie*; I. *oligemia*; G. *Blutmangel*.) Deficiency in the quantity of the blood.

O. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, the watery part of the blood.) Same as *Hydræmia*.

O. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Deficiency in

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the quantity of blood by loss of its fluid, as in malignant cholera.

O. vera. (L. *verus*, true.) Deficiency of the quantity of the blood from sudden hæmorrhage.

Oligæmydria. (ὀλίγος; αἷμα; ὕδωρ, water. F. *oligémydrie*.) A condition of body with thin and watery blood.

Oligandrous. (ὀλίγος; ἄνθρ, a male.) Having few stamens. Applied to a plant which has fewer than twenty stamens.

Oliganthærous. (ὀλίγος, few; *anther*. F. *oliganthère*.) Applied by Royer to a class of plants in which the stamens are equal or inferior in number to that of the petals.

Oliganthous. (ὀλίγος; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *oliganthe*.) Having but a small number of flowers.

Olighydria. (ὀλίγος; ὕδωρ, water. F. *oligydrie*; G. *Feuchtigkeitsmangel*.) Term for a deficiency of the humours or of water.

Oligidria. (ὀλίγος, little; ἰδρώς, sweat. F. *oligidrie*.) Same as *Ischidrosis*.

Oligoblenia. (ὀλίγος; βλέννα, mucus. F. *oligoblennie*; G. *Schleimangel*.) Want, or deficiency, of mucus.

Oligocarpos. (ὀλίγος, few; καρπός, fruit. F. *oligocarpe*; G. *wenigfruchtig*.) Having, or yielding, few seeds.

Oligocatanthes. (ὀλίγος; κατάντης, downward.) Lissauer's term for skulls in which the line joining the hornion, or median point of the posterior part of the vomero-sphenoidal suture, and the staphylon makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 20° to 23°.

Oligocene. (ὀλίγος; καινός, recent.) Slightly recent; a term applied in Geology to those strata which are more recent than those called *Eocene*.

Oligocephalous. (ὀλίγος; κεφαλή, the head. F. *oligocéphale*; G. *armköpfig*.) Having few heads or capitula, as the branches of the *Berkheya pungens*.

Oligoceratous. (ὀλίγος; κέρασ, a horn. F. *oligocrate*.) Having legumes formed like horns and in small number.

Oligochaeta. (ὀλίγος; χαιτή, long, loose, flowing hair.) An Order of the Class *Annelida*, having setæ or bristles, a rudimentary mouth, and no branchiæ.

Oligocholia. (ὀλίγος, little; χολή, bile. F. *oligocholie*; I. *oligocholia*; G. *Gallenmangel*.) Want, or deficiency, of bile.

Oligochromæmia. (ὀλίγος; χρώμα, colour; αἷμα, blood.) Deficiency of hæmoglobin in the red blood-corpuscles.

Oligochylia. (ὀλίγος, little; χυλός, juice, chyle. F. *oligochylie*; I. *oligochilio*; S. *oligoquilo*; G. *Speisesaftmangel*.) Want, or deficiency, of chyle.

Oligochylous. (ὀλίγος; χυλός.) Applied to a food which is little nourishing.

Oligochymia. (ὀλίγος; χυμός, juice. F. *oligochymie*; G. *Saftmangel*.) Want, or deficiency, of juice or chyme.

Oligocopria. (ὀλίγος; κόπρος, excrement. F. *oligocoprie*.) Deficiency of excrement.

Oligocystic. (ὀλίγος; κύστις, the bladder.) Containing few cysts.

Oligocythæmia. (ὀλίγος; κύτος, a hollow; αἷμα, blood. F. *oligocythémie*; I. *oligo-citèmia*; G. *Oligocythämie*.) A condition of blood in which the red corpuscles are much diminished in number.

Oligodacrya. (ὀλίγος; δάκρυον, a

tear. F. *oligodacrie*; G. *Thränenmangel*.) Want, or deficiency, of tears.

Oligoerythrocythæmia. (ὀλίγος; ἐρυθρός, red; κύτος, a hollow; αἷμα, blood. F. *oligoerythrocytèmia*.) Deficiency of the colouring matter of the blood corpuscles.

Oligogalactia. (ὀλίγος, scanty; γάλα, milk. F. *oligogalactie*; G. *Milchmangel*.) Want, or deficiency, of milk.

Oligogalia. See *Oligogalactia*.

Oligohæmia. See *Oligæmia*.

Oligohidria. See *Oligidria*.

Oligohydramnios. (ὀλίγος; ὕδωρ, water; ἀμνίον, the membrane round the fœtus.) Deficiency of amniotic fluid; it occurs sometimes to such a degree as to interfere with the due nourishment of the fœtus and to induce premature birth.

Oligohydria. See *Olighydria*.

Oligomania. (ὀλίγος, few; μανία, madness.) A form of insanity in which the subjects on which the person has delusions are few. Same as *Monomania*.

Oligomenorrhœa. (ὀλίγος; μῆν, a month; ροία, a flow.) Defective menstrual flow.

Oligomeros. (ὀλίγος, few; μέρος, a part. F. *oligomère*; G. *wenigtheilig*.) Having few parts or members. Applied by Blainville to those *Chaetopoda* whose body is composed of but a small number of rings.

Oligopepsia. (ὀλίγος, scanty; πέψις, digestion.) Weak digestion.

Oligopetalous. (ὀλίγος; πέταλον, a flower leaf. G. *armblumenblättrig*.) Having few petals.

Oligophorus. (ὀλιγοφόρος, that can bear but little; from ὀλίγος; φέρω, to carry.) Thin; weak; diluted. Old term, applied as an epithet of wine that was mixed with water, and so opposed to *Enodes*.

Oligophyllous. (ὀλιγοφύλλος, from ὀλίγος, few; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *oligophylle*; I. *oligofillo*; S. *oligofillo*; G. *armblättrig*.) Having leaves small in number or in size, or distant from each other.

Oligopionia. (ὀλίγος, little; πῖον, fat. F. *oligopionie*; G. *Fettmangel*.) Want, or deficiency, of fat.

Oligopodous. (ὀλίγος; πούς, a foot. F. *oligopode*.) Having few feet or swimming organs.

Oligoposia. (ὀλίγος; πόσις, drink. F. *oligoposie*; I. *oligoposia*.) Diminution in the quantity of drink; defective desire to drink.

Oligopsychia. (ὀλιγοψυχία, from ὀλίγος, little; ψυχή, spirit. F. *oligopsychie*; I. *oligopsichia*; G. *Geisteschwäche*, *Geistesarmuth*.) Want, or deficiency, of courage; pusillanimity.

Also, a term for intellectual feebleness or *Imbecility*.

Oligopyrenæmia. (ὀλίγος, few; πυρην, the stone of a fruit; αἷμα, blood. I. *oligopyrenemia*.) Deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.

Oligoria. (ὀλιγωρία, an esteeming little; from ὀλίγος; ᾠρα, care.) Snell's term for the condition of defective sensibility to susceptibility to external influences which is observed in many insane patients.

Oligoric. Relating to *Oligoria*.

Oligosepalous. (ὀλίγος; σέpal. G. *armkelchblättrig*.) Having few sepals.

Oligosialia. (ὀλίγος, little; σίαλον,

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spittle. *F. oligosialie*; *G. Speichelmangel*.) Want, or deficiency, of spittle or saliva.

Oligospermatic. (*F. oligospermaticque*.) Of, or belonging to, *Oligospermia*.

Oligospermia. (*ὀλίγος*, little; *σπέρμα*, seed. *F. oligospermie*, *oligospermatic*; *G. Samenmangel*.) Want, or deficiency, of semen.

Also, deficiency of spermatozoa in the semen.

Oligospermic. Same as *Oligospermatic*.

Oligospermous. (*ὀλίγος*, few; *σπέρμα*, a seed. *F. oligospermie*; *I. oligospermio*; *G. armsamig*, *wenigsamig*.) Containing only a small number of seeds.

Oligospondylous. (*ὀλίγος*; *σπόνδυλος*, for *σφόνδυλος*, a vertebra. *F. oligospondyle*.) Having few, or fewer than the natural number, of the vertebrae.

Oligosporous. (*ὀλίγος*; *spore*. *G. armsporig*.) Having few spores.

Oligostemonous. (*ὀλίγος*; *στήμων*, a thread. *F. oligostémone*; *G. armstaubfadig*.) Applied by Wachendorff to plants which have few stamens.

Oligotrichia. (*ὀλίγος*, few; *θρίξ*, a hair. *F. oligotrichie*; *G. Wenigbehaartsein*.) Want, or deficiency, of hair, either natural or morbid.

Oligotrichous. (*ὀλίγος*; *θρίξ*. *F. oligotrique*.) Having a small number of hairs.

Oligotrophia. (*ὀλίγος*, small; *τροφή*, nourishment. *F. oligotrophie*; *I. oligotrofia*; *S. oligotrofia*; *G. Nahrungsabnahme*.) Old term for deficient nourishment.

Oligotrophous. (*ὀλίγος*; *τροφή*. *F. oligotrophous*; *G. wenignährend*.) Yielding little nourishment; innutritious.

Oligourésia. Same as *Oliguresia*.

Oliguresia. (*ὀλίγος*; *ούρις*, the act of passing urine. *F. oligourésie*; *I. oliguresia*.) A morbid deficiency of urine.

Oliguria. (*ὀλίγος*; *ούρου*, urine.) A deficient secretion of urine.

Olin. (*L. oleum*.) A substance of unknown composition contained in drying oils.

Olinic acid. (*F. acide olinique*; *I. acido olinico*; *G. Olinsäure*.) The oleic acid of drying oils.

Olisthema. (*ὀλισθημα*, a fall. *I. olistema*.) Old term for dislocation.

Olisthesis. (*ὀλισθησις*, a slipping.) A dislocation.

Olitory. (*L. olitorius*, pertaining to vegetables; from *olus*, kitchen herbs.) Belonging to a kitchen garden, or to esculent vegetables.

Oliva. (*L. oliva*, the olive.) The olive-tree; also, the olive.

Also, the *Olivary body*.

Oliva'ceous. (*L. oliva*. *F. olivacé*; *I. olivaceo*; *S. olivaceo*; *G. olivenfarbig*, *olivengrün*.) Of the colour of the olive; olive-coloured; olive-green.

Olivæ. (*L. oliva*.) The olivary bodies.

Olivary. (*L. oliva*. *F. olivaire*; *I. olivare*; *S. olivar*; *G. olivenförmig*.) Of, or belonging to, the olive; like to an olive.

O. body. (*F. corps olivaire*, *éminence olivaire*; *I. corpo olivare*; *G. Olive*, *Olivarkörper*.) An oval olive-shaped prominence on each side of the upper portion of the medulla oblongata, reaching from the superficial termination of the lateral column to a groove, close below the pons, from which the abducent nerve emerges, and having the anterior pyramid, separated by the roots of the hypoglossal nerve, on its inner side,

and the groove containing the roots of the vagus, glosso-pharyngeal, and spinal accessory nerves separating it from the restiform body on its outer side; its lower end is bordered by the arciform fibres. It consists of a dentated mass of grey matter, the *O. nucleus* with the *O. nuclei*, *accessory*, surrounded by white fibrous nerve-substance. Its function is unknown.

O. body, acces'sory, external. The *Nucleus olivaris accessorius lateralis*.

O. body, acces'sory, inter'nal. The *Nucleus olivaris accessorius*.

O. body, cap'sule of. (*L. capsula*, a small case.) The bands of white fibrous nerve-tissue, consisting of the arciform fibres and longitudinal fibres from the lateral tract of the spinal cord, which occasionally entirely surround the olivary body; the arciform fibres are sometimes so numerous as to extend over the whole surface of olive also.

O. body, cor'pus denta'tum of. See *Corpus dentatum of olivary body*.

O. body, nu'cleus of. (*L. nucleus*, a kernel.) The *Corpus dentatum of olivary body*.

O. body, super'ior. (*L. superior*, upper.) The *Nucleus olivaris superior*.

O. bou'gie. Same as *Bougie*, *bulbous*.

O. cautery. (*Καυτήριον*, a branding-iron. *F. cautère olivaire*.) An actual cautery, having a conical or olive-shaped cauterising surface.

O. em'inance. (*L. eminentia*, from *emineo*, to stand out. *F. eminence olivaire*; *G. Sattelknopf*.) A prominence on the body of the sphenoid bone, just in front of the pituitary fossa, on which the optic commissure rests.

O. fascic'ulus. See *Fasciculus, olivary*.

O. gan'gion. See *Ganglion olivarè*.

O. nu'clei, acces'sory. (*L. nucleus*, a kernel; *accessus*, an approach.) Two isolated bands of grey nerve-tissue, one situated on the dorsal and the other on the mesial aspect of the olivary nucleus and traversed by the internal or deep arciform fibres.

O. nu'cleus. See *O. body, nucleus of*.

O. ped'uncle. (*L. pedunculus*, a small foot.) The tract of white fibrous nerve-tissue proceeding from the internal open part or hilus of the olivary nucleus to the part of the medulla oblongata behind the pyramid.

O. pro'cess. The *O. eminence*.

O. sul'cus, lat'eral. (*L. sulcus*, a furrow; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The continuation upwards on the inner side of the olivary body of the anterior lateral fissure of the spinal cord.

O. sul'cus, me'dian. (*L. sulcus*; *medius*, in the middle.) The continuation upwards on the outer side of the olive of the posterior lateral fissure of the spinal cord.

O. tu'bercle. The enlargement on the metencephalon of the embryo which becomes the *O. body*.

Olive. (*Mid. E. oliue*; *F. olive*; *L. oliva*; *Gr. ἔλαια*, olive-tree. *G. Olivenbaum*.) The olive-tree, *Olea europæa*.

Also (*F. olive*; *I. oliva*; *S. oliva*; *G. Olive*), the fruit of the olive-tree.

Also, the *Olivary body*.

O., bul'bar. The *Olivary body*.

O., cerebel'lar. (*Cerebellum*. *F. olive cérébelleuse*.) The *Nucleus olivaris superior*.

O. col'oured. Of the colour of an olive. Same as *Olivaceous*.

O. gum. Same as *Lecce gum*.
O., inferior. (L. inferior, lower.) The *Olivary body*.
O.-lea'ved cincho'na. The *Cinchona discolor*.
O. of rhom'boid bod'y. (F. olive du corps rhomboidal.) The *Nucleus olivaris superior*.
O. oil. See *Oleum olivæ*.
O.-sha'ped. Doubly conical, like an olive.
O.-spurge. The *Daphne mezereum*.
O., supe'rior. (L. superior, upper.) The *Nucleus olivaris superior*.
 Also, Luys' term for the *Nucleus tegmenti*.
O.-tree. The *Olea europæa*.
O.-tree, dwarf. (F. olivier nain.) The *Daphne alpina*.
 Also, the *Cneorum tricoccum*.
O. tree, Boh'e'mian. (F. olivier de Bohême.) The *Elæagnus angustifolia*.
O. tree, Chi'nese. (F. olivier du Chine.) The *Osmanthus fragrans*.
O. tree, Euro'pæ'an. (F. olivier d'Europe.) The *Olea europæa*.
O., wild. The *Elæagnus spinosus*.
O., wild, nar'row-lea'ved. The *Elæagnus angustifolia*.
O. worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*.
Oliver, George. An English physician, now living at Harrogate.
O.'s u'ri'na'ry tests. Bibulous papers charged with a definite amount of the test required for each special purpose.
Oliver springs. United States of America, Tennessee, Anderson County. Sulphur-retted and chalybeate waters.
Oliviform. (L. oliva; forma, resemblance. F. oliviforme; G. olivenformig.) Having the form of an olive.
Olivil. (F. olivile; I. olivila; S. olivilla; G. Olivil.) $C_{14}H_{18}O_3$. A white substance found by Pelletier in the root of the olive-tree. It crystallises in needles fusible at 70°C. (158°F.), is bitter and sweet to the taste, and is soluble in alcohol. It occurs in the gum.
Olivin. (F. olivine; I. olivina; G. olivin.) A crystalline powder, obtained by Mulder from the action of sulphuric acid on salicin. It is olive-coloured, and soluble in water, alcohol and ether. Also called *Rutilin*.
Olivire'tin. A substance obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on olivil. It is soluble in ammonia, with the production of a beautiful violet colour.
Olla. (L. olla, for *aula*, a pot.) A pot or vessel in which anything is boiled.
O. cap'itis. (L. caput, the head.) The *Cranium*.
Olla'to. The *Lecythis ollaria*.
Ollier, Lou'is Xavier Edouard Leopold. A French surgeon, born at Lyons in 1825, where he is Professor of Clinical Surgery.
O.'s operation. A plastic operation for restoring the nose by taking a central flap from the forehead and lateral flaps from the stump of the nose.
Olliergues. France, département du Puy de Dôme. A bicarbonated iron water, used in anæmic conditions and atonic digestive troubles.
Ollulania'sis. The condition produced in the lungs of cats by the presence of the larvæ of *Ollulanus tricuspis*.
Ollula'nus. (L. ollula, a little pot.) A Genus of sexually mature nematoid worms.

O. tricus'pis, Leuckart. (L. tris, thrice; *cuspi*, a spear head.) The larva has been found encysted in the lungs of cats, and the adult in the muscles of mice.
Ol'mutz. Austria-Hungary, the capital of Moravia. A weakly mineralised water, containing 88.9 c.c. of hydrogen sulphide in a litre. Used in chronic rheumatic conditions and skin diseases.
Olocar'pous. A misspelling of *Holocarpous*.
Olocon'itis. (Ὠλοκωνίτις.) The plant thus named by Dioscorides is perhaps the *Cyperus esculentus*.
Olonesch'ti. Roumania. A sulphur water.
Olopet'alous. A misspelling of *Holopetalous*.
Olophlyc'tis. See *Holophlyctis*.
 The name (F. *olophlyctide*; I. *oloflittide*) given by Alibert to the vesicle of herpes.
Olopho'nia. (Ὠλόφωνος, full-voiced.) The condition of having a loud, hard voice.
O. L. P. (The initial letters of *Occipito-læva-posterior*.) A sign indicating the left occipito-posterior position of the foetal head in labour.
Ol'shausen, Ro'bert Micha'elis. A German physician, born at Halle in 1835, and now Professor of Midwifery and Gynæcology there.
O.'s operation. The fixation of the uterus to the abdominal wall for the cure of retroversion.
Olsniti'um. The *Peucedanum palustre*.
Olulano'sis. Same as *Ollulaniasis*.
Olus. (L. olus, kitchen herbs.) A pot herb.
Olusatrum. The *Smyrniolum olusatrum*.
Olve'ra. Spain, province of Cadiz. A cold sulphur water, used in skin diseases and atonic ulcers.
Olves. Austria-Hungary, in Transylvania. A purgative water, containing magnesium sulphate 17.927 grammes in 1000, with some carbonic acid.
Olymp'iacon. (Ὠλυμπιακός, Olympian.) An old name for a collyrium consisting of many simples; it was also used as an application to ulcers; it received its name from its great virtues.
Olymp'ian springs. United States of America, Kentucky, Bath County. The sources are many and varied; some contain hydrogen sulphide with a little sodium chloride and carbonate, and minute quantities of many other salts; and several are chalybeate springs, containing ferrous carbonate. The sulphur waters are used in disorders of the digestive mucous membrane and in skin diseases, and the chalybeate waters in anæmic conditions generally.
Oma. (Abbreviation of Gr. ὄγκωμα, a swelling.) A suffix used to indicate a swelling or tumour.
Omacceph'alus. (Ὠμος, the shoulder; α, neg.; κεφαλή, the head. F. *omacéphale*; I. *omacefalo*.) A monstrosity with a very defective but large head, a distinct face and rudimentary sense-organs, but no arms.
Omag'ra. (Ὠμος; ἄγρα, a seizure. F. *omagre*; I. *omagra*; G. *Schulttergiecht*.) Gout in the shoulder.
Omalgia. (Ὠμος; ἄλγος, pain. F. *omalgie*; I. *omalgia*; G. *Schulterschmerz*.) Pain in the shoulder.

OMARTHritis—OMMATIDIUM

Omarthrit'is. (Ὠμος; ἀρθρίτις, gout. *G. Schultergelenkentzündung.*) Inflammation of the shoulder-joint of a gouty character.

Omarthrocac'e. (Ὠμος; ἀρθρον, a joint; κάκη, evil.) Strumous disease of the shoulder-joint.

Omasum. (L. *omasum*, a Gallic word, bullock's tripe. *F. feuillet*; *G. Blättermagen.*) The third stomach of a ruminant animal, or *Psalterium*.

Omatoc'ia. (Ὠμός, unripe; τόκος, a bringing forth. *G. Omatocie.*) Premature labour.

Ombrom'eter. (Ὀμβρος, a storm of rain; μέτρον, a measure.) A rain gauge.

Ombros. (Ὀμβρος, water.) An old term for a humour, or moisture.

Omel'ysis. (Ὠμίλυσις.) Bruised meal of raw corn, chiefly barley, used for making a poultice.

Omen'ta. Plural of *Omentum*.

O. cerebra'l'ia. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The membranes of the brain.

Omen'tal. (*F. omentale*; L. *omentale*; *G. netzgehörig.*) Relating to the *Omentum*.

O. cord. A cord-like band formed as a result of the adhesion of a part of the border of the gastro-colic omentum to some structure; it is an occasional cause of intestinal obstruction.

O. drop'sy. Effusion of fluid into the sac of the omentum.

Omentit'is. *F. omentite*; *G. Netzentzündung.*) Inflammation of the *Omentum*.

Oment'oc'ele. (L. *omentum*, the membrane which includes the bowels.) Same as *Epiplocele*.

Omen'to-col'ic. Relating to the *Omentum* and to the *Colon*.

O. fold. The fold of peritoneum which, by the dropping of the transverse colon as it grows, forms the interior part of the transverse *Meso-colon*.

Omen'tula. (*Omentulum*.) The *Appendices epiploicae*.

Omen'tulum. (Dim. of L. *omentum*.) The *Omentum*, *lesser*.

Omente'sis. Same as *Omentitis*.

Omentum. (L. *omentum*, the fat-skin, the membrane which includes the bowels. *F. epiploon*; L. *omento*, *epiploon*; S. *omento*, *epiploon*; *G. Netz.*) The generic name of each of the peritoneal folds which attach the viscera to each other. The several omenta are more vascular than the rest of the peritoneum, and are composed of a fibrous network the openings in which are oval, and contain blood-vessels, lymph spaces, and fat; the borders of the openings are lined with endothelium.

O., col'ic. (Κόλον, the colon.) Haller's term for the part of the great, or gastro-colic, omentum which is attached to the upper part of the ascending colon.

O., duode'no-hepat'ic. (*Duodenum*; Gr. *ἡπαρ*, the liver.) A fold of peritoneum which passes from the first part of the small intestine of most Vertebrata to the liver.

O., gas'tro-col'ic. (Γαστήρ, the belly; κόλον, the colon. *F. épiploon gastro-colique*; *G. grosses Netz.*) The large double layer of peritoneum which is attached above to the greater curvature of the stomach, descends in front of the convolutions of the small intestines to a varying level below the umbilicus, then returns to the transverse colon which, after separating from

each other, they enclose. In the adult the two layers become one. It is formed from the fold which originally connects the colon and the greater curvature of the stomach.

O., gas'tro-hepat'ic. The O., *hepato-gastric*.

O., gas'tro-splen'ic. (Γαστήρ; σπλήν, the spleen. *F. ligament gastro-splénique.*) The fold of peritoneum which connects the cardiac end of the stomach with the spleen; it is continuous with the left part of the gastro-colic omentum, and is by some considered to be a part of it.

O., great'er. The O., *gastro-colic*.

O., he'pato-gas'tric. (Ἡπαρ, the liver; γαστήρ, the belly. *F. epiploon gastro-hépatique*; *G. kleines Netz.*) The fold of peritoneum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the smaller curvature of the stomach and to the upper part of the duodenum. It is formed by the gradual thinning of the mesoblastic tissue which, in the early embryo, connects the ventral wall of the stomach with the anterior wall of the abdomen, and within which there is a mass of hypoblast which develops into the liver.

O., les'ser. The O., *hepato-gastric*.

O. maj'us. (L. *major*, greater.) The O., *greater*.

O. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The O., *hepato-gastric*.

O. os'sium. (L. *os*, a bone.) The *Periosteum*.

O., sac of. The cavity between the anterior and posterior layers of that part of the gastro-colic omentum which descends in front of the small intestines.

O., third. The O., *colic*.

Omiche'sis. (Ὀμῖχω, to make water.) The act of passing water.

Also, the excretion of urine.

Omich'ma. (Ὀμῖγμα.) Urine.

Omich'myl. (Ὀμῖγμα, urine; ὕλη, stuff of which a thing is formed.) A supposed elementary substance contained in urine, being Scharling's term for a resinoid principle extracted from the urine by ether, which he supposed to form an oxide and a chloride. It is a mixture of many substances.

Omichol'ic acid. C₅H₂₂NO₄. A substance obtained by Thudichum from urine; it is of a red colour, soluble in alcohol and ether, and exhibits a green fluorescence.

Omicholin. C₂₄H₃₈NO₅ approximately. Thudichum's term for a colouring matter of the urine, the existence of which has been doubted; it exhibits a green fluorescence.

Omi'tis. (Ὠμος, the shoulder.) Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

Om'ma. (Ὀμμα, the eye.) An old term for the eye.

Also, a term for vision.

Ommate'al. (Ὀμμα.) Relating to the eye.

O. lay'er. The inner layer of the part of the epidermis in Decapoda from which the optic ganglion has originated, which is developed into the eye.

Ommatid'ium. (Dim. of Gr. ὄμμα.) One of the single eyes forming the compound eye of Arthropoda. The structural element, according to Patten, from which the eyes of Invertebrata are developed; it consists of two to four colourless cells, retinophore, surrounded by pigmented cells, retinulae; its cuticle is divisible into an external, or corneal layer, and an inner, or retinoidal layer, filled with the ultimate ter-

minations of the hypodermic nerves, the retina terminalia.

Ommatophore. (Ὀμμα; φορέω, to bear.) A tentacle which carries an eye, or omma, on its summit, as in *Helix*.

Ommatospintheris' mus. (Ὀμμα; σπινθηρίζω, to emit sparks.) The appearance of flashes of light in the eye.

Ommerythin. (Ὀμμα; ἐρυθρός, red.) The red pigment which first appears in the ommatidia of Mollusca.

Omnicol'orous. (L. *omnis*, all; *color*, colour. F. *omnicoloré*; G. *allgefärbt*.) Tinged with many colours.

Omniform. (L. *omnis*; *forma*, shape. F. *omniforme*; S. *omniforma*; G. *allgestaltig*.) Capable of taking a large number of forms.

Omniph'agous. (L. *omnis*; Gr. φαγεῖν, to eat.) Same as *Omnivorous*.

Omnivorous. (L. *omnis*; voro, to devour. F. *omnivore*; I. *omnivoro*; S. *omnivoro*; G. *allesfressend*.) Eating of both kinds of food, animal and vegetable.

Omnubilation. (L. *omnis*, all; *nubilis*, cloudy.) The act of becoming, or the condition of being, confused or obscure.

Omo. (Ὀμος, the shoulder.) A prefix signifying the shoulder, or the shoulder-blade.

Omo-anconæ'us. (Ὀμος, the shoulder; ἀγκών, the arm.) The *Dorso-epitrochlearis*.

Omoarthrocacé. Same as *Omarthrocaæ*.

Omo-atlan'ticus. (Ὀμος, the shoulder; atlas.) The *Levator claviculæ*.

Omocacé. (Ὀμος, the shoulder; κάκη, evil.) Lobstein's term for a strumous disease of the shoulder-joint.

Omocephalus. (Ὀμος, the shoulder, or upper arm; κεφαλή, the head.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity which has a distorted but large head, a distinct face, rudimentary sense-organs, and no thoracic members.

Omocephaly. (F. *omocéphalie*.) The condition of an *Omocephalus*.

Omoclavic'ular. (Ὀμος, the shoulder.) Same as *Coraco-clavicular*.

OmoCleido-hyoïdeus. (Ὀμος; κλείς, the collar-bone; *hyoid*.) A supernumerary belly of the omo-hyoid arising from the clavicle.

Omocot'yle. (Ὀμος; κοτύλη, anything hollow. I. *omocotile*; G. *Schultergelenkspfanne*.) The glenoid cavity of the scapula.

Omodymus. (Ὀμος, the shoulder.) Same as *Xiphodymus*.

Omodyn'ia. (Ὀμος; δόνη, pain. F. *omodyn*; G. *Schultersehmerz*.) Pain in the shoulder-joint.

O. rheumat'ica. Rheumatism of the shoulder.

Omo-hy'oid. (Ὀμος; *hyoid* bone.) Relating to the shoulder and the hyoid bone.

O. mus'cle. (F. *muscle omoplat*, *m. scapulo-hyoïdien*, *m. omohyoïdien*; I. *muscolo omo-joides*; G. *Schulterblattzungenbeinmuskel*.) A long, slim, double-bellied muscle, arising from the upper border of the scapula just behind the suprascapular notch, and sometimes from the coracoid ligament; thence it stretches forwards and slightly upwards above the clavicle to the lower part of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, where it becomes tendinous, from which another thin muscular band arises which passes upwards to the lower border of the hyoid bone. The central tendon varies much in size and is en-

closed in a sheath of the deep cervical fascia, which sends a fibrous expansion to be attached to the sternum and the cartilage of the first rib. It may be absent, may arise from the clavicle, and may unite with the sterno-hyoid muscle. Its nerves are derived from the hypoglossal nerve. It assists in depressing the hyoid bone. It is absent in some Mammalia, as the dog, and in Aves.

Omo-hyoïdeus. The *Omo-hyoid muscle*.

Omol'inon. (Ὀμόλων; from ὠμός, raw; λινον, flax.) Raw or undressed flax; formerly used as a tent and as a moxa.

Omophag'ia. (Ὀμός, raw; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *omophagie*; I. *omofagia*; G. *omophagie*.) The eating of raw flesh.

Omoph'agous. (Ὀμός; φαγεῖν.) Eating, or living on, raw flesh.

Omoph'agus. (Ὀμός; φαγεῖν. F. *omophage*; I. *omofago*.) An eater of raw flesh.

Omoplate. (Ὀμοπλάτη, the shoulder blade; from ὠμος, the shoulder; πλατύς, broad. F. *omoplate*; I. *omoplata*; S. *omoplato*; G. *Schulterblatt*.) The *Scapula*.

Omoplatohyoïdeus. (Ὀμοπλάτη; *hyoid* bone. F. *omoplat-hyoïdien*; I. *omoplata-joides*.) The *Omo-hyoid muscle*.

Omoplatos'copy. (Ὀμοπλάτη; σκοπεῖν, to observe.) The name given to a mode of divination formerly practised by some tribes of North American Indians, which depended on the direction of the cracks which appeared on a blade-bone of an animal when placed on a fire.

Omop'lephyte. (Ὀμοπλεκής, interlaced; φυτόν, a plant. F. *omopléphyte*.) Necker's term for plants the stamens of which are united by their filaments.

Omosi'tia. (Ὀμός, raw; σίτος, food.) The eating of raw or uncooked food.

Omosi'tus. (Ὀμός; σίτος.) One who eats uncooked food.

Omos'tegite. (Ὀμος, the shoulder; στέγω, to cover.) The posterior division of the carapace in Branchiopoda and in Podophthalmia.

Omoster'num. (Ὀμος; στέρνον, the breast.) The interarticular fibro-cartilage of the sterno-clavicular articulation. It is probably the same structure essentially as the *Interclavicle*.

Omostropho'sis. (Ὀμος, the shoulder; στρόφος, a twisted band.) A dislocation of the shoulder.

Omotari'chos. (Ὀμοτάριχος, the pickled flesh of the tunny.) The shoulder-piece of a salted animal. Used in snake-bites and in hydrophobia.

Omothyre'oid. (Ὀμος; thyreoid.) A variety of the omohyoid muscle when it has an attachment to the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

Omotoc'ia. (Ὀμοτοκία; from ὠμός, unripe; τόκος, childbirth. G. *Omotocie*.) A premature birth.

Omotoc'ous. (Ὀμότοκος.) Bringing forth untimely offspring.

Omotrache'lius. (Ὀμος, the shoulder; τράχηλος, the neck. F. *omotrachélien*, Cuvier.) The *Levator claviculæ*.

Omotribes. (Ὀμοτριβίς, pressed raw.) The oil expressed from unripe olives; it was considered refrigerant and astringent.

Omo-yo'des. Kühn's term for the *Omo-hyoid muscle*.

Om'phacé. (Ὀμφαξ, an unripe grape.) An old term for *Verjuice*.

OMPHACINON—OMPHALONEUROSTREPSIS

Omphac'inon. ('Ομφακινός, made from unripe grapes.) Same as *Omotribes*.

Omphac'ion. ('Ομφάκιον.) The juice of unripe grapes. Also, a term for *Verjuice*.

Omphac'is. ('Ομφακίς, the cup of the acorn.) An unripe gall-nut.

Omphac'ites. ('Ομφακίτης, unripe.) Wine made from unripe grapes.

Also, a variety of gall-nuts, being *Galls*, *Istrian*.

Omphac'ium. Same as *Omphacion*.

Omphacom'eli. ('Ομφαξ, an unripe grape; μέλι, honey.) A medicament made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.

Omphal'ea. ('Ομφαλός, the navel. *F. omphaler*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

O. cardiophyll'a. (Καρδία, the heart; φύλλον, a leaf.) Fruit furnishes a laxative oil.

O. corda'ta. Sw. (*L. cordatus*, heart-shaped.) The *O. diandra*.

O. dian'dra. Linn. (Δίς, twice; άνηρ, a male. *F. liane a l'anse, l. paraye*.) Hab. Guiana. Oil of the seeds used in inflammations of the abdominal organs, and as an aid in labour; the seeds themselves are esculent, and the embryo slightly laxative; the leaves are employed in old ulcers.

O. nucif'era. Sw. (*L. nux*, a nut; *fero*, to bear.) The *O. triandra*.

O. oleif'era. Hemsley. (*L. oleum*, oil; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. Central America. Supplies *Tambor oil*, a laxative.

O. trian'dra. Linn. (Τρεῖς, three; άνήρ, a male.) Hab. Tropical America. Fruit (*F. noisettes de Saint Domingue*), oily and esculent.

Omphalec'tomy. ('Ομφαλός; εκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of the umbilicus.

Omphalelc'o'sis. ('Ομφαλός; έλκωσις, ulceration.) Ulceration of the umbilicus.

Omphalex'oché. ('Ομφαλός; έξοχή, prominence.) An umbilical hernia.

Omphalhelc'o'sis. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; έλκωσις, ulceration.) Ulceration of the navel.

Omphal'ic. ('Ομφαλός. *F. omphalique*; *I. onfalico*; *G. omphalisch*.) Relating to the navel or umbilicus.

Omphalister. ('Ομφαλιστήρ. *F. omphalistère*; *G. Nabelschürmesser*.) A knife to cut the navel string.

Omphal'itis. ('Ομφαλός. *F. omphalite*; *G. Nabelentzündung*.) Inflammation of the umbilicus during or after the separation of the umbilical cord.

Omphal'ium. ('Ομφάλιον, dim. of ομφαλός.) A little navel, or a projection like to one.

Omphalo-. ('Ομφαλός.) A prefix signifying relationship to the navel.

Omphalo'bium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Conmaraceæ*. The arils of some of the species are esculent.

Omphalocar'pus. ('Ομφαλόκαρπος, bearing fruit like a navel; from ομφαλός; καρπός, fruit.) The *Galium aparine*, from the appearance of its seeds.

Omphaloc'ele. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a rupture. *F. omphalocèle*; *I. onfalocèle*; *S. onfalocèle*; *G. Nabelbruch*.) A *Hernia*, umbilical.

Omphalocraniodid'y'mus. ('Ομφαλός; κρανίον, the skull; δίδυμος, twin.) A double monstrosity in which a rudimentary fœtus

with its umbilical cord is attached to the cranium of another fœtus.

Omphalo'des. ('Ομφαλός; είδος, form.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

O. ver'na. (*L. vernus*, belonging to spring. *F. petite bourrache*.) Hab. North Italy. Plant used as an emollient, to arrest bleedings, and to mollify acridity of the humours.

Omphalo'dium. ('Ομφαλός. *F. omphalode*; *G. Nabelgrund*.) Turpiu's term for a small opening situated in the centre or at the side of the hilum of a plant ovule which gives passage to the nutrient vessels. It remains as a mark in the seed.

Also, the *Umbilicus*.

Omphalo-enter'ic. ('Ομφαλός; έντερον, an intestine.) Relating to the navel and the intestine.

O. canal'. The *Vitelline duct*.

Omphaloid. ('Ομφαλός; είδος, form. *F. omphaloide*; *G. nabelförmig, nabelähnlich*.) Resembling the navel.

Omphalolysis. ('Ομφαλός; λύσις, a loosing. *F. omphalolyse*.) The dividing of the spinal cord.

Omphalomancy. ('Ομφαλός; μαντεία, divination. *F. omphalomancie*; *I. onfalomanzia*; *S. onfalomancia*; *G. Nabeldeuterei*.) The prophesying of the number of future children a woman will have according to the number of knots on the navel-string of the child born.

Omphalo-mesara'ic. ('Ομφαλός; μεσάριον, the mesentery.) Same as *Omphalo-mesenteric*.

Omphalo-mesenter'ic. ('Ομφαλός; μεσεντήριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached. *F. omphalo-mésentérique*; *I. onfalo-mesenterico*; *S. onfalo-mesenterico*; *G. omphalo-mesenterisch*.) Relating to the umbilicus and the mesentery.

O. arteries. (*F. artère omphalo-mésentérique*; *G. Omphalomesenterischschlagadern*.) The five or six branches of the primitive aorta of the embryo of many vertebrates, which form, along with the branches of the posterior vertebral arches, a superficial plexus on the umbilical vesicle. In the course of development they all disappear save one which becomes the superior mesenteric artery.

O. canal'. (*F. conduit omphalo-mésentérique*.) The *Canal, omphalo-mesenteric* or *Vitelline duct*.

O. duct. (*F. conduit omphalo-mesenterique*.) The *Vitelline duct*.

O. veins. (*F. veines omphalo-mésentériques*; *G. Dottersackblutadern*.) The two veins, right and left, which collect the blood from the plexus of the umbilical vesicle formed by the *O. arteries* and unite to form a short vessel, the *Meatus venosus*, which empties itself into the auricular end of the rudimentary heart. Also, called *Vitelline veins*.

Omphalomonodid'y'mi. ('Ομφαλός; μόνος, single; δίδυμος, twin. *G. Nabelzwillinge*.) Twins united at the umbilicus.

Omphalon'cus. ('Ομφαλός; όγκος, a mass. *F. omphalonicie*; *G. Nabelgeschwulst*.) A swelling of the navel.

Also, an umbilical tumour.

Omphaloneu'ron. ('Ομφαλός; νεύρον, a sinew. *G. Nabelstrang*.) The umbilical cord.

Omphaloneurostrep'sis. ('Ομφαλός; νεύρον; στρέψις, a turning round.) A twisting of the umbilical cord in the uterus so as

to arrest the circulation and cause the death of the child.

Omphaloneurhexis. (Ὀμφαλός; νεῦρον; ρήξις, a breaking.) The tearing of the umbilical cord.

Omphalopagus. (Ὀμφαλός; πάγος, that which is fixed. F. *omphalopage*; I. *omfalopago*.) A double monstrosity with one umbilicus only.

Omphalophlebitis. (Ὀμφαλός; φλέψ, a vein. F. *omphalophlebite*; I. *omfaloflebite*.) Inflammation of the veins of the umbilicus.

Omphalophlegmonē. (Ὀμφαλός, the navel; φλεγμονή, fiery heat. G. *Nabelentzündung*.) Inflammation of the umbilicus.

Omphalophyma. (Ὀμφαλός; φῦμα, an inflamed swelling.) A boil or inflamed swelling of the navel.

Omphaloproptosis. (Ὀμφαλός; πρόπτωσις, a falling downwards. F. *omphaloproptose*.) An umbilical hernia.

Also, a synonym of *Eversionation*.

Also, a prolapsus of the umbilical cord in labour.

Omphalopter. (Ὀμφαλός; ὀπτήρ, one who looks.) A double convex lens.

Omphaloptic. (Ὀμφαλός; ὀπτικός, relating to sight.) Relating to a double convex lens.

Omphalorrhagē. (Ὀμφαλός; ῥαγή, a rent.) A tearing of the umbilical cord.

Omphalorrhagia. (Ὀμφαλός; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *omphalorrhagie*; I. *omfalorrhagia*; G. *Nabelblutfluss*.) Hæmorrhage from the navel.

Omphalorrhexis. (Ὀμφαλός; ρήξις, a breaking.) Laceration of the umbilical cord.

Omphalorrhœa. (Ὀμφαλός; ροία, a flow. F. *omphalorrhée*.) An outburst of fluid from the umbilicus; as when from great distension the fluid of ascites perforates it, or when urine escapes from it through an open urachus.

Omphalos. (Ὀμφαλός, the navel.) The navel or umbilicus.

Omphalositus. (Ὀμφαλός; σίτος, food. F. *omphalosite*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a foetal monstrosity which is unfitted and unable to sustain life after the umbilical cord is divided.

Omphaloser. (Ὀμφαλός; σωτήρ, a preserver.) An instrument for replacing the umbilical cord when it is prolapsed in labour. It was invented by Schooler, and consisted of a hook of whalebone.

Omphalotome. (Ὀμφαλός; τομή, section. F. *omphalotome*.) An instrument for dividing the umbilical cord.

Omphalotomist. (Ὀμφαλοτόμος, one who cuts the navel-string.) A midwife.

Omphalotomy. (Ὀμφαλός, the navel; τομή, section. F. *omphalotomie*; I. *omfalotomia*; S. *onfalotomia*; G. *Nabelschnitt*.) The division of the umbilical cord.

Omphalus. See *Omphalos*.

O'mum. Same as *Ajowan fruit*.

o. oil. See *Oleum ptychotis*.

o. wa'ter. See *Aqua ptychotis*.

On'ager. Same as *Onagrus*.

Onagra. (Ὀνάγρα, the Greek name for a plant which smells of wine.) The *Enothera biennis*.

Onagra'ceæ. (*Onagra*. F. *onagrariées*; G. *Nachtkerzen*.) The evening primroses. An

Order of the Cohort *Myrtales*. Herbs or shrubs with simple, exstipulate, dotless leaves; superior, tubular calyx; large, generally regular petals, rarely absent; definite stamens, inserted with the petals into the throat of the calyx; distinct filaments; trigonal pollen; inferior, two to four-celled ovary; axile placentæ; filiform style with lobed or capitate stigma; capsular or succulent and indehiscent fruit; many exalbuminous seeds, and a straight embryo.

Onag'rus. (L. *onagrus*; from Gr. ὄναγρός, the wild ass. F. *onagre*; I. *onagra*; S. *onagra*; G. *Waldesel, wilder Esel*.) The wild ass, *Equus asinus*. Used as food and in medicine.

Ona'nia. Same as *Onanism*.

On'anism. (After *Onan*, mentioned in Genesis, c. xxxviii, v. 9. F. *onanisme*; I. *onanismo*; S. *onanismo*; G. *Onanie, Selbstbefleckung*.) Self-abuse; the same as *Masturbation*.

Also, used to signify the intentional failure of completion of the sexual act.

Onanistic. Relating to *Onanism*.

Onatupa'nas. A synonym of *Divi-divi*.

Onchidium. (Ὠγχίδιον, for ὄχλειω, to sustain.) Henschel's term for the central part or vital knot of a plant-bud.

Onchobothrium. See *Oncobothrium*.

Onchocephalous. See *Onccephalous*.

Onchoer'ca. See *Oncocerca*.

Onchocotylē. See *Oncocotyle*.

Onchotomy. See *Oncotomy*.

Oncobothrium. (Ὠγκος, the barb of an arrow; βόθριον, a small trench.) A sexually mature form of cestode worm.

o. heteracan'thum. Dising. (ἑτερος, the other; ἀκανθα, a thorn.) A species found in the intestines of *Mustelus vulgaris*.

o. uncinat'um. Rud. (L. *uncinatus*, hooked.) A species found in the intestine of *Mustelus vulgaris*.

Oncoccephalous. (Ὠγκος, the barb of an arrow; κεφαλή, the head.) Having the mouth armed with retractile hooks.

Oncocer'ca. (Ὠγκος; κέρκος, the tail.) A Genus of the Order *Nematoda*.

o. reticulat'a. Dising. (L. *reticulatus*, net-like.) Found in the muscles and arterial tunics of the horse, *Equus caballus*.

Oncocotylē. (Ὠγκος; κοτύλη, anything hollow.) A Genus of the Suborder *Polystomea*, Order *Trematoda*.

o. appendiculat'a. Dising. (L. *appendicula*, a small appendage.) A parasite on the gills of elasmobranch fishes.

o. boreal'is. (L. *borealis*, belonging to the north.) Lives on the branchiæ of elasmobranch fishes.

o. scym'ni aino'si. Found in the branchiæ of *Scymnus ainosus*.

On'cograph. (Ὠγκος, mass; γράφω, to write.) An instrument for recording variations in the size of a viscus, especially the kidney and the spleen, devised by Roy, and consisting of a chamber which can be attached to the *Oncometer*, and in which is a movable piston connected by means of a thread with a writing lever which records the varying quantities of oil expelled from or drawn into the oncometer, and so registers the varying dimensions of the organ enclosed in it.

On'coid. (Ὠγκος; εἶδος, form.) Resembling a tumour.

Oncology. (Ὠγκος; λόγος, a discourse. F. *oncologie*; G. *Onkologie*.) The doctrine of tumours.

Onco'ma. ("Ογκωμα, a swelling. F. *oncome*; I. *oncoma*.) A swelling; a tumour.

Oncom'eter. ("Ογκος, mass; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the size of a viscus, as the kidney or the spleen. It consists of a two-valved metallic case, with rigid walls, into which the organ is introduced whilst still attached to the living animal; the box is then filled with as much oil as it will contain, which is more or less according to the varying size of the organ, the amount being registered by the *Oncograph*.

Oncoph'ora. ("Ογκος; φέρω, to bear.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

O. neglect'a. Diesing. (L. *neglectus*, part. of *negligo*, to be regardless of.) A species found in the gall-bladder of *Thynnus vulgaris*.

Oncorrh'iza. ("Ογκος; ρίζα, a root.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dioscoreaceae*.

O. esculen'ta. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) Roots used as food.

Onco'ses. ("Ογκος.) A generic term to include all tumours.

Onco'sis. ("Ογκωσις. F. *oncosé*; I. *oncosi*.) Intumescence; the formation of a tumour.

Oncothlip'sis. ("Ογκος, a mass; θλίψις, pressure. F. *oncothlipse*; G. *Geschwulstdruck*.) The pressure of a tumour on subjacent parts.

Oncot'omy. ("Ογκος; τομή, section. F. *oncotomie*; I. *oncotomia*; G. *Geschwüröffnung*.) The opening of an abscess, or the removal of a tumour, with a cutting instrument.

On'cous. ("Ογκος, a mass.) Swollen.

On'cus. ("Ογκος.) A hard, firm swelling; a tumour.

On'cus. ("Ογκος.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dioscoreaceae*.

O. esculen'tus, Loureiro. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) Hab. Cochin China. Tuberous root used as food.

One'berry. The *Paris quadrifolia*.

One'blade. The *Maianthemum bifolium*; so-called because its barren stalk has only one leaf.

Oneioma'nia. ("Ονειος, useful; μανία, madness.) The morbid desire to buy all that he sees.

Oneirocrit'ics. ("Ονειροκριτικός, fit for interpreting dreams; from *όνειρος*, a dream; *κριτικός*, able to discern. F. *oneirocritique*.) That part of diagnostics which consists in determining the nature and seat of a disorder by the consideration of the dreams to which a patient is subject.

Oneirocrit'icus. ("Ονειρος; κριτικός.) One who practises *Oneirocritics*.

Oneirodyn'ia. ("Ονειρος; ὀδυνή, pain. F. *oneirodynie*.) A painful dream; painful dreaming. Cullen's term for disturbance or restlessness of the imagination during sleep.

O. acti'va. (L. *activus*, active.) Sleep-walking, or somnambulism.

O. gra'vans. (L. *gravo*, to weigh down.) Nightmare.

Oneirog'mos. ("Ονειρωγμός. F. *onirogme*; I. *onirogma*.) A seminal emission during sleep produced by a lascivious dream; also, the dream itself.

Oneirogonorrhœ'a. ("Ονειρος, a dream; γόνος, the seed; ροία, a flow.) A seminal emission during sleep.

Oneirog'onus. ("Ονειρος; γόνος.) A seminal emission during sleep.

Oneirol'ogy. ("Ονειρος; λόγος, a discourse.) An account of dreams and their nature.

Onei'romancy. ("Ονειρος; μαντεία, power of divination. F. *oneiromancie*.) The foreseeing of the future by the consideration of dreams.

Oneiron'osus. ("Ονειρος; νόσος, a disease.) Morbid unhealthy dreaming.

On'era. Nominative plural of *L. onus*, a load.

O. al'vi. (L. *alvus*, the bowels.) The faeces.

O. ven'tris. (L. *venter*, the belly.) The faeces.

O'ni. Russia. A mineral water containing sodium bicarbonate, magnesium bicarbonate, and sodium chloride.

O'nion. (F. *oignon*; from L. *unio*, a kind of onion; from *unus*, one. I. *cipolla*; S. *cebolla*; G. *Zwiebel*.) The *Allium cepa*.

O., sea. The *Scilla maritima*.

O., Welsh. The *Allium fistulosum*.

O'is. ("Ovis.) Ass's dung. Formerly used in some female discases.

Onis'ciform. (L. *oniscus*, a wood-louse; *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a wood-louse, short, oblong, flattened, and crenate at the edge, as the larva of the Family *Lycenidae*.

Onis'cus. ("Oviskos, a woodlouse; dim. of *ovos*, an ass.) A Genus of the Family *Oniscidae*, Order *Isopoda*.

O. armadillo, Linn. The *Armadillo officinalis*, Cuvier.

O. asell'us, Gmel. (L. *asellus*, a little ass, dim. of *asinus*, an ass. F. *cloporte*; I. *cangamba*; S. *cucaracha*; G. *Mauerassel*, *Kellerassel*.) The wood-louse. Formerly used as a diuretic and stimulant, and in jaundice.

O. mura'rius, Fabr. (L. *murus*, a wall.) The *O. asellus*.

Oni'tis. ("Ονίτις.) The *Origanum dictamnus*.

Onkot'omy. See *Oncotomy*.

Onoba'io. An arrow poison of the natives of Oboch.

Onob'rychis. ("Ονοβρυχis, sainfoin. A Genus of the Suborder *Papilionaceae*, Order *Leguminosae*.

O. sati'va, Lamb. The *O. viciaefolia*.

O. viciaef'olia, Scop. (L. *vicia*, a vetch; *folium*, a leaf. F. *sainfoin*, *csparsette*; G. *Süssklee*.) Sainfoin. Discutient; employed in strangury. Used as a food plant for cattle.

Onoce'rin. C₁₂H₂₀O. A substance found by Hlasiwits in the root of *Ononis spinosa*. It forms small, delicate, satiny crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol.

Onog'y'rus. ("Ονόγυρος.) A term formerly applied to the *Anagyrus fatida*.

Onolosat. An Arabian weight of nine or ten grains.

Onom'ancy. (F. *onomancie*.) See *Onomatomancy*.

Onomas'ophy. ("Ονομα, a name; σοφία, knowledge.) The knowledge and memory of names and words.

Onomatoc'es'is. ("Ονομα; κλήσις, a calling.) The same as *Nomenclature*.

Onomatolalia. ("Ονομα; λαλία, talking.) Uncontrollable impulse to repeat some word.

Onomatol'ogy. ("Ονομα; λόγος, a discourse. F. *onomatologie*; I. *onomatologia*; G. *Namenbildung*.) The study of *Nomenclature*.

Onomatomancy. ("Ονομα; μαντεία, divination. F. *onomatancie*.) Divination from the consideration of the letters of a word.

Onomatoma'nia. ("Ονομα; μανία,

madness.) Morbid dread of some word; intense mental anguish at the inability to recall some word or to name a thing.

Onomatopœia. (Ὀνομα; ποιέω, to make.) Same as *Onomatopœiosis*.

Onomatopœisy. Same as *Onomatopœiosis*.

Onomatopœiosis. (Ὀνομα; ποιήσις, a making. *G. Namenbildung*.) The making of names for things. Especially applied to the construction of words in imitation of natural sounds.

Onone'tin. $C_{23}H_{22}O_6$. A crystalline substance, fusing at 120° C. (248° F.), obtained along with glucose when onospin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

Onon'id. $C_{18}H_{22}O_8$. Reinsch's term for a substance similar to glycyrrhizin found in the dried root of *Ononis spinosa*. It occurs as a dark yellow, amorphous, brittle mass, bitter and then sweet to the taste, of acid reaction, and soluble in water and in alcohol.

Onon'in. (F. *ononine*; I. *ononina*.) $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, Limpricht; $C_{22}H_{24}O_{12}$, Hlasiwiz. A glycoside obtained by Reinsch from the root of *Ononis spinosa*. It forms microscopic, colourless, four-sided prisms and leaflets, having neither taste nor smell, and fusing at 235° C. (455° F.); it is insoluble in cold water and very slightly soluble in hot water. It is a diuretic, producing irritation and rawness of the throat.

Onon'is. (Ὀνόνις, the rest harrow.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

O. antiquor'um. Linn. (L. *antiqui*, the ancients.) The *O. spinosa*.

O. arven'sis. Linn. (L. *arvensis*, belonging to the fields. *G. Acker-Heckel*.) Wild liquorice. Used as *O. spinosa*.

O. hirci'na. Jacq. (L. *hircinus*, of a goat.) The *O. arvensis*.

O. repens. Linn. (L. *repens*, part. of *repto*, to crawl. *G. kriechende Hauheckel*.) Used as *O. spinosa*.

O. spin'o'sa. Linn. (L. *spinus*, thorny. F. *arrête-bœuf*, *bugrane*, *bougrane*; *G. Ochsenkraut*, *Stallkraut*, *kraut Hauheckel*.) The rest harrow. Hab. Europe. Bark of the root used as an aperient and diuretic and given in jaundice.

Ononisglycyrrh'izin. Same as *Ononid*.

Onopord'ium. See *Onopordon*.

Onopor'don. (Ὀνόπορον, a sort of cotton thistle.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

O. acan'thium. Linn. (Ἀκάνθιον, dim. of ἀκανθα, a thorn. F. *chardon velu*, *c. aux ânes*; *G. Eselsdistel*, *Wegedistel*.) The cotton thistle. Hab. Europe. Juice used on lint, or in a poultice, as a cure for cancer; flowers used to curdle milk; receptacle esculent when boiled; decoction of the root used in gonorrhœa.

O. illyr'icum. Linn. (L. *Illyricus*, belonging to *Illyria*, the modern Dalmatia and Albania.) Seeds provide an oil; receptacles cooked for food. It is the ἀκάνος of Theophrastes; and the ἀκάνθιον of Dioscorides.

Onopord'um. See *Onopordon*.

Onop'teris. (Ὀνος, an ass; πτερís, a fern.) The *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*.

Onos'ma. (Ὀνοσμα, a plant of the borage kind.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginacæ*.

O. arena'ria. Sprengel. (L. *arena*, sand.) The *O. echinoides*.

O. echioi'des. Linn. (Ἐχίον, bugloss; εἶδος, form. *G. Lotwurzel*.) Supposed to be emmenagogue. Root used as alkanet. It is the ὄνοσμα of Dioscorides.

Onosmo'dium. (Ὀνοσμα, a plant of the borage kind.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginacæ*.

O. virginia'num. De Cand. False gromwell. Hab. America. Root and seeds diuretic and tonic. Used to dissolve calculi.

On'ospin. $C_{29}H_{34}O_{12}$. A substance obtained along with formic acid by treating ononin with baryta water. It is a white crystalline powder, fusible at 162° C. (323·6° F.)

Ono'tho. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bixaceæ*.

O. incola'rum. Kunth. (L. *incola*, a foreign resident.) The *Bixa orellana*.

Ontane'da y alced'a. Spain, province of Santander, in the valley of Toranzo. The spring of Ontaneda has a temperature of 33·3° C. (91·94° F.), and contains calcium sulphate 1·77 gramme, potassium sulphate ·486, sodium sulphate ·347, magnesium chloride 1·08, sodium chloride ·98, and oxide of iron ·005 gramme in 1000, with a little hydrogen sulphide, and carbonic acid; the spring of Alceda is very similar, but it contains more carbonic acid and a good deal of nitrogen. They are used in skin diseases, and in chronic catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes of the several organs.

On'thus. (ὄνθος.) Dung of animals.

Ontogen'esis. (ὄντα, the things which actually exist; γένεσις, an origin. F. *ontogénie*; I. *ontogenesi*; *G. Ontogenie*.) The development of an individual being from the ovum to the adult condition.

Ontog'en'y. (ὄντα; γένεσις.) The history of *Ontogenesis*.

Ontoglos'sa. (ὄντα; γλῶσσα, language. *G. Ursprache*.) The original speech of man.

Ontog'raphy. (ὄντα; γράφω, to write.) A description of things.

Ontolalia. (ὄντα; λαλιά, talking.) Same as *Ontologia*.

Ontolog'ical. (ὄντα; λόγος, a discourse.) Relating to *Ontology*.

Ontology. (ὄντα; λόγος, a discourse. F. *ontologie*; *G. Wesenlehre*.) In Metaphysics, the doctrine of being.

O., medical. (F. *ontologie médicale*.) Broussais' term for the doctrine which, separating pathology from physiology, regards morbid phenomena as in no way related to the normal phenomena of healthy life.

Onychatroph'ia. (ὄνυξ, the nail; ἀτροφία, want of nourishment. F. *onychatrophié*; *G. Nagelschwinde*.) Atrophy of the nails.

Onychaux'é. (ὄνυξ; αὐξη, increase. F. *onychauze*.) Increase and thickening of the nails; generally accompanied with change of colour and shape.

Onychaux'is. Same as *Onychauze*.

Onychexallaxis. (ὄνυξ; ἐξάλλαξις, a complete change.) Degeneration or morbid alteration of the nails.

Onych'ia. (ὄνυξ. F. *onychie*; *G. Entzündung des Nagelbettes*, *Nagelgeschwür*.) Inflammation of the matrix of the nail.

O. latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Same as *Paronychia*.

O. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil

disposition.) The severe form of the disease in which there is great pain, with dark-red or livid bulbous swelling of the finger end, followed by offensive sanious discharge and granulations.

O. parasitica. (Παράσιτος, one who eats at the table of another.) The same as *Onychomycosis*.

O. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A syphilitic disease, the same as *Psoriasis unguium*.

O., simple. The form which usually results from some injury; there is heat, redness, and swelling at the base of the nail, generally on one side, which ends in some suppuration and ultimately in the death of the nail, which is shed.

O., stru'mous. (*Struma*.) A severe and intractable form occurring in the fingers of strumous children.

O. syphilit'ica. (*Syphilis*.) The form which occurs during constitutional syphilis, but generally owing its immediate origin to injury. The redness has a livid hue, there is ulceration with the discharge of sanious and offensive pus, the nail becomes black and falls off, and the new nail which follows is distorted and imperfect.

On'ychin. ('Ονυξ.) Ranvier's term for the brownish granules which occur along with keratohyaline granules in the superficial layer of the corium near the root of the nail.

Onych'ion. ('Ονύχιον, dim. of ὄνυξ.) A small nail, or small claw.

On'ychism. ('Ονυχισμός.) A paring of the nails.

Onychis'ter. ('Ονυχίζω, to pare the nails.) One who cuts nails.

Also, the same as *Onychisterion*.

Onychiste'riion. ('Ονυχιστήριον. G. *Nagelmesser*, *Nagelschere*.) A knife or scissors for cutting the nails.

Onychi'tis. ('Ονυξ, the nail.) Inflammation of the root of a nail.

Onych'ium. Same as *Onychion*.

Onychocamp'e. ('Ονυξ, the nail; καμπή, a bending.) Curving or crookedness of the nails.

Onychoclas'is. ('Ονυξ; κλάσις, a breaking. G. *Nagelbruch*.) Fracture of a nail.

Onychoclin'e. ('Ονυξ; κλίση, a bed. G. *Nagelbett*.) The bed or sensitive portion of the finger lying under the nail.

Onychocrypto'sis. ('Ονυξ; κρύπτω, to hide.) The ingrowing of a nail.

Onychogrypho'sis. See *Onychogryposis*.

Onychogrypo'sis. ('Ονυξ, the nail; γρύπτωσις, a crooking. G. *Nagelkrümmung*.) Curvature of the nails with increased growth so that they project beyond the finger-ends like yellowish or brownish claws, with much softened, and frequently offensive, epithelium underneath them.

Also, the growing-in of the nails.

Onychogrypto'sis. See *Onychogryposis*.

On'ychoid. ('Ονυξ, the nail; είδος, form. F. *onychoide*; G. *nagelförmig*, *nagelähnlich*.) Like to a nail.

Onycholep'ra. ('Ονυξ; λέπρα, the leprosy.) Leprosy affecting the nails.

Onychomanti'a. ('Ονυξ; μαντεία, prophesying. F. *onychomantie*.) Divination by means of appearances on the nails.

Onychomyco'sis. ('Ονυξ; μύκης, a mushroom.) The diseases produced by the growth

of parasitic fungi in the structure of the nails; they become more or less thickened in substance, but loosened in texture, and have an irregular, dull yellow surface.

O. favo'sa. (L. *favus*, a honeycomb.) Disease of the nails produced by the growth of *Achorion Schönleini*.

O. trichophy'tina. Disease of the nails produced by the growth of *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

Onychon'osos. ('Ονυξ; νόσος, disease.) Disease of the nails.

Onychopath'ic. ('Ονυξ; πάθος, disease.) Relating to diseases of the nails.

Onychoph'orous. ('Ονυξ; φορέω, to bear. F. *onychophore*.) Having nails or claws.

Onychoph'thora. ('Ονυξ; φθόρα, decay.) Dissolution or decay of the nails.

Onychophy'ma. ('Ονυξ; φῦμα, a growth. F. *onychophyme*; G. *Nagelgeschwulst*.) An outgrowth or callosity of the nails. An inflamed swelling at the root of the nails.

Onychopto'sis. ('Ονυξ; πτώσις, a falling. F. *onychoptose*.) The falling off of the nails.

Onychorrh'i'za. ('Ονυξ, the nail; ρίζα, a root. F. *onychorrhize*; G. *Nagelurzel*.) The root of a nail.

Onychosarco'ma. ('Ονυξ; σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence.) The fleshy excrescence which sprouts around an ingrowing nail.

Onychosarco'sis. ('Ονυξ; σάρκωσις, the growth of flesh.) The development of an *Onychosarcoma*.

Onycho'sis. ('Ονυξ. F. *onychose*.) Callosity and deformity of the nails with inflammation of their roots.

Also, a term for the growth and development of the nails.

Onychostro'ma. ('Ονυξ; στρώμα, a mattress.) Same as *Onychocline*.

Onychostromelco'sis. ('Ονυξ; στρώμα; έκκωσις, ulceration.) Ulceration of the matrix of the nail.

Onychoth'lasis. ('Ονυξ; θλάσις, a crushing.) A bruising or crushing of the nails.

Onychou'ra. See *Onychura*.

Onychourous. See *Onychurous*.

Onychous. ('Ονυξ, the nail.) Having large nails.

Onychu'ra. ('Ονυξ, a nail, a claw; οὐρά, a tail. F. *onychure*; G. *Nagelschwanz*.) A tail with a terminal curved nail or claw.

Onychurous. ('Ονυξ; οὐρά. F. *onychure*; G. *nagelschwänzig*.) Having a claw-ended tail.

Onychyphæ'mia. ('Ονυξ; ὑφαίματος, suffused with blood.) Effusion of blood under the nails.

Onyclein. ('Ονυξ.) The substance composing the brownish granules found in the matrix of the nail.

Onycoph'thora. See *Onychophthora*.

Onyx. ('Ονυξ, the nail.) A term applied to a nail, and a thing like to a nail.

In Ophthalmology (G. *Nagel*), an opacity of the cornea, like to the lunule of a nail, caused by the pus in suppurative corneitis settling to the bottom between the laminae of the cornea or between the cornea proper and the membrane of Descemet.

Also, incorrectly used for *Hyppopion*.

Also, a synonym of *Pterygion*.

Also, a synonym of *Hook*, *blunt*.

ONYXIS—OOPHORECTOMY

Also, in Veterinary Medicine, swelling of the membrana nictitans accompanying conjunctivitis, with induration and the formation of an indolent tumour which may ulcerate and be accompanied by necrosis of the cartilage of the membrane.

Onyx'is. ('Ονυξ.) Inflammation of the matrix of the nail; same as *Onychia*.

Also, ingrowing of the nail with much granulation.

Onyxi'tis. ('Ονυξ.) Same as *Paronychia*.

Oöblast. ('Οόν, an egg; βλαστός, a sprout. F. *ooblaste*.) The primordial cell which develops into an ovule.

Oöblastema. ('Οόν, an egg; βλάστημα, increase.) The protoplasm of an ovule or other primary female organ.

O. filament. (Dim. of L. *filum*, a thread.) Schmitz's term for the fertilising tube of an alga.

Oöcalym'ma. Same as *Oiocalymma*.

Oöcalypt'ron. Same as *Oiocalypt'rum*.

Oöcy'esis. ('Οόν, an egg; κύσις, conception.) See *Pregnancy*, *ovarian*.

Oöcyst. ('Οόν; κύστις, the bladder.) The receptacle for the ova, after extrusion, in some Polyzoa.

Also, Örsted's name for certain reniform cells on the mycelium of some basidiosporous Fungi, which he believes to be female reproductive organs.

Oödocele. ('Ωόδης, egg-shaped; κήλη, a rupture.) Hernia through the foramen ovale.

Oödes. ('Ωόδης; from ὦόν, an egg; εἶδος, likeness.) Egg-shaped.

Oöec'ium. ('Οόν; οἶκος, a house.) The capsular fold of the body-wall of many Ectoprocta into which the ova are received after fertilisation.

Oög'ala. ('Οόν; γάλα, milk.) A mixture of egg and milk.

Oög'amous. ('Οόν; γάμος, marriage.) Produced from an ovum or female element.

O. reproduction. See *Reproduction*, *oogamous*.

Oögem'ma. ('Οόν; L. *gemma*, a bud.) The female reproductive organs of Chara.

Oögen'esis. Same as *Oogeny*.

Oögen'y. ('Οόν, an egg; γένεσις, production. F. *oogénie*.) The mode of production and development of ova.

Oög'la. Same as *Oogala*.

Oögon'ium. ('Οόν, an egg; γόνος, offspring.) The female cell in Cryptogamia from the protoplasm of which is developed the oosphere.

Also, the same as *Oögem'ma*.

Oöid. ('Οοειδής; from ὦόν; εἶδος, likeness. G. *eiformig*.) Egg-shaped.

O. hu'mour. The aqueous humour of the eye.

Oöi'dal. Same as *Ooid*.

Oöin. ('Οόν, an egg. F. *oöine*.) The white of egg.

Oökine'sis. ('Οόν; κίνησις, movement.) The internal movements and changes of form undergone by the ovum during its early development.

Oölachan. See *Oulachan*.

Oölecity'men. ('Οόν, an egg; λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg; μνή, a thin skin.) The membrane which encloses the yolk of an egg.

Oölem'ma. ('Οόν; λέμμα, peel.) The outer membrane of the ovum; the *Vitelline membrane*.

O. pellu'cida. The *Zona pellucida*.

Oöleu'con. ('Οόν; λευκός, light.) The white of egg.

Oölite. ('Οόν; λίθος, a stone. F. *oölite*; G. *Eierstein*, *Ruggenstein*.) A limestone consisting of small rounded masses, varying in size from that of a pin's head to that of a pea; the smaller grained stones being called *Roestone*, from their resemblance to the roe of a fish; the larger grained *Pisolite*. Each grain consists of a nucleus of sand, with concentric layers of calcareous substance.

Oölit'ic. Consisting of, or relating to, *Oolite*.

O. sys'tem. The series of strata consisting of the several *Oolites* in the middle, with the Wealden above and the Lias below.

Oölogy. ('Οόν, an egg; λόγος, a word. F. *oölogie*.) An account of eggs; a description of an ovum.

Oöly'sis. ('Οόν; λύσις, a setting free.) A term applied to a monstrous ovular development.

Oömet'ra. ('Οόν; μήτρα, the womb.) The ovule of a phanerogamous plant, so-called because it is attached by a cord resembling the umbilical cord of a fetus.

Oön. ('Οόν.) The *Ovum*.

Oönin. ('Οόν. F. *oönin*.) Couerbe's term for the white pellicles of a form of albumen which separate themselves from white of egg when exposed to a temperature below 0° C. (32° F.).

Oönine. ('Οόν. F. *oönine*.) Couerbe's term for the supposed reticulated membrane which contains the albumen of the white of the egg of birds in its cellulæ.

Also, a term for the albumen of an egg.

Oöph'agous. ('Οόν; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Feeding on eggs.

Oöphoral'gia. ('Οόν; φορέω, to bear; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of the ovary.

Oöphoraux'é. ('Οόν; φορέω; αὔξη, increase.) Enlargement of the ovary.

Oöphore. ('Οόν; φορέω, to bear.) The individual of some of the higher Cryptogamia which bears both male and female reproductive organs.

Oöphorectomy. ('Οόν; φορέω; ἐκτομή, a cutting out. G. *Oophorektomie*.) The removal of the ovary by excision. The term is generally restricted to the removal of the healthy ovary for the purpose of producing the menopause in order to cure or to relieve some disease or disorder which is aggravated or induced by the normal functional activity of the organ, and in this sense it is known as *Batley's operation*.

The ovaries may be removed through an abdominal or a vaginal incision. In the abdominal method, the one usually employed, an incision is made into the parietes in the median line, the peritoneum is divided to the extent of an inch and a quarter, the index finger is introduced into the abdominal cavity, any adhesions broken down, a Sims' depressor or a pair of fenestrated forceps inserted, the ovary drawn out, the broad ligament ligatured, and the ovary removed together with any diseased part of the Fallopian tube; the peritoneal sac is then cleansed of blood or the contents of a ruptured ovary, a drainage tube may or may not be inserted; and the abdominal wound is closed with sutures and antiseptic dressings.

In the vaginal method the perineum is retracted, the cervix uteri dragged towards the pubic arch by means of a vulsellum, the posterior fundus of the vagina is opened with scissors into Douglas's space, the finger is introduced to separate adhesions, and then with a pair of forceps the ovary is seized, drawn into the vagina and removed by the ecraseur, or by tying and cutting of the pedicle; the vaginal opening is not generally closed by suture.

Oophoria. (Ὠόν; φορέω.) Robert Barnes's term for *Hysteria*, which he attributes to ovarian irritation.

Oöphoridium. (Ὠόν; φορέω. F. *oöphoridie*.) A synonym of *Macrosporangium*.

Oöphoritis. (Ὠόν; φορέω. F. *oöphorite*; G. *Eierstockentzündung*.) See *Ovary*, inflammation of.

Oöphoro-epilepsy. (Ὠόν; φορέω; ἐπιληψία, the falling sickness.) Epilepsy depending on ovarian irritation or disease.

Oöphoromala'cia. (Ὠόν; φορέω; μαλακία, softness. F. *oöphoromalacie*.) Softening of the tissues of the ovary.

Oöphoroman'ia. (Ὠόν; φορέω; μανία, madness.) Insanity depending on ovarian disease or irritation.

Oöphoromyelo'ma. (Ὠόν; φορέω; μύελος, marrow. F. *oöphoromyelome*.) Encephaloma of the ovary.

Oöphoron. (Ὠόν; φορέω.) The ovary.

Oöphoro-salpingect'omy. (Ὠόν; φορέω; σάλπιγξ, a trumpet; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of the ovary along with the Fallopian tube.

Oöphorr'hapy. (Ὠόν; φορέω; ραφή, a stitching.) The suturing of a portion of the ligamentum infundibulo-pelvicum to the hilum of a prolapsed ovary to restore it to its proper position.

Oöphorrop'athy. (Ὠόν; φορέω; πᾶθος, disease.) Disease of the ovary.

Oöphorum. Same as *Oöphoron*.

Oöphyte. (Ὠόν, an egg; φυτόν, a plant.) The form of the Cryptogamia which develops by sexual generation, forming with the *Sporophyte* the two series in the alternation of generations which occurs in these plants.

Oöplas'ty. (Ὠόν; πλασσω, to form. F. *oöplastie*.) The process of fecundation.

Oörit'is. Same as *Oaritis*.

Oöscope. (Ὠόν, an egg; σκοπέω, to observe.) An instrument for observing the development of the ovum.

Oös'copy. (Ὠόν; σκοπέω.) Divination by observation of eggs.

Oösperm. (Ὠόν; σπέρμα, semen.) Bal-four's term for the fertilised ovum.

In Botany, the term is sometimes applied to the oosphere after fertilisation.

Oösphere. (Ὠόν; σφαίρα, a ball.) The mature ovum after cell-division and before fertilisation.

In Botany, the single cell of an ovule next to the synergidæ which ultimately becomes the embryo.

Also, the naked non-motile mass of protoplasm developed from the oogonium.

Oösporangium. (Ὠόν; σπορά, seed; ἀγγείον, a vessel.) Thuret's term for the unicellular zoosporangium of some Fucaceæ.

Oöspore. (Ὠόν; an egg; σπορά, seed. F. *oöspore*.) The cell resulting from the fertilisation of the oosphere by the an-

theridium; it is enclosed in a cell-wall or exospore.

Also, the fertilised ovum of animals.

Oösporig'erous. (Ὠόν; σπορά; L. *gero*, to bear.) Carrying an *Oöspore*.

O. sac. A synonym of *Archegonium*.

Oöstegite. (Ὠόν; στέγω, to cover.) The cover of the ova in some Crustacea; in Arthropoda the oostegite is formed by the lamellar appendages of the thoracic feet.

Oötheca. (Ὠόν; θήκη, a case. F. *oöthèque*.) The spore-case of a fern.

Also, the egg-case in which some animals deposit their eggs.

Oötok'ia. (Ὠοτοκία, a laying of eggs.) Same as *Ovulation*.

O'otype. (Ὠόν; τυπώω, to mould.) The part of the genital organs of the Nematoda into which the oviduct and the two yolk ducts open; itself terminates in the coiled tubular uterus.

Oözo'a. (Ὠόν, an egg; ζῶον, an animal. F. *oözoaires*; G. *Eithiere*.) Carus's term for those lower animals in which there is no trace of nervous system or of blood, and which are like to the ova of the higher animals.

Oözo'arium. (Ὠόν; ζῶον, an animal. F. *oözoaire*.) The animal *Ovule*.

Opacity. (F. *opacité*; from L. *opacitas*, shadiness; from *opacus*, shady, dark. I. *opacita*; S. *opacidad*; G. *Undurchsichtigkeit*, *Schatten*.) The quality of that which is opaque, or which is not transparent; the property of intercepting light-rays by reason of the disposition of the particles, or of the thickness of a substance.

O. of cor'nea. See *Leucoma*, and *Nebula*.

O. of lens. The condition causing the chief forms of *Cataract*.

Opac'ous. Same as *Opaque*.

Op'al. (F. *opale*; from L. *opalus*, an opal. I. *opale*; S. *opalo*; G. *Opal*.) A precious stone of a milky colour with iridescent reflections. It is a hydrate of silica containing 5 to 10 per cent. of water with some alumina, lime, and iron. It was formerly believed to possess magical virtues, and, when wrapped in a bay leaf, to render its wearer invisible.

Opales'cence. (L. *opalus*. F. *opalescence*; I. *opalescenza*; G. *Schillern*.) The appearance as of an opal; slightly milky, with a bluish shimmer.

Opales'cent. (L. *opalus*. F. *opalescent*; I. *opallizante*; G. *halbdurchscheinend*, *opalisierend*, *buntschillernd*.) Having the colour and shimmer of an *Opal*.

O'paline. (L. *opalus*. F. *opaline*; I. *opallizante*; S. *opalino*; G. *opalartig*.) Resembling the *Opal*.

O. patch. (I. *plaque opaline*.) The whitish patch on the buccal and other mucous membranes seen in secondary syphilis.

Opal'sant. (L. *opalus*. F. *opalisant*.) Reflecting light like the *Opal*.

O'palised. (L. *opalus*. F. *opalisé*.) Converted into, or assuming the appearance of, an opal.

Opaque'. (F. *opaque*; from L. *opacus*, shady. I. *opaco*; S. *opaco*; G. *undurchsichtig*, *dunkel*, *glanzlos*.) Not transparent; impervious to light-rays; not shining; dark.

O. cor'nea. The *Cornea opaca*.

O. nerve fibres. The fibres of the optic nerve which retain their medullary sheaths beyond the lamina cribrosa of the sclerotic; they

OPAQUENESS—OPERCULUM

appear as bright white lines or spots under the ophthalmoscope.

Opaqueness. Same as *Opacity*.

Op'è. (Ὀπή, an opening.) An aperture; a *Foramen*, Galen, *de Usu*, part ix, l.

Open. (Sax. *open*; G. *offen*. F. *ouvert*; I. *aperto*; S. *abierto*.) Unclosed.

O. bundle. A fibro-vascular bundle of the stem of plants, the inner part of which consists of cambium cells which are capable of further development.

O. circuit. (L. *circuitus*, a going about.) A galvanic circuit the two extremities of which are not connected with each other.

Opening. (*Open*.) Beginning; unclosing. Applied in Electricity to the act of breaking a circuit.

O. shock. The shock to nerve or muscle given on breaking the galvanic circuit.

Opeocele. (Ὀπή, an opening; κήλη, a rupture.) Hernia through the foramen ovale.

Operate. (F. *opérer*; I. *operare*; S. *operar*; G. *operiren*.) To effect; to perform an *Operation*.

Operatio. See *Operation*.

O. chirurgica. (Χειρουργικός, of surgery.) A surgical operation.

O. major. (L. *major*, greater.) The older form of *Ovariectomy* in which a long incision was made.

O. minor. (L. *minor*, less.) The operation of *Ovariectomy* in which a short incision is made.

Operation. (Mid. E. *operacion*; from F. *opération*; from L. *operatio*, a working; from *oporor*, to work. I. *operazione*; S. *operacion*; G. *Operation*.) The act or process of acting in a definite manner, or performing a manual act, so as to produce a designed result.

Also, the thing so done.

O., Battey's. See *Battey's operation*.

O., bilateral. See *Lithotomy, bilateral*.

O., Cæsarian. (F. *opération Césarienne*.) The *Cæsarian section*.

O., capital. (L. *capitalis*, pertaining to life.) A severe operation, such as the amputating of a limb, or the tying of a large artery.

O., chemical. A process having for its object the change of form or composition of a substance by means of some other substance.

O., high. Same as *Lithotomy, suprapubic*.

O., lateral. Same as *Lithotomy, lateral*.

O., major. (L. *major*, greater.) The larger surgical operations, such as amputation of a chief limb, lithotomy, ovariectomy, and others of like severity.

O., minor. (L. *minor*, less.) The smaller surgical operations, such as the opening of an abscess, and the amputation of a finger.

O., obstetrical. (L. *obstetrix*, a midwife.) An operation required during labour from some unnatural condition.

O. of election. (L. *eligo*, to pick out.) A surgical procedure in which the operator is able to select the most suitable seat for the operation.

O. of necessity. (L. *necessitas*, unavoidable.) A surgical procedure in which from the circumstances of the case there is no choice as to its seat.

O., pharmaceutical. (Φαρμακευτικός, of drugs.) A process or manipulative act for the preparation of drugs.

O., Sigaultian. (*Sigault*.) A synonym of *Symphysiotomy*.

O., surgical. See *Surgical operation*.

Operator. (F. *opérateur*; from L. *operator*. I. *operatore*; S. *operador*; G. *Operateur*.) One who performs a surgical operation.

Opercula. Nominative plural of *Operculum*.

Opercular. (L. *operculum*, a lid. F. *operculaire*.) Belonging to an *Operculum*.

O. angle. The angle formed by the junction of the anterior and the inferior margins of the *Operculum nasi*.

O. bone. (F. *os operculaire*; G. *Opercularknochen*.) That one of the bones of the gill-cover of fishes which articulates with the opercular process of the hyomandibular bone.

O. bones. (G. *Opercularknochen*.) See *Gill-cover*.

O. dehiscence. Same as *Dehiscence*, *valvular*.

Operculate. (L. *operculum*. F. *operculé*; I. *operculato*; S. *operculado*; G. *bedeckelt*, *gedeckelt*.) Possessing an *Operculum*.

O. calyx. (Κάλυξ, the cup of a flower.) A calyx the top of which separates by a kind of lid or hood, as in the eucalyptus.

O. fruit. A fruit in which dehiscence takes place transversely and the upper portion separates from the lower part like a lid.

O. pollen-grain. A pollen-grain which possesses small lid-like structures over the pores by which it bursts, as in the passion-flower.

Operculated. (L. *operculum*.) Same as *Operculate*.

Operculiferous. (L. *operculum*; *fero*, to bear. F. *operculifère*.) Bearing an *Operculum*.

Operculiform. (L. *operculum*; *forma*, shape. F. *operculiforme*.) Like to an *Operculum*.

Operculigenous. (L. *operculum*; *gigno*, to produce.) Producing an *Operculum*.

Operculina. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolutaceæ*.

O. convolvulus. Silv. The *Ipomæa operculata*.

O. turpethum. Silv. The *Ipomæa turpethum*.

Operculum. (L. *operculum*, a cover; from *operio*, to cover over. F. *opercule*; I. *opercolo*; S. *tapa*; G. *Deckel*.) A cover; a lid; or a thing like to one.

In Botany, the upper part of the pericarp which separates by transverse dehiscence of the ripe fruit of certain plants, such as the *Lecythis ollaria*.

Also, the lid of a pitcher-shaped leaf.

Also, the lid or cover of the sporangium of mosses which is separated by transverse dehiscence.

In Zoology, the horny or calcareous plate which closes the opening of the univalve shell of certain gasteropodous Mollusca.

Also, in fishes, the same as *Gill-cover*.

Also, one of the opercular bones.

Also, the membranous cap that closes the upper end of a *Dental follicle*.

Also, see *O. insule*.

O. asperæ arteriæ. (L. *asper*, rough; *arteria*, the windpipe.) The *Larynx*.

O., Burdach's. (*Burdach*.) The *O. insule*.

O. cutis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) The *Epidermis*.

O. ilei. (*Ileum*.) The valve of Bauhin.

OPERIMENTUM—OPHIOSOMA

O. insulæ. (L. *insula*, an island. F. *opercule de l'insula*, o. de fosse de Sylvius; G. *Klappdeckel*.) The convolutions which occupy the angle formed by the posterior and ascending branches of the fissure of Sylvius, consisting of part of the gyrus frontalis inferior, the united ends of the gyrus centralis anterior and the gyrus centralis posterior, and the lobulus centralis inferior.

O. laryngis. (Λάρυγξ, the upper part of the windpipe.) The *Epiglottis*.

O. nasi. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) A flap-like projection from the anterior border of the middle turbinal bone which covers the infundibulum.

O. oculi. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The eyelid.

O. papilla'rum. (L. *papilla*, a teat.) A nipple shield.

O. pupilla'rë. (L. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye. G. *Pupillardeckel*.) A leaf-like or hand-like process connected with the upper border of the pupil and present in the eyes of certain fish, as the rays and flat fish, which is ordinarily and in a state of rest drawn upwards, but which can be projected downwards, partially or wholly occluding the pupil.

O. sellæ. (L. *sella*, a saddle.) The layer of dura mater which retains the pituitary body in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone.

Operimentum. (L. *operimentum*; from *operio*, to cover over.) A cover. Same as *Operculum*.

O. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) The *Omentum*.

O. præten'sum abdom'inis. (L. *præten'sus*, stretched in front; *abdomen*, the belly.) The *Peritoneum*.

Opertorium. (L. *opertorium*, a cover.) Same as *Operculum*.

Ophe'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gen-tianaceæ*.

O. ala'ta, Griseb. (L. *alatus*, winged.) Supplies a false chiretta, which is not bitter.

O. angustifo'lia, Don. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Himalayas. Supplies a false chiretta.

O. chira'ta, Grisebach. Hab. Northern India. Supplies *Chirata*, B. Ph.

O. chiray'ta. See *O. chirata*.

O. densifo'lia, Grisebach. (L. *densus*, crowded; *folium*, a leaf.) Used in the same way as *Chirata*.

O. el'e'gans, Wight. (L. *elegans*, slender.) Hab. India. A bitter febrifuge. Used as *Chirata*.

O. lu'r'ida, Don. (L. *luridus*, pale yellow.) The *O. chirata*.

O. multifo'ra, Dalz. (L. *multus*, many; *flor*, a flower.) Supplies a false chiretta.

O. pulchel'la, Don. (L. *pulchellus*, beautiful little.) Hab. India. Supplies a false chiretta.

Ophe'lic acid. C₁₃H₂₀O₁₀. (G. *Ophe'liasäure*.) A bitter, acid, golden-brown syrup obtained by Höhn from *Ophe'lia chiray'ta*. It is slightly soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Ophe'lus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ*.

O. saluta'ris, Lois. (L. *salutaris*, healthful.) The *Adansonia digitata*.

Ophia'sis. (Ὠφίασις, a bald place on the head of serpentine form. F. *ophiasis*; I. *ofiasi*; S. *ofasis*; G. *Schlangenkopf*.) A form of skin affection common to man and some other animals in which the hair falls off in places in a

serpentine fashion, or which leaves the denuded skin spotted like the skin of a snake; it is a variety of *Alopecia arcata*.

Also, applied by Fuchs to some forms of lepra.

Ophiceph'alous. (Ὠφίς, a serpent; κεφαλή, the head. F. *ophicephale*; G. *schlangenkopfig*.) Having a head like a serpent.

Ophiceph'alus. (Ὠφίς; κεφαλή, the head. G. *Schlangenfisch*.) A Genus of *Acanthopterygii*. Climbing perches.

O. gachu'a, Bl. Hab. India. A freshwater fish. Used as food.

Ophid'ia. (Ὠφίς. F. *ophidiens*; I. *ofidiam*; S. *ofidios*; G. *Schlangen*.) Snakes. An Order of the Class *Reptilia* having a slender cylindrical body clothed with scales, numerous vertebrae and ribs, but without sternum, pelvis, urinary bladder, or visible limbs; bones of jaws freely movable on each other; tongue bifid, protrusible.

Ophidiobatrach'ia. (Ὠφίδιον, dim. of ὄφης; βάτραχος, a frog.) A synonym of *Ophiomorpha*.

Ophid'ion. (Ὠφίδιον, dim of ὄφης.) A small snake.

Ophioglos'sacæ. (Ὠφίς; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Same as *Ophioglosææ*.

Ophioglos'seæ. (Ὠφίς; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) A Suborder of the Order *Filices* having non-circinate fronds; distinct, two-valved exanulate sporangia arranged as a spike on the margins of a contracted frond.

Ophioglos'sum. (Ὠφίς; γλῶσσα. F. *ophioglosse*; I. *erba lucia*, *lingua serpentina*; S. *ofiogloso*; G. *Schlangenzunge*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Ophioglossacæ*, Nat. Order *Filices*.

O. luna'ria. The *Botrychium lunaria*.

O. osmun'da. The *Osmunda regalis*.

O. spica'tum. (L. *spica*, an ear of corn.) The *O. vulgatum*.

O. vulga'tum, Linn. (L. *vulgatus*, common. F. *langue-de-serpent*, *petite serpentine*; G. *Natterzunge*.) The adder's-tongue. Formerly used as a vulnerary.

Ophiography. (Ὠφίς; γράφω, to write.) A treatise on snakes.

Ophio'id. (Ὠφίς; εἶδος, likeness. F. *ophioïde*; G. *schlangenähnlich*.) Serpent-like.

Ophioman'cy. (Ὠφίς; μαντεία, divination.) Divination by means of snakes.

Ophiomor'pha. (Ὠφίς; μορφή, form.) An Order of the Class *Amphibia*, being vermiform animals with no limbs; skin soft with small scales embedded in it; body transversely grooved or ringed; gills sometimes external, sometimes internal; eyes rudimentary or wanting.

Ophioph'agous. (Ὠφίς; φάγειν, to eat. F. *ophiophage*; G. *schlangenfressend*.) Eating, or living upon, snakes.

Ophioph'agy. (Ὠφίς; φάγειν.) The practice of eating snakes, as adopted by some African tribes.

Ophiorrh'i'za. (Ὠφίς; ῥίζα, a root. F. *ophiorrhize*; G. *Schlangenzurz*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

O. mun'gos, Linn. Hab. Java, Sumatra. Root bitter. Used as an anthelmintic, tonic, and febrifuge, and as an antidote against snake bites, especially that of *Naja*, and against hydrophobia.

Ophioscor'odon. (Ὠφίς; σκόροδον, garlic. G. *Schlangenknolauch*.) The *Allium scorodoprasum*.

Ophioso'ma. (Ὠφίς; σῶμα, the body.) Same as *Ophiomorpha*.

Ophiopermous. (Ὠφίς; σπέρμα, seed. F. *ophiopermes*.) Having serpent-like seeds.

Ophiostaphylum. (Ὠφίς; σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.) The *Bryonia dioica*.

Ophiostomum. (Ὠφίς; στόμα, a mouth. F. *ophiostome*; I. *ofistomo*; S. *ofistomo*; G. *Schlangenmaul*.) A Genus of nematode worms having a long cylindrical body and a mouth furnished on each side with a tricuspid tooth.

o. amphiacanthum, Diesing. (Ἀμφί, all round; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) A species found in the small intestine of *Hesperomys rufus*.

o. crista'tum, Rud. (L. *cristatus*, crested.) A species found in the intestines of *Myoxus dryas*.

o. dispar, Rud. (L. *dispar*, unequal.) A species found in the intestines of *Phoca granlandica*.

o. leptu'rum, Rud. (Λεπτός, thin.) A species found in the intestine of *Coryphæna hippuris*.

o. mucrona'tum. (L. *mucro*, a sharp point.) A species found in the intestine of *Plecotus auritus*.

o. spino'sum, v. Willemoes-Suhm. (L. *spinus*, thorny.) A species found in the intestine of *Vespertilio mystacinum*.

o. tubæfor'me. The *Dochmius tubæformis*.

Ophiox'ylm. (Ὠφίς; ξύλον, wood. F. *ophioxylm*; I. *ofossilina*; G. *Ophioxylm*.) $C_{15}H_{13}O_6$ or $C_{15}H_{20}O_{18}$. A yellow crystalline substance, having a sharp acrid taste, obtained by Bettink from the root of *Ophioxylum serpentinum*.

Ophiox'ylon. See *Ophioxylum*.

Ophiox'ylum. (Ὠφίς, a serpent; ξύλον, wood.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

o. al'bum, Gärtn. (L. *albus*, white.) The *O. serpentinum*.

o. serpenti'num, Linn. (L. *serpentinus*, of a serpent. F. *bois de couleuvre*; G. *Schlangenholz*.) Hab. India. Root bitter, purgative, tonic, and febrifuge. Used in snake-bites, and to assist delivery.

Ophis. (Ὠφίς, a serpent. F. *serpent*; I. *serpe*; G. *culebra*; G. *Schlange*.) A snake.

Ophites. (Ὠφίτης, serpent-like.) A synonym of *Serpentine*.

Ophiu'chus. (Ὠφιοῦχος; from ὦφίς, a snake; ἔχω, to hold.) The serpent bearer; a name of Æsculapius.

Ophiuri'dea. (Ὠφίς; οὐρά, a tail; εἶδος, form.) A Subclass of the Class *Asteroidæ*, or an Order of the Class *Stellerida*, being the brittle stars characterised by the absence of an anus, and the presence of five or more long cylindrical arms which contain no appendages of the alimentary canal.

Ophiu'rous. (Ὠφίς; οὐρά, a tail. F. *ophiure*; G. *Schlangenschwanzig*.) Having a tail like a serpent.

Ophritis. See *Ophryitis*.

Ophryd'bulb. (Ὠφρύς, the eyebrow. F. *ophryd'bulbe*.) Same as *Pseudobulb*.

Ophry'i'tis. (Ὠφρύς. F. *ophryte*; I. *ofrite*.) Inflammation of the eyebrows.

o., phleg'monous. (Φλεγμονή, an inflamed swelling.) Suppurative inflammation of the eyelids; wrongfully so-named.

Ophryo - alveolo - auric'ular angle. (Ὠφρύς, the eyebrow; L. *alveolus*,

a little trough; *auricula*, the outer ear; *angulus*, an angle.) An angle formed by a line drawn from the ophryon and one from the auricular point meeting each other at the alveolar point.

Ophryocot'yle. (Ὠφρύς; κοτύλη, a cup.) A sexually mature cestode worm.

o. laca'zii, Villot. A species found in the intestines of the *Limosa rufa*.

o. proteus, Fries. (L. *Proteus*, a sea god who had the power of assuming any form he pleased.) A species found in the intestine of *Tringa alpina*.

Ophryo-in'iac arc. (Ὠφρύς; ἰνίον, the back of the head. F. *courbe ophryo-iniaque*.) The arc formed by a line drawn from the ophryon to the inion on the surface of the skull.

Ophryo-opis'thiac arc. (Ὠφρύς; ὀπίσθιος, hinder. F. *courbe ophryo-opisthiacue*.) The arc formed by a line drawn on the surface of the cranium from the opisthion to the ophryon.

Ophryo-sp'inal arc. (Ὠφρύς; L. *spina*, a thorn; *arcus*, an arch.) The *Facial angle* as measured by Jacquart.

Ophryon. (Ὠφρύς, the eyebrow.) The middle point of the supra-orbital line which is drawn across the forehead at its narrowest part.

Ophryphtheiria'sis. (Ὠφρύς; φθειρίασις, the louse disease. F. *ophryphthirise*.) Lousiness of the eyebrows and eyelashes.

Ophrys. (Ὠφρύς. F. *sourcil*; I. *ciglio*; S. *ceja*; G. *Augenbraune*.) The eyebrow.

Also, the space between the eyebrows when it is hairy.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*, so-called from the markings of the tip of the corolla, many of the species of which furnish salep.

o. apif'era, Hudson. (L. *apis*, a bee; *fero*, to bear.) The bee orchis. Furnishes salep.

o. ova'ta, Rich. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped. F. *ophrys ovale*; G. *Zweiblatt*.) Tway blade. The *Epipactis ovata*.

o. spira'lis, Linn. (L. *spira*, that which is coiled.) The *Spiranthes autumnalis*.

Ophrytic. (Ὠφρύς. F. *ophrytique*.) Relating to the eyebrow; or to the *Ophryon*; or to the plant *Ophrys*.

Ophthalm'gia. Same as *Ophthalmalgia*.

Ophthalmag'ra. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye; ἄγρα, a seizure. F. *ophtalmagrie*; G. *Augenschmerz*, *Augengicht*.) Acute gouty pain in the eye.

Ophthalmal'gia. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἄλγος, pain. F. *ophtalmalgie*; I. *oftalmalgia*; G. *Augenschmerz*.) Pain in the eye; especially neuralgic pain.

Ophthalmal'gic. Relating to *Ophthalmalgia*.

Ophthalmanthraco'sis. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye; ἀνθράκωσις, a malignant ulcer, especially of the eyelid. F. *ophthalmanthracose*; G. *Augenbrand*.) Carbuncle of the eyelid.

Ophthalmat'rophy. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἀτροφία, want of nourishment. F. *ophtalmatrophie*.) Shrivelling or wasting of the eye.

Ophthalmecchymo'sis. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἐκχύμωσις, effusion of blood under the skin. F. *ophtalmecchymose*.) Effusion of blood or fluid under the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmemicra'nia. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἡμικρανία, pain on one side of the head. F. *migraine ophtalmique*; G. *Augenmigraine*.) Migraine or hemicrania in which the pain is chiefly confined to the eye.

OPHTHALMEMPASMA—OPHTHALMIA

Ophthalmempas'ma. (Ὠφθαλμός; εμπάσσω, to sprinkle on. F. *ophthalmempasme*; *Augenstreupulver*.) A powder for application to the eye.

Ophthalmenceph'alon. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἐγκέφαλος, within the skull.) The part of the eye which is developed from the neural epiblast.

Ophthalmentozo'on. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἐντός, within; ζῶον, an animal.) An entoparasite of the eye, such as *Cysticercus cellulosæ*.

Ophthalm'ia. (Ὠφθαλμία, a disease of the eyes accompanied by the discharge of humours; from ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *ophthalmie*; I. *ottalmia*, *oftalmia*; S. *oftalmia*; G. *Augenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the eye; especially applied by authors to the forms of conjunctivitis.

O. a dentiti'o'nē. (L. *a*, from; *dentitio*, teething. G. *Augenentzündung durch Zahnen*.) Inflammation of the conjunctiva affecting children during the period of dentition.

O. a menstruati'o'nē cessan'tē. (L. *a*, from; *menstruo*, to have a monthly purgation; *cesso*, to cease from, or stop.) Inflammation of the eyes occurring coincidently with cessation of the menses.

O. a neurit'idē. (L. *a*, from; *neuritis*.) Same as *O.*, *sympathetic*.

O. a plic'a polon'ica. (L. *a*, from; *plico*, to fold or twine together; Mod. L. *Polonia*, Poland.) Inflammation of the eyes accompanying the disease named *Plica polonica*.

O. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Same as *Conjunctivitis*.

O. ægypt'i'aca. See *O.*, *Egyptian*.

O. angular'is. (L. *angularis*, having angles or corners. G. *Entzündung der halbmondförmige Falte*.) Inflammation of the plica semilunaris which often implicates the puncta and canaliculi at the inner canthus of the eye. The same as *Canthitis*.

O., arthrit'ic. (Ἀρθρίτις, gout. F. *ophthalmie arthritique*.) A synonym of *Glaucoma*.

O. arthrit'ica acu'ta. (Ἀρθρίτις; L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed. F. *ophthalmie veineuse*, Sichel; G. *acuten gichtigen Augenentzündung*.) Same as *Glaucoma, acute*.

O. arthrit'ica chron'ica. (Ἀρθρίτις; χρονικός, belonging to time.) The same as *Glaucoma, chronic*.

O. asiatic'a. Same as *O.*, *Egyptian*.

O. bel'lica. (L. *bellicus*, pertaining to war.) The same as *Conjunctivitis granulosa acuta*.

O. bilio'sa. (L. *bilis*, bile.) An inflammation of the eye supposed to be caused by disturbance of the liver.

O., blennorrhag'ic. (Βλεννώδης, mucus; ρόια, a flow. F. *ophthalmie blennorrhagique*; I. *oftalmia gonorrhica*; G. *gonorrhische Augenentzündung*.) Same as *Conjunctivitis gonorrhica*.

O. blennorrhœ'ica. (*Blennorrhæa*.) The same as *Conjunctivitis gonorrhica*.

O. brazilia'na. (Brazil.) A form of xerosis of the conjunctiva observed by Gama Lobo in Brazil. It occurs chiefly in ill-nourished children of negro slaves. The conjunctiva assumes a greyish-white colour and a dry, suet-like surface, over which the tears flow without wetting it. Ultimately the cornea is destroyed.

O., catar'hal. (F. *ophthalmie catarrhale*.) See *Conjunctivitis, catar'hal*.

O., catar'hal, epidem'ic. (*Catarrh*; Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, among the people. F. *ophthalmie catarrhale épidémique*.) Same as *O.*, *Egyptian*.

O. catarrha'lis bel'lica. (*Catarrh*; L. *bellicus*, pertaining to war.) A synonym of *Conjunctivitis granulosa acuta*.

O. catarrha'lis pernicio'sa. (*Catarrh*; L. *perniciosus*, destructive.) The same as *Conjunctivitis ægyptiaca*.

O., catar'ho-rheumat'ic. (*Catarrh*; *rheumatism*.) This affection is characterised by the sclerotic and conjunctival coats of the eye being both affected with inflammation. It is attended with pain, chiefly nocturnal, and discharge of a purulent fluid glueing the eyelids together after sleep.

O. chemo'sis. See *Chemosis*.

O. chron'ica. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting. F. *ophthalmie chronique*; G. *chronische Augenentzündung*.) A synonym of *Tinea ciliaris*.

O., ciliary. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash. F. *ophthalmie ciliaire*.) Same as *Blepharitis ciliaris*.

O., conjunct'val. Same as *Conjunctivitis*.

O. contagio'sa. See *Conjunctivitis contagiosa*.

O., diphtherit'ic. (Διφθέρα, a skin. F. *ophthalmie diphthérique*.) Same as *Conjunctivitis diphtherica*.

O. e chol'era. (L. *e*, from; *cholera*. G. *Augenentzündung durch Cholera*.) A low form of inflammation, chiefly affecting the cornea, which is apt to occur in cholera. It is not attended with acute symptoms.

O. e fe'brē. (L. *e*, from; *febris*, fever. G. *Augenentzündung nach Fieber*.) Inflammation of the eye following fever. It may either affect the superficial or the deep tissues of the eye.

O., Egypt'ian. (F. *ophthalmie d'Egypte*; I. *ottalmia d'Egitto*; G. *ägyptische Augenentzündung*.) See *Conjunctivitis ægyptiaca*.

O. endem'ica. (Ἐν, in; ὄμιος, a people.) Inflammation of the eye proceeding from the locality in which the patient lives, a prominent example being Egyptian ophthalmia.

O., epidem'ic, contag'ious. (Ἐπιδήμιος, among the people; L. *contagio*, a touching.) Same as *Conjunctivitis ægyptiaca*.

O. epidem'ica. (Ἐπιδήμιος, among the people.) The contagious form of *Conjunctivitis purulenta*.

O. ereth'ica. (Ἐρεθίζω, to excite. G. *erethische Augenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the eyes due to excitement of the nervous system.

O. erysipelato'sa. (Ἐρυσίπελας.) See *Conjunctivitis erysipelatos*.

O., exanthemat'ic. See *O.*, *exanthematous*.

O., exanthematous. (Ἐξανθήμα, an eruption.) Inflammation of the eye accompanying some eruptive fever.

O. exter'na. (L. *externus*, that is without.) Inflammation affecting the outer parts of the eye, as the conjunctiva.

O., gland'ulous. (L. *glandula*, a small gland. F. *ophthalmie glanduleux*.) Same as *Blepharitis ciliaris*.

O. glutino'sa. (L. *glutinosus*, gluey.) Same as *Blepharitis*.

O., gonorrhœ'al. (G. *Augentripper*.) See *Conjunctivitis gonorrhica*.

O. gonorrhœ'ica. See *Conjunctivitis gonorrhica*.

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O. gonorrhoeica idiopathica. (G. *idiopathische venerische Augenentzündung, idiopathische Augentripper.*) Same as *Conjunctivitis, gonorrhoeica*.

O., granular. See *O., granulous*.

O., granulous. (F. *ophthalmie granuleuse.*) Same as *Conjunctivitis granulosa*.

O. gravis. (L. *gravis*, heavy.) Same as *Conjunctivitis aegyptiaca*.

O. hæmorrhoidalis. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥοία, a flow. G. *hämorrhoidale Augenentzündung.*) Conjunctivitis or other more deeply-seated disease of the eyes resulting from suppression of hæmorrhoids.

O. herpetica. (L. *herpes*, a cutaneous eruption.) A form of inflammation of the conjunctiva, described by Jüngken, occurring in recurrent psoriasis. The vessels are varicose, and there are yellowish spots in the conjunctiva. Pinguiculæ are common concomitants.

O. humida. (L. *humidus*, moist.) A synonym of *Conjunctivitis* when accompanied with increased secretion, as opposed to *O. sicca*.

O. idiopathica. (Ἰδιος, one's own; πάθος, disease.) Inflammation of the eye arising from some agent, as cold, affecting the organ directly.

O. idiopathico-symptomática. (Ἰδιος, one's own; πάθος, disease; συμπτωματικός, casual.) Inflammation of the eyes occurring in a cachectic person from scrofula, gout, syphilis, or rheumatism, and complicated with some idiopathic affection, as a wound of the eye.

O. impetiginosa. (L. *impetigo*, a cutaneous eruption.) Same as *O. herpetica*.

O. intermittens. (L. *intermitto*, to leave off for a time. F. *ophthalmie intermittente*; G. *intermittirende or aussetzende Augenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the eyes occurring periodically. One, three, four, and fourteen day types have been observed, the attack of conjunctivitis being preceded by shivering and præcordial anxiety, and being accompanied by pain in the temple. In the interval there is complete remission of all the symptoms.

O., internal. (F. *ophthalmie interne.*) Inflammation of the deeper structures of the eye.

O., lacrimose. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.) Same as *Conjunctivitis*.

O. membranaeum. (L. *membrana*, a thin skin.) A synonym of *Conjunctivitis*.

O. menstrua'lis. (G. *Augenentzündung durch Fehlen der Menstruation.*) Acute and violent or chronic inflammation of the eyes consequent on sudden suppression of the menses, or at the climacteric period.

O. mercurialis. (Mercury. F. *ophthalmie mercurielle*; G. *mercurielle Augenentzündung.*) Conjunctivitis occurring coincidentally with mercurial pytalism and disappearing with it. The cornea, iris, and retina are occasionally implicated.

O., military. (L. *militaris*, belonging to soldiers.) Same as *Conjunctivitis granulosa*.

O. morbillosa. (Mod. L. *morbilli*, measles.) The conjunctivitis which occurs in the progress of measles. See *Conjunctivitis morbillosa*.

O. mucosa. (L. *mucosus*, slimy.) Same as *Ciliary blepharitis*.

O. neonatorum. Same as *Conjunctivitis blennorrhoeica neonatorum*.

O. neuro-paralytica. (Νεύρον, a nerve; παράλυσις, palsy.) Inflammation of the eye, or of some of its constituent parts, from paralysis of trophic nerves.

O. of new born. See *O. neonatorum*.

O. paralytica. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) Inflammation of the eyes proceeding from contusion and paralysis of the nerves.

O., periodical. (Περίοδος, a going round. F. *ophthalmie périodique.*) An epizootic disease attacking horses, cows, and sheep at intervals of from forty to sixty days. During the accession of the disease there is conjunctivitis and hypopyon, which becomes absorbed towards the end of the period; during the remission there is little to be seen at first, but after some time there is exalted sensibility of the globe which appears smaller and discoloured; the crystalline lens becomes degenerated, and vision is frequently lost.

O. phlyctenular. (F. *ophthalmie phlycténaire.*) Same as *Conjunctivitis phlyctenulosa*.

O. postfebrilis. (L. *post*, after; *febris*, fever.) A sequela of relapsing fever, first observed by T. Hewson. It presents two stages, according to Mackenzie; an amaurotic stage characterised by dizziness of vision, muscæ volitantes and luminous stars; followed by the inflammatory stage with ocular and periocular pain, red conjunctivæ, lacerimation, and feverishness. The inflammation is said by some to commence in the retina, by others in the ciliary body and the choroid, and from thence it spreads to the contiguous structures, but especially to the iris. Recovery is slow, and loss of sight sometimes follows.

O. psorica. (Ψώρα, the itch. G. *psorische Augenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the eyes accompanying various cutaneous eruptions, as herpes and impetigo. It chiefly affects the conjunctiva and lids, and is accompanied by ulceration and much itching.

O. puerperalis. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman. G. *Augenentzündung der Wöchnerinnen.*) Inflammation of the conjunctiva and sometimes of the cornea and sclerotic, or even of the deeper tissues, occurring in women after childbirth when in a debilitated state, or in whom suppression of the lochia has taken place.

O. puriformis. (L. *pus*, matter; *forma*, shape.) Same as *Conjunctivitis purulenta*.

O. puro-mucosa contagiosa. (L. *pus*, matter; *mucosus*, slimy; *contagio*, a touching.) Same as *O., Egyptian*.

O. purulenta. (L. *purulentus*, full of pus. F. *ophthalmie purulente*; G. *purulente or eiterige Augenentzündung.*) Same as *Conjunctivitis purulenta*.

O. purulenta contagiosa. (L. *purulentus*, full of pus; *contagio*, a touching.) Same as *Conjunctivitis granulosa*.

O. purulenta epidemica. (L. *purulentus*; Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, among the people.) The epidemic form of *Conjunctivitis purulenta*.

O. purulenta glandulosa. (L. *purulentus*; *glandule*, the glands.) Same as *Blepharitis ciliaris*.

O. purulenta infantum. (L. *purulentus*; *infans*, a child.) Same as *Conjunctivitis blennorrhoeica neonatorum*.

O. purulenta neonatorum. (L. *purulentus*; Gr. νέος, new; L. *natus*, born. F. *ophthalmie purulente des nouveau-nés*; I. *oftalmia*.)

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purulenta dei bambini; G. *purulente Augenentzündung der Neugeborenen*.) Same as *Conjunctivitis blennorrhoea neonatorum*.

O., pustular. (L. *pustula*, a pimple.) Same as *Conjunctivitis phlyctenulosa*.

O. pustulo'sa. Same as *Conjunctivitis phlyctenulosa*.

O. pyorrhoe'ica. (Πύον, pus; ροία, a flow.) Same as *Conjunctivitis gonorrhoeica*.

O., rheumatic. Same as *Sclerotitis*.

O. rheumatica. (Rheumatism. F. *ophtalmie rhumatismale*, o. *rheumatique*; G. *rheumatische Augenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the conjunctiva and often of the sclerotic and cornea and iris, occurring as a result of exposure to cold. The chief symptoms are pain, especially at night, redness of the conjunctiva and sclerotic, lacrimation, impaired vision, tendency to the formation of ulcers near the margin of the cornea, and iritis with disposition to form adhesions between the iris and capsule of the lens.

O. scarlatino'sa. (*Scarlatina*.) The conjunctivitis which occurs in the course of scarlet fever. See *Conjunctivitis scarlatinosa*.

O. scorbu'tica. (L. *Scorbutus*. F. *ophtalmie scorbutique*; G. *scorbutische Augenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the eyes, the vessels of the conjunctiva being dark red and varicose, and the sclerotic beneath congested; the cornea becomes hazy, the pupil immoveable, the lids swollen; there is photophobia, ultimately subconjunctival ecchymosis occurs with hypohæma and sagittations in the eyelids; vision is lost probably from intra-ocular hæmorrhage. It was seen by Beer in Vienna during the wasting wars of Napoleon when provisions were scarce.

O. scrofulo'sa. (*Serofula*. F. *ophtalmie scrofuluse*; G. *skrofulöse Augenentzündung*.) The same as *Conjunctivitis phlyctenulosa*.

O., scrofulous. (*Serofula*.) Same as *O., strumous*.

O. senilis. (L. *senilis*, aged. G. *Augenentzündung der Alten*.) The chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva and margins of the lids that frequently occur in old people, due in part to the relaxation of the skin and consequent malposition of the puncta lacrimalia.

O. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry. F. *ophtalmie sèche*.) Same as *Xerophthalmia*.

O. sporad'ica. (Σποραδικός, scattered.) Inflammation of the eyes occurring in a scattered manner through a district or population.

O., stru'mous. (*Struma*.) The same as *Conjunctivitis phlyctenulosa*.

O., sup'purative. (L. *suppuro*, to form matter.) Same as *Conjunctivitis granulosa*, and *C. purulenta*.

O., sympath'ic. (Συμπαθητικός, affected by like feeling. F. *ophtalmie sympathique*; G. *sympathetische Augenentzündung*.) A very dangerous inflammation of one eye, which in some instances follows injuries of the opposite eye. The injured eye is termed the exciting eye, the secondarily affected one the sympathising eye. Three forms of the disease are usually admitted, though they probably run into each other; these are sympathetic irritation, sympathetic serous iritis, and sympathetic plastic iritis. Sympathetic irritation is regarded as a neurosis; the chief symptoms are intolerance of light, lacrimation, slight injection of the vessels round the cornea, speedy exhaustion of the eye after use, and

failure of accommodation when attention is directed to near objects; no indications of intra-ocular inflammation can be discerned. The symptoms disappear with rest of the eye, and after enucleation of the exciting eye. In the second form, sympathetic serous iritis or iridocyclitis serosa, the principal symptoms are moderate circumcorneal redness, slight, if any, increase in the depth of the anterior chamber, turbidity of the aqueous humour, with deposits on the posterior surface of the cornea, discoloration of the iris with some thickening and disorganisation of its tissue; the pupil dilates with atropine, and the vitreous humour can be seen to be clear; the subjective symptoms are the same as in sympathetic irritation; pain may be slight; tenderness in a part corresponding to the lesion in the exciting eye has been observed; the disc is sometimes swollen and more red than natural, and the tension of the eye is usually in the first instance increased. After removal of the exciting eye recovery usually takes place, although some synechiæ are often left. In the most severe or malign type of sympathetic ophthalmia the ciliary region and iris become highly inflamed, the tissue of these parts is greatly thickened and infiltrated with leucocytes; the subjective symptoms above noted are greatly intensified, though there is often remarkably little pain; vision is greatly impaired owing in part to effusion of lymph into the area of the pupil, and in part to retinal changes; the tension of the globe becomes lowered, and the final result is too often phthisis or atrophy of the globe and complete blindness. In regard to the pathology, it is thought that sympathetic irritation is instituted in the sympathising eye in consequence of some irritation of the ciliary nerves following lesion of the ciliary branches in the exciting eye, which, exhausting the centre cause dilatation of the vessels and weakness of the ciliary muscle in the sympathising eye. It may follow dislocation of the lens. The serous and plastic forms commonly follow cuts and punctures in the ciliary region of the exciting eye, and are thought to proceed from the propagation of microbes, such as the *Staphylococcus* or *Streptococcus*, or of the inflammation which they excite, either along the sheath of the optic nerve or along the sheaths of the vessels. Sympathetic ophthalmia has been excited by the intraocular injection into one eye of *Aspergillus fumigatus*, on the other hand, it has been known to follow intraocular Cysticerci and tumours of the choroid. It is not of frequent occurrence, if it occur at all, after ordinary suppuration of the globe.

O. sympath'ica. (Συμπαθητικός.) Inflammation of the eyes associated with and depending upon disease of some other part or organ, as the opposite eye, the nose, teeth, brain, or uterus, or to the present condition of the individual, as childhood or advanced age.

O. sympath'ico-symptomatica. (Συμπαθητικός, συμπτωματικός, casual.) A refinement of the older German authors exemplified in one suffering from hæmorrhoids becoming affected with catarrhal or rheumatic inflammation of the eye, in which case the type of the inflammation is modified by the hæmorrhoidal flux.

O. symptomatica. (Συμπτωματικός, casual.) Inflammation of the eyes occurring in the course of a disease affecting the whole body,

as the conjunctivitis that is seen in measles and scarlet fever.

O. symptomatica duplex. (Συμπτωματικός, casual; L. *duplex*, double.) Same as *O. idiopathico-symphathica*.

O. synochica. (Συνοχικός, for holding together.) Inflammation of the eyes accompanying continued or asthenic fever.

O. syphilitic. The same as *Iritis, syphilitic*.

O. taraxis. (Τάραξις, inflammation of the eyes.) A synonym of *Conjunctivitis*.

O. tar'si. (Ταρσός, the edge of the eyelid.) Same as *Blepharitis*.

O. traumatica. (Τραυματικός, of or for wounds. G. *traumatische Augenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the eye consequent on confusion or wound of the globe, with or without entrance of a foreign body.

O. typhosa. An old term applied to inflammation of the eyes supposed to be due to excessive activity of the nervous system.

O. ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcerosus*, full of sores.) Conjunctivitis or corneitis with ulceration.

O. varicose. (L. *varix*, a dilated vein. F. *ophtalmie variqueuse*; G. *variköse Augenentzündung*.) Conjunctivitis with great dilatation of the veins.

O. varioloid'ea. (G. *Augenentzündung durch modificirten Blättern*.) Inflammation of the eyes occurring in the course of varioloid disease.

O. variolosa. (*Variola*.) The conjunctivitis and corneitis which occur in the course of small-pox. See *Conjunctivitis variolosa* and *Keratitis, post-variolosa*.

O. venerea idiopathica. (L. *venereus*, belonging to Venus; Gr. ἰδιοπαθής, affected for one's self. G. *idiopathische venerische Augenentzündung*.) The infection of the conjunctiva either with gonorrhœal discharge or with the virus of syphilis.

O. venerea symptomatica. (L. *venerereus*, belonging to Venus; Gr. συμπτωματικός, casual.) The same as *Gonorrhœal ophtalmia*.

O. vera. (L. *verus*, true.) A synonym of *Conjunctivitis simplex*.

O. vetularum. (L. *vetula*, a little old woman.) Same as *O. senilis*.

O. violenta. (L. *violentus*, violent.) Same as *O. traumatica*.

O. virulenta. (L. *virulentus*, poisonous.) Same as *Conjunctivitis purulenta*.

Ophtalmia'ter. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye; ἱατρός, one who heals.) An ophtalmic surgeon; an oculist.

Ophtalmiatre'ia. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἱατρεία, the healing art. F. *ophtalmiatrie*; I. *oftalmogatria*; G. *Augenheilkunde*.) The art of the oculist; the treatment of eye diseases.

Ophtalmia'tric. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἱατρίκός, of a physician. G. *ophtalmiatriisch*.) Relating to the treatment of eye diseases.

Ophtalmiatrotechnica. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἱατρός, one who heals; τεχνικός, done by art.) The art of the treatment of eye diseases.

Ophtal'mic. (Ὠφθαλμικός, of the eyes; from ὦφθαλμός, the eye. F. *ophtalmique*; I. *ottalmico*, *oftalmico*; S. *oftalmico*; G. *ophtalmisch*.) Relating to the eye.

O. artery. (F. *artère ophtalmique*; I. *arteria oftalmica*; G. *Augenschlagader*.) A

branch of the internal carotid artery, whilst near to the anterior clinoid process of the sphenoid bone, which escapes from the cranial cavity by the optic foramen, lies below and to the outer side of the optic nerve, crosses the nerve between it and the superior rectus muscle, and runs to the inner wall of the orbit where below the pulley of the superior oblique muscle it divides into the nasal and the frontal arteries. It gives off the lacrimal artery, the arteria centralis retinae, the supraorbital, ciliary, superior and inferior muscular, ethmoidal, and palpebral arteries, besides other small muscular branches.

O. gan'gion. (F. *ganglion ophtalmique*; I. *ganglio oftalmico*.) See *Ganglion, ophtalmic*.

O. gan'gion, acces'sory. See *Ganglion, ophtalmic, accessory*.

O. nerve. (F. *nerf ophtalmique, nerf orbito-frontal* of Chaussier; I. *nervo oftalmico*; G. *Augennerv*.) The first or upper division or branch given off from the Gasserian ganglion of the fifth or trifacial or trigeminal nerve. It arises from the anterior and internal part of the ganglion, traverses the substance of the outer wall of the cavernous sinus, and enters the orbit by the upper and inner part of the sphenoidal fissure where it divides into the lacrimal, the frontal, and the nasal nerves. It is only about an inch in length, and gives off at its commencement a recurrent branch which is distributed in the layers of the tentorium cerebelli, and anastomosing twigs to the motor nerves of the eye, the third, fourth, and sixth nerves.

O. nerve of Willis. (*Willis*.) The *O. nerve*.

O. ped'uncle. (L. *pedunculus*, a small foot.) An irregular column of cartilage in some fishes, as the skate, which is articulated behind with the orbital wall near the optic foramen, and in front with a prominence on the sclerotic coat of the eye.

O. plexus. (L. *plexus*, a plaiting. F. *plexus ophtalmique*; I. *plezzo oftalmico*; G. *Augengeflecht*.) A fine plexus of sympathetic nerves on the ophtalmic artery consisting of filaments derived from the cavernous plexus.

O. remedy. An application to an inflamed eye.

O. sinus. See *Sinus, ophtalmic*.

O. vein, cerebral. The *O. vein, superior*.

O. vein, exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) The *O. vein, inferior*.

O. vein, fa'cial. (L. *facies*, the face.) The *O. vein, inferior*.

O. vein, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *veine ophtalmique inferieure*; G. *untere Augenblutader*.) A vein formed by the union of the lower of the posterior ciliary veins with some muscular veins; it runs backwards and enters the cavernous sinus or joins the superior ophtalmic vein.

O. vein, inter'nal. (L. *internus*, within. G. *innere Augenblutader*.) The *O. vein, superior*.

O. vein, super'ior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *veine ophtalmique superieure*; G. *obere Augenblutader*.) A vein commencing about the inner angle of the orbit which passes backwards with the ophtalmic artery to the inner part of the sphenoidal fissure, where it joins the cavernous sinus; it receives blood from the anterior ethmoidal, posterior ethmoidal, lacrimal, anterior ciliary, some of the posterior ciliary, and several muscular veins, and the vena centralis retinae.

Ophthalmica. (Ὀφθαλμικός.) The *Euphrasia officinalis*.

Ophthalmicum. (Ὀφθαλμικός.) A remedy for eye diseases.

Ophthalmicus. Same as *Ophthalmic*.
O. externus. (L. *externus*, outward.) The third nerve or motor oculi.

O. profundus. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The dorsal division of the fifth nerve which emerges from the forepart of the Gasserian ganglion and follows the ophthalmic division of the seventh nerve.

O. superficialis. (L. *superficies*, the upper side.) A nerve existing in the early stage of embryonic development and formed by a branch from the facial nerve, portio facialis, and by a branch of the fifth nerve, portio profunda or minor; it is distributed to the forepart of the head.

Ophthalmid'ion. (Ὀφθαλμίδιον; dim. of ὀφθαλμός, an eye. G. *Auglein*.) A small eye.

Ophthalmidium. Same as *Ophthalmid'ion*.

Ophthalmine. (Ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eyes accompanied by a discharge of humours.) Farr's name for the supposed contagious of purulent ophthalmia.

Ophthalmite. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) The pedicle on which the eye of the Crustacea is carried.

Ophthalmitic. Relating to *Ophthalmitis*.

Ophthalmitis. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *ophthalmite*; G. *Augenentzündung*.) Inflammation of all the structures of the eye; otherwise called *Panophthalmitis*.

Also, the same as *Ophthalmia*.

O. pannosa. (L. *pannosus*, wrinkled, ragged.) Same as *Pannus*.

Ophthalmium. Same as *Ophthalmid'ion*.

Ophthalmoblast'oa. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; βλάπτω, to disable.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

O. macrophyllum. Allem. (Μακρός, great; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Brazil. Latex very irritating to the eyes.

Ophthalmoblennorrhœa. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; βλέννα, mucus; ροία, a flow. F. *ophthalmoblennorrhée*; I. *oftalmoblenorrhea*; G. *Augenschleimfluss*, *Augentripper*.) A discharge of mucus from the eyes.

A synonym of *Conjunctivitis, catarrhal*.

Also, a synonym of *Ophthalmia, purulent*.

Also, a synonym of *Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal*.

O. gonorrhœica. The same as *Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal*.

O. neonatorum. A synonym of *Conjunctivitis blennorrhœica neonatorum*.

Ophthalmobrachytes. (Ὀφθαλμός; βραχύτης, shortness. F. *ophthalmobrachyte*.) Shortening of the antero-posterior axis of the eye.

Ophthalmocacë. Same as *Cacophthalmia*.

Ophthalmocarcinoma. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; καρκίνωμα, an eating sore. G. *Augenkrebs*.) Cancer of the eye.

Ophthalmocèle. (Ὀφθαλμός; κήλη, a rupture. F. *ophthalmocèle*; G. *Augenbruch*.) Protrusion or excessive prominence of the eyeball. Same as *Xerophthalmia*.

Ophthalmocentesis. (Ὀφθαλμός; κέντησις, a pricking.) Same as *Paracentesis oculi*.

Ophthalmocholo'sis. (Ὀφθαλμός; χόλος, bile. F. *ophthalmocholose*.) Eisenmann's term for *Ophthalmia biliosa* in the aged.

Ophthalmochroïte. (Ὀφθαλμός; χροιά, colour. F. *ophthalmochroïte*.) The melanin obtained from the choroid coat.

Ophthalmochroïtes. (Ὀφθαλμός; χροιά, colour.) The black pigment of the choroid.

Ophthalmconjunctiv'itis. (Ὀφθαλμός.) Same as *Conjunctivitis*.

Ophthalmocopia. (Ὀφθαλμός; κόπος, weariness. F. *ophthalmocopie*; G. *Müdigkeit der Augen*.) Weakness of vision, especially such as occurs in old age.

Also, weariness, lassitude, or fatigue, of the eyes.

Ophthalmodesmi'tis. (Ὀφθαλμός; δεσμός, a band. F. *ophthalmodesmie*.) A synonym of *Conjunctivitis*.

Ophthalmodes'mon. (Ὀφθαλμός; δεσμός.) The *Conjunctiva*.

Ophthalmodesmoxero'sis. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; δεσμός; ξήρωσις, a drying up.) Same as *Xerophthalmia*.

Ophthalmodes'mum. Same as *Ophthalmodesmon*.

Ophthalmodu'lia. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; δουλεύω, to serve.) Bartisch's term for a book published by him in 1700 on the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmodynamom'eter. (Ὀφθαλμός; δύναμις, strength; μέτρον, a measure.) Landolt's term for an instrument for measuring the convergence of the eyes. It consists of a metallic cylinder blackened on the outside, within which a candle is placed. The cylinder has a vertical slit .3 of a millimetre in breadth covered with ground glass. Beneath this is attached one end of a tape-measure graduated on one side in centimetres, and on the other in the corresponding numbers of metre angles, i.e. in diopeters. The punctum proximum is ascertained by approximating the eyes to the cylinder till the luminous line appears double.

Ophthalmodyn'ia. (Ὀφθαλμός; ὁδύνη, pain. F. *ophthalmodynïe*; I. *oftalmodynïa*; G. *Augenschmerz*.) Pain, especially of a rheumatic character, in the eyeball.

Also, Plenck's term for neuralgia of the frontal nerve deep-seated in the orbit.

O. period'ica. (Περίοδος, a going round.) The form which occurs at definite intervals.

Ophthalmœde'ma. (Ὀφθαλμός; οἰδήμα, a swelling.) Edema of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmograph'y. (Ὀφθαλμός; γράφω, to write. F. *ophthalmographie*; I. *ottalmografia*; S. *oftalmografia*; G. *Ophthalmographie*.) The description of the eye.

Ophthalmohydrorrhœa. See *Ophthalmhydrorrhœa*.

Ophthalmhymeni'tis. See *Ophthalmymenitis*.

Ophthalmoiatrei'a. See *Ophthalmiatreia*.

Ophthalmoiat'rics. Same as *Ophthalmiatreia*.

Ophthal'mo - ia'tro - tech'nics. (Ὀφθαλμός; ἵατρος, a physician; τέχνη, art.) The general principles of treatment in cases of ophthalmic disease.

Ophthalmokop'ia. See *Ophthalmocopia*.

Ophthalmolith. (Ὠφθαλμός; λίθος, a stone. F. *ophthalmolithe*; G. *Augenstein*.) A lacrimal concretion.

Ophthalmolithus. (Ὠφθαλμός; λίθος.) A hardening of the whole eyeball or of a portion of it.

Ophthalmologist. One who studies or practises *Ophthalmology*.

Ophthalmology. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye; λόγος, a discourse. F. *ophthalmologie*; I. *oftalmologia*; G. *Ophthalmologie*.) The account of the eye and its diseases.

Ophthalmolyma. (Ὠφθαλμός; λῦμα, ruin.) Destruction of the eyeball.

Ophthalmolymic. (Ὠφθαλμός; λῦμα.) Relating to, or causing, the destruction of the eyeball.

Ophthalmomacrosis. (Ὠφθαλμός; μακρῶσις, a lengthening.) Increase in size of the eyeball, especially in its antero-posterior axis.

Ophthalmomacrotetes. Same as *Ophthalmomacrosis*.

Ophthalmomala'cia. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye; μαλακία, softness. F. *ophthalmomalacie*; G. *Ophthalmomalacie*.) Morbid softening of the eyeballs.

O., intermit'tent. (L. *intermitto*, to break off. F. *intermittende ophthalmomalacie*, *intermittende essentielle phthisis bulbi*.) Softening of the eye which may last for hours or days, and be followed by resumption of the normal tone. It has been observed in cases of adherent leucoma, and after extraction of cataract in which there was loss of vitreous humour.

O., simple. (G. *einfache Ophthalmomalacie*, *einfache essentielle phthisis bulbi*.) In this form the globe of the eye softens, photophobia and lacrimation are sometimes present, and the eye may either recover or undergo atrophy and become squared by the action of the recti muscles. It has been observed after persistent kerato-iritis, after dissection of cataract in middle life, in cases of incomplete ptosis accompanied with myosis where it may have proceeded from paralysis of certain sympathetic fibres, and after acute granular conjunctivitis.

Ophthalmomelano'ma. (Ὠφθαλμός; μελάνωμα, blackness.) Melanoma of the eyeball.

Ophthalmomelano'sis. (Ὠφθαλμός; μελάνωσις, a becoming black.) Melanosis of the eyeball.

Ophthalmom'eter. (Ὠφθαλμός; μέτρον, a measure. F. *ophthalmomètre*; I. *oftalmometro*; G. *Augenmesser*.) An instrument invented by Petit to measure the capacity of the posterior chamber of the eye.

Also, an instrument devised by Helmholtz by means of which the form and the changes in form of the dioptric surfaces of the eye can be precisely determined. It consists of two plates of glass so arranged as to give double images, the distance of such images being measured by the inclination of the plates to each other.

O., Coc'cius'. (*Coccius*, Ernest Adolf, a German physician, born 1825.) The chief feature in this instrument consists of a doubly refracting crystal and a delicate dichroscope, the angle of deviation of which is determined with exactitude. The object is represented by two small flames which are movable on a graduated scale, the images of which reflected from the cornea are examined through a crystal of Iceland spar. By

moving the lights a point is sought to be obtained where the separation of the two flames is exactly doubled. This distance has to be determined for each instrument and, being known, enables the radius of curvature of the cornea to be calculated.

Ophthalmom'etry. (Ὠφθαλμός; μέτρον. F. *ophthalmometrie*.) The measurement of the refracting media of the eye and their indices of refraction.

Ophthalmomicroscope. (Ὠφθαλμός; μικρός, little; σκοπία, to observe.) An instrument invented by Coccus in the form of a long focussed microscope, which permitted the interior of the eye to be seen.

Ophthalmomyc'es. (Ὠφθαλμός; μύκης, a fungus. G. *Augenschwamm*.) Fungous disease of the eye.

Ophthalmomyi'tis. (Ὠφθαλμός; μῦς, a muscle. F. *ophthalmomyite*; G. *Augenmuskelerzündung*.) Inflammation of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthalmomyot'omy. (Ὠφθαλμός; μῦς, a muscle; τομή, section. F. *ophthalmomyotomie*.) Section of one or more of the muscles of the eye, as for the cure of squinting.

Ophthalmon'cus. (Ὠφθαλμός; ὄγκος, a tumour. F. *ophthalmonécie*; G. *Augengeschwulst*.) A tumour in or near to the eye.

Ophthalmoneuri'tis. (Ὠφθαλμός; νῆυρον, a nerve.) Peripheral neuritis of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve.

Ophthalmoneuromen'inx. (Ὠφθαλμός; νῆυρον, a nerve; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) The retina.

Ophthalmoneury'men. (Ὠφθαλμός; νῆυρον; ὑμήν, a thin skin.) The retina.

Ophthalmonosology. (Ὠφθαλμός; νόσος, disease; λόγος, a discourse. F. *ophthalmonosologie*; G. *Augenkrankheitslehre*.) The classification, arrangement, and account of the diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmoparal'ysis. (Ὠφθαλμός; παράλυσις, palsy.) Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye. See *Ophthalmoplegia*.

Ophthalmoperipheri'tis. (Ὠφθαλμός; περιφέρεια, the outer surface.) Inflammation of the parts around the eyeball.

Ophthalmophanto'ma. (Ὠφθαλμός; phantom. G. *Augenphantom*.) A model of the eye for the practice of operations.

Also, a mask into which the eye of an animal can be placed on which operations are practised.

Ophthalmophlebot'omy. (Ὠφθαλμός; φλεβοτομία, the opening of a vein. F. *ophthalmophlebotomie*.) Blood-letting from the eye by opening of a conjunctival or other vein of the eye.

Ophthalmophthar'sis. (Ὠφθαλμός; φθάρσις, corruption.) Destructive disease of the eyeball.

Ophthalmoph'thisis. (Ὠφθαλμός; φθίσις, a wasting away. F. *ophthalmophthisie*.) Wasting or shrivelling of the eyeball.

Ophthalmophy'ma. (Ὠφθαλμός; φῦμα, a growth.) A tumour of or about the eyeball.

Ophthalmoplasty. (Ὠφθαλμός; πλάσσω, to form.) The application of an artificial eye.

Also, plastic operations on the eyelids and parts about the eye, or on the eye itself.

Ophthalmople'gia. (Ὠφθαλμός; πλῆγη, a stroke. F. *ophthalmoplegie*; I. *oftal-*

OPHTHALMOPLÉGIC—OPHTHALMOSCOPE

moplegia; G. *Augenlähmung*.) Brunner's term for paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

O. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) Hutchinson's term for progressive and more or less symmetrical paralysis of the muscles on the outside of the eyeball and of the muscles of the eyelids, probably arising from some degeneration of the nuclei of the third, fourth, and sixth nerves, or of some higher centre controlling them. There is more or less drooping of the eyelids, and more or less inability to move the globe, according to the stage of the disease; exophthalmus is usually present, with pain in the eyes; blindness may result, with white atrophy of the optic discs. It is supposed to be frequently syphilitic.

O. inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) Hutchinson's term for progressive and more or less symmetrical paralysis of the muscular structures within the eye, the iris, and ciliary muscle; the pupil being more or less immovable, and the power of accommodation more or less destroyed, according to the stage of the disease. It may arise from degeneration of the nuclei of the nerves supplying the affected parts, or of some higher controlling centre.

O. partia'lis. (L. *partialis*, from *pars*, a part. G. *partielle Lähmung des Augapfels*.) Paralysis of one or several, but not of all, the muscles of one or both eyes.

O. progress'iva. (L. *progressus*, part. of *progredior*, to go forward.) Von Gräfe's term for *O. externa*.

O. tota'lis. (L. *totus*, the whole.) Paralysis of all the muscles of one or of both eyes.

Ophthalmople'gic. Relating to *Ophthalmoplegia*.

Ophthalmopon'ia. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye; πόνος, suffering. F. *ophthalmoponie*; I. *oftalmoponia*.) Pain in the eye; ocular neuralgia. Also, painful inflammation of the eye.

Ophthalmoprosop'sis. (Ὠφθαλμός; πρόσοψις, appearance.) The power of accommodation of the eye to see near or distant objects.

Ophthalmoprostatom'eter. (Ὠφθαλμός; πρό, before; στατός, standing; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument devised by H. Cohn, and shown in Paris in 1868, to determine the exact degree of prominence of the eyes.

Ophthalmopto'ma. (Ὠφθαλμός; πτόμα, a fall.) A protrusion of the eyeball. Same as *Exophthalmus*.

Ophthalmopto'sis. (Ὠφθαλμός; πτόσις, a falling. F. *ophthalmopropose*; I. *oftalmoptosi*; G. *Augapfelvorfall*.) Same as *Exophthalmus*.

O. paralyt'ica. Παραλῶ, to paralyse.) Same as *Ophthalmoplegia*.

Ophthalmopto'tic. Relating to *Ophthalmoptosis*.

Ophthalmopyorrhœ'a. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye; πῶν, discharge from a sore; ροία, a flow. F. *ophthalmopyorrhée*.) Purulent ophthalmia.

Ophthalmop'ya. (Ὠφθαλμός; πῦρ, fever heat.) Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmorrhag'ia. (Ὠφθαλμός; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *ophthalmorrhagie*; I. *oftalmorrhagia*; G. *Augenblutfluss*.) Bleeding from the eye or into the orbit.

Ophthalmorrhex'is. (Ὠφθαλμός; ῥήξις, a bursting.) Rupture or bursting of the eyeball.

Ophthalmorrhœ'a. (Ὠφθαλμός, ροία, a flow. F. *ophthalmorrhée*; G. *Augenfluss*.) A discharge from the eyes.

A synonym of *Ophthalmia*, *purulent*.

Also, the same as *Ophthalmorrhagia*.

O. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outer.) Extravasation of blood into the eyelids.

O. inter'na. (L. *internus*, inner.) Effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

Ophthalm'os. (Ὠφθαλμός.) The eye.

Ophthalmoscope. (Ὠφθαλμός; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *ophthalmoscope*; I. *oftalmoscopio*; S. *oftalmoscopio*; G. *Ophthalmoscop*, *Augenspiegel*.) An instrument for the visual examination of the interior of the eyeball. It consists of a mirror for the reflection of light into the eye, with an aperture in the centre, or one at each side, and a biconvex lens to receive in its focus the image of the fundus of the eye.

O., autophthalmoscop'ic. (Αὐτός, self; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; σκοπέω, to see.) An arrangement by which the eye can examine either its own fundus or that of the fellow eye. For the former purpose Coccia placed a perforated plane mirror close in front of the eye, with its reflecting surface towards the eye, and behind this a plane. The rays passing through the aperture are focussed on the retina, and after emerging from the eye again are made to strike on the mirror around the perforation when an image of the illuminated portion can be seen.

O., binoc'ular. (L. *binus*, two by two; *oculus*, the eye. F. *ophthalmoscope binoculaire*.) Giraud-Teulon's term for an instrument by means of which a stereoscopic image of the fundus of an eye can be obtained. It is constructed of an ordinary perforated ophthalmoscopic mirror and prisms; the rays of light from the fundus passing through the aperture of the mirror fall on a prism, and from the sides of this are reflected to two other prisms opposite the eyes of the observer, by whom the two images are combined giving the perception of relief. In another form of the instrument two rhombic crystals are so placed that these internal reflections give two parallel images of the fundus.

O., Cocc'ia. In this ophthalmoscope the mirror is plane, perforated, and fixed to a handle; attached to it is a jointed arm carrying an upright clip with a convex lens in it. There is a smaller clip on the mirror frame for an ocular lens.

O., fix'ed. A demonstrating ophthalmoscope so constructed that, when adjusted, the patient's eye can be observed by many in succession. Liebreich, Carter, Galezowski, and others have devised instruments of this kind.

O. for two obser'vers. (F. *ophthalmoscope à deux observateurs*.) In this form of ophthalmoscope the edge of a prism partially covers the aperture of the mirror, and whilst the usual image is seen by one observer looking through the perforation, a second image is obtained by a second person, who sees the rays deflected by the prism.

O., Giraud Teulon's. (Giraud Teulon, a French physician, born 1816; still living.) See *O., binocular*.

O., heterocen'tric. (ἑτερος, one of two; κέντρον, a centre.) An ophthalmoscope in which the mirror is either plane or convex, and in combination with a double convex lens; in it the focus may be altered, it is negative, and situate behind the surface of the mirror.

OPHTHALMOSCOPIC—OPHTHALMOSTATOMETRY

O., homocentric. (Ὅμοιος, like; κέντρον, a centre.) An ophthalmoscope provided with a concave mirror, the focus calculated from the surface of which is definite and fixed.

O., Lieb'reich's. (*Liebreich*, G. R., German ophthalmologist, now living.) This consists of a concave metallic mirror, one inch and a quarter in diameter and of eight inches focal length, fixed in a frame with a handle; the central aperture of the mirror is one-eighth inch in diameter; to the margin of the metal ring into which the mirror is inserted is attached a clip with a jointed movable arm; into this a concave or convex ocular lens can be placed and brought between the observer and the opening in the mirror. This suffices for examination of the direct image, but for the indirect image a lens of about 12 D focal length is placed between the mirror and the observed eye.

O., metric. (Μέτρον, a measure. *F. ophthalmoscope métrique.*) An instrument for measuring the refraction of the eye on the metric system. It is composed of a perforated mirror, behind which are one or more discs having lenses of different powers on the metric scale inserted in their periphery. By rotating the discs the fundus of the eye can be examined with lenses of different power, and if the accommodation of the patient and of the observer be completely relaxed the refraction of the eye of the patient can be accurately determined.

O., movable. An ophthalmoscope in which the mirror and the lens constitute two independent and separate parts.

O., Sichel's. Same as *O.* for two observers.

O., Ul'rich's. In this form there are two prisms, presenting in section the forms of right-angled triangles; these are so fixed that rays of light falling on the first prism are reflected by its hypotenuse into the observed eye, and on their emergence strike the hypotenuse of the second prism, and are reflected by it at right angles into the observer's eye.

O., Zehender's. (*Zehender*, German ophthalmologist, still living.) An ophthalmoscope resembling that of Coccius, but in which the mirror is convex, having a curvature of six inches radius.

Ophthalmoscopic. (Ὠφθαλμός; σκοπέω. *F. ophthalmoscopique.*) Relating to *Ophthalmoscopy*.

O. image. The appearances presented by the fundus of the eye when special arrangements for illuminating it are made. Under ordinary circumstances the pupil of an eye looks black, because the observer intercepts much of the light that would otherwise enter it, whilst much light is absorbed in the interior of the eye and does not again emerge. The fundus becomes visible if the observer is so placed that he does not intercept the light, as in the case of the glistening eyes of an animal in a cellar, the observer standing near the door through which the light enters. The fundus in health is of a uniform, finely stippled, deep red colour, which is due in part to the proper tint of the retina, but chiefly to the capillary plexus of the choroid coat, modified by the pigment of the retina and choroid coat; in many cases the larger choroidal vessels or *venæ vorticossæ* are visible. The centre presents the yellow spot and the fovea centralis, the position of the former is marked by its slightly deeper tint and by a circular or flashing

image of the ophthalmoscopic mirror; and of the latter by a minute white dot. A little to the inner side of the fovea centralis is the optic disc, which is the optical section or end view of the optic nerve; the centre of the optic disc is usually depressed, constituting the physiological pit or depression, and from this the retinal vessels proceed, the arteries running outwards from it. The main branches of the retinal vessels are arranged in the form of a cross, two running upwards and two downwards, directed to the nasal and temporal sides respectively.

O. image, erect. The image of the fundus of the eye as seen with the ophthalmoscopic mirror alone in the examination of an emmetropic eye, or with suitable correcting glasses behind the mirror to correct any ametropia that may exist in the patient or in the observer.

O. image, inverted. (*L. inverto*, to turn upside down.) The aerial image obtained when a convex lens of about 10 or 12 diopters is placed between the ophthalmoscopic mirror and the observed eye.

O. mirror. See under *Ophthalmoscope*.

O. symptoms. The morbid appearances in the fundus of the eye perceived by means of the ophthalmoscope. These are chiefly swelling and prominence of the optic papilla, indistinctness of its outline, change in its colour, alterations in the form, course, and size of the retinal vessels, and lesions of the retina and choroid. The recognition of such symptoms is often very serviceable in the diagnosis of general diseases, such as albuminuria and cerebral tumours.

Ophthalmoscopymeter. (Ὠφθαλμός; σκόπεω, to see; μέτρον, measure. *F. ophthalmoscopymètre.*) An instrument devised by both Warlomont and Loiseau on the principle of an optometer for the objective determination of the refraction of the eye.

Also, an instrument for determining the position of the inverted image formed in the indirect method of examining the fundus of the eye.

Ophthalmoscopy. (Ὠφθαλμός; σκοπέω. *F. ophthalmoscopia*; *I. oftalmoscopia*; *S. oftalmoscopia*; *G. Ophthalmoscopie, Augenschau.*) The examination or inspection of the eyes.

In later times restricted to the examination of the eye by means of the *Ophthalmoscope*.

Ophthalmospasm. (Ὠφθαλμός; σπασμός, a convulsion. *F. ophthalmospasme*; *G. Augenkrampf.*) Spasm of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthalmospin'therism. (Ὠφθαλμός; σπινθερίζω, to emit sparks.) The sensation as of sparks, or the flashing of light, in the eye.

Ophthalmos'tasis. (Ὠφθαλμός; στάσις, a standing.) The fixing of the eye by means of the *Ophthalmostat*.

Ophthalmostat. (Ὠφθαλμός; στατός, placed; from ἵστημι, to stand. *F. ophthalmostat*; *G. Ophthalmostat, Augenhalter.*) An instrument for effecting the separation of the eyelids and the fixation of the eyeball during an operation.

Ophthalmostatometer. (Ὠφθαλμός; στατός, placed standing; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for determining the amount of linear exorbital protrusion of the eye in cases of exophthalmus.

Ophthalmostatometry. (Ὠφθαλμός; στατός; μέτρον, a measure.) Au-

instrument for measuring the position of the eyes.

Ophthalmostere'sis. (Ὠφθαλμός; στέρσις, deprivation.) The loss, or the absence, of one or both eyes.

Ophthalmosyn'chysis. (Ὠφθαλμός; σύγχις, a mixing together.) A mingling of the contents of the eye, as from an injury.

Ophthalmotheca. (Ὠφθαλμός; θήκη, a case. F. *ophthalmothèque*.) Kirby's term for that part of the outer case of a chrysalis which covers the eye of the imago.

Ophthalmotherapeutics. (Ὠφθαλμός; θεραπεία, to treat medically. F. *ophthalmotherapeutique*; G. *Augenheilkunde*.) The treatment of eye diseases.

Ophthalmotherapy. (Ὠφθαλμός; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) The treatment of diseases of the eyes.

Ophthalmotomy. (Ὠφθαλμός; τομή, section. F. *ophthalmotomie*; I. *oftalmotomia*; S. *oftalmotomia*; G. *Augenausnehmung*.) In Anatomy, the dissection of the eye.

In Surgery, the extirpation of the eye.

Also, the same as *Sclerochoriotomy*, *posterior*.

Ophthalmotonometer. (Ὠφθαλμός; τόνος, strain; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the tension of the eyeball. Different forms have been suggested by v. Gräfe, Dor, Donders, v. Monnik, Weber, Snellen, and Landolt. In almost all instances the resistance of the globe is endeavoured to be shown by a rod of metal projecting from a larger metal tube into which the rod slides when pressure is made; the upper end is connected with a spring or with a rack and pinion, and the amount of recession of the rod and spring with a definite degree of pressure is magnified by a lever and read off on a scale attached to the instrument. The difficulty of applying it, the mobility of the globe on its bed of orbital fat, and the tenderness of the eye, when positive results would afford valuable information, seriously interfere with its usefulness.

Ophthalmotonometry. (Ὠφθαλμός; τόνος; μέτρον.) The measurement of the tension of the eyeball.

Ophthalmotrope. (Ὠφθαλμός; τροπή, a turning. F. *ophthalmotrope*; G. *Ophthalmotrop*.) An instrument devised by Ruete to measure the amount of shortening of the affected muscle in strabismus.

Also, an apparatus for rendering manifest ocular movements.

Ophthalmotropometer. (Ὠφθαλμός; τροπή; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the amount of the movement of the eye.

Ophthalmotropometry. (Ὠφθαλμός; τροπή; μέτρον.) The measurement of the ocular movements.

Ophthalmotyphus. (Ὠφθαλμός; τυφός.) Eisenmann's term for an epidemic, contagious, virulent ophthalmia.

Ophthalmoxerosis. (Ὠφθαλμός; ξήρωσις, a drying up.) Same as *Xerophthalmia*.

Ophthalmoxysis. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἔξις, from ἔξω, to scrape. F. *ophthalmoxyse*; I. *oftalmossisi*.) Scarification of the conjunctiva.

Ophthalmoxyster. (Ὠφθαλμός; ἔξωστιρ, a scraper. F. *ophthalmoxystre*; G. *Augenkrätzer*.) An instrument devised by Woolhouse for scarifying the ocular conjunctiva; it con-

sisted of a small brush with barbs like those of barley.

Ophthalmoxysterion. Same as *Ophthalmoxyster*.

Ophthalmozo'a. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye; ζῶον, a living being.) The entozoa which live in the eye.

Ophthalmozygomagram'ma. (Ὠφθαλμός; ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch; γράμμα, that which is drawn. F. *ophthalmozygomagramme*, *trait oculozygomatique*, Jadelot; G. *Augenlockbeinzug*.) A line stretching from the inner angle of eye to the under part of the root of the zygoma, which is regarded by Jadelot in children as a characteristic sign of cerebral and nervous disturbance.

Ophthalmula. (Ὠφθαλμός; ὕλη, stuff.) A cicatrix or opacity of the cornea.

Ophthalmuria. (Ὠφθαλμός; οὖρον, urine.) The supposed metastasis of the urine to the eyes.

Ophthalmus. (Ὠφθαλμός.) The eye.

Ophthalmy. Same as *Ophthalmia*.

Ophthalmyalos. (Ὠφθαλμός, the eye; ὕαλος, glass.) The vitreous body of the eye.

Ophthalmydrorrhoe'a. (Ὠφθαλμός; ὕδωρ, water; ροία, a flow.) A flow of water from the eyes.

Ophthalmymeni'tis. (Ὠφθαλμός; ὑμὴν, a thin skin.) Inflammation of one or other of the membranes of the eye.

Ophthymen. (Ὠφθαλμός; ὑμὴν, a thin skin.) The retina.

Ophyorrhiza. A misspelling of *Ophiorrhiza*.

Opiaceous. (F. *opiacé*; I. *opiaceo*; S. *opiado*; G. *opiumhaltig*.) Of the nature of, or containing, *Opium*.

Opiacum. A medicament containing *Opium*.

Also, a synonym of *Narcotin*.

Opi'an. A synonym of *Narcotin*.

Opi'na. A synonym of *Narcotin*.

Opi'ante. A salt of *Opianic acid*.

Opi'an'ic. (F. *opianique*.) Relating to *Opium*.

O. ac'id. (F. *acide opianique*; I. *acido opianico*; G. *Opiansäure*.) $C_{10}H_{10}O_5 = C_6H_2(OCH_2)_2(COH)CO_2H$. Dimethylnoropianic acid. A substance obtained by Wöhler and Liebig from narcotin by heating it with an excess of sulphuric acid and black oxide of manganese. It forms delicate, colourless prisms, bitter to the taste, slightly soluble in cold water, and more freely in hot water and in alcohol and ether.

O. anhy'dride. $C_{20}H_{18}O_9$. A substance obtained when opianic acid is heated with phosphorus pentachloride; it crystallises in needles from a hot solution in acetone.

O'pianin. Hinterberger. (*Opium*. F. *opianin*; I. *opianina*; G. *Opianin*.) An impure *Narcotin* according to Herse.

O'pianyl. (Ὠπίον, poppy-juice; ὕλη, the stuff of which a thing is made. F. *opianyle*; I. *opianile*.) $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ A synonym of *Meconin*.

O'piate. (Ὠπίον, poppy-juice. F. *opiat*; I. *oppiato*, *opiato*; S. *opiato*; G. *Opiat*.) A medicine containing *Opium*.

Also, a medicine which produces sleep.

Also, a term in former use for an electuary which contained opium.

The French term is now used to designate a

OPIATED—OPISTHOMELOPHORUS

soft paste made by mixing powders for internal use, or for dentifrices, to the consistence of a soft paste by means of syrup or honey.

Opiated. (ὀπίου.) Containing opium or laudanum.

Opiatum. (F. *opiat*.) A medicament, especially an electuary, containing *Opium*.

In French pharmacy the term now includes confections or electuaries which do not contain opium.

O. cum copa'hu compos'itum. Fr. Co-dex. (L. *cum*, with; *copahu*; *compositus*, prepared. F. *électuaire de copahu*, *opiat de copahu composé*.) Balsam of copaiba 100 grammes, powdered cubebs 150 grammes, and powdered catechu 50 grammes mixed with volatile oil of mint 3 grammes.

O. febrif'ugum. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to put to flight.) Powdered cinchona bark 18 drachms, ammonium chloride one drachm, mixed with honey and syrup of wormwood, of each 2 ounces.

O. mesenter'icum. (Μεσεντέριον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached.) Ammoniacum 5 ounces, senna 6 drachms, calomel, root of arum maculatum, and Socotrine aloes of each 2 drachms, compound scammony powder and rhubarb of each 3 drachms, iron filings half an ounce; mixed and made into an electuary with double their weight of syrup of apples.

Opii pul'vis. U.S. Ph. (L. *pulvis*, dust.) Powdered opium. Opium dried at a temperature not exceeding 85° C. (185° F.), and reduced to a moderately fine powder.

Opine. A synonym of the doubtful *Porphyroxine*.

Opinic acid. $C_{14}H_{10}O_8 + 3H_2O$. A substance obtained by heating hemipinic acid with hydriodic acid. It forms brilliant colourless prisms, which become yellowish on exposure to the air, and melt at 145° C. (293.4° F.) with an odour of vanilla.

Opiocap'nism. (*Opium*; Gr. κάπνισμα, smoke.) Opium smoking.

Opilog'ia. (ὀπίου, poppy-juice; λόγος, a discourse. F. *opilogic*.) The account of the nature and qualities of opium.

Opion. A synonym of *Opium*.

Opio'nin. Hesse's term for a substance found by him in Smyrna opium, and crystallising in fine needles, soluble in alcohol and ether, but hardly soluble in boiling water.

Opio'phagism. (ὀπίου; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Opium eating.

Op'iophil. (ὀπίου, opium; φιλέω, to love.) A lover of opium; one who uses opium inordinately.

Opis'ma. (ὀπισμα.) The milky juice of plants.

Opis'mos. (ὀπισμός, the drawing out of the milky juice of plants; from ὀπίζω, to extract juice from.) The collection and inspissation of the juices of plants.

Opisthan'trus. (ὀπισθεν, behind; ἄντρον, a cave.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the vertical line drawn from the most projecting part of the torus frontalis to the radius fixus lies behind that drawn from the nasion to the radius fixus by a distance of 1 to 6 mm.

Opis'thenar. (ὀπισθέναρ; from ὀπισθεν, behind; ἔναρ, the palm of the hand. F. *opisthenar*; I. *opistenare*.) The back of the hand.

Opis'thion. (ὀπισθίος, hinder.) The posterior median point of the circumference of the occipital foramen.

Also, Lissauer's term for the posterior end of the sagittal suture, otherwise called the *Lambda*.

Opisthobranchia'ta. Milne-Edwards. (ὀπισθεν; βραγχία, the gills.) An Order of the Class *Gastropoda*, being hermaphrodite molluscs with a flat foot, branchial veins opening into the auricle behind the ventricle, and arborescent or fasciculate branchiæ placed posteriorly.

Opisthobran'chiate. (ὀπισθεν; βραγχία.) Having the gills behind the heart.

Opisthobreg'mus. (ὀπισθεν, behind; βρεγμός, the front part of the head.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the line drawn from the hormon, or posterior end of the vomero-sphenoidal suture, to the bregma makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 55.5° to 68°.

Opisthoceph'alon. (ὀπισθεν, behind; κεφαλή, the head.) The back of the head, or occiput.

Opisthoceph'alum. Same as *Opisthocephalon*.

Opisthochas'mus. (ὀπισθεν; χάσμα, a yawning cleft.) A term applied to a skull in which the line drawn from the basion to the staphylion forms an angle with the radius fixus of 13° to 26°.

Opisthocœ'lous. (ὀπισθεν; κοῖλος, hollow.) Hollow behind. Applied to vertebrae the bodies of which are concave posteriorly, as in the cervical vertebrae of the Ruminantia.

Opisthocran'ion. (ὀπισθεν, behind; κρανίον, the skull. F. *opisthocrane*.) The back of the head, or occiput.

Opisthocra'nium. Same as *Opisthocranion*.

Opisthocypho'sis. (ὀπισθεν, behind; κύφωσις, a being hump-backed. F. *opisthocyphose*; I. *opistocifosi*.) Curvature of the spine with the convexity backward.

Also, the same as *Opisthotonus*.

Opisthogas'tric. (ὀπισθεν; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *opisthogastrique*; I. *opistogastro*; G. *opisthogastrisch*.) Lying behind the stomach.

O. ar'tery. (F. *artère opisthogastrique*.) Chaussier's term for the celiac axis, from its origin behind the stomach.

Opisthoglyphic. (ὀπισθεν; γλύφω, to carve.) Carved posteriorly. Applied to those colubriform Ophidia which have the posterior teeth grooved.

Opisthog'nathous. (ὀπισθεν; γνάθος, the jaw. F. *opisthognathe*; I. *opistognato*.) Having the teeth and the alveoli inclining backwards.

Also, applied to certain fishes, like the Gobies, which have the maxillary bones prolonged backwards.

Opisthog'nathism. The condition of being *Opisthognathous*.

Opistholob'ium. (ὀπισθεν; λοβός, the lobe of the ear.) An agent which is applied behind the ear.

Opisthomeloph'orus. (ὀπισθεν; μέλος, a limb; φορέω, to bear. F. *opisthomelophore*; I. *opistmeloforo*.) A monstrosity having one or two additional limbs on the back.

OPISTHOPHALACROSIS—OPIUM

Opisthophalacro'sis. (Ὀπισθεν; φαλακρώσις, baldness.) Baldness of the hinder part of the head.

Opisthoporei'a. (Ὀπισθεν; πορεία, a walking.) An involuntary walking backward on attempting to move; the cause is not determined.

Opisthopul'monate. (Ὀπισθεν; L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Same as *Opisthobranchiate*.

Opisthorrh'exis. (Ὀπισθεν; ῥήξις, a bursting.) A tearing backwards.

Opisthosynech'ia. (Ὀπισθεν.) The same as *Synechia posterior*.

Opisthoth'enar. (Ὀπισθεν. I. *opisthotenare*.) The *Erector spinæ*.

Also, the same as *Opisthenar*.

Opistho'tic. (Ὀπισθεν; οὖς, the ear. F. *opisthotique*; I. *opistotico*.) Behind the ear.

O. bone. The portion of the petrous bone of man at the lower part of the fenestra ovalis which arises from a distinct centre of ossification. It is a separate bone in fishes, and articulates behind with the exoccipital bone and below with the basi-occipital bone; it is a separate bone also in Reptilia; in Aves it unites with the exoccipital bone.

O. cent're. The ossification centre of the *O. bone*; from it are derived the lower part of the petrous bone, the fenestra rotunda, and half of the fenestra ovalis.

Opistho'tium. (Ὀπισθεν; οὖς, the ear.) Same as *Opistholobium*.

Opisthoton'ia. (Ὀπισθοτονία.) Same as *Opisthotonos*.

Opisthot'onoid. (Ὀπισθότονος, drawn backwards; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling *Opisthotonos*.

Opisthot'onos. (Ὀπισθότονος, drawn backwards; from ὀπίσθεν, behind; τόνος, a stretching. F. *opisthotonos*; I. *opistotono*; S. *opistotonos*; G. *Opisthotonos*.) Tetanic contraction of the muscles of the back, neck, and legs, so that in extreme cases the body rests on the occiput and the heel with an arch between them.

O'pium. B. Ph., U.S. Ph., G. Ph., Fr. Codex. (L. *opium*; from Gr. ὀπίον, poppy-juice; dim. of ὀπός, juice of a plant. F. *opium*; I. *oppio*, *opio*; S. *opio*; G. *Opium*, *Mohnsaft*.) The concrete milky exudation obtained in Asia Minor from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* by incision and spontaneous evaporation. It occurs in commerce in more or less flattened, irregular cakes of a brownish colour, marked by the veins of its enveloping poppy leaf, and encrusted with fragments of the leaf and with the fruit of a Rumex; it has a disagreeable, bitter taste, and a heavy narcotic odour. It contains the alkaloids morphine, which amounts to 10 or 15 per cent., some specimens much less, others more; narcotin 2 to 10 per cent., codein .2 to .4 per cent., narcein .02 to .1 per cent., pseudomorphin .02 per cent., thebain .15 to 1 per cent., papaverin 1 per cent., rhæadin traces only, cryptopin traces only, oxynarceotin traces only, gnoscopin traces only, lanthopin .005 per cent., meconidin traces only, laudanin .005 per cent., codamin .003 per cent., deuteropin traces only, laudanin traces only, protopin traces only, and hydrocotarnin traces only; the neutral substances meconin and meconiosin; and the acids meconic acid 4 to 8 per cent., thebolactic acid, acetic acid and lactic acid, the latter three being probably decomposition products. The early

symptoms produced by the taking of opium are those indicating exaltation of the mental faculties, especially the imagination, and excitement of the circulation, followed by the characteristic symptom sleep, at first more or less deep, then becoming coma, and stretching into death if the dose be sufficient. The stage of exaltation is shorter in proportion as the dose is larger, and in very large doses may be unnoticeable. There follows generally headache, nausea, and digestive disturbances. Opium first excites and then paralyzes the sensory nerves and in smaller degree the motor nerves, but has little action on muscular irritability. The spinal cord has at first its reflex irritability somewhat increased, but speedily there is depression of power and ultimately loss of reflex action; the cerebral convulsions are at first excited, then depression ensues with want of coördination, loss of voluntary motion, and coma; the medulla oblongata is the last part affected, and death is due to paralysis of the respiratory centre. The heart's action is at first quickened and the superficial blood-vessels dilated, it is then slowed and weakened. The secretions are decreased and the metabolic changes are lessened. The chief use of opium is as a hypnotic and anodyne in various diseases and disordered conditions.

Opium acts on many of the lower animals very differently; in fishes it produces weakness and convulsions; in frogs it produces a tetanic condition previous to paralysis; in many birds it has little effect beyond producing indolence and torpor, especially, as noted by Weir Mitchell, in pigeons, but in some it produces convulsions and stupor; in mammals it acts much as in man, with, however, a greater tendency to convulsions.

O. and chalk, powder of, aromat'ic. The *Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio*.

O. and galls, ointment of. See *Unguentum gallæ cum opio*.

O. and lead, pill of. See *Pilula plumbi cum opio*.

O., Bat'tley's solu'tion of. See *Liquor opii sedativus*.

O., Bena'res. (*Benares*, an Indian city.) One of the varieties of *O., Indian*.

O. cola'tum. (L. *colatus*, cleansed.) A synonym of *Extractum opii*.

O., confec'tion of. See *Confectio opii*.

O. crave. The morbid longing which leads to *O. eating* and *O. smoking*.

O. cru'dum. (L. *crudus*, raw.) Commercial opium.

O. denarcotisa'tum. U.S. Ph. (L. *de*, from; *narcotise*.) Opium powder 100 parts is macerated in ether 500 parts in a closed flask; the clear ethereal solution is poured off and the remainder is macerated for twelve hours with 250 parts of ether, the clear fluid is poured off and again the remainder is macerated for two hours with 250 parts of ether; the residue is then dried and mixed with sugar of milk to make 100 parts.

O. depura'tum. (Low L. *depuro*, to cleanse.) A synonym of *Extractum opii*.

O.-eating. The habitual use of opium as a stimulant and narcotic. The habit of taking some preparation of opium is one much practised by the Chinese and other Eastern nations, and is by no means infrequent among Western races. The evils which ensue have been painted in very lurid colours, the deepest moral and physical

OPLARION—OPOCEPHALUS

degradation is said to result, the mental powers to be debased, the moral qualities to become perverted, and life to be seriously shortened; the opium eater is said to enjoy no happiness save when under the influence of the drug which is destroying him. But there are those who profess that a moderate use of opium is not really injurious, and that the poorly fed inhabitants of malarious countries actually get good from it. Wherever the truth may lie, and probably it may fairly be said that there are some conditions of life which excuse if they do not justify opium eating, it is certain that the habit is much less injurious and perhaps more easily broken than the pernicious use of morphia.

O., Egyptian. Opium grown in Egypt. It occurs in flat, roundish cakes of various sizes, and enclosed in a poppy leaf, without any rumex capsules. It is an inferior variety.

O., en'ema of. See *Enema opii*.

O., extract of. See *Extractum opii*.

O., extract of, aqueous. (L. *aqueus*, watery. F. *extrait aqueux d'opium*, e. *gommeux d'opium*, e. *thébaïque*.) See *Extractum opii*.

O., extract of, liquid. See *Extractum opii liquidum*.

O. habit. The habitual use of opium. See *O. eating* and *O. smoking*.

O. habitué. (F. *habitué*, customary.) One addicted to the habitual use of opium.

O., hill. A variety of *O., India*, about which there is some uncertainty as to the amount of morphia it contains.

O., Hima'laya. Same as *O., hill*.

O., In'dia. Opium grown in Behar, Benares, Malwa, and other districts of India. It occurs in round balls, or in flat cakes having a coating of poppy petals and some leaves stuck together with the washings of the vessels and the fluid which exudes from the originally soft opium, but it has often a coating half an inch thick. It is inferior in quality as to morphine, and is mostly exported to China.

O., Japanese. Opium grown in Japan. It occurs in flat cakes wrapped in paper.

O., lettuce. Same as *Lactucarium*.

O., lin'im'ent of. See *Linimentum opii*.

O., loz'enges. See *Trochisci opii*.

O., Mal'wa. A variety of *O., India*. The best kind is made into balls or cakes of ten ounces weight, covered with powdered poppy petals, and yielding 7 to 8 per cent. of morphia; an inferior kind occurs in flat cakes over a pound in weight having no covering, and containing 3 or 4 per cent. of morphia.

O., Mozambique. Opium grown in Mozambique, and usually sent to China. It is weak in morphia.

O., Pat'na gar'den. A variety of *O., India* prepared only for medicinal purposes, and occurring in square masses of two to four pounds weight covered with layers of talc enclosed in a brown wax. It contains 8 to 10 per cent. of morphia.

O., Per'sian. Opium grown in Persia. It occurs in cylindrical sticks about five or six inches long wrapped in fine paper, or in short cones, or in flat, circular cakes. Some of it is sent out pure, but much is oily and adulterated.

O., pills of. See *Pilule opii*.

O., plas'ter. See *Emplastrum opii*.

O., poi'soning by, acute. After a very short stage of excitement, or none at all, there is deep sleep speedily becoming coma, the limbs are

limp, the countenance is suffused and cyanosed, the eyes are sunken, the pupils are contracted, the breathing is slow, deep, and often stertorous, and the pulse is slow and full; at first the patient may be aroused for a short time, but at a later stage he is quite insensible. The pulse now becomes small, rapid, and irregular, the breathing quickens, and the skin perspires freely; gradually as coma is pronounced the pulse again becomes slow and full, and the breathing infrequent and stertorous; the body becomes cooler, the pupils dilate, and the patient dies; very rarely are there convulsions.

O., poi'soning by, chron'ic. See *O. eating* and *O. smoking*.

O., poppy. The *Papaver somniferum*.

O., powder of, and ip'ecac. See *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii*.

O., pow'der of, compound. See *Pulvis opii compositus*.

O. powdered. See *Opium pulvis*.

O. smo'king. The inhalation, by means of a specially constructed pipe, of the vapour of burning opium. Like opium eating this has been loudly denounced as a soul and body destroying practice, and like it defenders have been found who justify it in malarial conditions; of late Thudichum has recommended it in catarrh, neuralgia, and other conditions.

O. theba'icum. (L. *thebaicus*, belonging to *Thebes*.) An old name of Egyptian opium because the best was supposed to come from the district of Thebes.

O., tinc'ture of. See *Tinctura opii*.

O., tinc'ture of, ammo'niated. See *Tinctura opii ammoniata*.

O., tinc'ture of, and ip'ecac. See *Tinctura ipecacuanhæ et opii*.

O., tinc'ture of, camphorated. The *Tinctura opii camphorata*.

O., tinc'ture of, deo'dorised. The *Tinctura opii deodorata*.

O., tro'ches of, and glycyrrhi'za. See *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii*.

O., Tur'key. Opium grown in Anatolia, and exported from Smyrna and Constantinople. It occurs in masses of various shapes and of various weights, from half a pound to two or three pounds; the masses have probably at first been globular, but by pressure on each other they become irregularly many-sided or flat cakes; they are covered with dried poppy leaves, rarely grape leaves, and surrounded by the capsules of a species of rumex. It is the best opium. There are many subvarieties.

O., vin'egar of. See *Acetum opii*.

O., wine of. See *Vinum opii*.

Opla'ri'on. (Ὠπλάριον; dim. of ὥπλον, a tool.) Necker's term for the funnel-shaped structure which bears the fructification of some lichens.

Oploph'orous. See *Hoplophorus*.

Opobal'samum. (Ὠποβάλσαμον; from ὀπός, juice; βάλσαμον, the balsam tree.) Same as *Balsam of Gilead*.

Opocarp'ason. (Ὠποκάρπασον.) The myrrh-like concrete juice of the *Carpasus*. It was said to be narcotic and poisonous; and was used to adulterate aloe, and to make the hair yellow and curly; *Galen de Antidot.*, i, 10.

Opoceph'alus. (Ὠψ, the face; κεφαλή, the head. F. *opocéphale*; I. *opocéfalo*; S. *opocéfalo*.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity having the ears approximated to each

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other or united under the head, with atrophied jaws and neither muzzle nor proboscis.

Opodel'doc. (F. *opodeldoch*; G. *Opodeldok*.) An old term, used by Paracelsus, for a saponaceous plaster for external injuries; now applied to soap liniment.

The original opodeldoc of the Pharmacopœias was a soft ointment composed of soap 3 oz. dissolved in a pint of alcohol, and an ounce of camphor, with a drachm each of oils of origanum and rosemary added.

Opodel'doch. Same as *Opodeldoc*.

ô. liq'uid. (F. *baume opodeldoch liquide*.) The *Linimentum saponis*.

Opod'ia. Same as *Opodeldoc*.

Opod'eccele. (Ὀπή, an opening; κήλη, a rupture.) A badly constructed term for *Hernia*, *obturator*.

Opodid'y mus. (Ὠψ, the countenance; δίδυμος, double.) See *Opodymus*.

Opod'y mus. (Ὠψ; δίδυμος.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a double monstrosity having only one body, and a single skull with two distinct faces.

Opoid'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifera*.

ô. galbanif'era, Lindley. (*Galbanum*; *fero*, to bear.) The name given by Lindley to a plant obtained from Persia, the specimens of which had a concrete juice adhering to them, which he erroneously believed to be galbanum.

Op'olite. (Ὀπός, plant juice.) Chéreau's term for vegetable juice.

Opopan'acum. The *Opopanax chironium*.

Opop'anax. (Ὀπoπάναξ, F. *opopanax*; I. *opopanax*; S. *opopanax*; G. *Opopanax*.) The concrete, fetid gum-resin obtained from incisions made on the top of the root or the lower part of the stem of *O. chironium*. It occurs in irregular pieces of a reddish or yellowish brown colour, having a strong, unpleasant odour, a balsamic, bitter taste, and when heated a garlicky smell. It was formerly much valued, and was used in fevers, chronic coughs, amenorrhœa, paralysis, ophthalmia, and for procuring the expulsion of the dead fetus; in recent times it has been used internally in chronic bronchitis, and externally in stimulating plasters. Dose, 20 to 30 grains (1·3 to 2 grammes).

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbellifera*.

ô. chiro'nium, Koch. (L. *Chiron*, a centaur distinguished for his knowledge of medicine.) Hab. Syria. The species which supplies the gum-resin *Opopanax*.

ô., Eng'lish. The solidified juice of the *Levisticum paludapifolium*.

Opop'anax wort. The *Opopanax chironium*.

Opop'ian. (Ὀπωπή, sight.) Of, or belonging to, the eyes.

ô. bones. The bones connected with the orbit.

Opop'ious. Same as *Opopian*.

Opop'onax. Same as *Opopanax*.

Opop'yron. (Ὀπός, juice; πύρον, fever-heat.) A Paracelsian term for a remedy by which fever and its lassitude are dispelled.

Opo'ra. (Ὀπώρα, the part of the year between the rising of Sirius and of Arcturus, being the last days of July, all August, and part of September.) Applied to the fruits which are ripe at this time, such as the fig and the grape.

Oporan'thus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryl'idaceæ*.

ô. lu'teus, Herb. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) Bulb purgative.

Op'o'ricë. (Ὀπωρικός, of fruits.) A medicine composed of fruits, particularly quinces and pomegranates, and of wine; used in dysentery and disorders of the stomach.

Oporinia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

ô. autumna'lis, Don. Plant laxative; leaves said to sharpen the sight.

Op'os. (Ὀπός, vegetable juice.) An exuded juice of a plant.

ô. sil'phion. The *Thapsia silphion*.

Op'o'sin. (F. *oposine*.) A soluble albuminoid substance which exists, along with syntonin, in the flesh, especially of sheep according to Commaile.

Op'o'sum. (American Indian *opassom*.) The name given to the animals of the Genus *Didelphys*. They are eaten as food.

ô. tree. The *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

Opoterodonta. (Ὀπότερος, either of two; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A Suborder of the Order *Ophidia*, having solid, hooked teeth in one or other of the jaws, but not in both, and no poison fangs.

Op'penau. Germany, in Baden. A chalybeate water.

Oppid'ulum. (L. *oppidulum*, dim. of *oppidum*, a town.) The vulva.

Oppilant. (L. *oppilo*, to stop up. F. *oppilant*; G. *verstopfend*.) Obstructing, hindering.

Oppilatio. See *Oppilation*.

ô. te'læ cellulo'sæ. (L. *tela*, a web; *cellula*, a small cell.) Induration of the cellular tissue.

Oppila'tion. (L. *oppilo*. F. *oppilation*; I. *opplazione*; S. *opplacung*; G. *Verstopfung*.) Obstruction.

Oppilative. (L. *oppilo*. F. *oppilatif*.) Capable of stopping up.

An old term applied to medicines believed to have the power of closing the pores of the skin.

Opple'tion. (L. *oppletus*, part. of *oppleo*, to choke up. G. *Überfüllung*.) An overfilling.

Oppo'nens. (L. *opponens*, part. of *oppono*, to put against. F. *opposant*; I. *opponente*; S. *opponente*; G. *entgegenstehend*.) Opposing.

ô. dig'itimi'nimi'anus. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *minimus*, least; *manus*, the hand. F. *opposant du petit doigt de la main*, *carpo-metacarpien du petit doigt*, *Chaussier*; G. *Gegensteller des kleinen Fingers des Handes*.) A muscle which arises from the lower and inner part of the annular ligament, from the unciform process and from the fibrous arch which extends from this process to the pisiform bone, and is inserted into the whole length of the inner surface of the fifth metacarpal bone. It conveys the little finger towards the thumb by giving its metacarpal bone a slight movement of rotation and flexion. It receives its blood supply from the ulnar artery, and its nerve supply from the ulnar nerve.

ô. dig'itimi'nimi'pēdis. (L. *digitus*; *minimus*; *pes*, a foot.) A small supernumerary muscle of the foot lying on the inner border of the flexor digiti minimi pedis brevis, with which it is joined at its origin, and is inserted into the anterior half of the fifth metatarsal bone.

ô. hallicis. (L. *hallex*, the great toe.) See *O. hallucis*.

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O. hallucis. (L. *hallus*, the great toe.) A muscle of some apes and frequently of man. It arises from the adductor hallucis, and is inserted into the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

O. minimi. The *O. minimi digiti*.

O. pollicis. (L. *pollex*, the thumb. F. *opposant du pouce*, *carpo-métacarpien du pouce*, *Chaussier*; I. *opponente dell pollice*; G. *Gegensteller des Daumens*.) A muscle of the thenar eminence lying behind the abductor pollicis; it arises from the ridge of the trapezium, and from the antero-external part of the annular ligament, and is inserted into the whole length of the external half of the anterior surface of the first metacarpal bone. It carries the first metacarpal bone, and with it the thumb, forwards and inwards, and by means of a slight rotatory movement approaches it to the other four digits. It receives its blood-supply from the radial artery and its nerve-supply from the median nerve.

Opportunity. (Mid. E. *opportunité*; F. *opportunité*; from L. *opportunitas*, fitness; from *opportunus*, fit; from *ob*, before; *portunus*, a port. I. *opportunita*; S. *oportunidad*; G. *Gegenheit*.) A favourable or suitable occasion.

In Surgery, the fit time, all circumstances being in the most favourable condition, for the performance of an operation.

Opposite. (Old F. *opposite*; from L. *oppositus*, part. of *oppo*no, to set against. F. *opposé*; I. *opposito*; S. *opuesto*; G. *gegenüberstehend*.) Over against, opposed to.

In Botany, applied to two parts, such as leaves, which are situated on the same horizontal plane of the axis to which they are attached, but on opposite sides of it.

Oppositiflorous. (L. *oppositus*; *flos*, a flower. F. *oppositiflore*.) Having two flowers attached on the same plane to opposite sides of the same axis.

Oppositifolious. (L. *oppositus*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *oppositifolié*; G. *gegenüberstehendblättrig*.) Having opposite leaves.

Also, having a peduncle or tendril opposite to a leaf.

Opposition. (F. *opposition*; from L. *oppositio*, a putting against. I. *opposizione*; S. *oposicion*; G. *Gegenüberstehen*.) The state of being opposite or opposed.

O., move'ment of. A movement executed by the muscles of two or more sections of the body, as the digits, by which the face of one of them is made to close upon the face of the other or others.

Oppositipennate. (F. *oppositipenné*.) Same as *Oppositipinnate*.

Oppositipetalous. (L. *oppositus*; *petal*.) Placed opposite to or before a petal.

Oppositipinnate. (L. *oppositus*, placed against; *pinnate*. F. *oppositipinné*.) Applied to a pinnate leaf in which the folioles are opposite to each other.

Oppositisepalous. (L. *oppositus*; *sepal*.) Placed opposite to or before a sepal.

Oppositive. (L. *oppositus*. F. *oppositif*; S. *oppositivo*.) Applied to stamens which are situated opposite the divisions of a simple perianth, as in the Liliun, or those of a corolla, as in the Primula.

Also, applied to petals which are placed opposite to the divisions of the calyx, as in the Berberis.

Oppressio. See *Oppression*.
Also a synonym of *Catalepsy*.

O. nocturna. (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.) Nightmare.

O. pectoris. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) See *Oppression of chest*.

O. virium. (L. *vis*, strength. F. *oppression des forces*.) The depression and embarrassment of the powers of the body, rather than absolute weakness, which occurs sometimes at the beginning of fevers, and which is relieved by a free purging.

Oppression. (F. *oppression*; from L. *oppressio*, a pressing down; from *opprimo*, to press against. I. *oppressione*; S. *opresion*; G. *Beklemmung*.) A sensation of weight in, and embarrassment of, the part affected.

O. of chest. (F. *oppression de poitrine*.) A sensation of weight in the chest and some embarrassment of the breathing.

O. of forces. See *Oppressio virium*.

O., præcordial. (L. *præ*, in front; *cor*, the heart.) Same as *O. of chest*.

Ops. (Ὠψ, the eye.) An old term for the eye, and for the countenance.

Also (Ὠψ, the voice), an old term for the voice.

O. metallo'rum. (L. *metallum*, a metal.) An old term for mercury.

Opsa'go. An old name of *Physalis alkekengi*.

Opsaisthen'ics. (Ὠψ, sight; αἰσθησις, sensation.) Ocular sensations; sight.

Op'santha. (Ὠψ, the eye; ἄνθος, a flower.) The *Gentiana amarella*.

Opseonu'si. See *Opsionusi*.

Opsial'gia. (Ὠψ, the countenance; ἄλγος, pain.) Facial neuralgia.

Opsig'onous. (Ὠψιγόνος, late born. F. *opsigone*; I. *ossigono*; S. *opsgono*; G. *spätgeboren*.) That which is born late.

O. teeth. See *Dentes opsigoni*.

Opsiodont'es. (Ὠψιος, late; ὀδούς, a tooth.) The wisdom teeth; so-called because they appear the last.

Also (Ὠψ, vision; ὀδούς), the eye teeth.

Opsiom'eter. (Ὠψ, sight; μέτρον, a measure. F. *opsiomètre*; G. *Schweitemesser*.) An instrument devised by Lehart for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

Opsion'osis. (Ὠψ, vision; νόσος, disease. F. *opsionose*.) A disease of the eye; a disorder of vision.

Opsionu'si. (Ὠψ, vision; νόσος, disease. F. *opsionoses*; I. *opsionosi*.) Diseases affecting the vision; disorders of vision.

Opsiotoc'ia. (Ὠψιος, late; τόκος, childbirth. F. *opsitocie*; G. *Spätk Geburt*.) Parturition at a later period than natural.

Opsoma'nia. (Ὠψομανία, madness after dainties; from ὄψον, rich fare; μανία, madness. F. *opsomanie*; I. *opsomania*.) The intense passion for some particular article of food.

Opsoma'niac. (Ὠψομανής, mad after dainties. F. *opsomane*; S. *opsomano*.) One suffering under *Opsomania*.

Op'son. (Ὠψον.) Cooked meat.

Opsonium. (Ὠψάνιον.) Provisions; victuals.

Opsoph'agy. (Ὠψον, rich fare; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Morbid desire for dainties.

Optac'tin. (Ὀπτός, seen; ἀκτίς, a ray. G. *Schlinie*.) The line of sight.

Optasios'copy. (Ὀπασία, a vision; σκοπεῖν, to observe. G. *Prüfung der Retinal-perception ohne Lichteinwirkung*.) The testing

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of the perception of the retina without the action of light, as by mechanical pressure and electricity, by which subjective sensations of light named phosphenes are perceived.

O. anæsthēsia. (Ὀπτησις.) A cooking of meat.

Optic. (E. *optick*; F. *optique*; from Gr. ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight. I. *ottico*; S. *optico*; G. *optisch*.) Relating to sight; relating to the eye. See also *Optical*.

O. anæsthēsia. (Ἀνασθησία, want of feeling.) Loss or defect of the faculty of sight from affection of some part of the optic nerve or centre. It may take the form of amblyopia or amaurosis.

O. angle. (F. *angle optique*; I. *angolo ottico*; G. *Schinkel*.) See *Angle, optic*.

O. arteries, external. The twigs of the striate branches of the anterior and middle cerebral arteries which supply the outer part of the optic thalamus.

O. arteries, inferior. Small twigs from the posterior cerebral artery which traverse the posterior perforated space and supply the optic thalamus.

O. atrophy. See *O. nerve, atrophy of*.

O. axis. See *Axis, optic*.

O. canal. See *Canal, optic*.

O. centre. (Κέντρον, the point around which a circle is formed. F. *centre optique*; I. *centro ottico*; G. *optischer Mittelpunkt*.) The point situated in the principal axis of the crystalline lens at which the rays, proceeding from an object to the retina, cross each other. See also *Optical centre*.

O. chiasm. Same as *Chiasma*.

O. commissure. See *Commissure, optic*.

O. commissure, inferior. The *Commissura inferior of Gudden*.

O. commissure, posterior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Commissura inferior of Gudden*.

O. cup. (G. *Augenbecker*.) The cup-like depression of the anterior part of the primary optic vesicle produced by the invagination of its anterior wall as it approaches the rudimentary lens. Also, the same as *O. excavation*.

O. disc. See *Disc, optic*.

O. disc, choked. See *Choked disc*.

O. ellipsoid. (L. *ellipsis*; from Gr. ἑλλειψις, a defect, the figure called an ellipse because its plane forms with the base of the cone a less angle than that of the parabola; εἶδος, form. G. *Opticus-ellipsoid*.) A peculiar body of oval form found in the outer segment of each of the rods and cones of the retina in fishes, amphibia, birds, and mammals. Schultze named it the lentiform body. Krause regards it as the extremity of the optic nerve-fibre.

O. excavation. (L. *excavo*, to hollow out.) The hollow on the free surface of the *O. papilla*.

O. foramen. See *Foramen, optic*, and subheadings.

O. ganglia. (Γάγγλιον, a tumour under the skin.) The *Corpora quadrigemina*.

O. ganglion, basal. (Γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot; βάσις, a base. G. *basales Opticus-ganglion*.) Meynert's term for an aggregation of ganglion-cells in the tuber cinereum, close to, and communicating with, the *O. tract*.

O. groove. (F. *gouttière optique*.) See *Groove, optic*.

O. hyperæsthēsia. See *Hyperæsthesia, optic*.

O. hyperalge'sia. (Υπέρ, above; ἀλγησις, a sense of pain.) Painful sensibility of the nerve of sight.

O. lobe. (F. *lobe optique*; I. *lobo ottico*; G. *optischer Lappen*.) The chief part of the structures developed from the middle primitive cerebral vesicle or mesencephalon, one on each side of the median line. In many of the lower animals the optic lobes form the chief part of the encephalic mass. In the lower vertebrata they consist of two hollow bulbs communicating with the Sylvian aqueduct, also called *Corpora bigemina*; in mammalia they are solid, and form the *Corpora quadrigemina*.

O. nerve. (F. *nerf optique*; I. *nervo ottico*; G. *Sehnerv*.) The second cranial nerve, consisting of the *O. tract*, the chiasma or *Commissure, optic*, and the optic nerve specially so-called. This latter runs forwards and outwards from each side of the anterior extremity of the optic commissure through the foramen opticum to the posterior part of the eyeball, a little to the inside of its centre and, perforating the sclerotic and choroid tunics, it expands into the retina. In addition to the parts whence the optic tract takes origin, it has a connection with the grey matter of the third ventricle by means of a grey root passing there from the chiasma. It is surrounded by a perineural space, which is traversed by the ciliary nerves and vessels; its sheath of dura mater is continuous with the sclerotic coat of the eye. The diameter of the nerve with sheath near its origin is 4.5 mm.; just behind the eyeball, 3.9—4.3 mm.; at the plane of the sclerotic opening, 1.35—1.5 mm.; and at the level of the choroid, 1.2 mm. It is divided into about 800 fasciculi by processes of connective-tissue. The number of fibres has been variously estimated, the extremes being 438,000 and 1,000,000. The fasciculi in the nerve have a diameter of .108—.144 mm., and the nerve-fibres of .0011—.0045 mm.

O. nerve, arachnoid sheath of. (Ἀράχνηον, a spider's web; εἶδος, form. G. *Arachnoidalscheide des Opticus*.) The *O. nerve, sheath of, middle*; so-called because of its connection with the arachnoid membrane of the brain.

O. nerve, atrophy of. (Ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) Degeneration of the optic nerve-fibres. It is the final stage of optic neuritis, but it may also occur without noticeable signs of inflammation, as after severe hæmorrhages and in simple glaucoma. The nerve becomes less vascular and the nerve-fibres lose their medullary sheath, and present oil drops and amyloid bodies. It is generally associated with great impairment of vision.

O. nerve, cupping of. See *Cup, glaucomatous*.

O. nerve, degeneration of. (L. *degenero*, to become unlike one's race.) The appearances first presented are those of incipient atrophy. At a later period the disc becomes quite white. The nerve-fibres lose their medullary sheaths and become granular with oil drops irregularly distributed through them, and smooth spheroidal amyloid bodies are frequently present at a later period. The vessels are diminished in number, and the whole nerve shrinks.

O. nerve, dural sheath of. (L. *durus*, hard. G. *Duralscheide des Opticus*.) The *O. sheath, outer*; so-called because of its connection with the dura mater of the cerebrum.

O. nerve, excavation of. (L. *excavo*, to hollow out.) See *Cup*, *glaucomatous*.

O. nerve, inflammation of. See *Neuritis optica* and subheadings.

O. nerve of pineal eye. A part of the pineal gland which becomes an optic nerve in those lizards which possess a *Pineal eye*.

O. nerve, pial sheath of. (G. *Pial-scheide des Opticus*.) The *O. sheath*, *inner*; so-called because of its connection with the pia mater of the cerebrum.

O. neurectomy. (Νεύρον, nerve; ἐκτομή, excision.) The removal of a segment of the optic nerve, recommended by Schweigger in cases of sympathetic ophthalmia.

O. neuritis. See *Neuritis, optica*.

O. neurotomy. (Νεύρον, nerve; τέμνω, to cut.) Division of the optic nerve, usually performed either as a preventive means, or a cure, in cases of sympathetic ophthalmia. The conjunctiva is divided on the outer or inner side of the eye, the external or internal rectus is picked up on a hook, secured with a thread, and then divided; the optic nerve can then be easily divided.

O. papilla. (L. *papilla*, a nipple.) The *Disc, optic*.

O. papillitis. (L. *papilla*, a nipple or pimple.) The same as *O. neuritis*.

O. peduncle. (L. *pedunculus*, a small foot. G. *Augenstiel*.) The narrow hollow stalk of the *O. vesicle, primitive*.

O. pit. The same as *O. excavation*.

O. radiations. (L. *radius*, a rod. F. *radiations optiques, faisceaux optiques*; G. *Sehstrahlungen*.) Gratiolet's term for the large fasciculi of nerve-fibres which pass from the occipital lobe of the cerebrum, and from the temporal lobe also, to the corona radiata of the optic thalamus.

O. remedy. Same as *Ophthalmic remedy*.

O. sheath, inner. (G. *innere Opticus-scheide*.) An investment of fibrous tissue closely surrounding the optic nerve and divisible into two layers, of which the outer one is covered by the epithelium of the intervaginal lymph space, and contains near the sclerotic many circular fibres; whilst the deeper lying layer constitutes the neurilemma of the optic nerve, and is composed chiefly of delicate longitudinal fibres. It contains many blood-vessels derived from the ciliary arteries, some of which perforate the middle optic sheath and supply the outer optic sheath. It is continuous internally with the cerebral pia mater, and externally with the lamina cribrosa and the inner third of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

O. sheath, middle. (G. *mittlere Opticus-scheide*.) The delicate network of connective tissue and elastic fibres which separates the outer from the inner sheath of the optic nerves. The outer and the inner surfaces of this fenestrated membrane are covered with epithelium which stretches across the meshes, separating a subdural from a subarachnoid space. It is continuous with the arachnoid membrane of the brain, and is destitute of vessels.

O. sheath, outer. (G. *äussere Opticus-scheide*.) A dense layer of fibrous tissue, continuous on the one hand with the dura mater and on the other with the sclerotic, capable of being split up into four subordinate layers. It is lined by the epithelium of the intervaginal lymph space. The thickness of this sheath is .5 mm.

O. stalk. The stalk or peduncle of the *O. vesicle, primary*, from which is developed the *O. tract*.

O. thalamus. (Θάλαμος, an inner chamber. F. *couche optique*; L. *talamo ottico*; G. *Sehhügel*.) A somewhat oval, or irregularly cuboid, mass of nerve-substance on each side of the median plane of the cerebrum, which forms part of the floor of the lateral ventricle. It lies upon and athwart the corresponding crus cerebri, with its long axis inclined forwards and inwards, so that the somewhat narrow anterior end is nearer to its fellow than the broader posterior end. Its upper surface is white and convex, and is covered on its inner and hinder part by the fornix and the choroid plexus; anteriorly it forms the posterior boundary of the foramen of Munro, and presents a prominence, the anterior tubercle; behind this is a shallow furrow, the sulcus choroideus, which runs backwards; and posteriorly is found another elevation, the posterior tubercle or pulvinar. The lower surface is united for a great part of its extent with the tegmental area of the crus cerebri, or subthalamic region; but posteriorly it is free, and forms the roof of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle, having at its border the external and internal corpora geniculata. The inner surface is covered by the grey nerve-tissue of the wall of the third ventricle, which separates it in front from its fellow of the opposite side; behind it is widely pushed apart from it by the corpora quadrigemina, but the two optic thalami are united by the commissura mollis. The external surface is outlined above by the tænia semicircularis, and is united to the outer surface of the nucleus caudatus of the corpus striatum by the intervention of the white fibres of the internal capsule. The optic thalamus, which with the corpus striatum constitutes the basal ganglia of the cerebrum, consists of grey nerve-tissue partly divided by layers of white nerve-substance, *lunæ medullares*, into three masses, the *Nucleus thalami anterior*, the *N. thalami lateralis*, and the *N. thalami medialis*; it is connected by its white fibres through the internal capsule with the frontal, parietal, and occipital lobes of the cerebrum; through the substantia innominata with the temporal lobes of the cerebrum; through the brachium conjunctivum anterius and the nucleus tegmenti with the cerebellum; and through the middle fibres of the tract of the fillet and the commissura mollis with the spinal cord; its grey substance is the upper dilated end of the primitive neural cavity. The optic thalamus is an important part of the telencephalon, or posterior division of the anterior primitive cerebral vesicle, from the thickening of whose lateral wall it arises.

O. thalamus, capsule of. (Θάλαμος; L. *capsula*, a small box.) The investment of white nerve-fibres on the optic thalamus. Also called *Stratum zonale*.

O. thalamus, corona radiata of. (Θάλαμος; L. *corona*, a crown; *radiatus*, furnished with spokes.) The brush-like or fan-like arrangement of the white fibres of the interior of the optic thalamus.

O. thalamus, peduncle of, anterior. (Θάλαμος; L. *pedunculus*, a small foot; *anterior*, in front. G. *vorderer Sehhügelstiel*.) The fibres which connect the cortex of the frontal cerebral convolutions with the anterior end of the optic thalamus, whence they spread in its interior.

O. thal'amus, ped'uncle of, infe'rior. (Θάλαμος; L. *pedunculus*; inferior, lower. G. *unterer Sehhügelstiel*.) The fibres, being a part of the substantia innominata, which connect the cortex of the temporal cerebral convolutions with the inner part of the thalamus.

O. thal'amus, ped'uncle of, interne'al. (Θάλαμος; L. *pedunculus*; internus, within.) The O. thalamus, peduncle of, infe'rior.

O. thal'amus, ped'uncle of, poste'rior. (Θάλαμος; L. *pedunculus*; posterior, hinder. G. *hinterer Sehhügelstiel*.) The Optic radiations.

O. tract. (L. *tractus*, proceeding continuously. F. *bandelette optique*, b. du *nerf optique*, l. *bandelette d'origine dei nervi ottici*; G. *Schstreif*.) The first part of the optic nerve between the corpora geniculata and the optic commissure. It arises by two roots, a lateral, external, or anterior root, and an internal, mesial, or posterior root, from the corpus geniculatum externus, the corpus geniculatum internus, the anterior corpus quadrigeminum, the posterior part of the optic thalamus, and the basal-optic ganglion, and which have relations through the optic radiations with the cortex of the occipital and perhaps with that of the temporo-sphenoidal lobes; the tract thus formed curves round the crus cerebri and enters the chiasma or commissure of the optic nerves. The greater number of its fibres cross to the opposite optic nerve, but some join the nerve of the same side and others cross at the posterior part of the chiasma to return to the corpus geniculatum by the tract of the opposite side. The optic tract is developed from the peduncle of the primitive optic vesicle.

O. tu'bercles. (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump.) The Corpora quadrigemina.

O. ve'sicle, pri'mary. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister; *primarius*, of the first rank.) The O. vesicle, primitive.

O. ve'sicle, prim'itive. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister; *primitivus*, first of its kind. F. *vesicule optique primitive*.) The protrusion on each side of the forebrain of the early foetus which becomes the optic nerve and the retina; it is hollow and at first remains in connection with the interior of the forebrain by means of a pedicle, the O. stalk. For further details see *Eye, development of*.

O. ve'sicle, sec'ondary. (L. *vesicula*; *secundarius*, of the second class. F. *vesicule optique secondaire*.) The primitive optic vesicle at the later stage of its development when the invagination is completed. See *Eye, development of*.

Optical. Same as *Optic*.

O. apha'sia. (A, neg.; φάσις, speech.) Freund's term for an inability to read, whilst able to write, from some perverted mental condition connected with the sense of sight.

O. cardinal points. The same as O. constants.

Also, see under *Cardinal points*.

O. centre. (Κέντρον, the point around which a circle is formed.) The point in the axis of every lens through which luminous rays pass without any angular deviation from their original course.

See, also, *Optic centre*.

O. constants of Gauss. (Gauss, Johann Karl Friedrich, a German mathematician, born at Brunswick in 1777, died at Göttingen in 1855.) The two focal points, the two principal points, and the two nodal points.

O. den'sity. (L. *densitas*, thickness.) The condition of a substance through which light rays travel more or less slowly.

O. iridec'tomy. See *Iridectomy, optical*.
Opt'ici. (Ὀπτικός, belonging to sight.) Spitzka's term for the nates, being the upper or anterior pair of the Corpora quadrigemina.

Optic'ian. (Ὀπτικός. F. *opticien*; I. *ottico*; S. *optico*; G. *Optiker*.) A maker of optical instruments.

Optic'ist. (Ὀπτικός.) One versed in the science of Optics.

Opt'ico-cil'iary. (Ὀπτικός; L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) Relating to the optic and the ciliary nerves.

O. neurec'tomy. (Νεύρον, a nerve; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) The excision of a part of both the optic and ciliary nerves.

O. neuro'tomy. (Νεύρον; τομή, section.) Division of the optic and the ciliary nerves. This operation, intended to prevent or cure sympathetic ophthalmia, is similar to that of optic neurotomy, except that the posterior part of the globe is more fully exposed, and all the nerves are divided which can be seen to enter the posterior part of the eye.

Opt'ico - troch'lei - scleroti'cus. (Ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight; τροχλία, the sheaf of a pulley; sclerotic coat. F. *optico-trochlei-scleroticien*.) The Obliquus superior of the eye.

Opt'ics. (Ὀπτικός. F. *optique*; I. *ottica*; S. *optica*; G. *Optik*.) The branch of Physics which concerns the phenomena and laws of light.

O., physiologi'cal. (*Physiology*.) The branch of Physics which concerns the optical phenomena of the eye.

Opt'icum. (Ὀπτικός.) A remedy for a disease of the eye.

Opt'icus. (Ὀπτικός.) Same as *Optic* and *Optical*.

O. ellips'oïd. (*Ellipsoid*. G. *Opticus-ellipsoïde*.) Krause's term for the highly refracting part of the cones of the retina in Aves, which were afterwards discovered in Mammalia by Max Schultze and called lentil-shaped bodies (G. *linsenförmige Körper*).

Opt'ilos. (Ὀπίλος, Doric for ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) The eye.

Optim'eter. Same as *Optometer*.

Opt'imum. (L. *optimus*, best.) A term which is employed by Sachs to denote the best of its kind; as, for instance, the optimum temperature for growth, being that temperature at which growth is most active.

Opto'eidom'eter. (Ὀπτικός or ὀπτός; εἶδος; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for determining the acuteness of vision and the refraction of the eye. It consists essentially of a lens placed in a tube, at the focal distance of which a card with variously sized types is placed. The lens and card can be approximated or separated by a rack and pinion, and their relative position enables the refraction and acuteness of vision to be determined.

Optogram. (Ὀπτικός; γράμμα, a picture. F. *optogramme*; I. *otogramma*; G. *Optogram*.) Kühne's term for the image formed on the visual purple of the retina by the action of light. An optogram may be obtained by exposing a recently removed eye, which has been kept away from the light for some time previously, to the light from a lamp or a window,

OPTOGRAPHY—OPUNTIA

when that part of the retina on which the rays have fallen will be bleached while the rest remains purple.

Optography. (Ὀπτικός; γράφω, to write. F. *optographie*; I. *ottografia*; G. *Optographie*.) The fixation of a visual image on the retina.

Optome'ninx. (Ὀπτικός; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) The *Retina*.

Optometer. (Ὀπτός, seen; μέτρον, a measure. F. *optomètre*; I. *ottometro*; G. *Optometer*, *Schmesser*.) An instrument for measuring the refraction and visual acuteness of an eye.

The optometers of Coccius, v. Hasmer, Smee, v. Graefe, v. Burow, Donders, Lawrence, Beuchardt, Sous, Carreras y Arago, Hintzy, and of Badal (see *O.*, *Badal's*), are all based on the employment of a single convex lens of known focal length.

Certain optometers, as those of v. Graefe, Perrin and Mascart, and Snellen, are based upon the principle of Galileo's telescope, in which a powerful concave ocular is combined with a weaker convex objective. When the latter is moved toward the object its action increases, hence it progressively neutralises the action of the concave lens; the rays emerging from the telescope are less and less divergent; in one position they perfectly neutralise each other, and the rays are parallel on leaving the system. If the convex objective be moved still further away from the object the emergent rays converge, and that in proportion as the objective is further from the ocular. Every opera glass may be regarded as an optometer, requiring only that the tube should be graduated.

Other optometers, as those of Hirschberg and of Plehn, are based upon the astronomical telescope, in which are two convex lenses (see *O.*, *Hirschberg's*).

Some optometers again are based on Scheiner's experiment, of which Dr. William Thomson's is a useful modification. In this a disc of metal, which is placed close to the eye, has two minute holes, .5 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. apart; one of them can be covered with a slip of green glass; the object is a small flame, 5 m. distant; looking at this through the two apertures, the emmetrope sees it single, the hyperope will receive two images of it crossed relatively to the openings, whilst homonymous myopia will indicate myopia. The coloured glass enables the observer to ascertain easily whether the diplopia is crossed or homonymous. The extent of separation of the two images indicates the degree of ametropia.

There are still other optometers, like those of Thomson's, based on the measurement of circles of diffusion. See *O.*, *Thomson's*.

Lastly, some optometers are based upon the chromatic aberration of the eye; for since blue rays are more strongly refracted and come sooner to a focus than the red, it follows that if a luminous point be looked at through a peculiar dark-blue glass containing much red, and if the retina be at or near the focus of the blue rays, the eye will discern a blue point surrounded by a red circle; but if the retina be at the focus of the red rays, then there will be a red point surrounded by a blue ring.

O., Ba'dal's. (*Badal*, a French ophthalmic surgeon, now living.) This is a cylindrical tube about 30 centimetres in length, fixed to a stand permitting the height and inclination to be varied.

A convex lens, having a focal distance of 63 mm., is placed in the tube at a distance from the eye-hole exactly equal to its focal length. Beyond the lens is a ground-glass plate with a photographic reduction of Snellen's metric scale on one part, and on another pictures for the illiterate, and between the two, parallel lines to measure astigmatism. All this is seen by transmitted light, and the position of the ground-glass plate can be shifted by a rack and pinion. The graduation of the instrument is marked on the outside of the tube in terms of the metric scale, and extends from + 15 to — 20 diopters. For astigmatism the graduation is made upon the circumference of the posterior opening of the tube.

O., Hirschberg's. (*Hirschberg*, a German ophthalmologist, now living.) In Hirschberg's optometer there are two convex lenses, the focal distance of one being 40.5 mm. and that of the other 27 mm. These two lenses are mounted in tubes, one of which can be moved within the other by a rack and pinion. A variation of refraction can thus be obtained from a myopia of 12.33 to a hyperopia of 12.33 by changing the distance between the lenses from 60.5 mm. to 82 mm.

O., Thom'son's. (*Thomson*, Wm., an American physician, now living.) In this instrument there are two small gas flames, one of which is movable and can be either brought into contact with the other or separated from it by an interval of 30 cm. The bar on which this is moved can be raised or lowered, and the angle of rotation can be measured by an index and graduated arc. The apparatus is placed at a distance of 5 m. from the person to be examined. If he be an emmetrope he sees the two flames, which are about 5 mm. in diameter, as two luminous points; but if ametropic, they are seen as two discs whose breadth is proportional to the size of the corresponding circles of diffusion, that is, to the degree of his ametropia; and this may be measured by graduating the bar.

Optometry. (Ὀπτός; μέτρον. F. *optométrie*; I. *ottometria*; G. *Optometrie*.) The use and application of the *Optometer*.

Optoscope. (Ὀπτός; σκόπew, to observe.) An instrument devised by Bertin-Sans for the testing of unilateral amblyopia.

Opto-stri'ate body. The conjoined *Optic thalamus* and *Corpus striatum*.

Optotypes. (Ὀπτός; τύπος, an impression.) Test types for determining the amount of the acuteness of vision.

Op'ulus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceae*.

Also, the *Acer campestre*.

O. glandulo'sus, Mönch. The *Viburnum opulus*.

Opun'tia. (*L. opuntius*, relating to *Opus*, a town of Laeiris in Greece. G. *Feigendistel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cactaceae*.

O. coccinilif'era, Miller. (*Cochineal*; *L. fero*, to bear.) One of the species on which feeds the *Coccus cacti*.

O. ficus in'dica, Haworth. (*L. ficus*, a fig; *indicus*, Indiau.) A species on which feeds the *Coccus cacti*; fruit esculent; supplies *Tuna gum*.

O. Hernande'zii, De Cand. A species on which feeds the *Coccus cacti*.

O. napalil'lo, Kar. Hab. Mexico. Decoction of the root used in dysentery and diarrhoea.

OPUNTIACEÆ—ORANGE

O. reticulata, Desc. (L. *reticulatus*, net-like.) Hab. Antilles. Juice purgative and anthelmintic.

O. tuna, Mill. Hab. South America. Fruit esculent. The cochineal insect feeds on it.

O. vulgaris, Miller. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *figuier de Barbarie*, f. d'Inde, *raquette*, *cardasse*, *lunette de pape*; G. *Indische Feige*, *Feigendistel*.) Hab. West Indies; North America. One of the species which nourishes the *Coccus cacti*. Fruit esculent; leaves mucilaginous and demulcent; when bruised used as a poultice to indolent swellings and in rheumatism.

Opuntia'ceæ, Jussieu. Same as *Cactaceæ*.

Opus mag'num. (L. *opus*, a work; *magnus*, great.) The alchemical name of the operation of transmuting the baser metals into gold.

Ora. (L. *ora*, the extremity of anything.) A border, or margin. The edge or border of an ulcer.

O. fenest'rae ova'lis. The slightly elevated border of the *Fenestra ovalis*.

O. serrata choroi'deæ. (L. *serratus*, saw-edged; *choroid tunie*.) The festooned border of the choroid tunie where it meets the *O. serrata retinae*.

O. serrata retinae. (L. *serratus*; *retina*.) The festooned anterior border of the retina, continuous with the festooned border of the choroid zone and of the zone of Zinn, to the latter of which it is intimately attached.

Orache. Same as *Orache*.

Orache. (F. *arroche*; corrupted from L. *Atriplex*; from Gr. ἀράραξ, the orache. Prior suggests that its other Gr. name χρυσόλαχανον, converted into a Mod. L. *aurago*, from *aurum*, gold, is a probable derivation; and also that its use in jaundice, L. *aurugo*, may have suggested its name.) The plants of the genus *Atriplex*, especially the *A. hortensis*.

O., garden. The *Atriplex hortensis*.

O., narrow-leaved. The *Atriplex angustifolia*.

O., sea. The *Atriplex litoralis*.

O., sea, grass-leaved. The *Atriplex litoralis*.

O., shrub'by. The *Atriplex portulacoides*.

O., spread'ing. The *Atriplex patula*.

O., spread'ing narrow-leaved. The *Atriplex angustifolia*.

O., stink'ing. The *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

O., wild. The *Chenopodium viride*.

Oral. (L. *os*, a mouth. F. *oral*; I. *orale*; S. *oral*; G. *Mündlich*.) Of, or belonging to, the mouth.

Also, relating to speech.

O. cavity. (F. *cavité orale*.) The cavity of the Mouth.

O. cleft. The *Stomadeum*.

O. pit. The depression on the fore and under part of the head of the embryo, which indicates the position of the mouth.

O. pole. The pole of the axis of the body of Echinoderms where the mouth is situated.

O. whiff. A whiff heard in the open mouth during expiration after a rest; noticed by Drummond as a sign of thoracic aneurysm.

O'ran. Algeria. Three miles away from this town arise the thermal waters called *Bains de la Reine*.

Orange. (Old F. *orenge*, orange; from

I. *arancio*; from Pers. *nāranj*, *nārang*, an orange; the initial *n* has been lost and the *a* changed to *o* through the influence of F. *or*, gold, as representing the colour. S. *naranja*; G. *Pomeranze*, *Orange*, *Apfelsine*.) The fruit of *Citrus aurantium* and other species. The pulp of the orange contains water 89·01, nitrogenous matters ·73, free acids 2·44, sugar 4·59, other nitrogenous matters ·95, cellulose and seed 1·79, and ash ·49 parts in 100. The sweet orange is much esteemed as a pleasant and refreshing fruit; it is somewhat laxative if eaten before breakfast.

Also (F. *orange*; I. *arancioso*; S. *naranjado*; G. *orangenfarben*), a bright golden yellow colour, as of the orange.

O., bergamot. The *Citrus bergamia*.

O. berries. The *Fructus aurantii immaturi*.

O., bit'ter. (F. *orange amère*.) The fruit of *Citrus bigaradia*.

O., bitter, tree. The *Citrus bigaradia*.

O., blood. Same as *O., Maltese*.

O. blos'som. See *Flores aurantii*.

O. bo'let. The *Boletus rufus*.

O., Chi'na. A variety of *O., sweet*, originally brought from China, and now grown in the south of Europe.

O., clove. Same as *Mandarin orange*.

O., com'mon. Same as *O., sweet*.

O., Curaçoa. The fruit of *Citrus bigaradia* which comes from Curaçoa.

O. elf-cup. The *Feziza aurantii*.

O., elix'ir of. Oil of orange one part is added to cotton two parts and packed in a percolator, a mixture of one part of alcohol to three of water is then passed through till two hundred parts of filtered liquid are obtained; in this one hundred parts of sugar are dissolved. The *Elixir aurantii*, U.S. Ph.

O. flow'er. See *Flores aurantii*.

O. flow'er, oil of. See *Oleum aurantii florum*.

O. flow'er, syr'up of. See *Syrupus aurantii floris*.

O. flow'er, wa'ter of. See *Aqua aurantii floris*.

O. grass. The *Hypericum sarothra*.

O. jell'y-sprout. The *Tremella mesenterica*.

O. lil'y. The *Lilium bulbiferum*.

O., Lis'bon. Same as *O., Portugal*.

O., Mal'tese. (*Malta*, an island of the Mediterranean.) The fruit of a variety of *Citrus aurantium* having red flesh.

O., Man'darin. See *Mandarin orange*.

O., mock. The *Philadelphus coronarius*.

O. peas. The dried unripe fruit of the *Citrus vulgaris*. Used as issue peas, and to flavour liqueurs.

O. peel. (F. *écorce d'orange*; I. *scorza de arantia*; G. *Pomeranzenschale*.) See *Aurantii cortex*.

O. peel, bit'ter. The *Aurantii cortex*.

O. peel, bit'ter, tincture of. The *Tinctura aurantii anari*.

O. peel, fresh, tincture of. See *Tinctura aurantii recentis*.

O. peel, infu'sion of. See *Infusum aurantii*.

O. peel, infu'sion of, com'pound. See *Infusum aurantii compositum*.

O. peel, oil of. See *Oleum aurantii corticis*.

ORANGEADE—ORBICULARIS

O. peel, sweet. See *Aurantii dulcis cortex*.

O. peel, sweet, tincture of. See *Tinctura aurantii dulcis*.

O. peel, syr'up of. See *Syrupus aurantii*.

O. peel, tincture of. See *Tinctura aurantii*.

O., Por'tugal. The commonest variety of *O.*, sweet.

O., Qui'to. The fruit of *Solanum*.

O. root. The *Hydrastis canadensis*.

O., Seville. The fruit of *Citrus bigaradia*.

O., shad'dock. The fruit of *Citrus decumana*.

O. skin. The yellow tint of the skin seen in new-born infants.

O., spir'it of. See *Spiritus aurantii*.

O. spring. United States of America, Florida, Marion County. A saline, sulphuretted water having a temperature of 73° F. (22-77° C.)

O., St. Michael's. A variety of *O.*, sweet with very few seeds.

O. swallow-wort. The *Asclepias tuberosa*.

O., sweet. (F. *orange doux*.) The fruit of *Citrus aurantium*.

O., syr'up of. See *Syrupus aurantii*.

O., Tangerine. A small-fruited variety of *Citrus aurantium* having an aromatic smelling rind; probably derived from the Mandarin orange.

O. tree. (F. *oranger*; I. *arancio*; S. *naranja*; G. *Pomeranzenbaum*.) The *Citrus aurantium*.

O. wine. See *Vinum aurantii*.

Or'angeade. (F. *orangeade*; I. *aranciata*; S. *naranjada*; G. *Pomeranzenwasser*.) A cooling drink made with orange juice and water, effervescent or otherwise.

Orb. Germany, in Bavaria. An athermal water containing sodium chloride 26·335 grammes, magnesium carbonate 1·742, magnesium sulphate 2·092, and minute quantities of iodine and bromine in 1000 grammes.

Orbes cartilaginei tracheæ. (L. *orbis*, a circle; *cartilago*, gristle; *trachea*, the wind-pipe.) The cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

Orbic'ular. (L. *orbicularis*, circular; from *orbiculus*, a small disc. F. *orbiculaire*; I. *orbicolare*; S. *orbicular*; G. *kreisförmig*, ring-förmig.) Having a circular outline and a flat-tish surface.

O. apoph'ysis of inc'us. (Απόφύσις, an offshoot; L. *incus*, an anvil.) The *O. bone*.

O. bone. (F. *os orbiculaire*; I. *osso lenticolare*; G. *Linsenknöchelchen*.) A very minute bone of the middle ear, like to a grain of sand, terminating the long process of the incus and articulating with the head of the stapes; it is a separate bone in childhood, but by some is looked upon as an epiphysis of the incus.

O. lig'ament. See subheadings of *Ligamentum orbiculare*.

O. mus'cles. (G. *ringförmige Muskeln*.) Circular or ring-shaped muscles surrounding the apertures of the body, such as the sphincter oris, sphincter vesicæ, sphincter ani, sphincter iridis, orbicularis oris, orbicularis palpebrarum, and constrictor vaginae.

Orbicula'ris. See *Orbicular*.

Also, a term for the *O. palpebrarum*.

O. a'ni. (L. *anus*, the fundament.) The *Sphincter ani externus*.

O. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) The peripheral or orbital part of the *O. palpebrarum*.

O. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, within.) The marginal or ciliary part of the *O. palpebrarum*.

O. la'tus. (L. *latus*, broad.) The peripheral or orbital part of the *O. palpebrarum*.

O. mala'ris. The *Malaris muscle*.

O. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The *O. palpebrarum*.

Also, Henle's term for the conjoined *O. palpebrarum*, *Corrugator supercilii*, and *Tensor tarsi*.

O. or'bitæ. (L. *orbita*, an orbit.) The peripheral or orbital part of the *O. palpebrarum*.

O. orbita'lis. (L. *orbita*.) The *O. orbitæ*.

O. or'is. (L. *os*, the mouth. F. *orbiculaire des lèvres*; I. *orbicolare della labbre*; G. *Schliessmuskel des Mundes*.) The sphincter muscle of the mouth; consisting of a continuous fasciculus of palish fine fibres which surround the labial opening under the red part of the lip; and a thinner and wider part, consisting of a separate muscle for each lip, which arises at the commissures of the lips by blending and intercrossing with each other and with the several muscles that are connected with the mouth. The section for the upper lip has attachments to the incisor fossa of the superior maxillary bone and to the septum of the nose; and the section for the lower lip is attached to the incisor fossa of the inferior maxillary bone. It receives its blood-supply from branches of the facial artery, and its nervous supply from branches of the facial nerve. It closes the opening of the mouth, and projects the lips.

O. palpebra'lis. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) The central or palpebral portion of the *O. palpebrarum*.

O. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid. F. *orbiculaire des paupières*; I. *orbicolare delle palpebre*; G. *Ringmuskel der Augentlider*, *Augenidschliesser*.) The sphincter muscle of the eyelids. It is a thin, large, somewhat circular muscle, with a central elliptical opening situated in the thickness of the eyelids, and extending some distance over the neighbouring part of the face. Its palpebral portion consists of a thin layer of pale fibres attached to the external and internal tarsal ligaments, and having a somewhat thicker fasciculus at the margin of the lids, the ciliary portion. The outer or orbital portion consists of larger and deeper-coloured fibres, arising from one surface of the internal tarsal ligament, from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, and from the inner part of the orbital arch, and, if the tensor tarsi is considered a part of it, from the crest of the lacrimal bone; the fibres run around the palpebral portion to their place of origin where they receive attachment. The muscle receives its blood-supply from the terminal branches of the ophthalmic and temporal arteries, and its motor nerves from the seventh nerve, whilst it is traversed by some terminal branches of the fifth nerve.

O. palpebra'rum cilia'ris. (L. *palpebra*; *cilium*, an eyelash.) The marginal part of the palpebral portion of the *O. palpebrarum*.

O. pannic'uli. (L. *panniculus*, a small piece of cloth.) A broad muscular subcutaneous band surrounding the body of the hedgehog.

O. rec'ti. (L. *rectum*, the straight gut.) The *Sphincter ani externus*.

ORBICULATE—ORBITAL

O. ure'thræ. Ellis's term for the *Constrictor urethrae*.

Orbiculate. (L. *orbiculus*, a small disc. F. *orbiculé*; I. *orbicolato*; S. *orbiculado*; G. *kreisrund*.) Disc-shaped.

Orbiculi. Nominative plural of orbiculus.

O. oblongi. (L. *oblongus*, long-cross-wise.) Vaginal suppositories like oblong tablets.

O. rotundi. (L. *rotundus*, round.) Vaginal suppositories like round tablets.

Orbiculus. (L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, a circle. F. *orbicule*.) A small circle or disc.

In Botany, a lenticular, pedicellate sporangium placed at the bottom of the peridium of some fungi.

Also, the fleshy ring formed by the union of the stamens of Stapelia.

O. ciliaris. (L. *cilia*, the eyelashes. G. *Strahlenband*, *Strahlenring*.) The *Ciliary muscle*.

Also, Henle's term for that zone of the anterior portion of the choroid in which the distinction between the inner capillary layer and the larger vessels forming the *venæ vorticosæ* is lost, and the vessels run straight towards the beginning of the ciliary processes.

O. gangliosus. (Γάγγλιον, a nerve knot.) The rich nerve plexus formed by the ciliary nerves on the outer surface of the ciliary muscle; it contains numerous groups of ganglion cells, and supplies the ciliary muscle, the iris, and the cornea.

O. ligamentosus. (L. *ligamentum*, a band.) The same as *Ciliary muscle*.

Orbilla. (L. dim. of *orbis*. F. *orbille*; G. *Scheibenchen*.) A term applied to the conceptacles of the *Parmelia* and other sea-weeds.

Orbis genu. (L. *orbis*, a disc; *genu*, the knee.) The *Putella*.

Orbit. (L. *orbita*, a wheel-track, a course. F. *orbite*; I. *orbita*; S. *orbita*; G. *Augenhöhle*.) The bony cavity in which the eyeball and its appendages are lodged. It is a quadrangularly pyramidal cavity, the base being at the outer opening under the frontal bone, and the apex directed backwards and inwards so that the axes of the two orbits cut each other about 5 cm. in front of the internal oecipital protuberance. The roof is thin and concave, facing downwards and forwards, and formed in front by the orbital plate of the frontal bone and behind by the lesser wing of the sphenoid, the two united by the fronto-sphenoidal suture; on its inner part anteriorly is the depression for the pulley of the obliquus oculi superior, and on its outer part the depression for the lacrimal gland. The floor is nearly flat, and is formed to a great extent by the orbital process of the superior maxillary bone, with the orbital process of the malar bone forming the front edge, and the orbital surface of the palate bone behind, joined by their respective sutures; at the inner part of its anterior surface there is a depression for the origin of the obliquus oculi inferior, and posteriorly it is traversed by the infra-orbital groove. The inner wall is flat, and is formed in front by the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, followed by the lacrimal bone, the os planum of the ethmoid, and a small part of the body of the sphenoid bone, united by their respective sutures; between the first two bones is the lacrimal groove. The outer wall is thick and dense, and is formed in front by the orbital process of the malar bone, and behind by

the orbital plate of the great wing of the sphenoid bone, united by a suture; on it are seen the orifices of one or two malar canals. The optic foramen is at the apex of the orbit; at its outer and upper angle posteriorly is the foramen lacerum anterius, and at its outer and lower angle posteriorly is the sphenomaxillary fissure. The vertical height of the orbital opening is about 35 mm., its horizontal diameter about 40.5 mm., though it is sometimes nearly circular, the depth is about 43 mm., with extremes of 32 and 50 mm. The interval between the two inner borders of the orbits, i.e. the breadth of the bridge of the nose, is 22 mm., and the average distance of the two fronto-zygomatic sutures is 98 mm. The axes of the two orbits have an inclination of 42°–43° to each other, meeting behind at the clivus. The interval between them at the anterior opening of the orbit is about 62 mm. The axis of each orbit makes an angle of about 20° with the horizontal plane, opening upwards.

In Zoology, the skin surrounding the eye of a bird.

O., ab'scess of. (L. *abscessus*, an abscess.) Suppuration in the orbit following inflammation in the cellular tissue; it may be caused by injury or disease of the bones, or it may be an extension of a neighbouring phlegmon. In its acute form it produces severe and deep-seated pain with fever, and most usually displacement and protrusion of the eye and impairment of the sight.

O., an'eurysm of. See *Orbital aneurysm*.

O., fas'ciæ of. See under *Fascia orbitæ*.

O., tu'mour of, pul'sating. (L. *tumor*; *pulso*, to beat.) A term applied to those orbital or intra-orbital aneurysms in which pulsation is a notable feature.

O., tu'mours of. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) Tumours of various kinds may occur in the orbit; scirrhus, sarcomatous, fibrous, cystic, dermoid, cartilaginous, osseous, hamatomatous, angiomatous, and neuromatous growths may arise in the orbit itself; and gliomatous and other tumours may extend into it from the interior of the eye.

Orbita. See *Orbit*.

O. oculi. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The *Orbit*.

Or'bital. (L. *orbita*. F. *orbitaire*; I. *orbitale*; S. *orbitario*; G. *orbital*.) Relating to the *Orbit*.

O. ab'scess. See *Orbit, abscess of*.

O. amauro'sis. (Ἀμαύρωσις, a darkening of sight.) Blindness proceeding from some disease of the orbit, as a tumour.

O. an'eurysm. (Ανεύρυσμα, a dilated blood-vessel.) A morbid condition of some of the blood-vessels of the orbit producing protrusion with pulsation of the eyeball, a soft swelling at some part of the orbital margin also pulsating with a thrill which can be felt, and a whizzing murmur which can be heard extending along the side of the head, and with noises within the skull, all reduced by compressing the carotid artery of the same side; there is generally a good deal of pain, distension of the conjunctival and palpebral veins, with œdema; by degrees the cornea becomes opaque, the humor turbid, and the sight destroyed. True aneurysm of an intra-orbital vessel may cause these symptoms, but it is apparently rare; in a good many instances the mischief is developed within the cranium,

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and may be either an aneurysm of the ophthalmic artery within the cavernous sinus, or an arterio-venous communication between the carotid artery and the cavernous sinus.

O. an'gle. The *Angle, biorbital.*

O. apophyses. ('*Ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot.) The external and internal angular processes of the frontal bone.

O. arch. (*F. arcade orbitaire*; *I. arcata orbitale*; *G. Oberaugenhöhlenrand.*) The upper margin of the orbit on the lower part of the anterior surface of the frontal bone.

O. artery. (*F. artère orbitaire*; *I. arteria orbitale*; *G. äussere Augenhöhlenschlagader.*) A branch of the superficial temporal artery, or sometimes of the middle temporal artery, which runs forwards above the zygomatic arch to supply the orbicularis palpebrarum and the neighbouring skin. It is very variable in size and in occurrence.

O. artery of mid'dle meninge'al. A branch of the trunk, or of the anterior division, of the middle meningeal artery within the cranium which enters the sphenoidal fissure and communicates with the lateral artery of the ophthalmic.

O. breadth. (*G. Augenhöhlenbreite.*) The distance from the middle of the inner border of the orbit to the corresponding spot on the outer border.

O. canals', internal. The *Foramina ethmoidea.*

O. cav'ity. (*F. cavité orbitaire.*) The cavity of the *Orbit.*

O. cellul'i'tis. (*L. cellula*, a small chamber.) Inflammation of the cellular tissue of the orbit; usually resulting in *Orbit, abscess of.*

O. convolu'tions. (*L. convolvo*, to roll round.) See *Gyrus orbitalis externus* and the following subheadings.

O. crest. The *Crista orbitalis.*

O. fas'cia. See *Fascia orbitæ.*

O. fis'sures. (*F. fentes orbitaires.*) See *Fissura orbitalis*, *F. orbitalis inferior*, and *F. orbitalis superior.*

Also, the fissure which separates, in the early embryo, the mesial nasal process from the maxillary process, and extends from the mouth to the orbit.

O. foram'ina. See *Foramen orbitarium internum*, *F. orbitarium superius*, and *Foramina, orbital, external.*

O. fos'sa. (*L. fossa*, a pit. *F. fosse orbitaire.*) The cavity of the *Orbit.*

O. fron'to-ma'lar diam'eter. (*L. frons*, the forehead; *mala*, the cheeks; *diameter*. *G. orbitale Frontomalarbreite.*) The distance between the two external orbital points.

O. gland. A large gland surrounding the retractor muscle of the tentacle of *Cæcilia*.

Also, a mucous gland found in the orbit of the dog.

O. height. (*G. Augenhöhlenhöhe.*) The greatest vertical width of the external opening of the *Orbit.*

O. in'dex. See *Index, orbital.*

O. lobe. The part of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum which lies on the orbital plate of the frontal bone.

O. mus'cle. Same as *Müller's muscle.*

O. nerve. (*F. nerf orbitaire*, *n. temporomaxillaris*; *I. nervo orbitale*; *G. Augenhöhlennerv*, *Jochwangennerv.*) A branch of the superior

maxillary nerve in the sphenomaxillary fossa, whence it ascends through the sphenomaxillary fissure to the orbit where it divides into two branches, temporal and malar. Also called *Temporo-malar nerve.*

O. nerves of sphe'no-pa'latine gang'lion. Three or four small twigs running upwards to the orbit from the ganglion through the sphenomaxillary fissure, and supplying the periosteum, and the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal and the sphenoidal sinuses.

O. plane. The *Visual plane, Broe's.*

O. plate of eth'moid. The *Os planum.*

O. plate of fron'tal. The part of the frontal bone which forms the roof of the *Orbit.*

O. point. (*G. Orbitalpunkt.*) The lowest point on the inferior border of the *Orbit.*

O. point, exter'nal. (*L. externus*, outward. *G. orbitaler Frontomalarpunkt.*) The front of the orbital arch at the junction of the external angular process of the frontal bone with the malar bone.

O. pro'cess of ma'lar bone. (*G. Augenhöhlenfortsatz des Wangenbeins.*) The triangular curved part of the malar bone which forms the front part of the outer wall of the orbit, and articulates with the great wing of the sphenoid bone.

O. pro'cess of pa'late bone. (*G. Augenhöhlenfortsatz des Gaumenbeins.*) The pyramidal part of the palate bone which forms the posterior angle of the floor of the orbit, and articulates with the superior maxillary, the ethmoid, and the sphenoid bones.

O. pro'cesses. The *O. apophyses.*

O. ridge. The free edge of the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone to which the *tendo oculi* is attached.

O. ring. The series of dermal bones which surround the eyes of Teleostean fishes.

O. rota'tion. See *Rotation, orbital.*

O. sul'ci. See under *Sulcus orbitalis.*

O. sur'face. (*G. Orbitalfläche, Augenhöhlenfläche.*) The part of the floor of the orbit formed by the superior maxillary bone.

O. vault. (*F. voûte orbitaire.*) The roof of the *Orbit.*

O. vein. (*F. veine orbitaire*; *I. vena orbitale*; *G. Augenhöhlenblutader.*) A vein which, proceeding from the neighbourhood of the eyelids and communicating with the supra-orbital and facial veins, accompanies the orbital artery and joins the middle temporal vein.

O. wings of sphe'noid. (*G. Augenhöhlenflügel des Keilbeins.*) The lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

Orbita'lis. (*L. orbita.*) The orbital portion of the *Orbicularis palpebrarum.*

O., inferior. (*L. inferior*, that is below. *F. orbitale inférieure.*) The inferior arched fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum. They are situated in the lower lid.

O., supe'rior. (*L. superior*, that is above. *F. orbitale supérieure.*) The arched upper portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum. They partly occupy the upper lid and partly extend over the brow.

Orbitar. Same as *Orbital.*

Orbitary. Same as *Orbitar.*

Or'bito-alveolar height. (*L. orbita*; *alveolus*, a small cavity. *G. Orbito-Alveolarhöhe.*) The distance from the lower margin of the orbit to the alveolar margin of the

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superior maxillary bone on a line running vertically from the frontal prominence.

Orbito-alveolo-condylar angle. (L. *orbita*; *alveolus*; *condyle*.) The angle formed by the axis of the orbit and the *Alveolo-condylean plane*.

Orbito-basilar angle. (L. *orbita*; *basis*, a base. F. *angle orbito-basilaire*.) The angle formed by a line in continuation of the axis of the orbit and one in continuation of the lower border of the inferior maxillary bone.

Orbitocele. (L. *orbita*; Gr. *κηλή*, a tumour.) A tumour in the orbit.

Also, a synonym of *Exophthalmus*.

Orbito-extus-scleroticus. (L. *orbita*; Mod. L. *extus*, on the outside; *sclerotic* coat. F. *orbito-extus-scleroticien*.) The *Rectus externus* muscle.

Orbito-intus-scleroticus. (L. *orbita*; *intus*, within; *sclerotic*.) The *Rectus internus* muscle.

Orbito-malar. (L. *orbita*; *mala*, the cheeks.) Relating to the orbit and the malar bone.

O. in'dex. (L. *index*, a pointer. G. *Augenhöhlen-Wangenbreiten-Index*.) The ratio of the maximum width of the face between the most prominent part of the zygomatic arches and the distance between the outer ends of the fronto-malar sutures, the latter being taken as 100.

Orbito-maxilli-labialis. (L. *orbita*; *maxilla*, the jaw; *labium*, the lip. F. *orbito-maxilli-labial*.) The *Levator labii superioris proprius*.

Orbito-occipital angle. See *Angle, orbito-occipital*.

Orbito-palpebralis. (L. *orbita*; *palpebra*, an eyelid. F. *muscle orbito-palpebral*, *Chaussier*; I. *muscolo orbito-palpebrale*.) The *Levator palpebrae superioris*.

Orbito-sphenoid. (L. *orbita*. F. *orbito-sphenoïde*.) Sir R. Owen's term for the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone of man, which is a separate bone in many of the lower animals. It is always present in Mammalia, but is often wanting in Aves, Reptilia, and Pisces, although in certain genera of all these classes it occurs even if it be in a rudimentary condition.

Orbito-supra-palpebralis. (L. *orbita*; *supra*, above; *palpebra*, the eyelid. F. *orbito-sus-palpebral*.) The *Levator palpebrae superioris*.

Orbitostat. The orbitostat consists of two graduated rods placed at right angles to each other, both having a central slot. In the middle of the vertical rod is a collar through which the horizontal rod can be pushed. The horizontal rod is used to bring the orbitostat into the horizontal axis of the facial plane. At one end is a small projecting tooth which rests against the medial orbital edge; at the other end is a movable nut with a clamp which can be screwed to the lateral orbital edge. At the side of the vertical rod is a screw on which are two nuts; by turning the screw the nuts carrying two plates move in opposite directions till the plates come in contact with the upper and lower orbital edges. Both rods are graduated in millimetres. The collar on the vertical rod has a hole through which passes the orbital needle, having at the back end a cone (with a ball joint); this is placed in the foramen opticum; one of these is fixed in each orbit, and the universal craniometer is used

to determine the angle between the two orbital needles.

Or'canet. (F. *orcanette*.) The *Anchusa tinctoria*.

Or'canettine. Same as *Anchusin*.

Or'celle. The *Agaricus orcellas*.

Or'cein. (F. *orseille*, litmus.) $C_7H_7NO_3$. Robiquet's term for the colouring matter of orchil; it is a dark red amorphous substance formed when a solution of orcinol containing ammonia has changed to a purple colour from exposure to the air and is treated with acetic acid. It forms red lake colours with metallic oxides, and is the chief constituent of archel, cudbear, and red litmus.

Or'chal. Same as *Orchil*.

Orchal'gia. See *Orchialgia*.

Or'chanet. Same as *Orcanet*.

Or'chea. (Ὀρχέα, for ὄρχεα, the scrotum.) A term used by Hippocrates for the *Scrotum*.

Or'chel. Same as *Orchil*.

Or'chella. Same as *Orchil*.

O. weed. The species of the Genus *Rocella*.

Orchei'tis. See *Orchitis*.

Orchemphrax'is. See *Orchidemphraxis*.

Orcheocatab'asis. See *Orchidocatabasis*.

Or'cheoccele. See *Orchioccele*.

Orcheodemom'ar'cho. (Ὀρχεα, for ὄρχεα, the scrotum; ὄδημα, a swelling; σάρξ, flesh.) A synonym of *Elephantiasis scroti*.

Orcheoplas'tic. (F. *orchéoplastique*.) Relating to *Orcheoplasty*.

Or'cheoplasty. (Ὀρχεα, for ὄρχεα, the scrotum; πλασσω, to form. F. *orchéoplastie*.) The operation for the cure of protrusion of the tubuli of the testicle after suppuration by the transplantation of healthy skin from the neighbouring parts.

Or'cheos. (Ὀρχεος, for ὄρχεος.) The scrotum.

Orcheot'omy. See *Orchiotomy*.

Orchestriomania. (Ὀρχήστρια, a dancer; μανία, madness.) A synonym of *Chorea*.

Orchial'gia. (Ὀρχίς, the testicle. F. *orchialgie*; G. *Hodenschmerz*.) Neuralgia of the testicle; non-inflammatory pain in the testicle.

Or'chic. (Ὀρχίς. F. *orchique*.) Relating to the testicles.

Orchichore'a. (Ὀρχίς, a testicle; χορεία, a dancing. G. *Hodentanz*, Löwer.) The alternate retraction and depression of one or both testicles, caused by masturbation.

Or'chid. (Ὀρχίς.) A plant of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

Or'chida. (Ὀρχίς.) Same as *Spyrocolon*.

Orchida'ceæ. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Orchidales*, being terrestrial or epiphytic herbs or shrubs having fibrous or tuberculated roots; no true stem; entire leaves; superior, generally two-whorled perianth; powdery or granular pollen; inferior, one-celled ovary, with three parietal placentæ and many anatropous ovules; style united with the andrœcium to form a column on the face of which is the viscid stigma; embryo a fleshy, solid mass.

Orchida'ceous. Resembling, or relating to, an *Orchid*.

Orchidales. A Cohort of the Series *Inferæ*, Subclass *Petaloidæ*, Class *Monocotyledones*, having hermaphrodite, very irregular

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flowers; six- or rarely three-segmented perianth; one, two, or three gynandrous stamens; capsular fruit; and minute exalbuminous seeds, with an obscure embryo.

Orchidal'gia. See *Orchialgia*.

Orchidaton'ia. ('Ορχις, a testicle; ἀτονία, slackness. *G. Schlafheit der Hoden*.) Laxity of the testicles.

Orchidatroph'ia. ('Ορχις; ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) Wasting of the testicle.

Orchidaux'ë. ('Ορχις; αὔξη, growth.) Increased size of the testicle.

Orchid'eæ. Same as *Orchidaceæ*.

Orchid'eæ. Same as *Orchideous*.

Orchidemphrax'is. ('Ορχις, a testicle; ἐμφραξις, a stopping.) Obstruction or overdistension of the seminal ducts.

Orchidencephalo'ma. ('Ορχις; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Encephaloid cancer of the testicle.

Orchid'eous. (*G. orchisähnlich*.) Relating to, or resembling, the plants of the Genus *Orchis*.

Orchidepilep'sia. ('Ορχις, a testicle; ἐπιληψία, the falling sickness.) Epilepsy produced by masturbation.

Orchid'ion. ('Ορχιδίου, dim. of ὄρχις, a testicle.) A small testicle.

Orchidion'cus. See *Orchidoncus*.

Orchid'i'tis. See *Orchitis*.

Orchid'ium. Same as *Orchidion*.

Orchidocar'pum. ('Ορχις, a testicle; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anonaceæ*.

O. ariet'num. (*L. aries*, a ram.) The *Uvaria triloba*.

Orchidocatab'asis. ('Ορχις; κατάβασις, a descent.) The descent of the testicles from the abdomen to the scrotum.

Orchidocele. ('Ορχις; κήλη, a tumour. *F. orchidocèle*; *G. Hodengeschwulst*.) A testicle enlarged from *Orchitis*.

Also, a tumour of the testicle.

Orchidocol'ica. See *Orchitidocolica*.

Orchidodyn'ia. See *Orchidodynia*.

Orchidomening'i'tis. ('Ορχις, a testicle; μνήριξ, a thin skin.) A synonym of *Hydrocele*.

Orchidomyelo'ma. ('Ορχις, a testicle; μυελός, marrow. *F. orchidomyelome*; *G. Hodenmarkschwamm*.) Encephaloid cancer of the testicle.

Orchidomyelo'sis. The formation of an *Orchidomyeloma*.

Orchidon'cus. ('Ορχις, a testicle; ὄγκος, a mass. *G. Hodengeschwulst*.) Same as *Orchidocele*.

Orchidos'cheocele. See *Orchioscheocele*.

Orchidoscir'rhus. ('Ορχις, a testicle; σκίρρος, a hard swelling.) A hard tumour, or a hard cancer, of the testicle.

Orchidosphongio'ma. ('Ορχις; σφόνγγος, a sponge. *F. orchidosphongione*; *G. Hodenschwammknoten*.) A fungous swelling of the testicle.

Orchidotomy. See *Orchotomy*.

Orchidotylo'ma. ('Ορχις, a testicle; πύλωμα, a callus on the shoulder.) A hard swelling, or a tubercle, of the testicle.

Or'chil. (After *Ruellai* or *Oricellari*, said to have used a colouring substance obtained from lichens for dyeing. *F. orseille*; *I. oricello*; *S. orchilla*; *G. Flechtenroth*.) The semiliquid

reddish-purple colouring matter obtained from the species of *Rocella* and other lichens. It is made by macerating the lichens in a mixture of stale urine and lime, or in a fluid obtained by distilling an impure salt of ammonia with lime and water.

Also (*G. Färberflechte*, *Lacmusflechte*), the *Rocella tinctoria*.

Orchilla weed. The *Rocella tinctoria* and other orchil-yielding lichens.

Orchiocatab'asis. See *Orchidocatabasis*.

Orchioccele. ('Ορχις, a testicle; κήλη, a tumour. *F. orchiocele*; *S. orquiocele*; *G. Hodengeschwulst*, *Hodenbruch*.) A term which has been applied to any tumour of the testicle, to an inflamed and swollen testicle, and to other enlargements of the organ, but especially to scrotal hernia.

O., scir'rhus. (*Σκίρρος*, a hard swelling.) A hard cancer of the testicle.

Orchiodyn'ia. ('Ορχις; ὀδύνη, pain. *F. orchiodynie*; *G. Hodenschmerz*.) Pain in the testicle.

Orchiohydatido'ma. ('Ορχις; ὑδαρίς, a watery vesicle.) An hydatid or cystic tumour of the testicle.

Orchiomyelo'ma. See *Orchidomyeloma*.

Orchion'cus. Same as *Orchidoncus*.

Orchioneural'gia. ('Ορχις; νῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of the testicle.

Orchios'cheocele. ('Ορχις; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour. *F. orchioscheocele*.) A scrotal hernia with an enlarged testicle.

Orchioscir'rhus. ('Ορχις; σκίρρος, a hard tumour. *G. Hodenkrebs*.) Scirrhous or hard cancer of the testicle.

Orchiosto'sis. ('Ορχις; ὀστίον, a bone. *F. orchiotose*; *G. Hodenverknöcherung*.) A bony deposit in the testicle.

Orchiotomy. See *Orchotomy*.

Or'chis. ('Ορχις.) A Testicle.

Also (*F. orchis*; *I. testicolo di cane*; *S. orquis*; *G. Knabenkraut*, *Kuckksblume*), a Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*; so-called from their testicle-like tubers.

O. bifol'ia. *Linn.* (*L. bis*, twice; *folium*, a leaf. *F. orchis a deux feuilles*.) The *Habenaria bifolia*.

O., butterfly. The *Habenaria bifolia*.

O. conop'sea. *Linn.* (*Κόνωψ*, a gnat.) *Hab. Europe.* Furnishes some *Salep*.

O. corioph'ora. *Linn.* (*Κόρις*, a bug; *φορέω*, to bear.) *Hab. Europe.* Furnishes some *Salep*.

O., early pur'ple. The *O. mascula*.

O. fus'ca. *Jacq.* (*L. fuscus*, brown. *F. orchis brun.*) The *O. purpurea*.

O., great brown-wing'ed. The *O. fusca*.

O., green-wing'ed mead'ow. The *O. morio*.

O. hirci'na. *Linn.* (*L. hircinus*, belonging to a goat. *F. loroglosse a odeur de bouc*.) Goat-stones. The *Loroglossum hircinum*.

O. latifol'ia. *Linn.* (*L. latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf. *F. orchis a feuilles larges*.) Root yields *Salep*.

O., liz'ard. The *O. hircina*.

O. longicru'ris. *Link.* (*L. longus*, long; *crus*, the leg.) Furnishes *Salep*.

O. macula'ta. *Linn.* (*L. maculatus*, spotted. *F. orchis taché*.) The spotted orchis. *Hab. Europe.* Root yields *Salep*.

O., marsh. The *O. latifolia*.

ORCHITIC—ORDINAL

O. mas'cula, Linn. (*L. masculus*, male. *F. orchis mule*.) Male fool's stones. Hab. Europe. Root yields *Salep*.

O. milita'ris, Linn. (*L. militaris*, belonging to a soldier. *F. orchis militaire*.) French satyrion. Hab. Europe. Root yields *Salep*.

O. milita'ris, Sm. The *O. purpurea*.

O. morio, Linn. (*Morpha*, folly. *F. orchis bouffon*.) Green-winged orchis. Hab. Europe. Roots yield *Salep*.

O. palma'ta, Bosw. (*L. palma*, the palm.) The *O. latifolia*.

O., purple, early. The *O. mascula*.

O. purpu'rea, Huds. (*L. purpureus*, purple.) Great brown-winged orchis. Hab. Europe. Dried leaves have the odour of Tonquin bean. Roots yield *Salep*.

O. pyramida'lis, Linn. (*F. orchis pyramidalis*.) Dog's stones. Hab. Europe. Roots yield *Salep*.

O., round-lea'ved, large. The *Platanthera orbiculata*.

O., roy'al marsh. The *O. latifolia*.

O. sacci'fera, Brogn. (*L. saccus*, a bag; *fero*, to bear.) Root yields *Salep*.

O., spotted. The *O. maculata*.

O. ustula'ta, Linn. (*L. ustulo*, to scorch.) Hab. Europe. Roots yields *Salep*.

Orchit'ic. (*F. orchitique*.) Relating to *Orchitis*.

Orchitidocol'ica. (*Orchitis*; *colic*.) Colic produced by inflammation of the testicle.

Orchi'tis. (*Opxis*, a testicle. *F. orchite*; *I. orchite*; *S. orquitis*; *G. Hodenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the testicle. It may be caused by injury, or rheumatism, or gout, or gonorrhœa, or other inflammations of the urinary passages, or it may occur as a sequel of mumps. There is swelling and hardness of the organ, great pain extending up the spermatic cord, fever, nausea, and vomiting; the veins of the scrotum are turgid, and the cord swollen and tender. In its subacute form the inflamed testicle is less tense and the general symptoms not so severe. It usually ends in resolution with sometimes a permanent induration to a greater or less extent; suppuration occasionally ensues and the so-called benign fungus, and in some forms atrophy.

O., acute. See chief heading.

O., chron'ic. (*L. chronicus*, long-lasting.) A slowly increasing enlargement and hardening of the testicle with subsequent atrophy of the seminal tubules, and sometimes diminution in size of the organ. It may be the result of acute inflammation or may be caused by injury, or it may follow on some urethral, or prostatic, or vesical trouble, or may be a manifestation of gout, or syphilis, or tubercle. It produces one form of *Sarcocœle*.

O., gonorrhœ'al. (*Gonorrhœa*.) A not infrequent sequence of gonorrhœa beginning as *Epididymitis*, *gonorrhœal*.

O., gouty. The form which sometimes occurs in gouty persons accompanied by symptoms such as indicate a gouty condition.

O., mala'rial. (*Malaria*.) Inflammation of the testicle caused by residence in a malarial climate; it is slow in progress, and is not accompanied by much pain.

O., metastat'ic. (*Μεταστασις*, a being put into a different place.) The form which follows the subsidence of disease in some other part, as *O., parotitic*.

O., parotit'ic. (*Parotitis*.) The form

which occasionally occurs as a complication of mumps; it not infrequently results in atrophy.

O., strumous. (*Struma*.) Same as *Testicle, tubercle of*.

O., syphilitic. See *Testicle, syphilis of*.

O., tuber'cular. See *Testicle, tubercle of*.

O., vari'olous. (*Variola*.) The form which occasionally occurs in the course of small-pox.

Orchitomia. See *Orchotomy*.

Orchocele. See *Orchiocœle*.

Or'chos. (*Opxos*, a row of vines.) The tarsal cartilage of the eyelid.

Orchotomus. (*Opxis*; *τομή*, section.) One who has been castrated.

Orchotomy. (*Opxoromia*, castration; from *oixis*, the testicle; *τομή*, section. *F. orchotomie*; *I. orcotomia*; *S. orcotomia*; *G. Hodenschnitt*, *Kastration*.) A synonym of *Castration*.

Also (*Orchos*), the removal of the tarsal cartilages of the eyelids, according to Gorraeus.

Orcin. (*F. orcine*; from *L. Orcus*, Pluto; from its dark colour; *I. orcina*.) Robiquet's term for the substance discovered by him in *Variolaria dealbata* or *Lichen orcina*, and subsequently called *Orcinol*.

Orcinol. $C_7H_5O_2 + H_2O = C_6H_3(CH_3)(OH)_2 + H_2O$. A dihydric phenol, present in the lichens used in the preparation of archel and litmus. It is obtained by boiling *Roccella tinctoria* or other of the lichens in milk of lime, precipitating the lime, evaporating the filtrate nearly to dryness, boiling it with benzene, extracting the orcinol with water, evaporating, and crystallising. It forms colourless six-sided prisms having a sweet taste, easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melting at 58° C. (136.4° F.), and boiling at 290° C. (554° F.) It is a local anæsthetic, and has been used in skin diseases.

Orde'al. (*Mid. E. ordal*; *Sax. ordêl, ordâl*, a judgment. *F. éprouve*; *I. proœa*; *S. ordalla*; *G. Unschuldprobe, Gottesurtheil*.) An ancient form of trial for the determination of the guilt or innocence of an accused person in which the judgment of the Deity is appealed to. It has been employed by many nations in all times, and was of many forms; as by fire, or by water, or by the wager of battle, or by some test, as of eating.

O. bark. The bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense* or *Sassy bark*.

O. bean. The Calabar bean, the fruit of *Physostigma venenosum*.

O. nut. Same as *O. bean*.

O. poi'son. The poison called *Akassa*, and that called *M'Boundou*.

O. root. The root of a species of *Strychnos* used by some tribes in Western Africa.

O. tree. The *Erythrophloeum guineense*.

Also, the *Tanghinia venenifera*.

Ordeolum. See *Hordeolum*.

Order. (*Mid. E. ordre*; *F. ordre*; from *L. ordo*, a straight row. *I. ordine*; *S. orden*; *G. Ordnung*.) Methodical arrangement; the normal or proper condition of a thing; regularity.

In Natural History, a division of a *Class*, consisting of a group of essentially allied genera.

In Phrenology, a faculty, lying between that of number and of colour in the brain, giving method and order in arranging physical objects.

Ordeum. See *Hordeum*.

Ordinal. (*L. ordinalis*, belonging to order.) Relating to an *Order*.

ORDINARY—ORGAN

Ordinary. (F. *ordinaire*; from L. *ordinarius*, regular; from *ordo*, order. I. *ordinario*; S. *ordenado*; G. *regelmässig*, *ordentlich*.) Usual, regular.

O. ray. See *Ray*, *ordinary*.

Ordinate. (L. *ordinatus*, appointed.) A straight line drawn from a point in an abscissa.

O., oblique. (L. *obliquus*, slanting.) One drawn at an angle not a right angle from the abscissa.

O., rectangular. (L. *rectus*, straight; *angulus*, a corner.) One drawn perpendicularly to the abscissa and so forming a right angle with it.

Ordo. (L. *ordo*, a straight row.) Order, methodical arrangement.

O. medicinalis. (L. *medicina*, medicine.) Same as *Police*, *medical*.

Ore. (Mid. E. *or*; Sax. *ór*, probably a variant of *dr*, brass, copper. F. *minéral*; I. *minerale grezzo*; S. *mineral*; G. *Mineral*, *Erz*.) The crude mineral from which metals are extracted.

Oread. The *Marasmius oreades*.

Orebro. Sweden. A saline water with a little iron.

Orectic. (Ὀρεκτικός, of or for the desires. F. *orectique*; G. *begehrend*.) Exciting, or having power to excite, the appetites.

Orecticon. (Ὀρεκτικόν, from ὄρεξις, appetite, desire. G. *Bekehrungsvermögen*.) Appetite; desire; the faculty of desiring.

Orecticum. Same as *Orecticon*.

Oregon. A State of the United States of America.

O. balsam of fir. A fictitious Canada balsam, made by dissolving resin in oil of turpentine and flavouring with oil of wormwood.

O. grape. The *Berberis aquifolium* and other species of the genus.

O. tobacco. The *Valeriana edulis*.

Oreitypia. (Ὀρειτυπία; from ὄρος, a mountain; τύπτω, to strike.) Mountain-labour.

Orel. Russia, in the government of Poltawa. Mineral water from two sources; one containing magnesium sulphate 12 grains, calcium sulphate 5·25, sodium chloride 16·5, and magnesium chloride 3·5 grains in 16 ounces.

Orelia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*.

O. grandiflora. Aubl. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *Allamanda cathartica*.

Orella na. See *Bixa orellana*.

Orellin. (F. *orelline*; I. *orellina*; G. *Orellin*, *Orleanroth*.) A reddish-yellow, non-crystallisable colouring matter contained in *Anotto*.

Orenburg. Russia, a town in Astrachan, on the river Ural.

O.gum. A concrete juice, soluble in water, which exudes from the larch trees when the forests take fire.

Orensé. Spain, province of Orense. Thermal springs, very feebly mineralised, varying in temperature from 66·3° C. to 68·5° C. (151·04° F. to 155·3° F.) They are used in digestive and urinary troubles of a neurotic character, in muscular and articular rheumatism, in rheumatic neuralgia, in pulmonary and laryngeal phthisis, and in syphiloderms. The *Aque calidæ Cilinorum* of the Romans.

Oreoclīma. (Ὀρος, a mountain; κλίμα, the slope of a mountain range. G. *Bergklīma*.) The climate of a mountain range.

Oreodaphné. (Ὀρος; δάφνη, the laurel.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

O. californica. Nuttall. Hab. California. Leaves yield a straw-coloured, thin, volatile oil, with a camphoraceous taste, and an aromatic smell which produces headache and giddiness when inhaled.

O. cupularis. Nees. (L. *cupula*, a little tub.) Cinnamon of Bourbon, or Isle of France. Bark aromatic and astringent.

O. fœtens. Nees. (L. *fæto*, to stink.) Hab. North-west Africa. Bark demulcent.

O. opifera. Nees. (L. *opifer*, aid-bringing.) Hab. Brazil. Supplies a fragrant oil which is used as a discutient and in joint contractions.

Oreodoxa. (Ὀρος; δόξα, glory.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

O. olera'cea. Mart. (L. *olus*, kitchen herbs. G. *Kohlpalme*.) Hab. West Indies. Supplies sago and oil; young leaves eaten as salad.

Oreography. See *Orography*.

Oreopteris. The *Polystichum oreopteris*.

Oreoselin. C₁₁H₁₂O₄. A crystalline substance obtained from the partial decomposition of athamantin under the influence of alkalis.

Oreoselinum. (Ὀρος, a mountain; σέλιον, parsley. F. *persil de montagne*; G. *Bergpetersilie*.) The *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

O. africa num. The *Bubon galbanum*.

O. legitimum. (L. *legitimus*, proper.) The *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

O. nigrum. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

Oreoselon. C₁₄H₁₀O₃. A product along with valerician acid of the decomposition of athamantin by hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

Orestion. (Ὀρέστιον.) The name given by Dioscorides to the *Inula helcniūm*.

Orexin. (Ὀρεξις, appetite.) Penzoldt's term for the hydrochlorate of phenyldihydroquinazolin; it is a crystalline substance, very irritating to the nasal mucous membrane, nauseous and bitter to the taste, insoluble in ether, but soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been recommended for the purpose of increasing the appetite, but its efficacy is very doubtful. Dose, 3 to 9 grains.

Orexis. (Ὀρεξις; from ὀρέγω, to reach.) Desire, appetite.

Also, a synonym of *Pyrosis*.

O. cynodes. (Κύων, a dog; εἶδος, form.) A synonym of *Bulimia*.

Orezza. Corsica. A village, 2000 feet above sea-level, where there are chalybeate waters containing carbonate of iron 128 grammes in 1000 grammes, with free carbonic acid. Used in all cases where iron is indicated; they are well-borne by the stomach.

Organ. (F. *organe*; from L. *organum*; from Gr. ὄργανον, an instrument. I. *organo*; S. *organo*; G. *Organ*, *Werkzeug*.) An instrument or part of a living being by means of which especially certain work is done or function is performed.

Also, the *Organum vulgare*.

Also, a name given to *Mentha pulegium*.

O. albumin. (G. *Organ-Eiweiss*.) The albumin which constitutes part of a tissue in contradistinction from the circulating albumin of the fluids.

O.s, anisotropic. (Ἄνισος, unequal; τροπή, turning.) Sachs' term for plant-organs endowed with different kinds and degrees of irritability.

ORGANA—ORGANIC

O.s., appendic'ular. (L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*, that which hangs to another. F. *organe appendiculaire*.) Those structures which are borne on the surface of an *O.*, *axile*.

O., aud'itory. (L. *audio*, to hear. F. *organe auditif*.) See *Hearing, organ of*.

O.s., axile. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree. F. *organe axile*.) The stem and branches of a plant and whatever carries other structures on its surface.

O. cur'rent. (L. *curro*, to run.) The current existing in the electrical organ of certain fishes while it is at rest, and which passes in the direction of the shock.

O., enam'el. See *Enamel organ*.

O.s., gen'ito-u'ri'ary. See *Generation, organs of*, and *Urinary organs*.

O.s., lymph'oid. (Lymph; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *organes lymphoïdes*.) A term applied to the tonsils, the thymus, the spleen, Peyer's patch, and the closed follicles of the intestinal mucous membrane, inasmuch as they are supposed to be concerned in the formation of the leucocytes.

O. of ac'tion. In Phrenology, an organ situated in the antero-lateral part of the lower surface of the brain which presides over the acts known as character.

O. of Boja'nus. See *Bojanus, organ of*.

O. of Corti. See *Corti, organ of*.

O.s of diges'tion. See *Digestion, organs of*, and *Alimentary canal*.

O. of Giral'dés. See *Giraldés, organ of*.

O. of Gol'gi. (Golgi, Camillo, an Italian physician, born 1884.) One of the forms of nerve-endings in tendons, consisting of a spindle-shaped body formed by the fusion of several tendinous bundles, into which one or more medullated nerve-fibres enter and then split up into finer twigs, from which their cylinder-axes spread between the fine tendon-bundle in a rich network.

O. of Ja'cobson. See *Jacobson's organ*.

O. of lan'guage. See *Language, organ of*.

O.s of lat'er'al line. See *Lateral line*.

O. of Ro'senmüller. See *Rosenmüller, organ of*.

O.s of sense. (F. *organes des sens*.) The organs of the five senses, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch.

O.s of vege'tation. (L. *vegeto*, to quicken.) The root, stem, and leaves of a plant.

O.s., orthotrop'ic. (ὀρθός; τροπή, turning.) Sachs' term for those plant-organs which grow more or less vertically.

O.s., plagiotrop'ic. (Πλάγιος, placed sideways; τροπή, turning.) Sachs' term for those plant-organs whose growth takes place at a greater or less angle to the vertical.

O.s., plas'tic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding. F. *organes plastiques*.) Burdach's term for the organs which serve to prepare, from the food, materials fit for assimilation, being the stomach and intestines, and the glands of, and connected with, them.

O.s., respi'atory. See *Respiration, organs of*.

O.s., rudiment'ary. (L. *rudimentum*, a first attempt. F. *organes rudimentaires*.) Organs which in the adult animal have an imperfect development.

O.s., ver'miform. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *forma*, shape.) The *Wolfian bodies*.

O.s., vi'bratile. See *Vibratile organs*.

Or'gana. Nominative plural of *Organum*.

O. copulat'io'nis. (L. *copulatio*, a coupling. G. *Begattungswerkzeuge*.) The external organs of generation.

O. diges'tio'nis. (L. *digestio*, digestion of food. G. *Verdauungswerkzeuge*.) The organs of digestion.

O. generat'io'ni inservien'tia. (L. *generatio*, a begetting; *inservio*, to be serviceable.) The organs of generation.

O. generat'io'nis. (L. *generatio*. G. *Zeugungswerkzeuge*.) The organs of generation.

O. genita'lia. (G. *Geschlechtswerkzeuge*.) The *Genital organs*.

O. lacrima'lia. (L. *lacrima*, a tear. G. *Thränenwerkzeuge*.) The lacrimal glands and ducts.

O. respi'rat'io'nis. (L. *respiro*, to breathe. G. *Athmungswerkzeuge*.) The organs of respiration, or breathing organs.

O. sen'suum. (L. *sensus*, sensation. G. *Sinneswerkzeuge*.) The organs of the senses.

O. sexual'ia. (L. *sexus*, sex. G. *Geschlechtswerkzeuge*.) The *Genital organs*.

O. sudorip'ara. The *Glands, sudoriparous*.

O. urogenita'lia. See *Urogenital organs*.

O. uropoe'tica. (ὀύρον, urine; ποιητικός, capable of making; from ποίω, to make. G. *Harnwerkzeuge*.) The *Urinary organs*.

Organia tria. (ὄργανον, an instrument; ἰατρεία, a healing.) The improvement of organic life of all kinds.

Organic. (ὄργανικός, serving as instruments. F. *organique*; I. *organico*; S. *organico*; G. *organisch*.) Relating to, or resulting from, an organ or organisation.

O. ac'ids. See *Acids, organic*.

O. albumin. (G. *Organeweiss*.) Voit's term for the albumin which forms an integral part of the tissues in contradistinction to the circulating albumin.

O. alkali. (Alkali.) Same as *Base, organic*.

O. anal'y'sis. See *Analysis, organic*.

O. attrac'tion. (L. *attraho*, to draw to.) The force which draws blood into an organ in process of erection.

O. base. See *Base, organic*.

O. cen'tre. The point in the transverse section of the members of a plant around which its structure and contour is arranged.

O. chem'istry. See *Chemistry, organic*.

O. com'pound. (L. *compono*, to put together.) An unorganised product of the living body, directly formed, or indirectly produced, by chemical action.

O. disease'. See *Disease, organic*.

O. foods. See *Foods, organic*.

O. force. The force by which organisms live and grow and propagate their kind.

O. king'dom. (Mid. E. *kyngdom*; formed, with suffix *dóm*, from Sax. *cyne*, royal. F. *règne organique*.) The division in the classification of natural objects which includes all living things, animal and vegetable.

O. le'sion. (F. *lésion*; from L. *lesio*, an injury.) Same as *Disease, organic*.

O. life. (F. *vie organique*.) Bichat's term for the functions of the living body which are common to both animals and plants.

O. mo'lecules. (Dim. of L. *moles*, a mass.) Spallanzani's term for the *Spermatozoa*.

ORGANICISM—ORGANOPATHOLOGISM

O. ner'vous system. See *Nervous system, organic.*

O. pulse. See *Pulse, organic.*

O. radicals. See *Radicals, organic.*

O. reflexes. See *Reflexes, organic.*

O. world-history. (G. *organische Erdgeschichte*, Häckel.) The period which has occurred from the first presence of living things on the earth to the present time.

Organicism. (Ὅργανικός. F. *organicisme*; I. *organicismo*; G. *Organicismus*.) The doctrine or theory which refers all disease to a material lesion of an organ, in opposition to *Vitalism*.

Organicist. A supporter of, or believer in, *Organicism*.

Organisability. (Organ.) The capacity of becoming *Organised*.

Organisable. Capable of assuming the condition of *Organisation*.

Organisa'tion. (Organ. F. *organisation*; I. *organizzazione*; S. *organisation*; G. *Organisation*.) The state of being organised; the totality of the parts constituting an organised body; the process of development of a living thing.

O., com'pounds of. Same as *Principles, immediate*.

O., unit of. (L. *unitas*, oneness.) The mass of protoplasm called a *Cell*.

Organised. (Organ. F. *organisé*; I. *organizzato*; S. *organizado*; G. *organisiert*.) Composed of, or provided with, organs; endowed with organisation.

O. bod'ies. Bodies which are possessed of organs and which live.

O. fer'ments. See *Ferments, organised*.

Organism. (F. *organisme*; from L. *organum*, an organ. I. *organismo*; S. *organismo*; G. *Organismus*.) A term first used by Bonnet, and afterwards by Chaussier, to designate the aggregate of organs or of parts endowed with organisation.

Also, the being possessing, or consisting of, such organs.

Organis'mal. Relating to an *Organism*.

Organite. (F. *organite*.) A term used by Serres to designate the smallest parts of organs which retain the same structure as themselves.

Others have used the term in later years to describe the elementary structures of an organ, and also the elementary organs themselves; and some have applied the term to a blood-corpuscle.

Organo-chem'istry. The same as *Chemistry, organic*.

Also, the same as *Chemistry, animal*.

Also, a term for the several chemical processes which take place within the organism.

Organodyn'amy. (Ὅργανον, an organ; δύναμις, power.) A synonym of *Physiology*.

Organogen'es'is. Same as *Organogeny*.

Organogen'ic. Relating to *Organogeny*.

Organogenis'tic. Same as *Organogenic*.

Organog'en'y. (Ὅργανον, an organ; γέννω, to produce. F. *organogenie*; I. *organogenia*; G. *Organbildung*.) The formation and growth and development of the several organs of animal and vegetable bodies.

Organogno'sis. (Ὅργανον; γνώσις, knowledge.) The knowledge of organic bodies.

Organognos'tics. The art of *Organognosis*.

Organograph'ic. Relating to *Organography*.

O. terms. Those which, in a diagnosis of a plant or an animal, serve to describe the organs and the modifications of which they are susceptible.

Organog'raphism. (Ὅργανον, an organ; γράφω, to write. F. *organographisme*; I. *organografismo*; G. *Organographismus*.) Piorry's term for a proceeding by which the increase or decrease in size of an organ of the body might be demonstrated, and consisted in drawing its outline on the skin as determined by percussion.

Organog'raphy. (Ὅργανον, an organ; γράφω, to write. F. *organographie*; I. *organografia*; S. *organografia*; G. *Organographie*.) A description, or the study, of the organs of the living body.

Organoid. (Ὅργανον; εἶδος, form.) Resembling an organ, or an organised structure.

Organolep'tic. (Ὅργανον; λεπτός, taken by the senses. F. *organoleptique*.) Chevreuil's term for certain properties of bodies, being the impressions they make on the senses and the actions which they exert on the internal organs of the living being, when their influence is being transmitted by the nerves and perceived. Susceptible of receiving an impression.

Organolith. (Ὅργανον; λίθος, a stone.) A concretion within an organic substance.

Also, a concretion having an organic form.

Organological. Relating to *Organology*.

Organology. (Ὅργανον; λόγος, an account. F. *organologie*; I. *organologia*; S. *organologia*; G. *Organologie*.) A treatise on, or account of, the organs of an organism, or a living body.

Also, a synonym of *Phrenology*.

Organometal'lic. (Organic; metal'lic.) A term applied to chemical compounds in which an organic radical is directly combined with a metal.

Organ'on. See *Organ*.

O. adamant'inum. (L. *adamantinus*, hard as steel.) Purkinje's term for the *Enamel organ*.

O. Köllik'eri. (Kölliker.) The cylindrical epithelium lining the *Sulcus spiralis internus*.

O. olfac'tus. (L. *olfactus*, smell.) The *Nose*.

Organonom'ic. Relating to *Organonomy*.

Organon'omy. (Ὅργανον; νόμος, a usage.) The doctrine of the laws which govern organic life and the organism.

Organopalin'clasis. (Ὅργανον, an organ; πάλιν, doubly; κλάσις, a breaking.) The breaking or tearing up of an organic part which has been badly repaired after injury.

Organopath'ic. Relating to *Organopathism*.

Organop'athism. (Ὅργανον, an organ; πάθος, disease. F. *organopathisme*; I. *organopatismo*; G. *Organopathismus*.) Piorry's term for the pathological doctrine which inculcates the special study of disease in the different organs affected in each individual person, inasmuch as no disease in one person can be compared as a whole with a similar disease in another person.

Organopathol'ogism. (Ὅργανον;

ORGANOPATHY—ORIFICIUM

πάθος; λόγος, an account. F. *organopathologie*.) Same as *Organopathy*.

Organopathy. (Ὄργανον, an organ; πάθος. F. *organopathie*; G. *Organerkrankung*.) An organic disease; disease of the organs generally.

Organoplas'tic. Relating to *Organoplasty*.

O. cells. Same as *O. globules*.

O. glob'ules. (F. *globules organoplastiques*.) The embryonic cells.

O. treat'ment. (F. *traitement organoplastique*.) Pravaz's term for the therapeutic and dietetic means employed to aid the development and renewal of the tissues of organs.

Organoplas'ty. (Ὄργανον; πλάσσω, to form. F. *organoplastie*.) The development of the organs.

O., hygien'ic. (Υγιεινός, good for the health. F. *organoplastie hygienique*.) Roger-Collard's term for the art of developing organs by appropriate exercise of them; and to effect the increase, or decrease, or disappearance of an organ by cross-breeding with specially selected individuals.

Organopoie'sis. (Ὄργανον; ποίησις, a making.) Same as *Organoplasty*.

Organopoie'tic. (F. *organopoétique*.) Relating to *Organopoiesis*.

Organoscope. (Ὄργανον; σκοπέω, to observe.) A synonym of *Endoscope*.

Organoscopy. (Ὄργανον; σκοπέω. F. *organoscopie*; I. *organoscopio*; G. *Organoskopie*.) The examination of the several organs of the body in order to form an opinion concerning the passions, faculties, sentiments, and other endowments of the person.

Also, a synonym of *Cranioscopy*.

Organotrophic. (Ὄργανον; τροφή, nourishment.) Relating to the nutrition and growth of organs.

Organozo'a. (Ὄργανον; ζῶον, an animal.) Virchow's term for those Entozoa which inhabit the substance of organs; such are *Trichina*, *Echinococcus*, and *Cysticercus*.

Organozoönomia. (Ὄργανον; ζῶον, an animal; νόμος, usage. F. *organozoönomie*.) Gruithuisen's term for a treatise on the organisation of the animal kingdom.

Organule. A synonym of *Organite*.

Organum. An *Organ*.

Organy. (Sax. *organe*; from L. *organum*.) The same as *Organum*.

Orgasm. (Ὄργασμός, from ὀργάω, to swell with moisture. F. *orgasme*; I. *orgasmo*; G. *Blutwallung*, *Erregung*.) The highest state of excitement of a sense or desire, accompanied by turgescence of the organ affected; especially applied to the sexual desire and its accompanying sensations and physical conditions. The term was applied by Hippocrates to general excitement, to irritation of diseased parts, and to an impetuous movement of the humours.

Orgasmus. Same as *Orgasm*.

Orgastic. (F. *orgastique*; I. *orgastico*; G. *orgastisch*.) Relating to *Orgasm*.

Orgastica. Good's term for diseases connected with excess or defect of the sexual *Orgasm*.

Orgē. (Ὄργή, natural impulse.) Rage, anger.

Orgeat. (F. *orgeat*; from *orge*, barley. I. *orzata*; S. *horchata*; G. *Gerstenwasser*.) A

syrup of sweet and bitter almonds, so called because it was formerly made with barley-water.

Orgic. Relating to *Orge*.

Orgo'sis. Same as *Orgasm*.

Also, the production of an *Orgasm*.

Orgyalis. (Ὄργυια, the length of the out-stretched arms, being about six feet. G. *Klafterlung*.) A fathom, or six feet long.

Orichal'cum. See *Aurichalcum*.

Oric'ular. See *Auricular*.

Oriens. (L. *oriens*, from *orior*, to rise.) The quarter where the sun rises; arising.

O. microcos'mi. (Μικρός, little; κόσμος, the world.) A Paracelsian term for the *Pylorus*.

Orien'tal. (F. *oriental*; from L. *orientalis*, eastern; from *oriens*, the quarter where the sun rises; from *orior*, to rise. I. *orientale*; S. *oriental*; G. *orientalisch*.) Pertaining to, or coming from, the east.

O. bez'oar. See *Bezoar orientale*.

O. boil. (G. *Orientbeule*.) Same as *Ulcer, tropical*.

O. cash'ew nut. The fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium*.

O. el'emi. Same as *Elemi, African*.

O. gold'en locks. The *Helichrysum orientale*.

O. pick'tooth. The *Arctedia squamata*.

O. plane tree. The *Platanus orientalis*.

O. ring'worm. See *Ringworm, oriental*.

O. sal'ep. See *Salap, oriental*.

O. sas'safra. The *Sassafras parthenoxyylon*.

O. sore. (G. *orientbeule*.) See *Ulcer, tropical*.

O. sweet-gum tree. The *Liquidambar orientale*.

Orienta'lia fo'lia. (L. *orientalis*, eastern; *folium*, a leaf.) An old term for senna leaves.

Orienta'tion. (L. *oriens*, the place where the sun rises, the east; from *orior*, to rise. G. *Orientirung*.) The act or condition of being turned to the east, as applied to churches and other matters of ecclesiastical ritual.

Also, the process of determining the east point of the compass, and so the other points.

In Ophthalmology, the recognition of the different planes and axes of the eye.

Orifa'cial. (L. *os*, the mouth; *facies*, the face.) Relating to the mouth and the face.

O. an'gle. (F. *angle orifacial*.) The angle formed by the meeting of the facial line with a plane drawn through the masticating surface of the upper teeth.

Orifice. (F. *orifice*; from L. *orificium*, an opening; from *os*, a mouth; *facio*, to make. I. *orifizio*; S. *orificio*; G. *Mündung*.) An opening into, or a mouth of, a cavity.

O., abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly. F. *orifice abdominal*.) The internal abdominal ring.

O., œsophage'al. (Οισοφάγος, the gullet. F. *orifice œsophagien*.) The *Foramen œsophagum*.

O., pal'pebral. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid. F. *orifice palpébral*.) The opening between the eyelids.

O., pylor'ic. The canal of the *Pylorus*.

O., Scanzo'ni's. See *Scanzoni's orifice*.

Orific'ium. See *Orifice*.

O. cuta'neum. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) The external opening of the urethra.

ORIFORM—ORKNEY

O. epiplo'icum. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum.) The Foramen of Winslow.

O. hy'menis. (Hymen.) The outer opening of the vagina.

O. infundib'uli. (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel.) The *Helicotrema*.

O. laryn'gis supe'rius. (L. *larynx*; superior, upper.) The upper orifice of the larynx.

O. u'teri. The *Os uteri*.

O. uteri'nium. The *Os uteri*.

O. uteri'nium cana'lis cervi'cis. (L. *canalis*, a canal; *cervix*, the neck.) The *Os uteri internum*.

O. vagin'æ. The outer opening of the *Vagina*.

O. vagina'lè cana'lis cervi'cis. (L. *vagina*; *canalis*, a canal; *cervix*, the neck.) The *Os uteri externum*.

O. vagina'lè u'teri. (L. *vagina*, a sheath; *uterus*, the womb.) The *Os uteri externum*.

O. ventric'uli dex'trum. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach; *dexter*, right.) The *Pylorus*.

O. ventric'uli sinis'trum. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach; *sinister*, left.) The cardiac orifice of the stomach.

O. vesica'lè. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The inner opening of the urethra.

O'riform. (L. *os*, a mouth; *forma*, shape. F. *oriforme*; G. *mundformig*.) Shaped like a mouth.

O'rgan. Same as *Origanum*.

O'rganum. (F. *organ*; from L. *organum*; from Gr. ὄργανον, an acrid herb, like marjoram, of which there were several kinds; from ὄρος, a mountain; γάμος, brightness. I. *origano*; S. *oregano*; G. *Dost*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiata*.

Also, the *O. vulgare*.

O. aquaticum. (L. *aquaticus*, belonging to water.) The *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

O. cre'ticum. Linn. (L. *creticus*, belonging to Crete.) Hab. Southern Europe. The *O. vulgare prismaticum*, Gaud.

O. dictam'nus. Linn. The *Anaracis dictamnus*. It is the δίκταμος of Dioscorides, and the δίκταμος κρητικός of Hippocrates and Theophrastus.

O. heracleo'ticum. Koch. (Ἡρακλειωτικός.) The *O. orega*.

O. heracleo'ticum. Willd. (Ἡρακλειωτικός, of Heraclea.) The *O. vulgare*.

O. hirtum. Link. (L. *hirtus*, shaggy.) Volatile oil distilled from it is used as *Oleum majoranæ*.

O. macrostach'yum. Link. (Μακρός, long; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) A variety of *O. dictamnus*.

O. majora'na. Linn. (I. *majorana*; from Low L. *majoraca*; from Gr. ἀμάρακον, the plant marjoram. F. *marjolaine*; S. *mejorano*; G. *Mairan*, *Majoran*.) Sweet marjoram. Hab. Europe. Used as a pot-herb; said to be stomachic and emmenagogue. It is the ἀμάρακος of Theophrastus, and the σάμψυκον of Dioscorides. It furnishes *Oleum majoranæ*.

O. majorano'i'des. Willd. The *O. majorana*.

O. megastach'yum. Link. (Μέγας, great; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) A variety of *O. dictamnus*.

O. onit'es. The *Majorana onites*.

O. ore'ga. Vog. The ὀρίγανον Ἡρακλειω-

τικός of Dioscorides, the ὀρίγανον μέλαν of Theophrastus.

O. syr'iacum. (L. *syriacus*, Syrian.) The *Teucrium marum*.

O. Tournefort'ii. Ait. Used as the *O. dictamnus*.

O. vulga'rè. Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *marjolaine sauvage*, *origan vulgaire*, o. rouge; I. *origano commune*.) Wild marjoram. Hab. Europe. Used externally for soothing fomentations.

O. vulga'rè prismaticum. Gund. (L. *vulgaris*; *prismatic*.) A variety of *O. vulgare*, so called from the prismatic character of its long spikes. It is the ὀρίγανον of Hippocrates.

O. vulga'rè smyrnæ'um. Benth. A variety of the *O. vulgare* with small flowers. It is the ὀρίγανον λευκόν of Theophrastus.

O'rigeron. The *Axiemone pulsatilla*.

O'rigine. (F. *origine*; from L. *origo*, the beginning; from *orior*, to rise; from Aryan root *ar*, to arise. I. *origine*; S. *origen*; G. *Ursprung*.) The beginning or first existence of a thing; that from which a thing proceeds.

In Anatomy, the commencement of a part; the place from which a muscle or a nerve arises.

O., appa'rent. (L. *apparens*, part. of *apparere*, to become visible.) The part of the cerebro-spinal axis where a nerve appears on the surface.

O., deep. The part of the cerebro-spinal axis to which the fibres of a nerve can be traced.

O'rigny. France, département de la Loire. Cold bicarbonated chalybeate waters.

O'rgo. See *Origin*.

O'rigo'ma. (L. *origo*, the beginning.) Necker's term for the *Archegonia* of the *Marchantia*.

O'rina'sal. (L. *os*, the mouth; *nasus*, the nose.) Relating to the mouth and the nose.

O. respi'rator. See *Respirator*, *orinasal*.

O. fis'tula. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) A communication between the nose and the mouth by means of a false passage through the arch of the palate. It may be congenital or acquired.

O'riño'co. A river of Venezuela, in South America, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

O. sas'safra's. The wood of *Ocotea cymbarum*.

O'riol. France, département de l'Isère. Cold bicarbonated, calcic, ferruginous waters.

O'rio'nious. (Ὀρίων, the urine.) Urinous.

O'ris'mology. (Ὀρισμός, a marking out by boundaries, the definition of a word; λόγος, an account.) Kirby's term for the explanation of technical words used in scientific writings.

O'riza'ba. The capital of Vera Cruz, a state of Mexico.

O. root. The *Jalap*, *fusiform*.

O'riza'bin. A purgative resin obtained from the *Iponoea orizabensis*.

O'rizeum. Old term for *Aurum*.

O'rizeus color. (L. *color*, colour.) A term used by Paracelsus to denote the yellowness of the eyes or of the urine.

O'rkney springs. United States of America, Virginia, Shenandoah County. Mineral waters from three sources: *Healing-spring* contains calcium carbonate 9.93 grains, magnesium carbonate 1.36, and calcium sulphate 1.38 grains in a gallon, with carbonic acid and nitrogen; *Powder-spring* contains sodium carbonate 3.91 grains, calcium carbonate 4.59, and magnesium

carbonate 3·54 grains, with hydrogen sulphide, carbonic acid, and nitrogen; and *Bear-Walton-spring* contains magnesium sulphate 2·94 grains and iron sulphate 5·45 grains in a gallon, with carbonic acid and nitrogen.

Orlaya. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

O. grandiflora, Hoffm. (*L. grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) A diuretic.

Orleana. See *Terra orleana*.

Ormaiztegui. Spain, province of Guipuzcoa. An athermal calcic water containing hydrogen sulphide.

Ormenis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositae*.

O. nobilis, Gay. The *Anthemis nobilis*, Linn.

Ormeztaguay. See *Ormaiztegui*.

Ormocarpum. (Ὀρμος, a necklace; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosae*.

O. sennoi'des. (*Senna*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) Hab. India. Root tonic and stimulant.

Ormosia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosae*.

O. dasycarpa, Jackson. (Δασύς, shaggy; καρπός, fruit.) Hab. Venezuela. Seeds contain a sedative alkaloid, *Ormosin*.

Ormosin. An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Ormosia dasycarpa* which has an action like that of morphia.

Ormskirk medicine. A celebrated remedy for hydrophobia invented by Hill, of Ormskirk, and said to consist of chalk, bole armenian, alum, elecampane, and aniseed.

Ornamentum. (*L. ornamentum*, a decoration; from *orno*, to adorn.) An ornament.

O. foliaceum. (*L. folium*, a leaf.) The fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Ornithic. (Ὀρνις, a bird.) Relating to birds.

Ornithich'nite. (Ὀρνις; ἵχνος, a footprint.) A footmark of a bird, as occurs in some sandstones.

Ornithin. $C_3H_{12}N_2O_2$. A deliquescent substance with an alkaline taste obtained, along with benzoic acid, when ornithuric acid is boiled for a good while in hydrochloric acid. It forms crystalline salts with acids.

Ornithobius. (Ὀρνις; βίός, life.) A Genus of the Suborder *Aptera*, Order *Hemiptera*.

O. cygni, Denny. (*L. cygnus*, a swan. *F. ornithobie des cygnis*.) An ectoparasite of swans.

Ornithocephalous. (Ὀρνις, a bird; κεφαλή, the head. *F. ornithocephale*; *G. vogelkopft*.) Having a head like a bird; being like a bird's head.

Ornithocopus. (Ὀρνις; κόπος, dung.) Buckland's term for *Guano*.

Ornithodelphia. (Ὀρνις; δελφύς, the womb.) De Blainville's term for the *Monotremata*, because they have a common cloaca like birds.

Ornithog'ala. (Ὀρνις; γάλα, milk. *F. lait de poule*; *G. Vogelmilch*.) The yolk of an egg beaten up with water or milk.

Ornithog'alum. (Ὀρνις; γάλα. *F. ornithogale*; *I. ornitogalo*; *G. Vogelmilch*, *Milchstern*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceae*.

O. altissimum, Linn. (*L. altissimus*, very high.) Hab. South Africa. Bulb diuretic

and expectorant; used in chest diseases. The *Urginea altissima*.

O. maritimum, Brot. (*L. maritimus*, belonging to the sea.) The *Urginea scilla*.

O. pyrenaicum, Linn. Hab. Europe. Flower stalks used as food under the name Prussian asparagus, or Aspergettes.

O. scilla. The *Urginea scilla*.

O. scilloides, Jacq. (*Scilla*; Gr. εἶδος, form.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. An expectorant.

O. umbellatum, Linn. (*Umbel. F. ornithogale*; *I. ornitogalo*; *S. ornitogalo*; *G. Vogelmilch*.) Star of Bethlehem. Hab. Europe. Root esculent; said to be sialagogue and diuretic.

Ornithoglos'sa. (Ὀρνις; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) The winged seeds of the *Frazinus excelsior*.

Ornithoid. (Ὀρνις; εἶδος, form. *F. ornithoide*; *G. vogelähnlich*.) Like to a bird in appearance or in organisation.

Ornithoidich'nite. (Ὀρνις; εἶδος, form; ἵχνος, a footprint.) A fossil mark on a stratum resembling the mark of the footprint of a bird.

Ornitholeucism. (Ὀρνις; λευκός, white.) Crivelli's term for the albinism of birds when the feathers become white and the iris loses its pigment.

Ornitholite. (Ὀρνις; λίθος, a stone.) The remains of a fossil bird.

Ornithological. Relating to *Ornithology*.

Ornithologist. (Ὀρνις, a bird; λόγος, an account. *F. ornithologiste*; *I. ornitologo*; *S. ornitologista*; *G. Ornitholog*.) One who especially studies birds.

Ornithology. (Ὀρνις; λόγος, an account. *F. Ornithologie*; *I. ornitologia*; *S. ornitologia*; *G. Ornithologie*, *Vogelkunde*.) The section of Zoology which treats of birds.

Ornithomancy. (Ὀρνις; μαντεία, divination. *F. ornithomantie*.) Divination by the observation of birds, their flight and their song.

Ornithomelanism. (Ὀρνις; μέλας, black. *F. ornithomelanismie*.) Crivelli's term for the melanism of birds, when their coloured feathers turn black.

Ornithomyia. (Ὀρνις; μυῖα, a fly.) A Genus of the Suborder *Brachycera*, Order *Diptera*. Parasitic on birds; from them they get on to the skin of human beings, and produce small hæmorrhages.

O. avicularia, Meig. (*L. avicula*, a little bird. *F. ornithomyie des oiseaux*.) A parasite of many birds.

O. pallida, Meigen. (*L. pallidus*, pale.) Lives on swallows.

Ornithomyzous. (Ὀρνις; μυζάω, to suck. *F. ornithomyze*.) Duméril's term for those ectoparasites that live on birds.

Ornithophyllous. (Ὀρνις; φιλέω, to love.) A term applied to plants whose flowers are usually fecundated by pollen brought by birds.

Ornithopus. (Ὀρνις; πούς, a foot.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosae*.

O. perpusillus, Linn. (*L. perpusillus*, very small.) Hab. Europe. Lithontriptie; used in hernia.

O. scorpioides, Linn. (Σκορπιόδης, scorpion-like.) Hab. South Europe. Leaves vesicant; applied to poisonous bites.

Ornithoscelida. ('Ορνις; σκέλος, the leg.) Same as *Dinosauria*.

Ornithodontes. ('Ορνις; οὖς, the ear; ὀδούς, a tooth.) Huschke's term for the tooth-like projections in the coehlea of birds.

Ornithuric. ('Ορνις; οὖρον, urine.) Relating to the urine of birds.

O. acid. $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_4$. A substance found in the urine of birds which have taken benzoic acid; it crystallises in small, colourless needles, almost insoluble in water and in ether, but soluble in alcohol.

Ornitrophē. ('Ορνις; τροφή, nourishment.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

O. serrata. Roxb. The *Schmidelia serrata*.

Ornus. (L. *ornus*, the mountain ash.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*.

O. europæa. Pers. The *Fraxinus ornus*.

O. mannifera. (L. *manna*; fero, to bear.) The *Fraxinus ornus*.

O. rotundifolia. Pers. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Fraxinus ornus*.

O. sylvestris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Fraxinus excelsior*.

Orobanchacæ. The broom-rapes. A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Personales*, being more or less fleshy herbs, parasitic on the roots of plants; having scale-like leaves; persistent, toothed calyx; persistent, irregular corolla, with imbricate æstivation; four, didynamous stamens; one-celled ovary; one style, with bilobed stigma; capsular fruit, with many, small seeds, having fleshy albumen, and small rudimentary embryo.

Orobanchè. ('Οροβάγγη, the dodder, and also the broom-rape; from ὀροβος, the bitter vetch; ἄγγω, to strangle. G. *Sommerwurz*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orobanchacæ*.

O. americana. Linn. The *Conopholis americana* or *Epiphegus virginiana*.

O. epithymum. De Cand. ('Επί, upon; θυμόν, thyme. F. *orobanche du thym*, *herbe du lion*.) Hab. Europe. Flowers antispasmodic; plant formerly used as a bitter tonic and a vulnery.

O. major. Linn. (L. *major*, greater.) Broom-rape. Hab. Europe. Astringent and bitter; used in diarrhoea, colic, and hypochondriasis, and as an application to foul sores.

O. uniflora. Linn. (L. *unus*, one; *flos*, a flower.) Used as *O. virginiana*. Also called *Aphyllon uniflorum*, Torr and Gray.

O. virginiana. Linn. The *Epiphegus virginiana*, Bart.

Orobanchinæ. Same as *Orobanchacæ*.

Orobechos. ('Οροβος, the bitter vetch; ἦχος, a sound. F. *orobeche*; G. *Schotengeräusch*.) The noise made by the sudden bursting of a ripe pod.

Orobion. ('Οροβιον, dim. of ὀροβος, the bitter vetch.) The *Erbum ervilia*.

Orboid. ('Οροβος, the fruit of the bitter vetch; εἶδος, form.) Resembling pulse, or the meal of pulse.

In Medicine, applied to yellowish sediment in the urine like lentil flour.

Orobous. ('Οροβος.) Like to pulse.

Orobrychis. ('Οροβος; βρύχῳ, to eat greedily.) The same as *Orobanchè*.

Orobos. ('Οροβος. G. *Walderbse*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

Also, the *Erbum ervilia*.

O. faba. The *Vicia faba*.

O. tuberosus. Linn. (L. *tuberosus*, full of humps. F. *orobe tubéreux*.) Root esculent; seeds esculent.

O. vernus. Linn. (L. *vernus*, belonging to spring. F. *orobe printanier*; G. *Walderbse*.) Generally, but incorrectly, said to furnish one of the four resolute seeds. Powdered seeds formerly used as a poultice.

Oroga mo. An old term for gold.

Orognosia. ('Ορος, a mountain; γνώσις, knowledge. F. *orognosie*; G. *Bergkunde*, *Gebirgskunde*.) The science of mountains or rocks.

Orographic. Relating to *Orography*.

Orographical. Relating to *Orography*.

Orography. ('Ορος, a mountain; γράφω, to write. F. *orographie*; G. *Bergirgsklehre*.) The history and description of mountains and mountain systems.

Orohydrographic. Relating to *Orohydrography*.

Orohydrography. ('Ορος, a mountain; ὕδωρ, water; γράφω, to write.) A description of the water sheds of mountains.

Orange. The *Agaricus caesarius*.

Oroncosus. ('Ορος; νόσος, disease. F. *maladie des montagnes*; G. *Bergkrankheit*.) A synonym of *Hyponosus*.

Orontiacæ. A Nat. Order of the Alliance *Juncales*, having spadiceous flowers, and axile embryo with a conspicuous cleft on one side.

Orontieæ. A Suborder of the Order *Aroidaceæ*, having hermaphrodite flowers; naked spadix, or one surrounded by a spathe; and scaly perianth or none.

Or, a Tribe of the Nat. Order *Orontiacæ*, having a regular perianth; plane, entire leaves; and pendulous ovules.

Oroñtium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orontiacæ*.

O. aquaticum. (L. *aquaticus*, found in water.) Root acrid when fresh, esculent when dried.

Orophallus. See *Orrhophallus*.

Oros. ('Ορος, a mountain.) The upper part of the foot.

Also (Gr. ὀρός, whey), a synonym of *Serum*.

Also, the same as *Orrhos*.

Oroslau. Hungary, in Croatia. An indifferent thermal water, having a temperature of 54° C. (129·2° F.)

Oroxylum. ('Ορος, a mountain; ξύλον, wood.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ*.

O. indicum. Vent. The *Calosanthus indica*.

Oroya fever. The febrile and inflammatory stage of *Verrugas*.

Orphanotropheum. ('Ορφανός, without parents; τροφή, a place for rearing.) An institution for the care and nurture of orphans.

Orphanozoæ. ('Ορφανός; ζῷον, an animal.) Ehrenberg's term for Pisces and Amphibia, because they take no care of their young.

Orpiment. (F. *orpiment*; from L. *auripigmentum*; from *aurum*, gold; *pigmentum*, paint. I. *orpimento*; S. *oropimento*; G. *Operment*.) The yellow sulphide of arsenic. See *Arsenic*, *trisulphide*.

Orpine. The *Sedum telephium*, and other species of the genus.

O., live long. The *Sedum telephium*.

ORRHAGOGUE—ORTHIOPISTHOCRANIOUS

Orrhagogue. ('Ορρός, whey.) Same as *Hydragogue*.

Orrhochez'ia. ('Ορρός; χέζω, to go to stool. *F. orrhochézie*.) Serous or milky diarrhœa.

Orrhocyst'itis. ('Ορρός; κύστις, the bladder. *F. orrocyste*; *I. orrocisti*.) A serous cyst.

Orrhohymen. See *Orrhymen*.

Orrhohymenit'itis. See *Orrhymenitis*.

Orrhohymenoides. See *Orrhymenoid*.

Orrhoid. ('Ορρός; εἶδος, form.) Like to serum.

Orrhophallus. ('Ορρος, the end of the sacral bone; φαλλός, the male organ.) A monstrosity having a penis growing from the sacral region.

Orrhopos'ia. ('Ορρός, whey; πόσις, a drinking. *F. orroposie*; *G. Molkentrinken*.) The drinking of whey.

Orrhopygion. ('Ορρος, the end of the os sacrum; πύγῃ, the rump.) The lowest part of the vertebral column.

Also, the *Coccyx*.

Also, the raphe of the *Perineum*.

Orrhorrhag'ia. ('Ορρός, whey; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. *F. orrorrhagie*.) The sudden discharge of a serous fluid, as in malignant cholera.

Orrhorrhœa. ('Ορρός; ροία, a flow. *F. orrorrhœe*.) A copious discharge of serum; a watery discharge.

Orrhos. ('Ορρός.) Old term for the serum of the blood; also, a term for whey.

Also (*Gr. ὄρρος*, the end of the vertebral column), the rump.

Orrho'sis. ('Ορρός, whey. *F. orrhose*.) The formation of serum.

Orrhosolen. ('Ορρός; σωλήν, a channel. *G. Sehnenschide*.) A sheath of a tendon.

Orrhosolenit'itis. Inflammation of an *Orrhosolen*.

Orrhous. ('Ορρός.) Same as *Serous*.

Orrhymen. ('Ορρός; ὑμὴν, a thin skin.) A serous membrane.

Orrhymenit'itis. ('Ορρός; ὑμὴν. *F. orrhymenite*; *I. orrhymenite*.) Inflammation of a serous membrane.

O. peripher'ia. (Περιφέρεια, the outer surface.) Naumann's term for *Rheumatism*.

Orrhymenoid. ('Ορρός; ὑμὴν; εἶδος, form. *F. orrhymenode*.) Resembling a serous membrane.

Orrhymenous. ('Ορρός; ὑμὴν. *F. orrhymeneux*.) Having a serous membrane.

Orrice. Same as *Orris*.

Orrick's sulphur spring. United States of America, West Virginia, Morgan County. A cold sulphur water.

Or'ris. (Old *I. irios*; *L. iris*; from *Gr. ἴρις*, the iris.) The *Iris florentina*.

O., com'mon. The *Iris germanica*.

O., Florentine. The *Iris florentina*.

O. peas. Small balls cut out of dried orris root, and used to keep issues open.

O. root. The root of the *Iris germanica*, *I. florentina*, and *I. pallida*. Used as a perfume, and as a pectoral.

Orsellic acid. (*F. orseille*, orchil. *F. acide orsellique*; *G. Orsellinsäure*.) $C_{16}H_{11}O_7 + 2HO$. A substance obtained by Stenhouse from *Roccella tinctoria*.

Orsellinic acid. $CH_3 \cdot C_6H_2(OH)_2 \cdot CO_2H + H_2O$. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of baryta water on erythrin.

Örtel, Max Jo'seph. A German physician, born at Dittingen in Bavaria; now living.

O's meth'od. A mode of treatment of diseases of the heart based on the diminution of the volume of the blood and of the fluids in the body by increasing the secretions and diminishing to its lowest extent the amount of liquid consumed; and concurrently the strengthening and stimulating of the cardiac musculature, and the extending of the length and frequency of the respiration by gradually increasing mountain climbing.

Orthacanth'ous. ('Ορθός, straight; ἄκανθα, a thorn. *F. orthacanthé*.) Having straight thorns or spines.

Orthacetphenet'idin. A form of phenacetin or paracetphenetidin which acts in the same manner, but is said not to produce perspiration; it melts at 79° C. (174·2° F.)

Orthæpyrrhyn'cous. ('Ορθός; αἰπός, high; ῥύγχος, a beak.) In Ornithology, applied by Ritgen to those birds which have a straight and elevated beak.

Orthaptodact'ylous. ('Ορθός; ἄπτομαι, to fasten one's self to; δάκτυλος, a finger.) In Ornithology, applied by Ritgen to those diurnal birds of prey which have very powerful claws.

Ortharthrag'ra. ('Ορθός; ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Regular or true gout.

Orthepei'a. See *Orthoepy*.

Orthiauche'nous. ('Ορθιος, straight up; αὐχὴν, the neck.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the line drawn through theinion and the basion forms with the radius fixus an angle of from 49° to 33°.

Or'thin. ('Ορθός, straight.) The short name of orthohydracenparaoxybenzoic acid, which has been recommended as an antipyretic.

Orthiochor'dous. ('Ορθιος, straight up; χορδή, a string.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the line drawn through the hornion, or posterior median point of the vomero-sphenoidal suture, and the basion makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 33° to 52°.

Orthiocor'yphous. ('Ορθιος; κορυφή, the top of the head.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which a line drawn through the bregma and the lambda makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 29° to 41°.

Orthiodon'tous. ('Ορθιος; δόδους, a tooth.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the line drawn through the subnasal and alveolar points makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 88° to 121°.

Orthiometo'pous. ('Ορθιος; μέτωπον, the forehead.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the line drawn through the bregma and the nasal point makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 47° to 60°.

Orthiopis'thious. ('Ορθιος; ὀπισθιος, hinder.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the line drawn through the lambda and theinion makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 84° to 95°.

Orthiopisthocra'nious. ('Ορθιος; ὀπισθοκράνιον, the back of the skull.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which a line drawn through the lambda and the opisthion makes with the radius fixus an angle of from 107° to 119°.

ORTHIOPROSOPOUS—ORTHOMORPHIC

Orthioproso'pous. ('Ορθιος; πρόσω-
πον, the face.) Lissauer's term for a skull in
which the line forming the nasion and the
alveolar point makes with the radius fixus an
angle of from 89°5' to 100°.

Orthiopy'lous. ('Ορθιος; πύλη, a door.)
Lissauer's term for a skull in which a line
drawn in the plane of the foramen magnum
makes with the radius fixus an angle of from
15°5' to 24°.

Orthiorrh'i'nous. ('Ορθιος; ρίς, the
nose.) Lissauer's term for a skull in which the
line joining the nasion to the subnasal point
makes with the radius fixus an angle of from
87°5' to 98°.

Orthiouranis'cous. ('Ορθιος; οὐρα-
νίσκος, the roof of the mouth.) Lissauer's term
for a skull in which the line joining the pos-
terior border of the incisive foramen and the
alveolar point makes with the radius fixus an
angle of from 40° to 60°.

Orthoba'sic. ('Ορθός; βάσις, a base.)
F. *orthobasique*. Naumann's term for the rec-
tangular system of crystallisation.

Orthoceph'alous. ('Ορθός; κεφαλή,
the head. F. *orthocephale*.) Thurnam's term
for those persons who have the head or the face
straight.

Orthoceph'aly. ('Ορθός, straight;
κεφαλή, the head. F. *orthocephalie*; G. *Ortho-
cephalie*.) The condition of a skull which, accord-
ing to the Frankfort agreement, possesses a
vertical index of from 70°1' to 75°. According
to Welcker, an orthocephalous skull is one whose
height is to its width as 10 to 8.

Orthocer'atous. ('Ορθός; κέρας, a
horn. F. *orthocératé*.) In Zoology, having
straight antennae, or straight horns.

In Botany, having a straight horn-like appen-
dage to some part of the flower.

Orthochol'ate. A salt of *Orthocholic
acid*. The orthocholates are bitter in taste with
some sweetness; and are soluble in alcohol and
in water, insoluble in ether.

Orthocholic acid. ('Ορθός; χολή,
bile.) $C_{24}H_{40}O_5 + H_2O$. Thudichum's term for
the prismatic form of *Cholic acid*, obtained by
decomposing magnesium or barium orthocholate
with hydrochloric acid.

Orthochore'a. ('Ορθός; chorea.) The
form of chorea in which the patient can only
stand upright.

Orthocladous. ('Ορθός; κλάδος, a
young shoot. F. *orthoclade*.) Having straight
or upright branches.

Orthoclase. ('Ορθός; κλάσις, a break-
ing.) Potash felspar, so-called because of its
straight fracture; when decomposed by weather
it becomes the whitish clay called *Kaolin*.

Orthocœ'lous. ('Ορθός; κοίλη, the
intestines. F. *orthocœle*.) Having a straight or
longitudinally ranged intestine.

Orthocol'on. ('Ορθόκωλος, with straight,
stiffened limbs.) Stiffness of a limb with full
extension.

Orthocre'sol. C_6H_3O . A crystalline
substance obtained during the putrefaction of
albuminoids, being an isomer of cresol, fusible at
31° C. (87°8' F.), and boiling at 185° C. (365° F.);
when treated with potash it forms salicylic or
oxybenzoic acid. It occurs in urine, combined
as a sulphate, in very minute quantity.

Orthocyllo'sis. ('Ορθός; κύλλωσις, a
cripping.) The crippling of a limb by anky-

losis, or otherwise, with its retention in a straight
position.

Orthodac'tylous. ('Ορθός; δάκτυλος,
a finger. F. *orthodactylé*; G. *geradefingert*.)
Having straight fingers or digits.

Orthodioxyben'zol. $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. Same
as *Pyrocatechin*.

Orthodolichoceph'alous. ('Ορθός;
δολιχός, long; κεφαλή, the skull.) Applied to a
skull having a vertical index between 70°1' and
75°, and a transverso-vertical index between 70°
and 74°9'.

Orthodont'ia. Same as *Orthodontosy*.

Orthodont'ice. Same as *Orthodon-
tosy*.

Orthodont'osy. ('Ορθός; δόδους, a tooth.)
That division of the art of Dentistry which con-
cerns the straightening or rectification of the
position of irregular teeth.

Ortho'epy. ('Ορθός; ἔπος, a word.) The
correct pronunciation of words.

Orthognamp'sia. ('Ορθός; γνάμπτω,
to bend.) An inflexibility of the body at the
hips.

Also, a bending of the body at almost a right
angle with the lower limbs.

Orthognath'ic. Same as *Orthognathous*.

Ortho'gnathism. The condition of
being *Orthognathous*.

Ortho'gnathous. ('Ορθός, straight;
γνάθος, the jaw. F. *orthognathe*; I. *ortognato*.)
Having a more or less straight or upright face;
according to Flower, having a gnathic index of
less than 98°; and, according to the Frankfort
agreement, having the angle made by the profile
line and the auriculo-infraorbital plane from 83°
to 90°.

Applied to those races of man in which the
facial angle is almost a right angle.

Orthogo'nial. ('Ορθός; γωνία, an
angle.) Right-angled.

O. cancelli. (L. *cancelli*, dim. of *cancer*,
a lattice.) Those cancelli of bone which are
composed of two sets of bony lamellæ intersect-
ing each other at about a right angle; one set of
walls are placed in the direction of greatest
pressure, and the other in that of greatest ten-
sion.

Orthomesoceph'alous. ('Ορθός;
μέσος, middle; κεφαλή, the head.) Applied to
a skull having the vertical index between 70°1'
and 75°, and the transverso-vertical index be-
tween 75°1' and 79°9'.

Orthom'eter. ('Ορθός; μέτρον, a mea-
sure.) An instrument for determining the rela-
tive position or protrusion of the two eyes.

O., v. Has'ner's. (v. *Hasner*, a German
physician of the present century.) An instru-
ment consisting of two square frames placed
parallel to each other at a distance of 43 mm.
Both have a system of horse hairs arranged at
right angles stretched across them, at a distance
of 8 mm. between the hairs. The projection of
one eye beyond the other can be ascertained by
observing the distance that one frame overlaps
the other.

Orthomor'phia. ('Ορθός; μορφή, form.
F. *orthomorphie*; I. *ortomorfia*; S. *ortomor-
fia*; G. *Orthomorphie*.) Same as *Orthomor-
phosis*.

Orthomor'phic. ('Ορθός; μορφή,
form.) Term applied to animals which attain
their full size before the development of the gene-
rative organs.

ORTHOMORPHOSIS—ORTHOSCOPE

Orthomorpho'sis. (Ὀρθός; μόρφωσις, a bringing into shape.) Delpech's term for the prevention or the correction of deformities of the human body.

Orthomorpho'tic. Relating to *Orthomorphosis*.

Orthotrop'ia. See *Orthotropia*.

Orthoxybenzo'ic acid. (G. *ortho-Oxybenzoesäure*.) Same as *Salicylic acid*.

Orthopæ'dia. Same as *Orthopædics*.

Orthopæ'dic. (Ὀρθός, straight; παῖς, a child. F. *orthopédique*; I. *ortopedico*; G. *orthopädisch*.) Relating to *Orthopædics*.

O. couch. (F. *fauteuil orthopédique*.) A couch so arranged with mechanical adjustments that it can be employed in the correction of deformities.

O. hos'pital. (Old F. *hospital*; from Low L. *hospitale*, a large house.) A place for the treatment of the deformities of children.

Orthopæ'dics. (Ὀρθός, straight; παῖς, a child. F. *orthopédie*; I. *ortopedia*; S. *ortopedia*; G. *Orthopädie*.) The straightening, correcting, or preventing of deformities in the bodies or limbs of children.

The term is often used to denote the treatment of deformities in general.

Orthopæ'dist. (F. *orthopédiste*.) One who especially practises *Orthopædics*.

Orthophenylsulpho'nic acid. (G. *Orthophenylsulfonsäure*.) An antiseptic substance used under the name *Aseptol*.

Orthopho'nia. (Ὀρθός, straight; φωνή, the voice. F. *orthophonie*; I. *ortofonia*.) A good pronunciation.

Colombat's term for a mode of correcting stammering and other defects of speech.

Orthophon'ics. (Ὀρθός; φωνή, the voice.) The art of producing correct vocal sounds and of pronouncing directly.

Orthophor'ia. (Ὀρθός; φορός, tending.) The normal tendency to parallelism of the visual axes.

Orthophos'phates. The salts of *Orthophosphoric acid*. They give a yellow precipitate of silver orthophosphate with silver nitrate, and a crystalline precipitate of ammoniomagnesium phosphate with a solution containing ammonium chloride, ammonia, and magnesium sulphate.

Orthophosphor'ic acid. H₃PO₄. (Ὀρθός.) Ordinary *Phosphoric acid*.

Orthophre'nia. (Ὀρθός; φρήν, the mind. F. *orthophrenie*.) Right-mindedness; the cure of a diseased or disordered mind.

Orthophren'ic. Relating to *Orthophrenia*.

Orthophrenis'mus. Same as *Orthophrenia*.

Orthophthal'mic. (Ὀρθός, straight; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Relating to the correction of squint, or deviations of the eyeball.

Orthoploc'eæ. (Ὀρθός; πλοκή, a twining. F. *orthoplocées*.) De Candolle's term for a Suborder of the Order *Cruciferae*, having conduplicate cotyledons, longitudinally folded in the middle, and a dorsal radicle placed within the fold, as in *Sinapis*.

Orthoploc'eous. Having the embryo arranged as described under *Orthoplocææ*.

Orthopneumatic. (Ὀρθός; πνεῦμα, breath.) Plater's term for *Orthopnoææ*.

Orthopno'æa. (Ὀρθόπνοια, upright breathing; from ὀρθός, upright; πνοή, breath,

a breathing hard. F. *orthopnée*; I. *ortopnea*; S. *ortopnea*; G. *Orthopnoe*.) The highest degree of dyspnoea, in which the sufferer can breathe only in the upright posture.

O. card'iaea. (Καρδία, the heart.) A synonym of *Angina pectoris*.

O. convuls'iva. (L. *convulsio*, cramp.) A synonym of *Asthma*.

O. cynanch'ica. The difficulty of breathing produced by *Cynanche trachealis* or croup.

O. hydrothorac'ica. The form produced by water in the chest, *Hydrothorax*.

O. hyster'ica. Same as *Globus hystericus*.

O. pituito'sa. (L. *pituita*, phlegm.) The form produced by an excessive amount of mucus in the air passages.

O. tussiculo'sa. (L. *tussis*, cough.) The form produced by *Whooping cough*.

Orthopno'æic. (F. *orthopnoïque*.) Relating to *Orthopnoea*.

Orthopraxis. (Ὀρθός, straight; πράξις, a doing. I. *ortoprassi*.) The correction of deformities.

Orthoprax'y. (Ὀρθός; πράξις.) Same as *Orthopraxis*.

Orthop'tera. (Ὀρθός; πτερόν, a wing. F. *orthoptères*; S. *ortopteros*; G. *Orthopteren*, *Geradflügler*.) An Order of the Class *Insecta* having the two posterior membranous wings folded longitudinally under the two anterior coriaceous and semi-membranous wings; jaws adapted for biting.

Orthopterous. (Ὀρθός; πτερόν. F. *orthoptère*; G. *geradflügelig*.) Belonging to the Order *Orthoptera*.

Orthopic. (Ὀρθός; ὀπτικός, of sight.) Relating to natural sight with both eyes.

O. train'ing. A mode of correcting monocular vision produced by strabismus, or other defect, by ocular exercises.

Orthorrhyn'cous. (Ὀρθός; ῥύγχος, a beak. F. *orthorrhynque*; G. *geradgeschnabelt*.) Having a straight beak.

Orthoscope. (Ὀρθός; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *orthoscope*; G. *Orthoscop.*) An apparatus devised by Czermak to enable the anterior chamber of the eye and the position and condition of the iris to be observed through a fluid medium so that the refraction of the cornea is neutralised; it is also employed for obtaining an erect image of the retina with ordinary light. It consists of a rectangular vessel with two metallic and two glass sides, the lower metal side is cut out so that it can be exactly applied to the contour of the orbit; when filled with water the eye can be examined through the glass front; its close application is secured by means of wax. Since the index of refraction of the dioptric media of the eye is nearly the same as that of water, the intervening cornea when covered with water has no influence on the course of the emerging rays, which behave as if they pass only through a plane separating air from water. Rays which in an emmetropic eye emerge parallel to each other become divergent, and points of the retina are seen by the observer from without as if they were brought forwards towards the lens.

Also, an instrument for drawing the contours of the skull.

O., Coc'cius'. (*Coccius*, a German physician.) A small glass shell, the opening of which corresponds to that of the lids to which it is applied. The cavity is filled with warm water.

O., Czer'mak's. (*Czermak*, *Johann*

ORTHOSCOPIC—ORYCTO GEOLOGY

Nepomuk, a Bohemian physician born in Prague in 1828, died in Leipsic in 1873.) See under chief heading.

Orthoscop'ic. (Ὀρθός; σκοπῖω.) Relating to the *Orthoscope*, or to *Orthoscopy*.

O. eye piece. Same as *Eye piece*, *Kellner's*.

O. lens. A lens cut from the periphery of a large lens so that it acts as a *Lens*, *decentered*.

O. vision. (F. *vision*; from L. *visio*, sight; from *video*, to see.) The appearance of an object which is viewed through a lens or lenses when its surface represents a plane without any curve, spherical aberration being entirely corrected.

Orthoscopy. (Ὀρθός; σκοπῖω. F. *orthoscopie*.) The examination of the interior of the eye by means of the *Orthoscope*.

Also, the visual condition resulting from that structure of the lenses of a microscope which allows of things being seen on a plane; there being no spherical aberration.

Orthosia. Same as *Orthosis*.

Orthosiphon. (Ὀρθός; σίφων, a tube.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatae*.

O. stamin'eus. Benth. (L. *stamineus*, consisting of threads.) Hab. India, Java. Used in gout and kidney troubles.

Orthosiphonin. A crystalline, non-nitrogenous glycoside found by Van Itallie in *Orthosiphon stamineus*.

Orthosis. (Ὀρθωσις, a making straight.) The process of straightening a crooked thing or part.

Orthosomatics. (Ὀρθός; σῶμα, the body. F. *orthosomatique*.) The art of restoring to their proper form distorted limbs or other parts of the body.

Orthosper'meæ. (Ὀρθός; σπέρμα, seed.) A Series of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*, according to Bentham and Hooker, with erect or ascending ovules, as in *Trianosperma*.

Also, a Suborder of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*, having the albumen flat on its face, as in *Hydrocotyle*.

Orthosper'mous. (Ὀρθός; σπέρμα. F. *orthospermé*; G. *geradsamig*.) Having straight or upright seeds.

Orthosporum. (Ὀρθός; σπόρος, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

O. anthelmint'icum. R. Brown. The *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

Orthostadia. (Ὀρθός, upright; ἵστημι, to stand.) A standing upright; the condition of an invalid who is not compelled to keep to bed.

Orthostad'ious. (Ὀρθός; ἵστημι.) That which stands upright.

O. chore'a. Same as *Orthochorea*.

Orthostichous. Presenting the condition called *Orthostichy*.

Orthos'tichy. (Ὀρθός, straight; στίχος, a row.) The condition of being arranged in vertical ranks.

In Botany, applied to the longitudinal series or straight rows of leaves on a stem.

Orthostomatous. (Ὀρθός; στόμα, a mouth. F. *orthostomé*; G. *geradmundig*.) Having the mouth or opening straight.

Orthos'yné. (Ὀρθοσύνη, straightness.) Straightness; the capacity of becoming erect.

Orthoter. (Ὀρθώω, to set straight.) An instrument for straightening a part.

Orthoterium. (Ὀρθώω.) Same as *Orthoter*.

Orthotolui'din. See *Toluidin*.

Orthot'onus. (Ὀρθός, straight; τόνος, tension.) The tetanic extension of the body in a straight line, the flexor and extensor muscles being balanced in action.

Orthotrichous. (Ὀρθός, straight; θρίξ, a hair.) Having straight or upright hairs.

Orthot'ropal. (Ὀρθός; τροπή, a turn. F. *orthotrope*; G. *orthotrop*, *aufrecht*, *rechtwendig*.) Turned straight; having a vertical direction.

O. embryo. (Εμβρυον, the fruit of the womb. F. *embryon orthotrope*; G. *geradlauffiges Eichen*.) An embryo which has the radicle pointing to the hilum.

Orthotrop'ia. (Ὀρθός; τρέπω, to turn. F. *orthotropie*; G. *Rechtwendung*.) The rectification of a bent limb.

Orthotrop'ic. (Ὀρθός; τρέπω.) Same as *Orthotropal*.

Orthotropous. Same as *Orthotropal*.

O. ovule. See *Ovule*, *orthotropous*.

Orthoz'gy. (Ὀρθός, straight; ζυγός, a yoke.) That form of skull in which on a front view the most prominent part of the malar bones is on the same plane as the most prominent part of the frontal bone, or in which the malar transverse diameter is equal to the frontal transverse diameter.

Orthrin. (Ὀρθρος, dawn.) A name proposed by Berzelius for benzoyle, as the first discovered radical containing more than two elements.

Orthysteroptoma. (Ὀρθός; ὑστῖρα, the womb; πτώμα, a fall.) Prolapsus uteri without inversion.

Orthysteropto'sis. (Ὀρθός, ὑστῖρα; πτώσις, a falling.) The development of *Orthysteroptoma*.

Ortillus. (F. *orteil*; from L. *articulus*, a joint.) A *Toe*.

Ortolan. (Old F. *hortolan*; from Old I. *hortolano*; from L. *hortulanus*, belonging to a garden; from *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, a garden; because the bird frequented gardens. F. *ortolan*; I. *ortolano*; S. *horteano*; G. *Ortolan*, *Kornfink*.) The *Emberiza hortulana*, Linn. Used as a delicate food.

Ortyx. (Ὀρτυξ.) The quail, *Coturnix dactylisomans*.

Orus. Same as *Orrhos*.

Orvieta'num. (F. *orvietan*.) An electuary, so-called because it was vaunted as an antidote and alexipharmic, by its composer Hieronymus Ferrantes, of Orvieto. It was composed of theriacum, dried vipers, rosemary, juniper, cinnamon, cloves, angelica, and a number of other stimulant and aromatic substances.

Oryc'ter. (Ὀρυκτήρ, a sharp iron tool for digging.) A surgical instrument for scraping or digging out.

Orycteropus. (Ὀρυκτήρ; πούς, a foot.) A Genus of the Order *Edentata*.

O. capen'sis. Geoffr. The earth hog. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used as food.

Oryc'terous. (Ὀρυκτήρ.) A term applied to animals which burrow in the ground to hide themselves or to deposit their ova.

Oryctochem'istry. (Ὀρυκτός, dug out; chemistry. F. *oryctochemie*.) The chemistry of fossils.

Orycto'geny. (Ὀρυκτός; γεννάω, to produce. F. *oryctogénie*.) The generation of fossils.

Oryctog'eology. (Ὀρυκτός; γῆ, the earth; λόγος, an account. F. *oryctogéologie*.) The section of Geology which treats of the substances dug up, minerals, and fossils.

Oryctog'nosy. (Ὀρυκτός; γνώσις, knowledge. F. *oryctognosie*.) The knowledge of fossils.

Also, the same as *Mineralogy*.

Oryctography. (Ὀρυκτός; γράφω, to write. F. *oryctographie*.) The description of minerals and fossils.

Oryctology. (Ὀρυκτός; λόγος, an account. F. *oryctologie*.) An account of fossils or things dug up.

Also, the same as *Mineralogy*.

Oryctometry. (Ὀρυκτός; μέτρον, a measure. F. *oryctométrie*.) The measurement of fossils.

Oryctoöology. (Ὀρυκτός; ζῶον, an animal; λόγος, an account.) Eichwald's term for an account of fossils of animal origin.

Orygmatobothrium. (Ὀρυγμα, a trench; βοθρίον, a small trench.) A sexually mature form of cestode worm.

O., versa'tilē. Diesing. (L. *versatilis*, movable.) A species found in the intestines of *Galeus canis*.

Orygmatosco'lex. (Ὀρυγμα; σκώληξ, a worm.) A larval form of cestode worm.

O. pusillus. Diesing. (L. *pusillus*, very little.) A species found in the intestine, and encapsuled in the walls of the intestine of *Eledone moschata*.

Ory'za. (Ὄρυζα, rice.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*.

O. excortica'ta. (L. *ex*, out; *cortex*, bark.) The seeds of the rice plant as used for food when deprived of their cortex.

O. latifo'lia. Desv. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) The *O. sativa*.

O. monta'na. Lour. (L. *montanus*, mountainous.) The *O. sativa*.

O. sati'va. Linn. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown. F. *riz*; I. *riso*; S. *arroz*; G. *Reis*.) The rice plant. Hab. India; cultivated in most warm countries.

O. setig'era. P. Beauv. (L. *seta*, a bristle; *gero*, to bear.) The *O. sativa*.

Oryziv'orous. (L. *oryza*, rice, *voro*, to devour. F. *oryzivore*; G. *reisfressend*.) Eating, or living upon, rice or the rice plant.

Ory'zoid. (Ὄρυζα, rice; εἶδος, form. F. *oryzoïde*; G. *reisähnlich*.) Like to the rice plant.

O. bod'ies. The *Corpora oryzoidea*.

Ory'zum. Same as *Oryza*.

O. S. Abbreviation of *Oculus sinister*, the left eye.

Os. The chemical symbol of *Osmium*.

Os. (L. *os*, *oris*, a mouth; allied to Sansk. *ús*, *as-ya-m*, the mouth; from Aryan root *as*, to breathe. F. *bouche*; I. *bocca*; S. *boca*; G. *Mund*.) The mouth, or anything in office or appearance resembling it.

O. æ'thiopum. (L. *æthiops*, a black man.) Negro mouth; an abnormal prominence or projection of the incisor and canine teeth giving to the face the appearance of that of a negro.

O. amphi'd'eon. See *Amphideon*.

O. anti'cum. (L. *anticus*, in front.) The part of the mouth between the lips and the teeth.

Also, the outer aperture of the mouth formed by the opening between the lips.

O. exter'num. (L. *externus*, outward.) The outer opening of the vagina, or *Vulva*.

Also, see *O. uteri externum*.

O. inter'num. (L. *internus*, within.) The *O. uteri*.

See also *O. uteri internum*.

O. lepori'num. (L. *lepus*, a hare.) Same as *Harelip*.

O. pos'terum. (L. *posterus*, coming after.) The *Pharynx*.

O. sen'i'le. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old people.) A retraction of the lips and projection of the chin, similar to that which occurs in old people.

O. tin'cæ. (L. *tinea*, the tench. F. *musseau de tanche*; I. *muso di tinca*; G. *Schleien-maul*.) The *O. uteri externum*. The term was first used in this sense by Berengarius Carpensis, but many old anatomists included the whole vaginal part of the *os uteri*.

O. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The *O. uteri externum*.

O. u'teri exter'num. (L. *uterus*; *externus*, outward. F. *orifice externe du col de la matrice*; G. *äusserer Muttermund*.) The external opening of the canal of the neck of the womb.

O. u'teri inter'num. (L. *uterus*; *internus*, within. F. *orifice interne du col de la matrice*; G. *innerer Muttermund*.) The internal opening of the canal of the neck of the womb.

O. ventric'uli inte'rius. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach; *inferior*, lower.) The *Pylorus*.

Os. (L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone; allied to Gr. ὀστέον, a bone; perhaps from Aryan root *as*, to throw. F. *os*; I. *osso*; S. *hueso*; G. *Bein*, *Knochen*.) A bone.

O. acetabuli. (L. *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone.) The pubic portion of the acetabulum, being originally a triangular piece of bone formed by the ossification of the front part of the Y-shaped cartilage which up to the twelfth year separates the several parts of which the acetabulum is made up.

O. acromia'lē. (ἄκρος, a point; ὤμος, the shoulder.) The acromion when, as sometimes happens, it does not unite with the remainder of the scapula.

O. ad cubita'lē. (L. *ad*, to; *cubitum*, the elbow.) The *Radius*.

O. adjuto'rium. (L. *adjutor*, a helper.) The *Humerus*.

O. ala'eor'mē. (L. *ala*, a wing; *forma*, shape.) The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. al'agas. See *Alagas*, *os*.

O. ala'rē. (L. *alaris*, belonging to a wing.) The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. ala'tum. (L. *alatus*, winged.) The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. angula'rē. See *Angular bone*.

O. anon'y'mum. (ἄνωνυμος, nameless. F. *os anonyme*; I. *osso anonimo*.) The *Innominate bone*.

O. antiepilep'ticum. (ἄντι, against; ἐπιληψία, the falling sickness.) A Paracelsian term for a Wormian bone of the anterior fontanelle.

O. ap'icis squa'mæ occipita'lis. (L. *apex*, the point; *squama*, a scale; *occiput*, the back of the head.) The *Interparietal bone*.

O. arcua'lē. (L. *arcuo*, to arch.) The *Temporal bone*.

O. articula'rē. See *Articular bone*.

O. as'ser. (L. *asser*, a post.) The *Sternum*.

O. az'ygos. (ἄζυγος, unwedded.) The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. ballis'tæ. (L. *ballista*, an engine for hurling stones.) The *Astragalus*.

O. basila'rē. (L. *basis*, a pedestal. F. *os basilaire*.) Sömmering's term for the combined occipital and sphenoid bones.

Also, the *Palate bone*.

Also, the *Sphenoid bone*.

Also, the *Sacrum*.

O. baxila'rē. (L. *baxea*, a kind of slipper.) The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. bicor'nē. (L. *bis*, twice; *cornu*, a horn.) The *Hyoid bone*.

O. brachia'lē. (L. *brachialis*, belonging to the arm.) The *Humerus*.

O. bra'chii. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) The *Humerus*.

O. breg'matis. (Βρέγμα, the upper part of the head.) The *Parietal bone*.

O. cal'cis. (L. *calc*, the heel.) The *Calcaneum*.

O. cal'cis, dislocat'ion of. The bone is rarely dislocated, but instances of its luxation laterally from a fall have been recorded.

O. cal'cis, excis'ion of. The bone may be removed for caries or necrosis when the articulations with the astragalus or the cuboid are implicated. It may be performed either by making a heel-and-sole flap, or by a horse-shoe shaped flap on each side of the heel, or on the outer side only.

O. cal'cis, frac'ture of. The bone may be broken by direct injury, as in jumping from a height, or a fragment may be separated by violent muscular action.

O. cana'lis na'so-lacrima'lis. (L. *canalis*, a pipe; *nasus*, the nose; *lacrima*, a tear.) The *Lacrimonal bone*.

O. capita'tum. (L. *capitatus*, having a head. I. *osso capitato*.) The *Os magnum*.

O. carpa'lē I. (Καρπός, the wrist.) The *Trapezium*.

O. carpa'lē II. (Καρπός.) The *Trapezoid*.

O. carpa'lē III. (Καρπός.) The *Os magnum*.

O. carpa'lē IV. (Καρπός.) The radial side of the *Unciform bone*, which is a separate bone in many animals.

O. carpa'lē V. The ulnar side of the *Unciform bone*, which is a separate bone in many animals.

O. cau'dæ. (L. *cauda*, the tail.) The *Coccyx*.

O. centra'lē. (L. *centralis*, in the centre.) A bone of the carpus in many Vertebrata which is probably a part of the scaphoid of man and the higher apes. It may be very large, as in the crocodile and the chameleon. It is present in cartilaginous form in the fetus, and is occasionally persistent in the adult as a small bone lying on the dorsal aspect of the carpus between the scaphoid, magnum and trapezoid bones.

O. cinc'tum. (L. *cinctus*, part of *cingo*, to gird.) The *Girdle bone*.

O. clitor'idis. (Κλειτορίς.) A membrane bone analogous to the os penis in the clitoris of the seal.

O. clo'acæ. (L. *cloaca*, a drain.) An unpaired median bone of some lizards, extending backwards from the ischio-pubic symphysis. It supports the front wall of the cloaca, and forms the inner part of the obturator foramen.

O. clun'ium. (L. *clunis*, the buttock.) The *Sacrum*.

O. coccy'gis. The *Coccyx*.

O. cogitatio'nis. (L. *cogitatio*, a thinking.) The *Parietal bone*.

O. colato'rii. (L. *colo*, to strain.) The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. colato'rium. (L. *colo*.) The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. colifor'mē. (L. *colo*, to strain; *forma*, form.) The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. convolu'tum supe'rius. (L. *convolutus*, rolled round; *superior*, upper.) The middle turbinal bone.

O. coraco'i'deum. See *Coracoid bone*.

O. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart. F. *os du cœur*.) See *Heart, bone of*.

O. corona'lē. (L. *corona*, a wreath. F. *os coronal*; I. *osso coronale*.) The *Frontal bone*.

O. corona'rium. (L. *corona*. F. *os coronaire*.) The *Frontal bone*.

O. Corte'sii. The *Ossiculum Riolani*.

O. cotylo'i'deum. (Κοτύλη, a hollow; εἶδος, form. F. *os cotyloïdien*.) The *O. acetabuli*.

O. cox'æ. (L. *coxa*, the hip. F. *os coxal*; I. *osso coxale*.) The *Innominate bone*.

O. coxen'dicis. (L. *coxendix*, the hip.) The *Ischium*.

O. cribrifor'mē. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, shape. F. *os cribloux*.) The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. cribro'sum. (L. *cribrum*.) The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. crista'tum. (L. *crista*, a crest.) The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. crotapha'lē. (Κρόταφος, the side of the forehead.) Bécclard's term for a Wormian bone found at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone.

O. crotaphit'icum. (Κροταφίτης, relating to the temple.) The *Temporal bone*.

O. cu'bicum. (Κύβος, a solid square.) The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. cu'biti infe'rius. (L. *cubitus*, the elbow; *inferior*, lower.) The *Ulna*.

O. cuboi'deum. The *Cuboid bone*.

O. cuneifor'mē. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape.) See *Cuneiform bone*, and *C. bones*.

Also, the *Sphenoid bone*.

O. cu'neo compara'tum. (L. *cuneus*; *comparo*, to put together.) The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. cymbifor'mē. (L. *cymba*, a boat; *forma*, shape.) The *Scaphoid bone*.

O. denta'rē. The *Dentary bone*.

O. discifor'mē. (L. *discus*, a quoit; *forma*, shape.) The *Patella*.

O. du'rūm. (L. *durus*, hard.) The petrous portion of the *Temporal bone*.

O. enoste'a'lē. (F. *enostéal*; from *en*, in; *os*, a bone.) St. Hilaire's term for the *Quadrangle bone*.

O. ensifor'mē. (L. *ensis*, a sword; *forma*, shape.) The *Sternum*.

O. epacta'lē. (Επακτός, brought in. F. *os epactale*; I. *osso epattale*.) The *Interparietal bone*.

O. epacta'lē pro'prium. (Επακτός; L. *proprius*, one's own.) The *Interparietal bone*.

O. ethmoïda'lē. (F. *os ethmoïdale*; I. *osso etmoide*.) The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. ethmo'i'deum. The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. ex'tra or'dinem car'pi. (L. *extra*, on the outside; *ordo*, a regular series; *carpus*.) The *Pisiform bone*.

O. fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The *Femur*.

O. fibro'sum. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) The Occipital bone.

O. fonticula'rē poste'rius. (L. *fonticulus*, a little spring; *posterior*, hinder.) A Wormian bone found sometimes in the lambdoid suture.

O. fontic'uli fronta'lis. (L. *fonticulus*; *frons*, the forehead.) A Wormian bone, sometimes found in the anterior fontanelle.

O. foraminulen'tum. (L. *foramen*, a hole.) The Ethmoid bone.

O. fron'tis. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) The Frontal bone.

O. fundamenta'lē. (L. *fundamentum*, a foundation. F. os *fundamental*.) The Sacrum; so-called because it is the base of the spine.

O. ge'næ. (L. *gena*, the cheek.) The Malar bone.

O. glad'iolī. (L. *gladiolus*, a small sword.) The Sternum.

O. gleno'i'deum. (Γλήνη, a shallow joint-cavity; εἶδος, form. F. os *glénoidien*.) A separate point of ossification on the margin of the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone.

O. Goethia'num. (Goethe.) Same as *O. epactale*.

O. grandino'sum. (L. *grando*, hail.) The Cuboid bone.

O. gut'turis. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) The Hyoid bone.

O. hama'tum. (L. *hamatus*, hooked.) The Unciform bone.

O. hu'meri. (L. *humerus*, the arm.) The Humerus.

O. hyo'i'des. (F. os *hyoïde*; I. *osso ioïde*.) See Hyoid bone.

O. hyo'i'deum. The Hyoid bone.

O. hypo'pium. (Υπό, under; ὤψ, the eye.) The Malar bone.

O. hypsiloi'des. (Υ, the Greek letter Upsilon; εἶδος, form.) The Hyoid bone.

Also (F. os *hypsiloides*, o. *en massue*, o. *en hypsiloides*), the same as *Chevron bones*.

O. il'ei. The *O. ilii*.

O. ili'acum. (F. os *iliaque*; I. *osso iliaco*.) The Ilium.

O. ili'i. (I. *osso degli ilii*.) The Ilium.

O. In'cæ. (*Inca*, the name of the chief ruler of the ancient Peruvians. F. os *des Incas*.)

The Epactal bone, which was supposed to be peculiar to the Incas.

O. incisi'vum. (L. *incido*, to cut into. F. os *incisif*; I. *osso incisivo*.) The Intermaxillary bone.

O. inciso'rium. (L. *incido*, to cut into.) The Intermaxillary bone.

O. inconjuga'tum. (L. *in*, neg.; *conjungatus*, part. of *conjungo*, to join together.) The Sphenoid bone.

O. incu'di sim'ilis. (L. *incus*, an anvil; *similis*, like.) The Incus.

O. innomina'tum. (F. os *innominé*; I. *osso innominato*.) The Innominate bone.

O. intermaxilla'rē. (L. *inter*, between; *maxilla*, the jaw. F. os *intermaxillaire*; I. *osso intermaxillare*.) The Intermaxillary bone.

Also, Schneider's term for the Quadrate bone.

O. interme'dium. (L. *inter*, between; *medius*, the middle. F. os *intermédiaire*, Cuvier.) The *O. centrale*; also, the semilunar bone of the carpus.

O. interparieta'lē. See *Interparietal bone*.

O. inverecun'dum. (L. *inverecundus*, without shame.) The Frontal bone.

O. is'chii. The Ischium.

O. japon'icum. The *O. zygomaticum superius*.

O. juga'lē. (L. *jugalis*, pertaining to a yoke. F. os *jugal*.) The Malar bone.

O. jug'uli. (L. *jugulum*, the collar bone.) The Clavicle.

O. jugumen'tum. (L. *jugumentum*, a yoke.) The Malar bone.

O. labia'lē. (L. *labia*, a lip.) The Intermaxillary bone.

O. lacrima'lē. (F. os *lachrymal*; I. *osso lagrimale*.) The Lacrimal bone.

O. lacrima'lē accesso'rium. (L. *lacrima*, a tear; *accessus*, an approach. G. *Neben-thränenbein*.) The extremity of the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone when the sutura imperfecta Weberi is persistent.

O. lacrima'lē ante'rius. (L. *lacrima*; *anterior*, in front.) The *O. lacrimale accessorium*.

O. lacrima'lē exter'num. (L. *lacrima*; *externus*, outward.) A small bone sometimes found in the lacrimal notch of the superior maxillary bone.

O. lacrima'lē latera'lē. (L. *lacrima*; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *O. lacrimale externum*.

O. lacrima'lē poste'rius. (L. *lacrima*; *posterior*, hinder.) The orbital plate of the ethmoid bone when, as sometimes occurs, it is not ossified to the body of the bone.

O. lamb'dæ. (Λ, the Greek letter Lambda.) The Occipital bone.

O. lambdoi'des. (Λ; εἶδος, form.) The Hyoid bone.

Also, the Occipital bone.

O. lapid'eum. (L. *lapideus*, stony.) The petrous portion of the Temporal bone.

O. lapido'sum. (L. *lapidosus*, stony.) The petrous portion of the Temporal bone.

O. la'tum. (L. *latus*, broad.) The Sacrum.

O. la'tum hu'meri. (L. *latus*; *humerus*, the arm.) The Scapula.

O. lenticula'rē. (L. *lenticulus*, dim. of *lens*, a lentil. F. os *lenticulaire*; I. *osso lenticolare*.) The Orbicular bone.

Also, the Pisiform bone.

O. lepidoi'des. (Λεπίς, a scale; εἶδος, likeness.) The squamous portion of the Temporal bone.

O. linguae. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) The Hyoid bone.

O. lingua'lē. (L. *lingua*. F. os *lingual*; I. *osso linguale*.) The Hyoid bone.

O. lithoi'des. (Λίθος, a stone; εἶδος, form.) The petrous portion of the Temporal bone.

O. luna'rē. (L. *lunaris*, crescent-shaped.) The Semilunar bone.

O. luna'tum. (L. *luna*, the moon.) The Semilunar bone.

O. magnum. (L. *magnus*, great. F. *grand os*; I. *grando osso*; S. *gran hueso*; G. *Kopfbein*.) A large bone of the second or inferior row of the carpus, being the third from the radial side. Its upper extremity is rounded, forming a head which articulates with the semilunar bone and the scaphoid; below it is a constricted portion, the neck; its lower extremity articulates with the second, third, and fourth metacarpal bones; on its outer side is an articulating

surface for the trapezoid bone, and on its inner side one for the unciform bone. It begins to ossify in the first year. It is the homologue of the external cuneiform bone of the tarsus.

In the lower animals its relative size as to the other carpal bones varies; it is very large in the hyrax, very small in the bear, and absent in birds.

O. magnum, dislocation of. A displacement of this bone towards the back of the wrist may be caused by a fall on the hand which violently flexes it.

O. mala'rè. (F. *os de la pommette.*) See *Malar bone.*

O. marsupia'lè. See *Marsupial bone.*

O. mastoi'deum. See *Mastoid bone.*

O. maxil'læ. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) The *Maxillary bone, superior.*

O. maxil'læ superio'ris undec'imum. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *superior*, upper; *undecimus*, eleventh.) The *Vomer.*

O. maxilla'rè. (L. *maxilla*. F. *os maxillaire.*) The *Maxillary bone, superior.*

O. maxilla'rè infe'rius. The *Maxillary bone, inferior.*

O. maxilla'rè supe'rius. The *Maxillary bone, superior.*

O. maxillo-tempora'lè. (L. *maxilla*; *tempora*, the temples.) The *O. zygomaticum inferius.*

O. memento mo'ri. (L. *memini*, to remember; *morior*, to die.) The *Temporal bone.*

O. memo'riæ. (L. *memoria*, memory.) The *Occipital bone.*

O. mendo'sum. (L. *mendosus*, faulty.) The *Temporal bone.*

O. morsus Ada'mi. (L. *morsus*, a bite; *Adamus*, Adam.) The *Thyroid cartilage.*

O. mucrona'tum. (L. *mucro*, a sharp point.) The *Ensiform cartilage.*

O. multan'gulum majus. (L. *multus*, many; *angulus*, a corner; *major*, greater.) The *Trapezium.*

O. multan'gulum mi'nus. (L. *multus*; *angulus*; *minor*, less.) The *Trapezoid.*

O. multiformè. (L. *multus*, many; *forma*, shape.) The *Ethmoid bone.*

Also, the *Sphenoid bone.*

O. nasa'lè. (F. *os propre du nez.*) See *Nasal bone.*

O. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) See *Nasal bone.*

O. navicula'rè. The *Navicular bone.*

Also, the *Scaphoid bone.*

O. nervalè. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The petrous portion of the *Temporal bone.*

O. nervo'sum. (L. *nervus.*) The *Occipital bone.*

O. occip'itis. The *Occipital bone.*

O. odontoideum. The *Odontoid process of the axis.*

O. orbicula'rè. The *Orbicular bone.*

Also, the *Scaphoid bone.*

O. orbita'lè. (L. *orbita*, the orbit.) The *O. zygomaticum superius.*

O. opercula'rè. (L. *operculum*, a cover.) A small bone in the jaw of teleostean fishes, situated at the inside of the os articulare.

O. pala'ti. (F. *os du palais.*) The *Palate bone.*

O. pala'to-maxil'lary. (L. *palatum*, the palate; *maxilla*, the upper jaw.) The *O. transversum.*

O. papilla'rè. (L. *papilla*, a teat.) The *Sphenoid bone.*

O. papyra'ceum. (L. *papyrus*, the paper reed. F. *os papyracé.*) The *Ethmoid bone.*

O. parietalè. The *Parietal bone.*

O. parietalè infe'rius. (L. *paries*, a wall; *inferior*, lower.) The *Temporal bone.*

O. patella'rè. (L. *patella*, a small pan.) A sesamoid bone sometimes found on the elbow.

O. paxilla'rè. (L. *paxillus*, a peg.) The *Sphenoid bone.*

O. pec'tinis. (L. *pecten*, an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck.) The *O. pubis.*

O. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) The *Sternum.*

O. pelvicephalicum. (L. *pelvis*, a basin; *cephalicus*, relating to the head.) The *Occipital bone.*

O. pel'vis. (*Pelvis.*) The *Innominate bone.*

O. pel'vis latera'lè. (*Pelvis*; L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Innominate bone.*

O. penia'lis. The *O. penis.*

O. pe'nis. (L. *penis*, the male organ. F. *os pénial.*) A membrane bone developed in the septum of the penis of many Mammalia.

O. per'onè. (*Περών*, the tongue of a buckle.) The *Fibula.*

O. petro'so-mastoi'deum. (L. *petrosus*, rocky; *mastoid* process.) The conjoined petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.

O. petro'sum. (L. *petrosus*, rocky.) The petrous portion of the *Temporal bone.*

O. pisiformè. The *Pisiform bone.*

O. pla'num. (L. *planus*, level.) The thin smooth lamina otherwise called *Orbital plate of ethmoid.*

O. poly'gonum majus. (*Πολύγωνος*, many-angled; L. *major*, greater.) The *Trapezium.*

O. poly'gonum mi'nus. (*Πολύγωνος*; L. *minor*, less.) The *Trapezoid.*

O. polymorphon. (*Πολύς*, many; *μορφή*, shape.) The *Sphenoid bone.*

O. præmaxilla'rè. (L. *præ*, in front; *maxilla*, the upper jaw.) The *Intermaxillary bone.*

O. prærup'tæ ru'pi assimila'tum. (L. *præruptus*, broken off; *rupes*, a rock; *assimilo*, to make like.) The petrous portion of the *Temporal bone.*

O. pria'pi. (*Priapus*, the god of vineyards.) The *O. penis.*

O. procubita'lè. (L. *pro*, in front of; *cubitus*, the elbow.) The *Ulna.*

O. pro'rae. (L. *prora*, the fore part of a ship.) The *Frontal bone.*

Also, according to some, the *Occipital bone.*

O. pterygoideum. (*Πτερυγοειδής*, like a wing.) The *Sphenoid bone.* See also *Pterygoid bone.*

O. pu'bis. (F. *os pubien*; I. *osso pubico*; G. *Schambein*, *Schossbein.*) The portion of the innominate bone which forms the anterior wall of the pelvis of each side meeting with its fellow internally at the symphysis pubis, and externally forming part of the acetabulum; from the symphysis runs downwards and outwards the inferior or descending ramus which unites with the ramus of the ischium, and outwards and upwards the superior ascending ramus to unite with the ilium at the acetabulum; the portion between them is the body; and enclosed within the rami is the obturator groove forming part of the thyroid foramen. The upper border of the

superior ramus assists in forming the ilio-pectineal line, having below it and internally the smooth pectineal surface and the obturator crest, and at its inner end the pubic spine. It is the homologue of the præcoracoid bone.

In some lower Mammalia, as bats and moles, the os pubis does not unite with its fellow; in Aves it is very long, and only in the ostriches does it form a symphysis pubis. See, also, *Innominate bone*.

O. pubo-ischiadicum. (G. *Leistenbein*.) The conjoined *O. pubis* and *Ischium*.

O. pudicum. (L. *pudicus*, modest.) The *Malar bone*.

O. puppis. (L. *puppis*, the hinder part of a ship.) The *Occipital bone*.

Also, according to some, the *Frontal bone*.

O. pyramidalē carpi. (L. *pyramis*, a pyramid; *carpus*.) The *Cuneiform bone*.

O. pyramidalē inferius. (L. *pyramis*; *inferior*, lower.) The *Trapezoid bone*.

O. pyxidis. (L. *pyxis*, a box.) The *Occipital bone*.

O. quadratum. (L. *quadratus*, square. F. *os carré*.) The palatine process of the *Palate bone*.

Also, see *Quadrato bone*.

O. raphogeminans ossis petrosi. (Ῥάφη, a seam; L. *geminus*, to double; *os*, a bone; *petrosus*, rocky.) The *Ossiculum Riolani*.

O. rationis. (L. *ratio*, the process of thinking.) The *Frontal bone*.

O. rhomboides. (Ῥόμβος, a rhomb; *eidōs*, form.) The *Trapezium*.

O. Riolani. The *Ossiculum Riolani*.

O. rotundum. (L. *rotundus*, round.) The *Pisiform bone*.

O. sacrum. See *Sacrum*.

O. sagittalē. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow.) The *Interparietal bone*.

O. saxum. (L. *saxeus*, rocky.) The petrous portion of the *Temporal bone*.

O. scaphoideum carpi. (*Carpus*.) The *Scaphoid bone*.

O. scaphoideum tar'si. (Σκάφη, a skiff; *eidōs*, form; *tarsus*.) The *Navicular bone*.

O. scutiformē. (L. *scutum*, an oblong shield.) The *Patella*.

O. sedentarium. (L. *sedentarius*, belonging to sitting.) The tuberosity of the *Ischium*.

O. semilunare. The *Semilunar bone*.

O. sepiæ. (Σηπία, the cuttle fish. F. *os de seiche*, o. *de sèche*; I. *osso di seppia*; S. *Jibia*; G. *Sepie*, *weisses Fischbein*, *Tintenfischbein*.) Cuttlefish bone. The internal skeleton of the *Sepia officinalis*, being a calcareous plate contained in the mantle. It is of a lengthened oval shape, slightly convex on both sides, white, porous, and friable, with the posterior surface smooth, hard, and shining. It contains 80 to 85 per cent. of calcium carbonate. It was formerly employed as an astringent, and is still used as an ingredient of tooth powders.

O. sextum cranii. (L. *sextus*, sixth; *cranium*, the skull.) The *Occipital bone*.

O. sincipitis. (L. *sinciput*, half the head.) The *Frontal bone*.

Also, and more frequently, the *Occipital bone*.

O. Sommeringii. (*Sommering*.) An elevated ridge in the posterior border of the frontal process of the malar bone, found in some races of man.

O. sphecoideum. (Σφηκοειδής, wasp-like.) The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. sphenobasilarē. (Σφήν, a wedge; L. *basilaris*, belonging to a base.) The *Occipital bone*.

O. sphenoidale. The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. sphenoides. The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. sphenodeum. The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. sphenodeum anterius. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The *Præsphenoid*.

O. sphenodeum posterius. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Basisphenoid*.

O. spongiosum. (L. *spongia*, a sponge.) The *Ethmoid bone*; also the *Turbinal bone*, inferior.

O. spongiosum inferius. (L. *spongia*; *inferior*, lower.) The *Turbinal bone*, inferior.

O. spongiosum medius. (L. *spongia*; *medius*, in the middle.) The *Turbinal bone*, middle.

O. spongiosum superius. (L. *spongia*; *superior*, upper.) The *Turbinal bone*, superior.

O. spongioides. (Σπῳγγος, a sponge; *eidōs*, likeness.) The *Ethmoid bone*.

O. squamosum. (L. *squamosus*, scaly.) The squamous portion of the *Temporal bone*.

O. subethmoidale. (L. *sub*, under; *ethmoid* bone. F. *os sous-ethmoïdal*.) The *Turbinal bone*, inferior.

O. subocularē. (L. *sub*, under; *oculus*, the eye.) The *Malar bone*.

O. subrotundum. (L. *sub*, under; *rotundus*, round.) The *Pisiform bone*.

O. Syl'vii. (*Sylvius*.) The *Orbicular bone* of the ear.

O. ta'h. (L. *talus*, the heel. F. *os du talon*.) The *Calcaneum*.

O. tarsalē I. (Ταρσός, the sole of the foot.) The *Cuneiform bone*, internal.

O. tarsalē II. (Ταρσός.) The *Cuneiform bone*, middle.

O. tarsalē III. (Ταρσός.) The *Cuneiform bone*, external.

O. tarsalē IV. (Ταρσός.) The inner side of the *Cuboid bone*, which is a separate bone in many animals.

O. tarsalē V. (Ταρσός.) The outer side of the *Cuboid bone*, which is a separate bone in many animals.

O. temporis. The *Temporal bone*.

O. temporum. The *Temporal bone*.

O. tesserae. (L. *tessera*, a die.) The *Astragalus*.

O. tetragonum. (Τετράγωνος, with four equal angles.) The *Parietal bone*.

O. thyrooides. (Θυρεοειδής, shield-shaped.) The *Patella*.

O. tibiae minus. (L. *tibia*, the shin-bone; *minor*, less.) The *Fibula*.

O. transversum. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) A bone of the skull of lizards lying between the upper maxillary bone and the palate and pterygoid bones. It is also called *Ectopterygoid*.

O. trapezium. The *Trapezium*.

O. trapezium minus. (L. *minus*, less.) The *Trapezoid*.

O. trapezoides. The *Trapezoid*. Also, the *Trapezium*.

O. triangulare. (L. *triangulus*, having three corners.) The *Cuneiform bone*.

O. tribasilarē. (Τρίς, three; L. *basilaris*, belonging to the base.) The *Sphenoccipital bone*.

O. trigonum. (Τρίς, thrice; γωνία, a corner.) An occasional small bone on the out-

side of the hinder part of the astragalus, being the ununited external posterior tubercle.

O. triquetrum. (L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered.) The *Cuneiform bone*.

O. triquetrum squamæ occipitalis. (L. *triquetrus*; *squama*, a scale; *occiput*, the back of the head.) The *Interparietal bone*.

O. turbina'tum. The *Turbinal bone*, middle.

O. turbina'tum infe'rius. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *Turbinal bone, inferior*.

O. turbina'tum supe'rius. The *Turbinal bone, superior*.

O. tym'pani. (F. *os tympanal*.) The *Tympanic bone*.

O. tympan'icum. The *Tympanic bone*.

O. ulna'rè. (*Ulna*.) The *Cuneiform bone* of the carpus.

O. uncifor'mè. The *Unciform bone*.

O. uncina'tum. (L. *uncinatus*, hooked.) The *Unciform bone*.

O. un'guis. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) The *Lacrimal bone*, so called from its shape.

O. un'guis mi'nor. (L. *unguis*; *minor*, less.) The *O. lacrimale externum*.

O. upsiloï'des. (Υ, the Greek letter Upsilon; *είδος*, likeness.) The *Hyoid bone*.

O. us'tum. B. Ph. (L. *ustus*, burnt. F. *os calciné*.) See *Bone ash*.

O. va'rium. (L. *varius*, diverse.) The *Cuboid bone*.

O. verticis. (L. *vertex*, the crown of the head.) The *Parietal bone*.

O. vespertilio'nis. (L. *vespertilio*, a bat.) The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. vespifor'mè. (L. *vespa*, a wasp; *forma*, shape.) The *Sphenoid bone*.

O. vo'meris. The *Vomer*.

O. xiphoi'des. (Ξίφος, a sword; *είδος*, likeness.) The *Sternum*.

O. ypsiloï'des. (Υ; *είδος*, form.) The *Hyoid bone*.

O. zygoma'ticum. (Ζύγωμα, a bar. F. *os zygomatique*.) The *Malar bone*.

O. zygoma'ticum infe'rius. (Ζύγωμα; L. *inferior*, lower.) The lower portion of the malar bone when it is divided by a horizontal fissure.

O. zygoma'ticum supe'rius. (Ζύγωμα; L. *superior*, upper.) The upper portion of the malar bone when it is divided by a horizontal fissure.

Os'anore. See *Ozanore*.

Osce'do. (L. *oscedo*; from *os*, the mouth; *cies*, to put in motion. G. *Gähnen*.) A tendency to gape; yawning.

Oschæmatœ'dema. (Ὠσχῆ, the scrotum; αἷμα, blood; οἰδημα, a swelling.) Effusion of blood into the scrotum, or a bloody swelling of the scrotum.

Oschæmœ'dema. Same as *Oschæmatœ'dema*.

Os'chè. (Ὠσχῆ, the scrotum, from ὀχέω, to carry.) The *Scrotum*.

Os'cheal. (Ὠσχῆ.) Relating to, or connected with, the *Scrotum*.

Oschei'tis. (Ὠσχῆ. F. *oschélite*; I. *oscheite*; S. *osqueitis*; G. *Hodensackentzündung*.) Inflammation of the scrotum.

Also, used in the same sense as *Orchitis*.

Oschelephanti'asis. (Ὠσχῆ.) Same as *Elephantiasis scroti*.

Oscheoamorphus. (Ὠσχεον, the scrotum; ἄμορφος, misshapen.) A double mon-

strosity with a scrotal tumour containing parts of a fœtus.

Oscheocarcino'ma. (Ὠσχεον; καρκίνωμα, cancer.) See *Scrotum, cancer of*.

Oscheocele. (Ὠσχεον; κήλη, a rupture. F. *oschécèle*; I. *oscheocele*; S. *osqueocele*; G. *Hodensackbruch*.) A scrotal hernia.

Also, according to Sauvages, a tumour formed by the effusion of liquid into the scrotum.

Oscheocele. Same as *Oscheocele*.

O. aquo'sa. (L. *aqueus*, watery.) A term for *Hydrocele*.

O. flatulen'ta. (L. *flatus*, a blowing.) Same as *Physocele*.

O. hydatido'sa. Same as *Hydatidoccele*.

O. œdema'tica. (Οἰδημα, a swelling.) Scrotal hernia with œdema of the integuments.

O. semina'lis. (L. *semen*, seed.) Same as *Spermatocele*.

O. urina'lis. (L. *urina*, urine.) Swelling of the scrotum from effusion of urine into it.

O. varico'sa. Same as *Varicocele*.

Oscheochal'asis. (Ὠσχεον, the scrotum; χάλασις, a slackening. F. *oschéochalasia*; S. *osqueoocalasia*; G. *Hodensackerweiterung*.) A large tumour of the scrotum from lardaceous deposit, or elephantiasis of the scrotum.

Os'cheo-en'terocele. (Ὠσχεον; έντερον, an intestine.) Same as *Enteroccele*.

Os'cheo-enteroepiplocele. (Ὠσχεον; έντερον; επιπλοον, the membrane enclosing the entrails.) Same as *Enteropiplocele*.

Oscheohy'drocele. (Ὠσχεον.) Same as *Hydrocele hernialis*.

Oscheolith. (Ὠσχεον; λίθος, a stone. F. *oscheolithe*; I. *oscheolito*; G. *Hodensackstein*.) A calcareous concretion in the skin of the scrotum in connection with the sebaceous glands of the hairs.

Oscheo'ma. (Ὠσχεον. F. *oschème*.) A scrotal tumour.

Os'cheon. (Ὠσχεον.) The *Scrotum*.

Oscheon'cus. (Ὠσχεον; ὄγκος, mass. F. *oschéoncie*; I. *oscheoncia*.) A tumour of the scrotum.

Oscheonys'sis. (Ὠσχεον; νόσσω, to puncture. I. *oscheonissi*.) Paracentesis of the scrotum.

Oscheophlogo'sis. (Ὠσχεον; φλόγωσις, a burning. F. *oscheophlogose*; I. *oscheophlogosi*.) Same as *Oscheitis*.

Oscheophyma. (Ὠσχεον; φῦμα, a tumour. F. *oschiophyme*; I. *oscheofimo*.) A tumour of the scrotum.

Oscheoplast'ic. (F. *oschioplastique*; I. *oscheoplastico*.) Relating to *Oscheoplasty*.

Oscheoplasty. (Ὠσχεον, the scrotum; πλασσω, to form. F. *oschioplastie*; I. *oscheoplastica*.) A plastic operation for the restoration of a defective scrotum.

Oscheopyœ'dema. (Ὠσχεον; πύον, matter; οἰδημα, a swelling.) Purulent infiltration of the scrotum.

Os'cheus. Same as *Oscheon*.

Os'chion. (Ὠσχιον, the raised margin of the womb.) The lips of the os uteri externum.

Also, an excrescence of the cervix uteri.

Oschi'tis. (Ὠσχῆ, the scrotum.) Inflammation of the scrotum.

Oschocarcino'ma. See *Oscheocarcinoma*.

Os'chocele. See *Oscheocele*.

Oschœ'dema. (Ὠσχῆ, the scrotum;

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oîdnuā, a swelling.) Effusion of fluid into the areolar tissue of the serotum.

Oschoncus. See *Oschoncus*.

Oschophyma. See *Oschophyma*.

Oschopyœdema. See *Oschopyœdema*.

Oschuroœdema. (Ὠσχρη, the serotum; ὄσπον, urine; οἰδnuā, a swelling.) Infiltration of urine into the tissues of the serotum.

Oschydroœdema. (Ὠσχη; ὕδωρ, water; οἰδnuā, a swelling.) Infiltration of the serotal tissues with a watery fluid.

Oscilla'ria. (L. *oscillo*, to swing.) A Genus of the Order *Oscillariaceæ*.

O. al'ba, Vauch. (L. *albus*, white.) Grows in sulphur waters.

O. arachnoi'des, Agh. (Ἀράχνη, a spider; εἶδος, form.) Grows in sulphur waters.

O. elegans, Agh. (L. *elegans*, fine.) Found in sulphur waters.

O. intesti'ni, Farre. (L. *intestinum*, a bowel.) A doubtful form found by Farre in membranous shreds among the faeces of a dyspeptic woman suffering from colic.

O. mala'riæ. (*Malaria*.) Laveran's term for a species which he found in the spleen, the capillaries, and the brain of persons who had suffered from a prolonged ague and who had not taken quinine.

O. puncta'ta, Menegh. (L. *punctatus*, dotted.) The *O. sulfuraria*.

O. sulfura'ria, Jol. Found in sulphur waters.

O. tigri'na, Röhn. Found in thermal waters.

O. versa'tilis, Kütz. (L. *versatilis*, revolving.) The *O. arachnoides*.

Oscillant. (L. *oscillans*, part. of *oscillo*, to swing. F. *oscillant*.) Capable of swinging to and fro.

In Botany, applied to anthers which are so attached to the filament that they are mobile, as in the *Graminaceæ*.

Oscillaria'ceæ. (L. *oscillo*. F. *oscillaires*.) An Order of the Class *Cyanophyceæ*, being blue-green thread-like aquatic protophytes, the filaments of which have an oscillating or wavy motion, especially in warmth and sunshine; the filaments are cylindrical, unbranched, and invested either singly or in groups with a mucilaginous sheath, or are enclosed in a jelly-like mass. Multiplication takes place by a filament escaping from its sheath, breaking up into hormogones consisting of a few pseudocysts, and developing into a new filament.

Oscillate. (L. *oscillatus*, part. of *oscillo*.) To swing to and fro.

Oscilla'tio. See *Oscillation*.

Also, Boerhaave's term for *Irritability*.

Oscilla'tion. (L. *oscillatio*, from *oscillo*, to swing. F. *oscillation*; I. *oscillazione*; S. *oscilacion*; G. *Schwingung*.) A swinging movement or vibration to and fro like that of a pendulum.

Also, applied to a tremulous, partial rotatory, movement of the eye or of the iris.

O. neg'ative. Same as *Negative variation*.

O. nerv'ous. (F. *oscillation nerveuse*; I. *oscillazione nervosa*.) The alternating conditions, according to Dugès, which the nervous system presents of elevation and depression.

O. of iris. See *Iris, tremulous*.

Oscillatory. (L. *oscillo*. F. *oscillatoire*; G. *Schwingend*.) Swinging to and fro; moving like a pendulum.

Os'cines. (L. *oscen*, a singing bird. G. *Singvögel*.) A Suborder of the Order *Coracomorpha* or *Passerina*, being singing birds with a syrinx.

Os'citan'cy. (L. *oscito*, to yawn.) The tendency to yawning.

Os'citant. (F. *oscitant*; from *oscitans*, part. of *oscito*, to yawn. I. *oscitante*; S. *oscitante*; G. *Gähmend*.) Yawning.

O. fe'ver. (F. *fièvre oscitante*.) See *Febris oscitans*.

Oscita'tion. (F. *oscitation*; from L. *oscitatio*; from *oscito*, to open the mouth widely. I. *oscitazione*; G. *Gähnen*.) Yawning.

Osculate. (L. *osculatus*; part. of *osculator*, to kiss. F. *osculé*.) Having a small mouth, or mouths, or suckers.

Osculato'rius. (L. *osculator*, to kiss.) The *Orbicularis oris*.

Os'cule. Same as *Osculum*.

Os'culum. (L. *osculum*; dim. of *os*, the mouth.) A little mouth or opening. An exhalant orifice of a sponge. A sucker of a tape-worm.

In Botany, the pore of a pollen cell.

O. u'teri. The *Os uteri*.

Os'ier. (Mid. E. *osjere*; from F. *osier*; perhaps from Gr. *oîsos*, a kind of willow or osier. I. *salcio*; S. *nimbrera*; G. *Korbweide*.) The name given to the *Salix alba* and several other species of the same genus.

O., com'mon. The *Salix viminalis*.

O., green. (F. *osier vert*.) The *Salix viminalis*.

O., red. The *Cornus sericea*.

O., white. (F. *osier blanc*.) The *Salix alba*.

O., yel'low. (F. *osier jaune*.) The *Salix vitellina*.

Os'ler, W. Professor in the McGill University, Montreal; born 1849; still living.

Os's phenom'enon. (L. *phænomēnon*; Gr. *φαινόμενον*; from *φαίνωμαι*, to come to light.) The aggregation of the hæmatoblasts or small blood-platelets which occurs immediately that the blood is withdrawn from the body; while circulating they float free.

Osman'thus. (Ὠσμή, smell; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ*.

O. fra'grans, Lour. The sweet-smelling flowers are used in China and Japan to scent tea.

Os'mate. A salt of *Osmic acid*.

O., potas'sium. $K_2OsO_4 + 2H_2O$. A red crystalline powder of a sweet astringent taste, obtained by acting on a solution of osmium tetroxide in caustic potash by alcohol or some other reducing agent. It has been employed with some success, it is said, in epilepsy.

Osmatic. (Ὠσμή, smell. F. *osmatique*.) A term applied by Broca to animals in whom the sense of smell is highly developed.

Osmazome. (Ὠσμή, a smell; ζωμός, soup. F. *osmazome*; I. *osmazoma*; S. *osmazomo*; G. *Osmazom*.) An extractive obtained by Thénard from muscle and blood. It is a mixture of creatin, creatinin, sarcosin, and many non-crystallizable substances.

It has been used as a stimulant to the appetite. Dose, .5 to 1 drachm.

O. choc'olate. A nutritive substance containing chocolate and meat extract.

Os'mé. (Ὠσμή.) A smell, odour.

Osme'sis. (Ὠσμησις, a smelling.) The act or faculty of smelling.

Osmiam'ic ac'id. $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{Os}_2\text{O}_3$. A substance obtained by the action of ammonia on osmium trioxide in the presence of potash.

Osm'iate. (F. *osmiat*; G. *osmiumsaure Salz*.) A salt of *Osmic acid*.

Osm'ic. (F. *osmique*.) Relating to *Osmium*.

O. ac'id. H_2OsO_4 . A substance not known in the free state, only in combination as a salt.

The term is generally applied to *Osmium tetroxide*.

Osmico-potas'sic. (F. *osmico-potassique*.) Berzelius's term for a compound osmic and potassic salt.

Osmidrosis. (Ὄσμή, a smell; ἰδρώς, sweat. F. *osmidrose*; I. *osmidrosi*.) Same as *Bromidrosis*.

Osmimetric. (Ὄσμή, a smell; μέτρον, a measure.) Same as *Osmometrie*.

Osmiridium. A natural alloy of osmium and iridium which is used for the tips of gold pens and for the bearings of the mariner's compass, because it is unaffected by acids, unoxidisable, and nonmagnetic.

Osmitops'is. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

O. asteriscoïdes. (Ἀστερίσκος, a little star; εἶδος, form.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used in pulmonary diseases, flatulent colic, and paralysis.

Osmium. (Ὄσμή, a smell. F. *osmium*; I. *osmio*; S. *osmio*; G. *Osmium*.) Symb. Os.; mol. weight 198.6. A metal discovered by Tennant in 1803, and so called from the smell of one of its volatile tetroxides. It forms cubic or rhombohedral crystals, of a bluish-white colour with a violet lustre, very hard, and of a sp. gr. of 22.477.

O. diox'ide. (Δίς, twice.) OsO_2 . A dark powder obtained by heating the corresponding salts with sodium carbonate in carbonic acid. When mixed with combustible bodies it deflagrates on heating.

O. monoxide. (Μόνος, single.) OsO . A greyish black powder, insoluble in acids, obtained by igniting a mixture of osmium sulphide and sodium carbonate in carbonic acid gas.

O. sesquioxide. (L. *sesqui*, one and a half.) Os_2O_3 . A black powder, insoluble in acids, obtained by heating the corresponding salts with sodium carbonate in carbonic acid.

O. tetrox'ide. (Τέτρα, four. F. *acide osmique*; I. *acido osmico*; G. *Osmiumsäure*.) OsO_4 . A crystalline, volatile body, obtained by heating metallic osmium in a current of steam. It occurs in transparent glistening needles, which soften by the heat of the hand, and easily sublime as a pungent, very irritant vapour, which damages the eyes and the mucous membranes and the skin; it is very soluble in water, forming a caustic, colourless liquid. It is used to harden tissues for the microscope, and has been hypodermically injected for neuralgia, muscular rheumatism, and the destruction of sarcomata. Sulphur is said to be a local antidote against its injurious effects. Also see *Osmic acid*.

Osmodysp'oria. (Ὄσμή, δυσφορία, pain hard to be borne. F. *osmodysporie*; I. *osmodisforia*.) Intolerance of some odour.

Osmograph. (Ὄσμός, a thrusting or pushing, an impulse; γράφω, to write. F. *osmographie*.) Carlet's term for an apparatus for automatically registering the variations in the level of the liquid in an endosmometer.

Osmology. (Ὄσμή, a smell; λόγος, an account. F. *osmologie*.) A description of odours.

Osmom'eter. (Ὄσμός, an impulse; μέτρον, a measure. F. *osmometre*.) An apparatus for the demonstration or measurement of the force or energy of osmosis. It consists essentially of a vessel containing pure water into which is plunged a glass tube, ending in a membranous bag filled with a concentrated solution of common salt, or of other saline substances, or of cane sugar; the salt passes out of the bladder into the surrounding water, and the water passes into the bladder in such great quantity as to stand high in the tube.

Also (Gr. ὄσμή, a smell; μέτρον), an instrument for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell.

Osmometric. (Ὄσμή, a smell; μέτρον.) Relating to the estimation of the qualities of odoriferous substances.

Also (Gr. ὠσμός, a thrusting), relating to the measurement of osmotic forces.

O. sense. The faculty of estimating the differences of odoriferous substances.

Osmom'etry. The use of the *Osmometer*.

Also (Gr. ὄσμή, a smell; μέτρον, a measure), the measurement or estimation of the qualities of odoriferous substances.

Osmonosology. (Ὄσμή, a smell; νόσος, disease; λόγος, an account. F. *osmonosologie*.) The account of the diseases of the sense of smell.

Osmonosus. (Ὄσμή, νόσος. G. *Geruchskrankheit*.) A morbid condition of the sense of smell.

Osmopneumeter. (*Osmosis*; Gr. πνεῦμα, air; μέτρον, a measure. F. *osmopneumètre*.) An instrument devised by Boulaud for the study of the osmosis of gases.

Osmorrhiza. (Ὄσμή, a smell; ῥίζα, a root.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*.

O. longistylis. De Cand. (L. *longus*, long; stylē.) Hab. United States of America. An aromatic plant with the smell and properties of anise; it is said to be expectorant and carminative.

Os'mose. Same as *Osmosis*.

Osmosis. (Ὄσμός, a thrusting. F. *osmose*; I. *osmos*; S. *osmosis*; G. *Osmosis*.) Graham's term for the double current which occurs between two liquids, or gases, capable of mixture when separated by a membrane or septum. The occurrence was first noticed by Nollet, and subsequently further investigated by Dutrochet, who introduced the terms *Endosmose* and *Exosmose* for the ingoing and outgoing currents respectively. A similar action occurs between gases treated in like manner. The rapidity of osmosis varies according to the structure of the septum and the character of the fluids; it is increased by electricity and by heat, as well as, in the living body, by nervous influence.

O., elec'tric. The rapidity of osmosis is greatly increased when an electric current is passed from one side of the membranous septum to the other; the chief direction is towards the negative electrode.

O. of gas'es. The double current which occurs between different gases when separated by a porous septum, either inorganic or organic; it is very active, and in this way sewer gases may travel from room to room through brick or plaster.

Osmotic. (F. *osmotique*; G. *osmosisch*.) Relating to *Osmosis*.

O. equiv'alent. (L. *æquus*, equal; *valeo*, to be worth.) The figure which indicates the weight of water which replaces by osmosis one part by weight of the substance subjected to the process. For one part of sodium chloride 4 parts of water would pass in, of sodium sulphate 11 parts, and of caustic potash 200 parts; but the amount varies with the concentration of the solution and the nature of the membrane.

O. force. The power which produces *Osmosis*.

Osmozo'ma. See *Osmazome*.

Osmozome. The correct spelling, according to Littre, of *Osmazome*.

Osmund. The *Osmunda*.

O. roy'al. The *Osmunda regalis*.

Osmun'da. (*Osmunder*, a name of the Northern Deity Thor. F. *osmonde*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*.

O. cinnamo'mea, Linn. (*Κίνναμον*, cinnamon.) The cinnamon fern. Hab. North America. Rhizome demulcent, subastringent, and tonic. A mucilage made by boiling it in milk is used in diarrhoea.

O. luna'ria, Linn. The *Botrychium lunaria*.

O. rega'lis, Linn. (L. *regalis*, royal. F. *fougère royale*; G. *Königsfarn*, *Rispenfarn*, *Traubenfarn*.) Flowering fern, buckhorn. Root demulcent, astringent, tonic, and emmenagogue. Young shoots used in rickets.

O. spectabi'lis, Willd. (L. *spectabilis*, remarkable.) Hab. North America. Used as *O. cinnamomea*.

O. spi'cant, Linn. The *Lomaria spicant*.

Os'oror. An old name for *Opium*.

Osphial'gia. See *Osphyalgia*.

Osphra'dium. (Ὀσφράδιον, smelling stuff.) Ray Lankester's term for the olfactory organ of Mollusca, which consists of a collection of elongated sense-cells over each gill.

Osphran'sis. (Ὀσφρανσις.) Same as *Osphresis*.

Osphrante'rious. (Ὀσφραντήριος, able to smell.) Same as *Olfactory*.

Osphran'ticous. (Ὀσφραντικός, capable of smelling.) Same as *Olfactory*.

Osphra'sia. (Ὀσφρασία.) Same as *Osphresis*.

Osphresiol'ogy. (Ὀσφρησις, the sense of smell; λόγος, an account. F. *osphresiology*; I. *osfresilogia*; S. *osfresilogia*; G. *Lehre vom Geruch*.) A treatise on odours and the sense of smell.

Osphre'sis. (Ὀσφρησις.) The sense of smell.

Osphre'tic. (Ὀσφρητικός, capable of smelling.) Same as *Olfactory*.

Osphristicé. (Ὀσφρησις, the sense of smell.) Zenneck's term for the doctrine of the phenomena of odours.

Osphyalge'ma. (Ὀσφύς, the loin; ἀλγῆμα, suffering.) Lumbago.

Osphyalgia. (Ὀσφυαλγία; from Ὀσφύς; ἄλγος, pain. F. *osphyalgie*; I. *osfalgia*; G. *Hüftweh*.) Lumbago.

Osphyalgic. Relating to *Osphyalgia*.

Osphyarthrit'is. (Ὀσφύς, the loin; ἀρθρίτις, gout.) Gout in the loins.

Also, the same as *Osphyitis*.

Osphyarthrocacé. (Ὀσφύς; ἄρθρον,

a joint; κακός, evil.) Cancer of the hip-joint, the joint near the lower part of the back.

Also, the ulceration and suppuration of hip-joint disease.

Osphyi'tis. (Ὀσφύς. I. *osfili*.) Inflammation of the loin, or of the parts about the hip.

Os'phyoce'le. (Ὀσφύς; κήλη, hernia. G. *Lendenbruch*.) A synonym of *Hernia*, lumbar.

Osphyomyeli'tis. (Ὀσφύς; μυελός, marrow.) Inflammation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region.

Osphyphlogo'sis. (Ὀσφύς; φλόγωσις, a burning. I. *osfiflogosi*; G. *Hüftmuskelerntzündung*.) Inflammation in the loins. The same as *Psoriasis*.

Osphyrrheu'ma. (Ὀσφύς; ῥεύμα, a flux.) Lumbar rheumatism.

Also, rheumatism of the hip.

Os'phys. (Ὀσφύς, the loin, the lower part of the back.) The loin.

Also, the hip-joint.

Osphyi'tis. See *Osphyitis*.

Osprion. (Ὀσπριον.) Pulse of all kinds.

Os'prium. Same as *Osprion*.

Os'pron. Same as *Osprion*.

Os'pros. Same as *Osprion*.

Os'sa. Nominative plural of *Os*.

O. ala'ria. (L. *alaris*, pertaining to the wing.) The great wings of the sphenoid bone.

Also, the sphenoid bone itself.

O. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) Van Helmont's term for the salt of the urine which when precipitated forms a calculus.

O. bregmatica. Same as *O. bregmatis*.

O. breg'matis. (Βρέγμα, the front part of the head.) The parietal bones.

O. bre'via. (L. *brevis*, short; I. *ossi brevi*.) The short bones. See under *Bone*.

O. calcina'ta. (L. *calx*, lime.) Same as *Bone ash*.

O. carpa'lia. (Καρπός, the wrist.) The bones of the wrist.

O. convolu'ta. (L. *convolutus*, part of *convolve*, to roll together.) The turbinal bones.

O. convolu'ta inferio'ra. (L. *convolutus*; inferior, lower.) The Turbinal bones, inferior.

O. costa'lia. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The ribs.

O. cras'sa. (L. *crassus*, thick.) Short bones. See under *Bone*.

O. cylin'drica. (Κύλινδρος, a cylinder.) Same as *O. longa*.

O. deus'ta al'ba. (L. *deustus*, part of *deuro*, to burn up; *albus*, white.) Calcined bones, or *Bone ash*.

O. digito'rum ma'nus. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) The *Phalanges of fingers*.

O. digito'rum pe'dis. (L. *digitus*; *pes*, a foot.) The *Phalanges of foot*.

O. epacta'lia. (Ἐπακτός, brought in.) The *Wormian bones*.

O. episterna'lia. (Ἐπί, upon.) The *O. suprasternalia*.

O. innomina'ta mino'ra. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed; *minor*, less.) The cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

O. intercala'ta. (L. *intercalo*, to insert.) See *Intercalary pieces*.

O. internas'alia. (L. *inter*, between; *nasus*, the nose.) Small bony pieces occasionally found at the anterior superior angle of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid.

OSSATURE—OSSICULUM

O. la'ta. (L. *latus*, broad.) Same as *O. plana*.

O. lon'ga. (L. *longus*, long.) Long bones. See under *Bone*.

O. pisifor'mia lingua'lia. (L. *pisum*, a pea; *forma*, shape; *lingualis*, belonging to the tongue.) Sömmerring's term for the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.

O. pla'na. (L. *planus*, flat.) Flat bones. See under *Bone*.

O. prænasal'ia. (L. *præ*, before; *nasus*.) The *O. internasalia*.

O. raphogeminan'tia. (Ῥαφή, a seam; L. *geminus*, to double.) The *Wormian bones*.

O. sesamoï'dea. See *Sesamoid bones*.

O. sincip'itis. (L. *sinciput*, half a head.) The *Parietal bones*.

O. sphe'noï'deæ tar'si. (Σφήν, a wedge; ἄλος, form; τὰ πόδες, the sole of the foot.) The cuneiform bones of the foot.

O. spongio'sa. (L. *spongia*, a sponge.) The *Turbinal bones*.

O., supra'sterna'lia. (L. *supra*, above; *sternum*, the breast bone.) Two small nodules of bone occasionally found on the upper part of the sternum close to the clavicular notches, and united to the bone by cartilage and ligament. They probably represent the remains of part of the large episternal bones of some monkeys.

O. sutur'a'rum. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The *Wormian bones*.

O. tarsal'ia. The *Tarsal bones*.

O. tendin'ea. (F. *tendon*; from L. *tendo*, to stretch. I. *ossi tendinei*.) Same as *O. sesamoï'dea*.

O. ter'tia maxil'læ superio'ris. (L. *tertius*, third; *maxilla*, the jaw; *superior*, upper.) The *Turbinal bones*.

O. tetrag'ona. (Τετράγωνος, with four equal angles.) The *Parietal bones*.

O. triangula'ria. (L. *tres*, three; *angulus*, a corner.) The sphenoidal spongy bones.

O. triangula'ria Bla'sil. (L. *tres*; *angulus*; Blaes, Gerald.) The *Wormian bones*.

O. trique'tra. (L. *triquetrum*, three-cornered.) The *Wormian bones*.

O. tritic'ea. (L. *triticeus*, of wheat.) The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.

O. turbina'ta. See *Turbinal bones*.

O. us'ta al'ba, Fr. Codex. (L. *ustus*, burnt; *albus*, white. F. *os calcinés*.) Same as *Bone ash*.

O. vertica'lia, (L. *vertex*, the crown of the head.) The *Parietal bones*.

O. Wormia'na. See *Wormian bones*.

Oss'ature. (L. *os*, bone. F. *arrangement* or *disposition des os squelette*; I. *ossatura*; S. *osamenta*; G. *Knochenbau*.) The arrangement and disposition of the bones of the skeleton.

Oss'sein. (L. *os*, a bone. F. *osseine*; I. *osseina*; S. *osseina*; G. *Osssein*, *Knochensubstanz*.) Robin and Verdeil's term for the substance which with fat forms the organic basis of bone. It is a form of gelatin, being identical with collagen, the anhydride of gelatin.

Oss'eous. (L. *osseus*, of bone; from *os*, a bone. F. *osseux*; I. *osseo*; S. *huesoso*; G. *knöchern*, *beinern*.) Bony; of the nature of bone.

O. ankylo'sis. See *Ankylosis*, *bony*.

O. cell. (F. *cellule osseux*.) Same as *Osteoblast*.

O. corpuscles. (L. *corpusculum*, a small body.) The lacunæ of bone.

O. diath'esis. See *Diathe'sis*, *osseous*.

O. fish'es. The *Telosteï*.

O. lab'y'rinth. See *Labyrinth*, *osseous*.

O. mat'ter, pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) The calcareous substance first deposited in the matrix of the cartilage during intracartilaginous ossification; it is granular and dark-coloured.

O. mat'ter, sec'ondary. (L. *secundarius*, belonging to the second class.) The permanent bone which replaces the primary osseous matter in intracartilaginous ossification; it is transparent and homogeneous.

O. sys'tem. See *System*, *osseous*.

O. tis'sue. The tissue composing *Bone*.

O. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) See *Osteoma*.

Oss'icle. (L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, a bone. F. *osselet*; I. *ossicino*; S. *huesecillo*; G. *Knöchlein*, *Knöchelchen*, *Beinchen*.) A small bone.

Also, any small, hard, calcareous substance.

Also, the same as *Pyrena*.

See also *Ossicula* and *Ossiculum*.

O.s of ear. See *Ossicula auditus*.

O. of tym'panum. (L. *tympanum*, a drum. F. *osselets du tympan*.) The *Ossicula auditus*.

Ossic'ula. Nominative plural of *Ossiculum*.

O. audi'tus. (L. *auditus*, the sense of hearing. F. *osselets de l'ouïe*; I. *ossicini dell'udito*; G. *Gehörknöchelchen*.) The bones of the tympanum or inner ear, being the *Malleus*, *Incus*, *Stapes*, and *Orbicular bone*.

O. Bertini. (F. *osselets de Bertin*.) See *Bertin*, *bones of*.

O. epacta'lia. (Ἐπακτός; from ἐπάγω, to bring in over and above.) The *Wormian bones*.

O. episterna'lia. (Επί, upon.) The *Ossa suprasternalia*.

O. intercala'ria. (L. *intercalo*, to insert.) The *Wormian bones*.

Also, the *Intercalary pieces*.

O. na'si. The nasal bones.

O. raphogeminan'tia. See *Ossa raphogeminantia*.

O. sesamoï'dea. See *Sesamoid bones*.

O. sutur'a'rum. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The *Wormian bones*.

O. trique'tra. See *Ossa triquetra*.

O. tritic'ea. (L. *triticeus*, of wheat.) The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.

O. Wormia'na. The *Wormian bones*.

Ossic'ular. (L. *ossiculum*, a small bone. F. *ossiculaire*; G. *Knöchelchenartig*.) Resembling, or of the nature of, small bones or ossicles.

Ossiculate. (L. *ossiculum*. F. *ossicaté*.) Provided with small bones.

Ossiculated. Same as *Ossiculate*.

Oss'icule. Same as *Ossicle*.

Also (F. *ossicule*; G. *Steinchen*), Tournefort's term for the kernel of a drupe.

Ossic'ulum. (L. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, a bone.) A small bone; an *Ossicle*.

Also, a sesamoid bone.

O. cochlea'rè. (Cochlea.) The *Orbicular bone*.

O. foram'inis lac'eri postero'ris. (L. *foramen*, a hole; *laceri*, mangled; *posterior*, hinder.) The *O. jugulare*.

O. incu'di compara'tum. (L. *incus*, an anvil; *comparo*, to set together.) The *Incus*.

OSSIFEROUS—OSSIFICATION

O. jugula'rē. (L. *jugulum*, the throat.) A small bone occasionally found in the jugular foramen; probably a separate ossification of the intra-jugular process, the small spine which divides the jugular foramen.

O. lenticula'rē. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) The Orbicular bone.

O. malleolo assimula'tum. (L. *malleolus*, a small hammer; *assimulatus*, resembling.) The *Malleolus*.

O. mola'ri den'ti compara'tum. (L. *molaris*, pertaining to grinding; *dens*, a tooth; *comparo*, to set together.) The *Incus*.

O. orbicula'rē. See *Orbicular bone*.

O. quar'tum. (L. *quartus*, fourth.) The Orbicular bone.

O. Riola'ni. (*Riolanus*.) A small bone occasionally found free in the Glaserian fissure.

O. sesamoi'deum Corte'sii. (Σησαμοειδής, like a sesame seed.) The *O. Riolani*.

O. squamo'sum. (L. *squamosus*, scaly.) The Orbicular bone.

O. subrotun'dum. (L. *sub*, under; *rotundus*, round.) The Orbicular bone.

O. Syl'vii. (*Sylvius*.) The Orbicular bone.

O. tegmen'ti tym'pani cuneifo'r'mē. (L. *tegumentum*, a covering; *tympanum*, a drum; *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape.) Gruber's term for a small bone found occasionally on the anterior surface of the petrous bone, being a part of the tegmen tympani.

O. termina'lē. (L. *terminalis*, of a boundary.) Bergmann's term for the terminal portion of the odontoid process of the axis when it is separate.

Ossif'erus. (L. *os*, a bone; *fero*, to bear. F. *ossifère*; G. *beintragend*.) Bearing, or containing, bones.

Ossif'ic. (L. *os*; *facio*, to become. F. *ossifique*.) Becoming, or forming, bone.

Ossification. (L. *os*; *facio*, to make. F. *ossification*; I. *ossificazione*; S. *ossification*; G. *Verknöcherung*.) The formation and growth of osseous tissue or true bone; the place at which it commences is the centre of ossification.

Also, loosely applied to the calcareous degeneration of structures, such as arteries.

O., accident'al. (L. *accido*, to happen. F. *ossification accidentelle*.) The abnormal development of true bone in the fibrous tissue of an organ.

O., cen'tre of. See *Centre of ossification*.

O., enchon'drial. (Έν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Same as *O., intracartilaginous*.

O., endochon'drial. (Ένδον, within; χόνδρος, cartilage. G. *endochondrale Knochenbildung*.) Same as *O., intracartilaginous*.

O., intracartilag'inous. (L. *intra*, within; *cartilago*, cartilage. F. *ossification dans le cartilage, génération osseuse par substitution*; G. *enchondrale Knochenbildung*.) The form which occurs in most of the bones of the human body, with the exception of the bones of the vault of the cranium, the greater number of them arising from more than one centre of ossification. In the place where the bony tissue begins to be developed the cartilage cells become enlarged, and the intercellular matrix is increased in quantity and altered by the deposit of minute calcareous granules, the primary osseous matter; the cartilage cells in the immediate neighbourhood arrange themselves in tapering columns and become enclosed in the calcified

matrix which forms around individual cells and groups of cells, constituting the primary areolæ. Contemporaneously membranous ossification is progressing; a layer of osseous tissue, the secondary osseous matter, is formed under the neighbouring periosteum by means of its osteoblasts and penetrates the cartilage tissue, absorbing the calcified matrix and breaking up the walls of the primary areolæ into larger secondary areolæ or medullary spaces filled with jelly-like embryonal medulla enclosing branched cells and osteoblasts, instead of the former cartilage cells, and it becomes penetrated with blood-vessels extended from those of the periosteum. The earlier formed secondary areolæ become increased by destruction of their walls, which themselves are thickened by further osseous deposit from the osteoblasts around which the lacunæ are developed, and as the thickening of the wall proceeds, some channels are left which contain blood-vessels and embryonic medulla, while others remain and form the cancellated tissue. The destructive processes are carried on either by the terminal loops of the blood-vessels, or more probably by certain giant cells or *Osteoclasts*, and the constructive processes by the *Osteoblasts*.

O., intramem'branous. (L. *intra*, within; *membrana*, a thin skin. F. *ossification dans le tissu conjonctif, génération osseuse par envahissement*; G. *intramembranöse Knochenbildung*.) The form which occurs in the development of the bones of the vault of the cranium, and which forms part of the intracartilaginous ossification in the growth of all the other bones of the body. The first change in the membrane from which the bone is developed appears to occur in the connective tissue of which it is composed by the appearance of *Osteogenetic* fibres and large angular corpuscles, *Osteoblasts*, embedded in a matrix; as these fibres spread and grow, osseous substance is deposited in the matrix in the form of minute globules of earthy salts which gradually become fused together; the osseous spicules thus formed are tipped with the advancing osteogenetic fibres which frequently unite with their neighbours and form a network of osseous substance occupied by blood-vessels and the osteoblasts; these are closely applied to the osteogenic fibres, where they are intimately connected with the development of bony tissue, and some of them remain as bone corpuscles enclosed in the lacunæ.

O., metaplas'tic. (*Metaplasia*. G. *metaplastische Verknöcherung*.) The form in which the matrix of cartilage is directly converted into osseous tissue, the cartilage-cells becoming the bone corpuscles; it is of doubtful occurrence.

O., neoplas'tic. (Νέος, new; πλάσσω, to form.) The ordinary form of *O., intracartilaginous*.

O. notch. (F. *encoche d'ossification*, Ranvier; G. *Verknöcherungsgrube*.) The central hollow at the extremities of the diaphysis of a bone, formed by the more rapid growth of the circumference.

O. of arteries. (F. *ossification arterielle*.) The calcareous degeneration of the coats of an artery.

O. of heart. See *Heart, ossification of*.

O. of mus'cle. See *Myositis ossificans*.

O. of placen'ta. See *Placenta, ossification of*.

O., perichond'rial. (Περί, around; χόνδρος, cartilage. G. *perichondrale Knochenbildung*.) Same as *O., periosteal*.

O., periods of commencing. The dates of ossification of the bones being approximately uniform for each bone in different fetuses has rendered them important adjuncts to other circumstances in determining the age of the fœtus, child, and adult in medico-legal investigations, and a few of the dates of commencing ossification are here given.

At the 6th week of intra-uterine life, the clavicle and maxillary bone present a point of ossification, and two lateral centres appear in the transverse processes of the vertebræ; 7th—8th week, osseous points in the frontal, parietal, and squamo-zygomatic portion of temporal bones, the ali and basi sphenoid bones, the ribs, and scapula; 8th week, points of ossification in the shaft of the humerus, in the vomer, nasal, lacrymal, and malar bones; 8th—10th week, points appear in the basioccipital and exoccipital; 12th week, a point in the tympanic ring; 16th week, points for the two sphenotics; 16th—18th week, ossicula auditus ossified; 20th week, points in the lateral mass of the ethmoid, sphenoidal spongy, inferior turbinal, and petromastoid bones, in os pubis and calcaneum; 24th week, points of ossification in four divisions of the sternum; 32nd week, a point of ossification in the last vertebra of the sacrum, but none in the inferior epiphysis of femur; 36th week, points in the body and greater cornua of the hyoid bone.

At 1 year, ossification commences in the lower extremities of the humerus and ulna, in the heads of the femur and humerus, and in the upper epiphysis of the tibia; 2 years, in the lower cartilage of radius, and in the tibia and fibula; 2½ years, in greater tuberosity of the head of the humerus, in the patella, and in the lower ends of the four last metacarpal bones; 3 years, in the trochanters; 4 years, in the second and third cuneiform bones of the tarsus; 4½ years, in the small tuberosity of the head of the humerus, and the upper cartilage of the fibula; 6 years, the descending ramus of the pubis meets the ascending ramus of the ischium; 8—9 years, the upper cartilage of the radius becomes ossified; 9 years, the ilium, ischium, and os pubis meet in the cotyloid cavity to form the pelvis; 10 years, ossification begins in the cartilaginous end of the olecranon, and there is an accessory subcoracoid point; 12 years, in the os pisiform of the carpus; 13 years, the neck of the femur is ossified; 15 years, the coracoid process is united to the scapula; two or three nuclei appear in the acromion; 15—16 years, the olecranon is united to the ulna; 16—18 years, a suprascapular nucleus appears; 18—20 years, the epiphysis at upper extremity of femur is united to the shaft, and an epiphysis appears at the sternal end of the clavicle; 20 years, the two epiphyses of the fibula and the lower epiphysis of femur are united to their shafts; 25 years, the epiphysis of the sternal end of the clavicle and of the crista ilei, and the lamina on the upper surface of the coracoid and another at the margin of the glenoid cavity and sternal epiphysis of clavicle are united to the bones.

O., periosteal. (Περί, around; δστίον, a bone. G. *periostale Knochenbildung*.) The form of *O., intramembranous* which occurs in the *O. intracartilaginous* of the long bones as a development from the periosteum, which is then rather a perichondrium.

O., point of. See *Centre of ossification*.

O., subperiosteal. (L. *sub*, under; Gr. *περί*, around; *δστίον*, a bone.) Same as *O., periosteal*.

Ossified. (L. *os*; *fit*, to become. F. *ossifié*.) Converted into bone, or into the semblance of bone.

Ossifluent. (L. *os*; *fluo*, to flow.) Flowing from a bone.

O. abscess. (L. *abscessus*, a collection of matter. F. *abcès ossifluent*.) An abscess resulting from disease of bone.

Ossiform. (L. *os*; *forma*, shape. F. *ossiforme*.) Having the appearance of bone.

O. tissue. (F. *tissu ossiforme*.) A term applied by Broca to the tissue forming the substance of a bone undergoing intracartilaginous ossification at the time that the cartilage cells have obtained a calcareous incrustation, which is subsequently absorbed on the development of true osseous tissue by the extension of intramembranous ossification from the periosteum.

Ossifraga. (L. *os*; *frango*, to break.) Same as *Osteocolla*.

Ossifying. (L. *os*; *fit*, to become.) Becoming bone; developing osseous tissue.

O. sarcoma. See *Sarcoma, ossifying*.

Ossis sacri acumen. (L. *os*; *sacrum*, the bone of that name; *acumen*, a sharpened point.) The *Coccyx*.

Ossisa'na. (L. *os*; *sano*, to heal.) An old term for a sandy stone which marvellously helped in the reunion of a broken bone. Probably the same as *Osteocolla*.

Ossivorous. (L. *os*; *voro*, to devour. F. *ossivore*; G. *beinfressig*.) Bone-eating; bone-destroying.

O. tumour. (L. *tumor*, swelling.) Ruysch's term for a tumour which destroys bone.

Ostæ'mia. (Ὀστίον, a bone; αἷμα, blood. F. *ostémie*.) Piorry's term for congestion of blood in a bone.

Ostagra. (Ὀσάγρα; from *δστίον*; ἄγρα, a seizure. F. *ostagre*; I. *ostagra*; G. *Knochenzange*.) A forceps for seizing splinters of bone in order that they may be elevated, depressed, or removed.

Ostalgia. (Ὀστίον; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgic pain in a bone.

Ostalgitis. (Ὀστίον; ἄλγος.) Inflammation of bone with violent pain.

Ostaric. (Ὀστάριον, a little bone.) Relating to an *Ostarion*.

Ostarion. (Ὀστάριον, dim. of *δστίον*, a bone.) A little bone; an ossicle.

Ostariphyte. (Ὀστάριον; φυτόν, a plant. F. *ostariphyte*.) Necker's term for a plant which has a pulpy and drupaceous fruit.

Ostarium. Same as *Ostarion*.

Ostarthritis. (Ὀστίον; ἄρθρον, a joint.) See *Osteoarthritis*.

Ostarthrocacé. See *Ostearthrocace*.

Ostæ'mia. See *Ostæmia*.

Osteagra. See *Ostagra*.

Osteal. (Ὀστίον, a bone. F. *ostéal*.) Relating to, or of the nature of, bone.

O. cachexia. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) A term by which it has been proposed to designate *Rickets*.

O. cell. Same as *Osteoblast*.

O. percussion-tone. See *Percussion-tone, osteal*.

Osteal'gia. (F. *ostéalgia*.) See *Ostalgia*.

OSTEALLOEOSIS—OSTEITIS

Osteallœo'sis. ('Οστίον, a bone; αλλοίωσις, a change.) A metamorphosis in the tissue of a bone, as when an osteosarcoma is developed in it.

Osteanagenne'sis. ('Οστίον; αναγέννησις, regeneration.) The regeneration or renewal of bone.

Osteanaph'ysis. ('Οστίον; αναφύσις, to produce again.) The regeneration of bone.

Osteanarrhoph'e'sis. ('Οστίον; αναρρόφησις, a gulping down again. G. Knochenaufröschung.) The destruction of bone with detritus.

Ostearthrocacē. ('Οστίον; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, evil.) Cancer of the bones of a joint; white swelling of a joint.

Osteauxē. ('Οστίον; αὔξη, growth, increase. G. Knochenwucherung.) Increase in size of a bone or of a part of a bone.

Oste'chè. ('Οστίον; ἤχη, a sound.) Same as *Ostechema*.

Osteche'ma. ('Οστίον; ἤχημα, a sound.) The note produced on percussion over the forehead.

Oste'chos. ('Οστίον; ἤχος, sound.) Same as *Ostechema*.

Oste'chus. Same as *Ostechos*.

Oste'ctopia. ('Οστίον; ἔκτοπος, away from a place.) The abnormal position of a bone.

Oste'ctopic. Relating to *Oste'ctopia*.

Oste'id. ('Οστίον, a bone; εἶδος, likeness. F. *ostéide*; G. *Oste'id*.) An abnormal osseous or calcareous deposit in the normal tissues or in tumours.

Also, a term formerly applied to the structure of the teeth as being like to, but not, bone.

Also, a bony growth in the pulp-cavity of a tooth.

Oste'in. ('Οστίον, a bone. F. *ostéine*.) Same as *Osséin*.

Oste'ites. ('Οστίον.) Same as *Osteocolla*.

Oste'itis. ('Οστίον. F. *ostéite*; I. *osteite*, *osteitide*; S. *osteitis*; G. Knochenentzündung.) Inflammation of the compact osseous tissue chiefly connected with the structures in the Haversian canals and the cancellated spaces which are directly continuous with the periosteum and the medulla, to both of which it extends; for an inflammation confined to the true osseous substance does not occur. The bone becomes more vascular, there is inflammatory exudation into the connective-tissue surrounding the blood-vessels in the Haversian canals and elsewhere, and the periosteum and the medullary membrane are infiltrated with leucocytes and fluid and are easily separable from the bone. The inflammation may undergo resolution without structural change, or there may be increase of bony structure, *O.*, *osteoplastic*, or it may become more porous, *O.*, *rarefying*. Osteitis may be acute or chronic, and is often of traumatic origin.

O., artic'ular. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) Inflammation confined to the articular end of a bone.

O. carno'sa. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy.) Same as *O.*, *rarefying*.

O. caseo'sa. (L. *caseus*, cheese.) Chronic inflammation of the bones with caseous degeneration of the inflammatory exudation; it occurs especially in spongy bones, as the bodies of the vertebrae, the epiphyses of the tubular bones, and in the calcaneum.

O., condens'ing. (L. *condenso*, to press close together.) Same as *O.*, *osteoplastic*.

O. defor'mans. (L. *deformo*, to disfigure.) A form of disease described by Sir James Paget in which the bones, especially the long bones and the skull bones, enlarge and soften, and from pressure or tension become misshapen and curved. It occurs in old age or after middle life, and is characterised by a loss of height, round shoulders, projecting head with a raised chin, chest sunken towards the pelvis, bent knees, and toes turned outwards; the vault of the cranium is enlarged, the ribs are immovable and crowded together, making the breathing diaphragmatic and short on exertion; at the beginning there is generally some aching pain, but the health is not much affected. The distorted bones exhibit the appearances of rarefying osteitis.

O., epiphys'ial. ('Επίφυσις, an outgrowth. F. *ostéite épiphysiaire*.) A synonym of diffuse periostitis or osteomyelitis when it attacks an epiphysis of a bone chiefly.

O., fat ty. Same as *Osteoporosis*, *fatty*.

O. fungo'sa. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom.) A term applied to cases of rarefying osteitis in which the development of granulation-tissue is great.

O. granulo'sa. (L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, a grain.) The same as *O. fungosa*.

O. granulo'sa inter'na. (L. *granulum*, a small grain; *internus*, within.) Same as *O.*, *rarefying*.

O. gummo'sa. See under *Syphilis* of *bone*.

O. inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) The form in which the neighbourhood of the central canal is chiefly affected.

O. inter'na osteoplas'tica. (L. *internus*; G. *ostéion*, a bone; *πλάσσω*, to form.) The same as *O.*, *osteoplastic*.

Also, a synonym of *Osteomyelitis* when bony deposit has occurred in the cancellated spaces and the medullary canal.

O. inter'na suppurat'iva. (L. *internus*; *suppuro*, to collect matter.) Same as *Bone*, *abscess* of.

O. malacis'sans. (Μαλακία, softness.) Same as *O.*, *rarefying*.

O. mercurial'is. Inflammation of the bone occurring almost exclusively in the jaws as the result of mercurial ulcers leading to periostitis and osteitis.

O. ossificans. (L. *os*, bone; *fit*, to become.) Same as *O.*, *osteoplastic*.

O., osteoplas'tic. ('Οστίον, a bone; *πλάσσω*, to form. G. *sklerosirende Knochenentzündung*.) The form of chronic osteitis in which there is development of osseous tissue in the perivascular connective tissue of the Haversian canals to such an extent that the bone resembles ivory in density; at the same time growth takes place beneath the periosteum and the medullary membrane, so that the bone increases also in thickness.

O., phlegmonous, diffuse. (Φλεγμονή, inflammation. F. *osteite phlegmoneuse diffuse*.) Same as *Osteomyelitis*, *diffuse*.

O., product'ive. Same as *O.*, *osteoplastic*.

O., rarefact'ive. Same as *O.*, *rarefying*.

O. raref'icans. Same as *O.*, *rarefying*.

O., raref'ying. (L. *rarus*, thin; *fit*, to become. F. *ostéite rarefiante*.) A form in which the Haversian canals and the smaller spaces of the bone become enlarged from absorption of the osseous tissue by means of the giant cells, or osteo-

clasts, of the granulation-tissue which is developed within them, and which create many excavated hollows, Howship's lacunae; there may be pus-cells formed, or the process may cease and new formation of bone may take place.

O. scrofulo'sa. (L. *scrofula*.) Same as *O. caseosa*.

O. superficial'is. (L. *superficies*, surface.) Same as *Caries simplex*.

O., syphilitic. See *Syphilis of bones*.

O. tuberculo'sa. (L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling.) Same as *O. caseosa*.

Ostem'bryon. (Ὀστέον; ἔμβρυον, the fruit of the womb before birth.) A *Lithopædion*.

Ostempy'e'sis. (Ὀστέον; ἔμπυσις, suppuration.) Suppuration within a bone.

Ostempyo'sis. See *Ostempy'sis*.

Ostenac. France, département du Cantal. Athermal bicarbonated ferruginous waters.

Osteoanabro'sis. (Ὀστέον; ἀνάβρωσις, an eating up.) Cummin's term for the atrophy and absorption of bone without the formation of pus.

Osteoan'eury'sm. (Ὀστέον; ἀνευρυσμός, a widening.) An expansion of a bone from aneurysmal dilatation of the blood-vessels in its interior. It is probable that all the pulsatile tumours of bone which were included under this term have been cases of more or less developed or softened sarcoma.

Osteoarthri'tis. (Ὀστέον; ἀρθρίτις, inflammation of a joint.) Inflammation of the bones of a joint. A synonym of *Rheumatoid arthritis*.

O. chron'ica. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) A synonym of *Rheumatoid arthritis*.

O. lon'ga. (L. *longus*, long.) A synonym of *Rheumatoid arthritis*.

Osteoarthro'tomy. (Ὀστέον; ἀρθρον, a joint; τομή, section.) The removal of the joint-end of a bone.

Osteoathero'ma. (Ὀστέον; ἀθήρωμα, a tumour full of gruel-like matter. F. *ostéoathérome*.) A tumour of bone arising in the medullary membrane, and containing atheromatous matter.

Osteoblast. (Ὀστέον; βλαστός, a bud. F. *ostéoblaste*; I. *osteoblasto*; G. *Osteoblast*, *Knochenzell*.) Gegenbauer's term for the granular corpuscles which form the inner layer of the periosteum, and which are found in all developing bone; they are the active agents of osseous growth, and many of them form the bone-corpuscles of permanent bone enclosed in the lacunae. By some it has been supposed that the osteoblasts take their origin from the cartilage cells.

Osteócachec'tic. Relating to *Osteocachexia*.

Osteocachex'ia. (Ὀστέον, a bone; καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) A defective structure or bad constitution of the bones.

Osteocamp'sis. (Ὀστέον; κάμψις, a bending. F. *ostéocampsie*, Alibert.) Curvature of a bone produced by *Malacosteon*.

Osteocan'cer. (Ὀστέον.) Cancer of bone. It is a sarcoma.

Osteocarcino'ma. (Ὀστέον; καρκίνωμα, cancer.) A cancer which has undergone ossification.

Also, cancer of bone, or rather sarcoma of bone.

Osteocartilag'inous. (Ὀστέον; L. *cartilago*, gristle.) Relating to bone and to cartilage.

O. tu'mour. Same as *Osteochondroma*.

Osteocele. (Ὀστέον; κήλη, a rupture. F. *ostéocèle*.) A hernial sac which, after reduction of its contents, is of a cartilaginous or bony consistence.

Osteocephalo'ma. (Ὀστέον.) Euccephaloma of bone. It is a sarcoma.

Osteochondri'tis. (Ὀστέον; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Inflammation of cartilage extending to the bone.

Osteochondrofibro'ma. (Ὀστέον; χόνδρος; L. *fibra*, a fibre.) A tumour having the conjoined characteristics of an osteoma, a chondroma, and a fibroma.

Osteochondro'ma. (Ὀστέον; χόνδρος, cartilage.) A variety of chondroma, consisting of osteoid tissue which frequently calcifies and becomes converted into true bone.

Osteochon'drophyte. (Ὀστέον; χόνδρος; φυτόν, that which has grown. F. *ostéochondrophyte*.) A chondroma which contains osseous tissue; or an osteoma which contains cartilaginous tissue.

Also, Cruveilhier's term for an *Enchondroma*.

Osteoclas'is. (Ὀστέον; κλάσις, a breaking. F. *osteoclasie*; I. *osteoclasia*; G. *Knochenbruch*.) The breaking of a bone; especially applied to the breaking of a bone for remedial purposes, as when a badly united fracture producing a deformity is broken so that it may re-unite in a more natural fashion.

O., man'ual. (L. *manus*, the hand. F. *ostéoclasie manuelle*.) The breaking of a bone by means of the hands only.

O., me'chanical. (O. *mécanique*.) The breaking of a bone by the aid of some instrument, as the *Osteoclast*.

Osteoclast. (Ὀστέον; κλάσις. F. *ostéoclaste*; I. *osteoclasto*; S. *osteoclasto*; G. *Osteoklast*, *Knochenbrecher*.) An instrument for the effecting of *Osteoclasia*.

Also, the same as *Osteoclast*.

Osteocol'la. (Ὀστέον; κόλλα, glue. F. *ostéocolle*; I. *osteocollo*; S. *ostéocola*; G. *Beinheil*, *Bruchstein*.) Glue-bone, bone-binder. A whitish concretion of carbonate of lime found in some sandy soils, especially in Germany, and also on foreign bodies upon which water containing carbonate of lime in solution has been dropping. It was formerly supposed to have the property of favouring the reunion of broken bones and the formation of callus.

Osteocope. See *Osteocopus*.

Osteocopic. Relating to *Osteocopus*.

Osteocopus. Relating to *Osteocopus*.

Osteocopus. (Ὀστεοκόπος, an inflammatory attack which makes one feel as if one's bones were giving way; from ὀστέον, a bone; κόπος, weariness. F. *ostécope*; I. *ostéocopo*; S. *ostéocopo*; G. *Knochenschmerz*.) Wearing, severe pains in the bones, such as occur in syphilis.

Osteocra'nium. (Ὀστέον; κρανίον, skull.) The ossified cranium in opposition to the cartilaginous and membranous cranium.

Osteocys'tis. (Ὀστέον, a bone; κύστις, the bladder.) A cystic tumour with bony contents.

Osteocys'toid. (Ὀστέον; κύστις; είδος, form. F. *ostéocystoïde*.) A tumour of bone consisting of a cyst with contents.

Osteodentine. (Ὀστέον; L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *ostéodentine*; G. *secundares Elfenbein*.) Sir R. Owen's term for the bony sub-

OSTEODERMATOUS—OSTEOMA

stance, sometimes found in the pulp-cavity of a tooth, which has branched tubules like dentine, and results from the ossification of the connective tissue of the pulp. A similar structure is formed in the teeth of some of the Cetacea and in many fishes. It is the secondary dentine of Tomes. It is also found in the elephant's tusk in connection with an injury to it.

Osteodermatous. (Ὀστέον; δέρμα, the skin. F. *osteoderme*.) Having osseous plates in the skin, as the sturgeon.

Osteodermia. (Ὀστέον; δέρμα.) The condition in which bony plates or spicules are deposited in the skin.

Osteodermous. Same as *Osteodermatous*.

Osteodes. (Ὀστέωδης.) Like to bone.

Osteodesm. (Ὀστέον, a bone; δεσμή, a bond. F. *osteodesme*.) A vertebra.

Osteodias'tasis. (Ὀστέον; διάστας, a standing aloof. F. *ostéodias-tase*.) Separation of two bones at a symphysis.

Also, the separation of an epiphysis of a bone.

Osteodic'lic. Same as *Diclidostotic*.

Osteodyn'ia. (Ὀστέον; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *osteodynie*; I. *osteodinia*; G. *Knochen-schmerz*.) Pain in the bones, chronic rather than acute.

Osteoec'tomy. (Ὀστέον; ἐκ, out; τομή, section.) The cutting out or excision of a bone.

Osteoelco'sis. See *Osteohelcosis*.

Osteofibro'ma. (Ὀστέον, a bone; L. *fibra*, a fibre.) A mixed connective-tissue tumour consisting of fibrous and osseous tissues.

Osteogangræ'na. (Ὀστέον, a bone; γάγγραινα, mortification. G. *Knochenbrand*.) Necrosis of bone.

Osteogen. (Ὀστέον; γεννάω, to beget.) Same as *Osteogenic substance*.

Osteogenesis. (Ὀστέον; γένεσις, production. F. *ostéogenèse*; I. *ostéogenesi*.) Same as *Osteogeny*.

Osteogenetic. Relating to *Osteogeny*.

O. layer. The inner layer of the periosteum, consisting of loose-meshed white fibres including osteoblasts.

Osteogen'ia. See *Osteogeny*.

Osteogenic. Relating to *Osteogeny*.

O. fibres. The bundles of soft, transparent, obscurely fibrillated substance which form the advancing part of the points of growing osseous tissue in membranous ossification; they have a similar composition to the fibres of white connective-tissue, and are thought to be continuous with them; they are composed of minute fibrils connected by a cement-substance, in which latter calcification takes place, and are covered by osteoblasts.

O. substance. The soft transparent material composing the *O. fibres*.

Osteogen'ous. Relating to *Osteogeny*.

O. tissue. Same as *Osteogenic substance*.

Osteogeny. (Ὀστέον, a bone; γεννάω, to produce. F. *ostéogenie*; I. *ostéogenia*; S. *ostéogenia*; G. *Knochenbildung*.) The development and growth of bone.

Osteogingiv'itis. (Ὀστέον; L. *gingive*, the gums.) Inflammation of the jaw-bone and the gums.

O. gangræno'sa neonato'rum. (Γάγγραινα, an eating sore which ends in mortification; νῖος, new; L. *natus*, born.) Klemens-towsky's term for a form of gangrene in

infants characterised by high fever, purplish swelling and gangrenous ulceration of the gum, with necrosis of the alveoli and falling out of the teeth.

Osteog'raphy. (Ὀστέον; γράφω, to write. F. *ostéographie*; I. *osteografia*; S. *osteografia*; G. *Osteographie*, *Knochenlehre*.) The description of the bones.

Osteohalistere'sis. (Ὀστέον; ἄλς, salt; στέρω, to deprive.) Softening of the bones from deficiency of the salts.

Osteohelco'sis. (Ὀστέον; ἔλκος, ulceration.) Caries of bone.

Osteohē'mia. (Ὀστέον; αἷμα, blood. F. *ostéohémie*, Piorry.) Same as *Ostæmia*.

Osteoid. (Ὀστέον; εἶδος, likeness. F. *ostéïde*; I. *osteïde*; G. *beinähnlich*.) Like to bone.

O. can'cer. See *Cancer*, *osteoid*.

O. cartilage. (L. *cartilago*, cartilage.) A synonym of *Callus*.

O. chondro'ma. Same as *Osteochondroma*.

O. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma*, *osteoid*.

O. sub'stance. Same as *O. tissue*.

O. tis'sue. Virchow's term for a subperiosteal tissue found in the bones of rachitic children, and which he looked upon as true osseous tissue in process of formation, but this view is not now generally held. It consists of trabeculae of a refringing substance, sometimes faintly fibrillar, partly calcified, enclosing small, angular corpuscles, being ill-developed lacunae, and forming medullary spaces which contain a fibrous substance and blood-vessels.

O. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) Müller's term for a tumour in rachitic bones, presenting some but not all of the characters of osseous tissue; the substance of which they are composed was called by Virchow *O. tissue*.

Osteolithus. (Ὀστέον; λίθος, a stone. F. *ostéolithé*; G. *Beinstein*.) A synonym of *Osteocolla*.

Osteology. (Ὀστέον; λόγος, an account. F. *ostéologie*; I. *osteologia*; S. *osteologia*; G. *Knochenlehre*.) The part of Anatomy which treats of the bones.

Osteolyo'sis. Lobstein's term for *Osteolysis*.

Osteolysis. (Ὀστέον, a bone; λύσις, a losing. F. *ostéolyse*; I. *osteolisi*; S. *osteolisis*; G. *Knochensubstanzauflösung*.) Dissolution of bone substance, such as may occur from the pressure of an aneurysm.

Osteoma. (Ὀστέον. F. *ostéome*; I. *osteoma*; S. *osteoma*; G. *Knochengeschwulst*.) A tumour composed of true osseous tissue, as distinguished from some other form of tumour containing also bone, and from ossification of natural tissues normally not bony. Osteomata are produced by the ossification of newly formed non-inflammatory connective tissue.

O. compact. An *Exostosis*, *ivory*.

O. cutis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) A bony tumour occurring in the skin.

O. dent'al. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) A bony tumour of a tooth, consisting of cementum. An *Odontoma*.

O. du'rum. (L. *durus*, hard.) Same as *Exostosis*, *ivory*.

O. ebur'neous. (L. *eburneus*, of ivory.) Same as *Exostosis*, *ivory*.

O. ebur'neum. (L. *ebur*, ivory.) Same as *Exostosis*, *ivory*.

OSTEOMALACIA—OSTEOPHONE

O., hetero'logous. (ἑτερος, other; λόγος, an account.) A bony tumour which arises in some other structure than bone, as, for instance, from the neuroglia, or in some other tumour, as a chondroma or a sarcoma.

O., homo'logous. (ὁμολογία, agreement.) A bony tumour, being an outgrowth from bone; otherwise called *Exostosis* and *Enostosis*.

O., multiple, hered'itary. (L. *multi-plex*, manifold; *hereditarius*, inherited.) A rare condition in which from birth, or when very young, osseous tumours of many bones occur; they are of varied size and shape.

O. myelo'i'des. (Μυελός, marrow; εἶδος, form.) A form of spongy exostosis in which the cancellous spaces are filled with marrow.

O., soft. (F. *ostéome mou.*) An *Osteoid tumour*.

O., spon'gy. Same as *Exostosis*, *spongy*.

Osteomalacia. (F. *ostéomalacie.*) Same as *Malacosteon*.

O. carcinomato'sa. (Καρκίνωμα, cancer.) Diffuse infiltration of the medullary tissue of a bone and its connections with the anatomical elements of a cancerous growth, and consequent defective calcification.

O. infant'um. (L. *infans*, a child.) A synonym of *Rickets*.

O. senilis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old age.) Same as *Osteoporosis senilis*.

Osteomalaco'sis. Same as *Malacosteon*.

Osteomalac'tic. (Ὀστέον, a bone; μαλακτικός, emollient.) Serving to soften bone.

Osteomancy. (Ὀστέον, a bone; μαντεία, divination.) Divination by inspection of bones.

Osteomeio'sis. (Ὀστέον; μείωσις, diminution. G. *Knochenverkümmerung*.) A wasting or wearing away of the substance of a bone.

Osteometab'olē. (Ὀστέον; μεταβολή, a change.) Same as *Osteomalacosis*.

Osteometric. Relating to *Osteometry*.

Osteom'etry. (Ὀστέον, a bone; μέτρον, a measure. F. *ostéométrie*.) The measurement of the skeleton and of the bones thereof.

Osteomyeli'tis. (Ὀστέον, a bone; μυελός, marrow. F. *ostéomyélite*; I. *osteomyelitis*; S. *osteomyelitis*; G. *Knochenmarkentzündung*.) Inflammation of the medulla of bones.

O., acute, simple. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) The form which usually occurs from fracture or other injury of the bone; the medulla becomes a deep red, granulation-tissue is developed in the medullary canal and spreads to the cancellated spaces; suppuration may occur or, as generally, a new formation of bone.

O., chronic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) A form which occurs only as part of a more extensive process.

O., diffuse. (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad.) Chassaignac's term for the form which is usually caused by compound fracture, gunshot wounds, or amputation, and results from septic infection produced by unhealthy processes in the wound, such as gangrene or erysipelas; suppuration and gangrene of the medulla may occur. There is dull, aching pain, deep-seated swelling of the soft parts, and discharge of offensive pus, accompanied by a high temperature with rigors, hectic sweats, and great nervous depression. The bone may exfoliate, pyæmic abscesses may occur, and

frequently the patient dies from septicæmia. It has received many names, as *Osteitis epiphyseal*; O., *phlegmonous*, *diffuse*; and *Periostitis*, *phlegmonous*.

O. granulo'sa. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) A synonym of *Osteitis*, *rarefying*.

O. gummo'sa. The syphilitic form of the disease with development of gummata in the medullary canal.

O., infective, idiopath'ic. (L. *infectus*, tainted; Gr. ἴδιος, one's own; πάθος, disease.) The form which is caused by the micrococcus pyogenes aureus; the medulla is infiltrated with pus, and generally gangrenous in parts, there is more or less necrosis of the osseous tissue, and often pus beneath the periosteum.

O. infectio'sa. See O., *infective*.

O., micrococ'ci of. (G. *Osteomyelitis-kokken*.) The *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*, or, according to Becke, a closely allied form.

Osteomy'elon. (Ὀστέον; μυελός. F. *moëlle des os*; G. *Knochenmark*.) The marrow of bone.

Osteomy'elum. See *Osteomyelon*.

Os'teon. (Ὀστέον.) A bone.

O. hier'on. (ἱερός, holy.) The *Sacrum*.

Osteonabro'sis. See *Osteoanabrosis*.

Osteonco'sis. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ὄγκωσις, swelling.) The formation of an *Osteoncus*. Also, the same as *Osteoncus*.

Also, Lobstein's term for an *Exostosis*, *ivory*. **Osteon'cus.** (Ὀστέον; ὄγκος, mass. G. *Knochengeschwulst*.) An *Exostosis*.

Osteonecro'sis. (Ὀστέον.) See *Necrosis of bone*.

Osteoneural'gia. (Ὀστέον; νῆυρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgic pain in a bone.

Osteon'osus. Same as *Osteonosis*.

Osteon'osus. (Ὀστέον, a bone; νόσος, disease. F. *osteonose*; G. *Knochenkrankheit*.) Disease of bone.

Osteop'edion. (Ὀστέον; παιδίον, a little child. F. *ostéopédion*; I. *osteopédio*.) A fetus which has died, become encysted, and encrusted with calcareous matter.

Osteopalin'clasis. (Ὀστέον; πάλιν, again; κλάσις, a breaking.) The rebreaking of a badly-united fractured bone.

Osteoparec'tama. (Ὀστέον; παρεκτείνω, to stretch out in line.) An excessive length or extension of one or more bones.

Osteoparec'tasis. (Ὀστέον; παρέκτασις, a stretching out beside.) Extension, or increase in length, of a bone.

Osteopath'y. (Ὀστέον; πάθος, affection. F. *ostéopathie*.) Disease of the bones.

Osteoperiosti'tis. (Ὀστέον; περί, around; ὀστέον. F. *ostéoperiostite*; I. *osteoperiostitis*.) Inflammation of the periosteum extending to the bone.

O. alveolo-dent'al. (L. *alveolus*, a little trough; *dens*, a tooth.) Magitot's term for inflammation and suppuration of the dental follicle.

Os'teophage. (Ὀστέον; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Same as *Ostoclast*.

Osteophlebitis. (Ὀστέον; φλέψ, a vein.) Inflammation of the veins of a bone; it is a common accompaniment of osteomyelitis.

Osteophone. (Ὀστέον; φωνή, the voice.) An instrument used by deaf persons by which sounds are conveyed to the auditory nerves through the cranial bones. Also called *Audiophone*.

OSTEOPHONY—OSTEOTELEANGELECTASIS

Osteoph'ony. ('Οστίον; φώνη. G. *ostephonie*.) The perception of auscultatory phenomena, such as bruits and tones in percussed bones.

Osteoph'thisis. ('Οστίον; φθίσις, a wasting away.) The hectic fever with wasting which accompanies bone disease.

Osteophthong'ē. ('Οστίον; φθογγή, the voice.) Same as *Ostechema*.

Osteophthoria. ('Οστίον; φθορά, destruction.) Decay of a bone, as from caries.

Osteophy'ma. ('Οστίον; φῦμα, a tumour.) A tumour of bone.

Osteophyte. ('Οστίον; φυτόν, that which has grown. F. *osteophyte*; I. *osteofito*; S. *osteofite*; G. *Knochenwuchs*.) Lobstein's term for a long outgrowth from the deep layer of the periosteum which occasionally occurs in the neighbourhood of a carious bone, or is produced by osteitis.

Also, the large stalactitic outgrowths from the joint ends of the bones in rheumatoid arthritis.

Also, see *Osteophyton*.

Also, the bony masses developed in tendons and muscles or other structures connected with bone.

O., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Same as *Osteophyton*.

Osteoph'yton. ('Οστίον; φυτόν.) Rokitsansky's term for the thin layer of bone which is deposited on the inner table of the skull in pregnant women.

Osteoplaque. (F. *osteoplaque*; from Gr. ὀστίον; F. *plaque*, a plate; from Flem. *placke*, a flat piece of wood.) A thin plate of bone formed in a muscle or other structure.

Osteoplast. ('Οστίον; πλάστης, a moulder. F. *osteoplaste*; I. *osteoplasto*; G. *Osteoplast*, *Knochenzell*.) The contents of the lacunæ of bone, being a modified *Osteoblast*.

Osteoplastic. Relating to *Osteoplasty*.

O., meth'od. Huguier's term for a mode of removing a nasopharyngeal polypus, or a deep-seated tumour, without disfigurement, the bones covering it being divided, lifted up for the removal of the tumour without injury to their chief soft connections, and then replaced.

O., periostitis. See *Periostitis*, *osteoplastic*.

Osteoplas'ty. ('Οστίον; πλάσσω, to form. F. *osteoplastie*; I. *osteoplastica*; G. *Osteoplastik*.) The operation of transplanting a piece of bone with its periosteum to fill up a gap.

Osteopleu'ria. ('Οστίον; πλευρά, a rib.) Ossification of the cartilages of the ribs.

Osteoporo'ma. ('Οστίον; πόρωμα, a hardened part.) A callous hardness of a bone.

Osteoporo'sis. ('Οστίον; πόρωσις, callousness.) Callous hardness of bones.

Also (*ὀστίον; πόρος*, a passage through the skin), Schwalbe's term for the absorption of the walls of the medullary spaces, or secondary areole, which takes place in a developing bone so as to form or to enlarge the medullary canal.

Also, a spongy condition of bone caused by rarefying osteitis or by the pressure of an aneurysm or a tumour.

O., fatty. (F. *osteoporose adipeuse*.) A condition caused by rarefying osteitis with the development of fat cells in the enlarged spaces.

O. sen'ilis. (L. *senilis*, relating to old people.) The rarefaction of the bones which occurs in old people, and which consists in an enlargement of the medullary spaces, and the

substitution of cells like to those of the fœtus for the fat of the medulla.

Osteoporot'ic. Relating to *Osteoporosis*.

Osteosathyr'osis. ('Οστίον; ψαθυρός, crumbling.) Block's term for fragility of the bones from disease or old age.

O., arthrit'ic. A term for *Rheumatic arthritis*.

Osteopsathyr'otes. ('Οστίον; ψαθυρότης, looseness of consistency.) A friable condition of a bone.

Osteopteryg'ious. ('Οστίον; πτερύγιον, a fin.) Having bony fins, as the *Acanthopterygii*.

Osteopyeli'tis. ('Οστίον; πύον, pus.) An incorrect term for suppuration in bone.

Osteopyr. ('Οστίον; πύρ, feverish heat.) A synonym of *Osteitis*.

Also, necrosis of bone.

Osteorrhag'ia. ('Οστίον; ῥήγνυμι, to let loose. F. *osteorrhagie*.) Bleeding from a bone.

Osteor'haphy. ('Οστίον; ραφή, a seam. F. *ostéorrhaphie*; I. *osteorafia*.) The suturing of pieces of bone to each other.

Osteorh'inoplasty. ('Οστίον; ρίς, the nose; πλάσσω, to form.) An operation for the restoration of a lost nose, in which the periosteum is dissected up along with the frontal flap.

Osteosap'ria. (F. *osteosaprie*, Alibert; from Gr. ὀστίον, a bone; σαπρός, rotten.) Caries of bone.

Osteosarco'ma. ('Οστίον; σάρξ, flesh. F. *osteosarcome*; I. *osteosarcoma*; S. *osteosarcoma*; G. *fleischiger Knochenkrebs*.) Same as *Sarcoma*, *osteoid*.

O., benign'. A synonym of *Chondroma*.

Osteosarcos'is. ('Οστίον; σάρξ.) The formation of *Osteosarcoma*.

Osteoscenog'raphy. ('Οστίον; σκηνογραφία, scene-painting.) Representation of the bones in drawings.

Osteoscirr'hus. ('Οστίον; σκίρρος, a hardened tumour.) Scirrhus cancer of bone.

Osteosclero'ma. ('Οστίον; σκληρώμα, an induration.) A hardened and condensed bone.

Osteosclero'sis. ('Οστίον; σκληρώσις, an induration. F. *ostéosclérose*; I. *osteosclerosi*.) Induration or eburnation of bone from chronic osteitis. See *Osteitis*, *condensing*.

Osteo'sis. (F. *ostéose*, Chaussier; from Gr. ὀστίον, a bone.) The formation of bone, or *Ossification*.

Osteospongio'ma. ('Οστίον; σπόγγος, a sponge.) Fungus of a bone; also called *Spina ventosa*.

Osteospongio'sis. ('Οστίον; σπόγγος.) The formation of an *Osteospongionoma*. Also, the same as *Osteospongionoma*.

Osteostal'actite. ('Οστίον; σταλακτίς, dropping.) A bony tumour or outgrowth resembling a stalactite.

Osteosteato'ma. ('Οστίον; στείατωμα, a sebaceous tumour. F. *ostéostéatome*; I. *osteosteatoma*; S. *osteosteatoma*; G. *speckartiger Knochenkrebs*.) A term applied to certain tumours of bone which have the appearance of suet; it probably included many sarcomatous growths.

Osteostom'atous. ('Οστίον; στόμα, the mouth. F. *ostéostomé*; G. *beirnmundig*.) Having a bony mouth.

Osteoteleangeiect'asis. ('Οστίον; teleangiectasis.) A naevoid condition of a bone.

Osteothrombosis. (Ὀστέον; θρόμβωσις, a becoming curdled.) A condition caused by osteophlebitis, in which the veins become obstructed by coagulated blood, which may break up and cause embolism of distant parts.

Osteotome. (Ὀστέον; τομή, section. F. *ostéotome*; I. *osteotomo*; G. *Osteotom.*) Heine's term for a chain saw for the division of a bone.

Also, any bone saw.

O., MacEwen's. (*MacEwen*, William, a Scotch surgeon now living.) An instrument of the chisel kind, bevelled on both sides so as to resemble a very slender wedge; it is used with a hard wood mallet.

Osteotom'icon. A diminutive of *Osteotome*.

Osteotomist. (Ὀστέον, a bone; τέμνω, to cut. F. *ostéotomiste*; I. *osteotomisto*; G. *Osteotomista*.) David Davis's term for a strong forceps terminating in a cutting ring; used to break up the foetal head.

Osteotom'ium. A diminutive of *Osteotome*.

Osteot'omy. (Ὀστέον, a bone; τομή, section. F. *ostéotomie*; I. *osteotomia*; S. *osteotomia*; G. *Osteotomie*.) The dissection of the bones.

In Surgery, the cutting or division of a bone in order to correct a deformity. The operation for the straightening of a crooked bone after fracture was first described by Paulus Ægineta in the seventh century, and was recommended by Avicenna in the tenth century; after this it fell into disuse until early in the present century, when Wasserfuhr revived it, and subsequently Barton extended its use to the treatment of ankylosis; after this, Langenbeck performed the operation in the subcutaneous fashion as far as the nature of the instruments allowed, but the open operation with antiseptic precautions is now employed. The cases considered suitable are deformities from badly-united fracture, bony ankylosis of a joint, knock-knee, bow-leg, and such-like rachitic deformities. An incision being made to and around the bone, this is divided by a narrow saw, or a chisel, or an osteotome.

Also, the use of the *Osteotome*.

Also, the resection of a joint.

In Obstetrics, the cutting up of the bones of the head of the fœtus or other bones by the osteotome.

O., cu'neiform. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape.) The removal of a wedge-shaped piece of bone as practised by Barton.

O., lin'ear. (L. *linea*, a line.) The cutting down on the bone by a linear incision through the soft parts and the periosteum, and then completely or incompletely dividing the bone without injuring the periosteum; in the latter case the bone is fractured by the hands. The plan was recommended by MacEwen.

Also, a mode of treatment of chronic osteitis, consisting in the making of a long incision through the soft structures and the periosteum down to the inflamed bone for the purpose of relieving tension.

Osteot'ophus. (Ὀστέον.) Same as *Tophus*.

Osteotribe. (Ὀστέον; τρίβω, to rub.) An *Osteotrite*.

Osteotrite. (Ὀστέον; L. *tritator*, a rubber.) An instrument for scraping bone, consisting of a shank of steel set in a handle, and terminating by a conical head, with spiral

cutting edges; used for removing caries. It was invented by John Marshall.

Osteotyl'osis. (Ὀστέον; τύλωσις, callous hardness. F. *osteotyllose*.) The formation of callus.

Osteotylus. (Ὀστέον; τύλος, a knot. F. *ostéotyle*; I. *osteotilo*; G. *Knöchenschwiele*.) A term for *Callus*.

Osteozo'a. (Ὀστέον; ζῶον, an animal.) Burmeister's term for the *Vertebrata*.

Osteozoa'ria. (Ὀστέον; ζῶον. F. *ostéozoaires*.) Same as *Osteozoa*.

Osteozo'on. (Ὀστέον; ζῶον, an animal. F. *ostéozoaire*; G. *Knöchenthier*.) Blainville's term for an animal with an internal skeleton.

Osterfing'en. Switzerland. An alkaline chalybeate water.

Ost'erspei. Germany, in Nassau. A chalybeate water.

Osteul'cum. (Ὀστέουλκος, a forceps for extracting splinters of bone. G. *Knochenzange*.) A bone forceps.

Osteul'é. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ὕλη, the stuff of which a thing is made.) A cicatrix of bone; callus.

Osteum. (Ὀστέον.) A bone; bone.

Osteyperpath'ia. (Ὀστέον; ὑπέρ, above; πάθος, disease.) Severe disease of the bones.

Osthe'l'cus. (Ὀστέον; ἔλκος, an ulcer.) Caries of bone.

Osthe'xia. (Ὀστέον; ἔξις, habit.) A disposition in the body to osseous growths or deposits. Same as *Diathe-sis, osseous*.

O. imple'x'a. (L. *implexus*, part. of *implecto*, to interweave.) Good's term signifying ossific matter deposited in concentric layers in the tunics of vessels or membranes, rendering them rigid and unimpressible.

O. infarci'ens. (L. *infarcio*, to stuff into.) Good's term signifying ossific matter deposited in nodules or amorphous masses in the parenchyma of organs.

Osthe'xy. See *Osthe'xia*.

O., parenchym'atous. (Παρέγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) Same as *Osthe'xia infarciens*.

O., vas'cular. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Same as *Osthe'xia implexa*.

Osthistus. (Ὀστέον; ἵστός, a web.) The tissue of bone.

Ostho'fen. Germany, in Hesse. A sulphur spring.

Ostia. Nominative plural of *Ostium*.

A term for two slits on each side of the dorsal vessel or heart of the Crustacea, by means of which its cavity is in communication with that of the blood sinus surrounding it.

Ost'ial. (L. *ostium*, a door. F. *ostial*.) Relating to an opening.

O. is'tula. See *Fistula, ostial*.

Ostia'rius. (L. *ostiarius*, a doorkeeper; from *ostium*, a door.) The *Pylorus*.

Osti'go. The name in France of an herpetic affection of the lips of lambs.

Ostiola. Nominative plural of *Ostiolium*.

O. cordis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The valves of the heart.

Ostiolate. (L. *ostiolium*, a small door. F. *ostiolé*.) Having ostioles or small openings.

Ostiole. (L. *ostiolium*, dim. of *ostium*, a door.) A small opening.

The orifice of the perithecium of some Fungi. Also, the orifice of the spermatogonium of Lichenes.

OSTIOLUM—OSTRACODERMATOUS

Ostiolum. Same as *Ostiole*.
Ostitis. See *Osteitis*.
Ostium. (L. *ostium*, a door; from *os*, the mouth.) A door; an opening.
O. abdominalē. (L. *abdomen*, the lower part of the belly.) The aperture of the Fallopian tube at its fimbriated extremity.
O. arteriosum. (L. *ostio arterioso*.) See *O. arteriosum ventriculi*.
O. arteriosum aorticum. (L. *arteria*, an artery; *aorta*.) The aortic opening of the left ventricle.
O. arteriosum pulmonalē. (L. *arteria*; *pulmo*, the lung.) The opening of the pulmonary artery in the left ventricle.
O. arteriosum ventriculi. (L. *arteria*; *ventriculus*, a ventricle.) The arterial opening of each ventricle.
O. atrio-ventricula-rē. (L. *atrium*, the hall of a Roman house; *ventriculus*.) The communication between the auricle and ventricle of each side of the heart. The *Auriculo-ventricular opening*.
O. atrio-ventricula-rē dex'trum. (L. *atrium*; *ventriculus*; *dexter*, right.) The aperture of communication between the right auricle and ventricle.
O. atrio-ventricula-rē sinis'trum. (L. *atrium*; *ventriculus*; *sinister*, left.) The aperture of communication between the left auricle and ventricle.
O. auriculo-ventricula-rē. The *Auriculo-ventricular opening*.
O. cutaneum. (L. *cutaneus*, belonging to the skin.) The external opening of the urethra on the glans penis.
O. duodenalē ventric'uli. (*Duodenum*; L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) The *Pylorus*.
O. frontalē. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) The opening between the middle meatus of the nose and the infundibulum of the ethmoid bone.
O. internum. (L. *internus*, within.) The *Os uteri*.
O. maxilla-rē. (L. *maxilla*, the upper jaw.) The opening connecting the middle meatus of the nose with the antrum of Highmore.
O. maxilla-rē accessorium. (L. *maxilla*; *accessus*, an approach.) A second opening from the middle meatus of the nose into the antrum of Highmore which occasionally occurs.
O. oaricum. (Ὠάριον, dim. of ὄον, an egg.) The orifice at the fimbriated end of the Fallopian tube.
O. oesophage'um. (Οἰσοφάγος, the gullet.) The cardiac orifice of the stomach.
O. ovaricum. Same as *O. oaricum*.
O. pharynge'um laryng'is. (*Pharynx*; *larynx*. G. *Schlundöffnung des Kehlkopfs*.) The upper orifice of the larynx.
O. pharynge'um tubæ. (*Pharynx*; L. *tuba*, a trumpet.) The pharyngeal opening of the Eustachian tube.
O. sinus. (L. *sinus*, a bay. G. *Utriculus-Mündung*.) The opening into the utriculus of the ampullæ of the membranous semicircular canals.
O. tubuli. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe. G. *Bogengang-Mündung*.) The commencement of the ampullæ of the membranous semicircular canals.
O. tympanicum. (L. *tympanum*, a drum.) The inner or tympanic opening of the Eustachian tube.
O. urachi. The opening occasionally

found at the fundus of the bladder into the remains of the *Urachus*.
O. uretericum. The place of opening into the bladder of the *Ureter*.
O. urethra-lē. The vesical orifice of the *Urethra*.
O. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The outer orifice of the vagina; the vulva.
O. u'teri internum. (L. *uterus*.) The *Os uteri internum*.
O. u'teri superius. (L. *uterus*; *superior*, upper.) The *Os uteri internum*.
O. uterinum. (L. *uterus*, the womb. G. *Gebärmutteröffnung*.) The orifice of the Fallopian tube at its entry into the womb.
O. vaginæ. (G. *Scheidenmündung*.) The outer or vulvar opening of the *Vagina*.
O. vaginalē urethrae. (*Vagina*; *urethra*.) The outer opening of the urethra in the female.
O. venosum cordis dex'trum. (L. *vena*, a vein; *cor*, the heart; *dexter*, right.) The right *Auriculo-ventricular opening*.
O. venosum cordis sinis'trum. (L. *vena*; *cor*, the heart; *sinister*, left.) The left *Auriculo-ventricular opening*.
O. venosum ventric'uli. (L. *vena*.) Same as *O. atrio-ventricularē*.
O. ventric'uli dex'trum. (L. *ventriculus*; *dexter*, right.) The *Pylorus*.
O. ventric'uli duodenalē. See *O. duodenale ventriculi*.
O. ventric'uli inferius. (L. *ventriculus*; *inferior*, lower.) The *Pylorus*.
O. ventric'uli pyloricum. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) The *Pylorus*.
O. ventric'uli sinis'ter. (L. *ventriculus*; *sinister*, left.) The cardiac orifice of the stomach.
O. ventric'uli superius. (L. *ventriculus*; *superior*, upper.) The cardiac orifice of the stomach.
O. vesicalē. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The inner opening of the urethra into the bladder.
Ostoclast. (Ὀστέον; κλάω, to break. F. *osteoclast*; I. *ostoclasti*; G. *Ostoklast*, *Knochenbrecher*.) Kölliker's term for the large multinucleated protoplasmic corpuscles or giant cells found in connection with growing bone, and which, by effecting the absorption of the bone-matrix, form Howship's lacunæ.
Ostocopus. Same as *Osteocopus*.
Ostodes. Same as *Osteoid*.
Ostoid. Same as *Osteoid*.
O., malign'ant. Same as *Ostococephaloma*.
O., substance. See *Substantia ostioidea*.
Ostology. See *Osteology*.
Ostoma. See *Osteoma*.
Ostosis. See *Osteosis*.
Ostraceous. (L. *ostrea*, an oyster.) Resembling, or of the nature of, an oyster.
Ostracine. (L. *ostrea*.) Living on oyster shells.
Ostraci'tis. (Ὀστρακον, the hard shell of a mollusc.) An earth of cadmium, from its resemblance to the surface of a shell.
Ostracoda. (Ὀστρακον, the hard shell of animals.) An Order of the Subclass *Eum-nostraca*, having an unringed body lying between two shell-like valves, and a bifid tail; second pair of antennæ natatory; branchiæ attached to the oral appendages.
Ostracodermatous. (Ὀστρακον; δέρμα, the skin.) Covered with a shell.

Ostracoid. ("Οστρακον; είδος, form. F. *ostracode*; G. *schalähnlich*.) Of the nature of, or resembling, a shell.

Ostracology. ("Οστρακον; λόγος, an account.) The description of shells.

Ostracosis. ("Οστρακον.) The death and drying up of bone so that it resembles a shell.

Ostracous. ("Οστρακον. F. *ostracodé*.) Possessing a shell.

Ostrapoda. ("Οστρακον; πούς, a foot.) Same as *Ostracoda*.

Ostrea. (L. *ostrea*; Gr. ὄστρεον, an oyster.) A Genus of the Order *Asiphoniata*, Class *Lamellibranchiata*, Subkingdom *Mollusca*. There are many edible species.

O. edulis. Linn. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) The common oyster. Hab. Europe. A valuable food. Powdered shells used as an antacid and absorbent.

O. maxima. Linn. The scallop, *Pecten maximus*.

O. virginiana. List. (*Virginia*, one of the United States of America.) The edible oyster of the Atlantic coast of North America.

Ostrearius. (L. *ostrea*.) Living on oyster-shells or oysters.

Ostreiform. (L. *ostrea*; *forma*, shape.) Like to an oyster or an oyster-shell.

Ostreine. (L. *ostrea*, the oyster. F. *ostreine*.) An uncertain nitrogenous substance obtained from oysters.

Ostreion. ("Οστρειον.) The oyster.

Ostreios. ("Οστρεον, an oyster; ίός, poison. G. *Austergift*, *Muschelgift*.) The substance which is supposed to be the offending matter in a mussel or an oyster which is poisonous.

Ostreoid. ("Οστρεον; είδος, form.) Like to an oyster.

Ostreophagous. ("Οστρεον, an oyster; φάγειν, to eat.) Living on oysters.

Ostreotoxicum. ("Οστρεον; τοξικόν, poison for smearing arrows with.) The substance which is supposed to be the active agent in poisoning by mussels or oysters.

Ostreum. ("Οστρεον.) The oyster.

Ostrich. (Mid. E. *ostrych*; Old F. *ostrusse*; F. *autruche*; from L. *avis struthio*, bird-ostrich; from Gr. στρουθίων, an ostrich. I. *struzzo*; S. *avestruz*; G. *Strausz*.) The *Struthio camelus*. The flesh and the eggs are considered very strengthening; the fat is applied for the relief of gouty pain.

Ostruthin. $C_{18}H_{20}O_3$. A bitter substance found by Gorup-Besanez in the *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

Ostruthium. The *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

Oswego. A sea-port of the United States of America on Lake Ontario.

O. corn-flour. The prepared meal of maize.

O. tea. The *Monarda didyma*.

Osyridæ. Juss. Same as *Santalaceæ*.

Osyriæ. Link. Same as *Santalaceæ*.

Osyris. ("Οσυρίς, a plant which has been variously identified with *Osyris alba*, with *Linaria vulgaris*, and with a *Chenopodium*.) The *Linaria vulgaris*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Santalaceæ*.

O. alba. Linn. (L. *albus*, white.) Poet's cassia, poet's rosemary. Hab. Southern coasts of Europe. An astringent.

O. nepalensis. Leaves used as tea.

Osz'trovsk. Hungary. An alkaline chalybeate water.

Otacoustian. Same as *Otacoustic*.

Otacoustic. (Οὖς, the ear; ακουστικός, relating to hearing. F. *otacoustique*; I. *otacustico*; S. *otacustico*.) Relating to the ear and hearing.

O. instrument. An instrument which, when applied to the ear, improves the hearing.

Otag'ra. (Οὖς; ἄγρα, a seizure. G. *Ohrenzwang*.) Earache.

Also, the name of an instrument of torture for twisting the ears.

Otaheitë. An island of the South Pacific Ocean; also called Tahiti.

O. apple. The fruit of *Spondias dulcis*.

O. salep. The same as *Tahiti arrowroot*.

Otalgia. (Οὖς, the ear; ἄλγος, pain. F. *otalgie*; I. *otalgia*; S. *otalgia*; G. *Ohrenschmerz*, *Ohrenzwang*.) Earache; not produced by inflammation, but a neuralgia. It may be confined to the auricle, and then, if on its anterior surface, it is an affection of the auriculo-temporal nerve, if on its posterior surface, it is of one of some branch of the auricularis magnus or occipitalis minor nerve; when the middle ear is affected it is a neuralgia of the tympanic plexus. It may be caused by chill, or anæmia, by local irritations such as carious teeth, or by perineuritis of the trunks of the affected nerves. The pain is sometimes very intense.

O., intermit'tent. (L. *intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) A form which is supposed to be caused by malarial infection, and to come on with, or instead of, the paroxysms of an intermittent fever.

O., radiating. (L. *radiatus*, furnished with spokes.) The form which accompanies trifacial neuralgia.

Otalgic. (Οὖς; ἄλγος. F. *otalgique*; I. *otalgico*; S. *otalgico*; G. *otalgisch*.) Relating to *Otalgia*.

Also, applied to a remedy for the relief of earache.

Otalg'y. Same as *Otalgia*.

Otanthus. (Οὖς, the ear; ἄθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

O. maritimus. Link. The *Diotis maritima*.

Otaphone. See *Otophone*.

Ote'chos. (Οὖς, the ear; ἦχος, a sound.) Same as *Tinnitus aurium*.

Otemplastrum. (Οὖς; ἐμπλαστρον, a plaster. G. *Ohypflaster*.) A plaster to put behind the ear.

Otenchytes. (Ὀτεγχύτης; from οὖς; ἔγχυτος, poured in. F. *otenchyte*; I. *otenchites*; S. *otenchites*; G. *Ohrenspritze*.) An ear-syringe.

Othæmato'ma. (Οὖς; αἷμα, blood. F. *othématome*; I. *otematoma*; G. *Othématom*, *Ohrlutgeschwulst*.) See *Hæmatoma auris*.

Othæmorrhœ'a. (Οὖς; αἷμα; ροία, a flow.) A flow of blood from the ear.

Othæmorrhœ'is. (Οὖς; αἱμορροίς, piles.) Metastasis of a hæmorrhoidal discharge to the ear.

Otha'ni. Old term for *Mercurius philosophorum*. (Ruland.)

Othelco'sis. (Οὖς, the ear; ἔλκωσις, ulceration. F. *othelcose*; I. *otelcosi*.) Ulceration of the outer ear; suppuration of the ears.

Othe'sis. (Ὀθησις, a thrusting.) The act of urging or expelling.

Oth'onē. ('Οθόνη, fine linen.) Lint.
Othon'ion. ('Οθόνιον, a piece of fine linen; dim. of ὀθόνη.) Lint.

Othydrops. (Οὖς, the ear; ὑδρωψ, dropsy.) Effusion of fluid into the inner ear.

Othyg'rotes. (Οὖς; ὑγρότης, wetness.) Same as *Otorrhœa*.

Othyl. (Contraction of *oxethyl*; compounded of *ox* for oxygen, and *ethyl*.) Williamson's term for *Acetyl*.

Othypersarcoma. (Οὖς, the ear; ὑπέρ, above; σάρξ, flesh.) A term used by Paulus Ægineta for a fleshy growth of the auricle; elephantiasis of the auricle.

Othypersarcosis. (Οὖς; ὑπέρ, σάρξ.) The growth of *Othypersarcoma*.

Otiater. (Οὖς; ἰατρίη, a surgeon. G. *Ohrenarzt*.) An ear surgeon; an aurist.

Otiatreia. (Οὖς; ἰατρεία, healing. F. *otiatric*; G. *Ohrheilkunde*.) The art of healing the diseases of the ear.

Otiat'ric. (Οὖς; ἰατρικός, of a surgeon.) Relating to *Otiatrics*.

Otiat'rics. (Οὖς; ἰατρικός.) The doctrine of ear diseases.

Otiat'ros. Same as *Otiater*.

Otiat'ry. Same as *Otiatreia*.

Otic. ('Οτικός, for the ear; from οὖς, the ear. F. *otique*; I. *otico*; S. *otico*; G. *ohr-betreffend*.) Relating to the ear.

O. ganglion. (I. *ganglio otico*.) See *Ganglion, otic*.

O. vesicle. Same as *Auditory vesicle*; see also *Ear, development of*.

Oticodin'ia. (Οὖς; δῶν, a whirling.) Vertigo from ear-disease.

Oticodino'sis. (Οὖς; δῶν, giddiness. F. *oticoïnose, oticoïne*.) Same as *Menière's disease*.

O'tion. ('Οτιον, a little ear.) The auricle of the ear.

Oti'r'hœ'a. See *Otorrhœa*.

Otit'es. (Οὖς, the ear.) The *Ear finger*.

Otit'is. (Οὖς. F. *otite*; I. *otite*; S. *otitis*; G. *Ohrenentzündung*.) Inflammation of some part of the ear.

O. desquamati'va. (L. *desquamo*, to scale off.) Buck's term for a chronic inflammation of the membrana tympani, in which the epidermic layer exfoliates in masses of degenerated, fatty cells.

O. externa. (L. *externus*, outward.) Inflammation of some part of the external auditory meatus.

O. exter'na circumscrip'ta. (L. *externus*, outward; *circumscribo*, to draw a line around.) The limited form known also as *O. externa follicularis*.

O. exter'na croup'osa. (L. *externus*; *croupous*.) A rare form in which the meatus is lined by a fibrinous exudation which is thrown off as a cast of the tube.

O. exter'na diffu'sa. (L. *externus*; *diffusus*, spread abroad.) A form of inflammation of the external meatus, most usually the result of local irritants. The lining membrane is swollen and discharges a viscid fluid, the epidermis is sodden, white, and peeling, and pus forms; there is much shooting pain, increased by pressure and movement, sometimes there is giddiness, and occasionally noises in the head; the hearing is little, if at all, impaired unless the membrana tympani be much affected. Polypi may result or even hyperostosis.

O. exter'na diphtherica. (L. *exter-*

nus; *diphtheria*.) The form which is sometimes found as an accompaniment of diphtheria of the throat; it is characterised by a closely adherent dirty-white exudation on the epidermic surface of the meatus, sometimes resulting in ulceration; there is redness and swelling of the neighbouring parts, including the lymphatic glands, with much pain and generally serious constitutional symptoms.

O. exter'na follicula'ris. (L. *externus*; *folliculus*, a small bag.) Furuncular inflammation usually occupying the cartilaginous part of the meatus, and arising in a hair follicle or a sebaceous gland; probably from infection by some microbe.

O. exter'na hæmorrhag'ica. (L. *externus*; G. *äiropayia*, violent bleeding.) The form which occurs in young persons, and is characterised by the presence of vesicles containing a bloody fluid. Its cause is unknown.

O. exter'na parasit'ica. (L. *externus*; *parasiticus*, relating to a parasite.) The form which is caused by the growth of some vegetable parasite in or on the cutaneous lining of the external meatus. The skin and the membrana tympani may be red and swollen, and dotted with greyish or yellowish or black spots, according to the fungus present; there is usually much itching, some amount of shooting pains and, it may be, tinnitus and deafness. Several species of *Aspergillus* and of *Otomycetes*, as well as others, have been seen. The chief irritation occurs when the mycelium has penetrated the true skin.

O. exter'na syphilit'ica. (L. *externus*; *syphilis*.) The syphilitic affections of the outer ear may consist of squamous or pustular or other eruptions on the auricle, or of mucous patches or ulcerations in the meatus.

O. inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) Inflammation of the labyrinth of the ear; most usually an extension from the middle ear; it may also be caused by meningitis and the infectious fevers. Voltolini has described an idiopathic form occurring suddenly in children, with high fever, flushing of the face, and vomiting, then delirium, coma, and convulsions; after a day or two, on recovery, these symptoms disappear, and leave total deafness and staggering in the gait.

O. inter'na syphilit'ica. (L. *internus*; *syphilis*.) An obscure condition occurring in the later stages of syphilis, the most prominent symptom of which is ringing in the ears and giddiness.

O. in'tima. (L. *intimus*, innermost.) Inflammation of the labyrinth of the ear; here described as *O. interna*.

O. labyrinth'ica. (Λαβύρινθος, a place having many windings.) Inflammation of the labyrinth. See *O. interna*.

O. me'dia. (L. *medius*, middle.) Inflammation of the middle ear or tympanum.

O. me'dia acu'ta. (L. *medius*; *acutus*, sharp. F. *otite aigue de la caisse*; I. *otite acuta dell' orecchio medio*; G. *acuter einfacher Mittelohrkatarrh*.) Acute inflammation of the middle ear characterised by pain, sometimes very severe, heaviness of the head, more or less fever, noises in the ear, often pulsating, more or less deafness, great tenderness on pressure in the space between the mastoid process and the ramus of the jaw, and injection of the vessels of the membrana tympani with subsequently a greyish or reddish exudation in its epidermis. It may end in resolution with complete restoration of

hearing, or suppuration may result with perforation of the membrana tympani; there is much liability to relapse, especially in children.

O. me'dia adhæsi'va lentes'cens. (*L. medius*; *adhæro*, to stick to; *lentesco*, to relax.) The *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.

O. me'dia catarrha'lis. (*L. medius*; *catarrh.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the tympanum caused by catarrh of the throat, infectious fevers or syphilis, and characterised by a serous or a viscid exudation, which may terminate in resolution or may leave thickening and fixation of the joints of the ossicula.

O. me'dia catarrhalis chron'ica. (*L. medius*; *catarrh*; *L. chronicus*, long-lasting.) Slowly progressing catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the middle ear with exudation, and resulting in thickening and contraction of the structures, and ankylosis of the ossicula auditus. It is a very common cause of permanent deafness; the inner ear is also not infrequently implicated.

O. me'dia catarrha'lis sic'ca. (*L. medius*; *catarrh*; *L. siccus*, dry.) Same as *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.

O. me'dia chron'ica. Same as *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.

O. me'dia hyperplas'tica. (*L. medius*; *Gr. ὑπέρ*, above; *πλαστικός*, fit for moulding.) De Rossi's term for *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.

O. me'dia sclerot'ica. (*L. medius*; *Gr. σκληρός*, hard.) Same as *O. media catarrhalis chronica*.

O. me'dia suppurati'va. (*L. medius*; *suppuro*, to form matter.) Acute purulent inflammation of the inner ear; a form of *O. media acuta*.

O. parasit'ic. See *O. externa parasitica*.

Otium. Same as *Otton*.

Otiydim'ba. A painful pustular skin disease, endemic in Damaraland during hot weather. (Billings.)

Oto'ba. The *Myristica otoba*.

O. butter. The concrete oil expressed from the seeds of *Myristica otoba*; it is nearly colourless, and contains myristin, olein, and otobite.

O. fat. Same as *O. butter*.

Oto'bite. $C_{24}H_{36}O_8$. A crystalline substance obtained by treating a soap made of *Otoba butter* with alcoholic magnesium acetate; it forms large, colourless, tasteless, and inodorous prisms.

Otoblennorrhœ'a. (*Oūs*, the ear; *βλῖννα*, mucus; *ροία*, a flow.) A mucous discharge from the external meatus of the ear.

Otoblennorrhœ'ic. Relating to *Otoblennorrhœa*.

Otocardia. (*Oūs*, the ear; *καρδία*, the heart.) Häckel's term for those Mollusca which possess a heart having an auricle.

Otocatarrh'. (*Oūs*; *catarrh.*) Catarrh of the ear.

Otocephalia. (*Oūs*; *κεφαλή*, the head.) The condition of an *Otocephalus*.

Otocephalus. (*Oūs*; *κεφαλή*, the head. *F. otocephale*; *I. otocephalo*.) G. St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity in which the ears are close to each other or united under the head, and the jaws and mouth are distinct, but there is no nasal protuberance.

Otocerebri'tis. (*Oūs*; *L. cerebrum*, the

brain.) Inflammation of the brain from extension of disease of the inner ear.

Otolei'sis. (*Oūs*; *κλείσις*, a shutting up.) Closure of the external meatus of the ear.

Otocon'ia. (*Oūs*; *κονία*, dust. *F. otoconie*; *I. otoconia*; *S. otoconia*; *G. Ohrsand*.) Breschet's term for the white, pulverulent dust found in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear. When aggregated into a mass it is called an *Otolith*.

Otocon'ial. Relating to *Otoconia*.

O. mem'brane. Same as *Otolithic membrane*.

Otocon'ite. Same as *Otoconia*.

Otocrane. (*Oūs*; *κρανίον*, the skull. *F. otocrâne*; *I. otocranio*.) The auditory capsule, being the portion of the petrous bone which encloses the organ of hearing.

Otocra'nial. Belonging to the *Otocrane*.

Otocra'nium. Same as *Otocrane*.

Otocyst. (*Oūs*, the ear; *κύστις*, a bladder. *F. otocyste*; *G. Hörfläschen*.) Lacaze Duthier's term for the organ of hearing in Mollusca and Vermes, which consists of a closed cyst lined with ciliated epithelium, and containing a fluid in which are found otoliths; it is connected with the central nervous system, or cerebral ganglia, by a special nerve, the auditory nerve. In some Decapoda the otocyst is open to the exterior.

Otodon'tes. (*Oūs*; *δόνος*, a tooth. *F. dents auriculaires*; *G. Ohrzähne*.) The tooth-like projections found by Huschke in the cochlea of birds.

Otodyn'ia. (*Oūs*; *όδύνη*, pain. *F. otodyn'ie*; *I. otodinia*; *G. Ohrschmerz*.) Earache.

Otodyn'ic. (*F. otodynique*.) Relating to *Otodyn'ia*.

Otogan'glion. The *Otic ganglion*.

Otogan'gium. The *Otic ganglion*.

Otoglyphis. (*Ὠτογλυφίς*; from *οὖς*, the ear; *γλυφίς*, the notched end of an arrow.) An ear-pick.

Otoglyphum. (*Ὠτόγλυφον*.) An ear-pick.

Otography. (*Oūs*, the ear; *γραφω*, to write. *F. otographie*; *I. otografia*; *S. otografia*; *G. Otographie*.) The description of the ear.

Othæmatorrhœ'a. See *Othæmorrhœa*.

Othæmorrhœ'a. See *Othæmorrhœa*.

Otyhdrops. See *Othydrops*.

Otoiatri'a. See *Otiatrica*.

Otolite. Same as *Otolith*.

Otolith. (*Oūs*, the ear; *λίθος*, a stone. *F. otolithe*; *I. otolito*; *S. otolito*; *G. Ohrstein, Hörsteinchen*.) Crystals, often rhombic, or amorphous particles of calcium carbonate and phosphate, found on the macula and crista acustica of the internal labyrinth, and enclosed in a granular or gelatinous basis; they occur in the organs of hearing of many lower animals, as in the otocysts of Mollusca. They contain 75 per cent. or more of inorganic matter, the rest being chiefly a substance resembling mucin. In man the crystals are collected into two rounded masses, situated in the wall of the utricle and sacculle opposite to the seat of the nerves, and some few grains are found in each ampulla. Their function is unknown; some have supposed them to have the faculty of intensifying the sound vibrations, while others have suggested that they act as dampers and stop vibrations. Quite lately it is suggested that they are essentially foreign bodies, the result of the secretive action of the

OTOLITHUS—OTSEGO

ectoderm cells which in ancestral forms produce the surface scales; this view is supported by the fact that the higher the animal and the greater its auditory sensitiveness the fewer are the otoliths.

O. mem'brane. (L. *membrana*.) The gelatinous substance or membranous mass lying above the macula acustica which contains the otoliths.

O., mem'brane of. (G. *Otolithen-häutchen*.) The delicate membranous covering of an *Otolith*.

O. plate. The thickened base of the otolith-containing vesicle at the aboral extremity of the *Ctenophora*.

Otolithus. (Oūs; λίθος.) A Genus of the Suborder *Acanthopteri*.

O. regalis, Cuvier. (L. *regalis*, royal.) The weakfish. Furnishes some American isinglass.

Otology. (Oūs; λόγος, an account. F. *otologie*; I. *otologia*; S. *otologia*; G. *Otologie*.) The description of the organ of hearing.

Otomeningitis. (Oūs; μήνιγξ, a membrane.) Indammation of the membranes of the brain from extension of disease of the inner ear.

Otomyces. (Oūs; μύκης, a fungus.) A Genus of *Fungi* inhabiting the outer ear.

O. Hageni, Hagen. A species with grass-green conidia, found in the external auditory meatus.

O. purpureus, Wieden. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) A form with dark coloured conidia, found in the external auditory meatus.

Otomycosis. (Oūs; μύκης. F. *otomycose*.) The presence of parasitic fungi, such as *Aspergillus* and *Otomyces*, in the external auditory meatus.

Oton'cus. (Oūs; ὄγκος, mass.) A tumour of the ear.

Otoneuralgia. (Oūs; νεύρον; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of the ear.

Otopathema. (Oūs; πάθημα, an attack of sickness.) A disease of the ear.

Otopathic. (Oūs; πάθος, disease. F. *otopathique*.) Relating to ear disease.

O. verti'go. See *Vertigo*, *otopathie*.

Otop'athy. (Oūs; πάθος, disease. F. *otopathie*; I. *otopatia*; G. *Ohrenkrankheit*.) Disease of the ear.

Otopharyngeal. (Oūs; φάρυγξ, the throat.) Relating to the ear and the pharynx.

O. tube. The *Eustachian tube*.

Otophleg'moné. (Oūs; φλεγμονή, inflammation.) A synonym of *Otitis*.

Otophone. (Oūs; φωνή, a sound. F. *otophone*; I. *otofono*.) An ear-trumpet; an apparatus for the better conveying of sound to the ear.

Otopho'nium. Same as *Otophone*.

Otop'esis. (Oūs; πίεσις, a pressing.) Pressure upon the labyrinth and deafness therefrom.

Otop'lados. (Oūs; πλάδος, abundance of fluids. G. *Ohrlaufen*.) Discharge from the ear.

Otoplas'ma. (Oūs; πλάσμα, anything moulded. G. *Ohrpflaster*.) A plaster to put behind the ear.

Otoplasticé. Same as *Otoplasty*.

Otoplas'trum. Same as *Otemplastrum*.

Otoplasty. (Oūs; πλάσσω, to mould. F. *otoplastie*; I. *otoplastica*; G. *Otoplastik*.)

The restoration of a defective auricle by a plastic operation.

Otoplatos. A misspelling of *Otoplados*.

Otoplexeom'etrum. (Oūs; πλῆξις, a stroke; μέτρον, a measure. F. *plessimètre pour oreille*; G. *Ohrplessimeter*.) A pleximeter devised by Piorry for exploring the condition of the internal ear by percussion.

Otopyorrhœ'a. (Oūs; πύον, matter; ροία, a flow. F. *otopyorrhée*; I. *otopiorrea*.) Purulent discharge from the ear.

Otopyo'sis. (Oūs; πύωσις, the formation of matter.) Suppuration in the ear.

Otorrhag'ia. (Oūs; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *otorragie*; I. *otorragia*.) Discharge of blood from the ear.

Otorrhag'ic. (F. *otorragique*.) Relating to *Otorrhagia*.

Otorrhœumatis'mus. (Oūs, the ear; *rheumatism*.) Rheumatic pain in the ear.

Otorrhœ'a. (Oūs; ροία, a flow. F. *otorrhée*; I. *otorrea*; S. *otorrea*; G. *Ohrenfluss*, *Ohrenlaufen*.) A purulent discharge from the external auditory meatus.

O., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) An otorrhœa which has extended to the brain and there produced disease.

O., inter'nal. (L. *internus*, within.) A purulent discharge from the middle or from the internal ear.

O., pu'ulent. (L. *pus*, matter.) A discharge of matter from the external auditory meatus.

O., scrofulous. (*Scrofula*.) A purulent discharge from the ear in scrofulous children; it is an *Otitis media*.

Otorrhœ'ic. (Oūs; ροία. F. *otorrhœique*.) Relating to *Otorrhœa*.

Otosal'pinx. (Oūs; σάλπιγξ, a war-trumpet.) The *Eustachian tube*.

Otoscope. (Oūs; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *otoscope*; I. *otoscopio*; G. *Otoskop*.) An ear-speculum.

Also, an instrument devised by Toynbee for listening to the sounds made in the ear by swallowing or by the use of Pollitzer's bag. It consists of an indiarubber tube with two conical extremities, one to be placed in the ear of the patient and the other in that of the observer.

Otoscop'ium. Same as *Otoscope*.

Otoscopy. (Oūs, the ear; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *otoscopie*.) The use of the *Otoscope*.

Otoste'al. (Oūs; ὀστέον, a bone.) Relating to the *Ossicula auditus*.

O. bones. The bones of fishes and other animals which are the homologues of the bones of the inner ear.

Otos'tomous. (Oūs; στόμα, the mouth. F. *otostomé*.) Having an ear-shaped mouth or aperture.

Otosty'lic. (Oūs; στῦλος, a pillar.) Belonging, or relating, to the ear and the styloid process.

Ototech'nos. (Oūs; τέχνη, art.) A beating in the ear as of a workman hammering.

Ototech'ny. (Oūs; τέχνη. F. *ototechnie*.) The art of manufacturing instruments for the relief of affections of the ear.

Ototomy. (Oūs; τομή, a cutting. F. *ototomie*; I. *ototomia*; S. *ototomia*; G. *Ototomie*.) The dissection of the ear.

Otsch'in. Roumania, near Brăsa. A sulphur water containing iron.

Otse'go min'eral springs. United

States of America, Michigan, Allegan County. Chalybeate waters, containing calcium bicarbonate 14.29 grains, magnesium bicarbonate 1.52, iron bicarbonate 2.11, potassium sulphate, 1.15, sodium chloride, 1.65, silica 2.8, and organic matter 2.1 grains in a gallon.

Ottar. Same as *Attar*.

Otter. (Mid. E. *oter*; Sax. *otor*. F. *loutre*; I. *lutra*; S. *nutra*; G. *Otter*, *Fisch-otter*.) The *Lutra vulgaris*. Its flesh is eaten by some Northern European nations, and it was formerly used in medicine.

Otto. (Arab. *'itr*, perfume.) A perfumed oil, better spelt *Attar*.

O. of roses. The fragrant oil of *Rosa centifolia*.

Ottonia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Piperaceæ*.

O. jaborandi, Kunth. The *Serronia jaborandi*, Guillemin.

Ottowa. A river of North West Canada.

O. disease'. Same as *Mal de chien*.

Otts well. United States of America, Indiana, Crawford County. Saline sulphuretted waters, containing magnesium bicarbonate 107.04 grains, calcium bicarbonate 401.09, iron carbonate 14.66, sodium sulphate 29, potassium sulphate 11.1, magnesium sulphate, 42.75, calcium sulphate 26.35, and sodium chloride 4696.76 grains in a gallon, with hydrogen sulphide.

Ottumwa medical springs. United States of America, Iowa, Wapello County. Alkaline saline chalybeate mineral waters, containing magnesium carbonate 30.8 grains, calcium carbonate 22.26, iron carbonate 2.94, sodium sulphate 200.88, potassium sulphate 2.23, calcium sulphate 38.23, sodium chloride 51.81, and silica 7.3 grains in a gallon.

Oturia. (*Oûs*, the ear; *ôûron*, urine.) A urinous discharge from the ear.

Ouabaïn. $C_{31}H_{45}O_{12}$. A glucoside obtained from *Ouabaïa*; it closely resembles strophanthin in action and in composition. It has been used in whooping cough; and is said by some to produce anesthesia of the conjunctiva.

Ouabaïo. The name of an arrow poison used by the Somalis on the East Coast of Africa. It is derived from the *Acocanthera ouabaïa*.

Ouche. France, département du Cantal. An athermal bicarbonated chalybeate spring.

Ouennou'gha, Ham'mam. Algeria, province of Algiers. Hyperthermal sulphur waters, having a temperature of from 53° C. to 67° C. (127.4° F. to 152.6° F.) Used in skin diseases and syphilitic affections.

In the immediate neighbourhood are also bicarbonated ferruginous waters.

Oujeïnia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

O. dalbergioides. The *Dalbergia oocienensis*.

Oula. (*Oûlon*.) The gums.

Oulachon. The candle fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus*.

O. oil. An amber coloured oil obtained from the Oulachon which has been proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Oulê. (*Oûlê*, a wound skinned over.) A cicatrix, a scar.

Ouled-a'li, Ham'mam. Algeria, province of Constantine, near Guelma. Saline mineral waters, having a temperature of 55° C. to 57° C. (131° F. to 134.6° F.)

Ouled-mer'saoud, Ham'mam. Algeria, province of Constantine. Strong sulphur waters, having a temperature of 45° C. to 47° C. (113° F. to 116.6° F.)

Ouled-zeïd, Ham'mam. Algeria, province of Constantine. Sulphur waters, with a temperature of 32° C. to 49° C. (89.6° F. to 120.2° F.)

Ouli'tis. Same as *Utitis*.

Ouloid. (*Oûlê*, a scar; *êidos*, form.) Scar-like.

O. cica'trix. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar.) Sir Erasmus Wilson's term for a cicatrix which has not proceeded from an ulcerated surface, but from hypodermic destruction of tissue.

Oulorrhagia. Same as *Ulorrhagia*.

Oulotrichous. Same as *Ulotrichous*.

Ounce. (Mid. E. *unce*; Old F. *unce*; Mod.

F. *once*; L. *uncia*, a twelfth part, one part of a pound or as; connected by some with *unus*, one, and by others with Gr. *ὄγκος*, bulk, weight. I. *uncia*; S. *onza*; G. *Unze*.) A weight, being the twelfth part of a pound troy, and apothecaries', or 480 grains, and the sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois, or 437.5 grains. The ounce troy equals 1.09714 ounce avoirdupois; and .03235 gramme.

O., flu'id. A measure, being the twentieth part of a pint, apothecaries' measure; it is equivalent to 437.5 grains of water, and measures 28.397 cubic centimetres.

Ouranoplasty. Same as *Uranoplasty*.

Oura'ri. Same as *Curare*.

Ourray mineral springs. United States of America, Colorado, Ourray County. Alkaline, carbonated, sulphuretted springs, having a temperature of 120° F. to 140° F. (48.88° C. to 60° C.)

Oure'ma. (*Oûρημα*.) Urine.

Oure'tic. (*Oûρον*, urine.) Relating to Urine.

O. ac'id. Guyton-Moreau's term for phosphoric acid found in the urine.

Ourl'et. (F. *ourlet*, a hem.) The *Gyrus formicatus* of Ecker.

Urology. Same as *Urology*.

Ou'ron. (*Oûρον*.) Urine.

Ouronology. Same as *Urology*.

Ouronparia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

O. ac'ida, H. Brogn. The *Uncaria acida*.

O. gamb'ir, H. Brogn. The *Uncaria gamb'ir*.

Ouros'copy. Same as *Uroscopy*.

Ours, Eau de. France, département du Puy-de-Dôme. A name given to the waters of *Médague*.

Ousaisthen'ics. (*Oûs*, the ear; *αἰσθησις*, sensation.) The sensations of the organ of hearing.

Out'crop. (F. *sope*, *soppement*, *affleurement*; G. *Ausgehende eines Flötzes*.) The edge of an inclined stratum when it comes to the surface of the earth.

Outer. (E. comparative of *out*, without; Mid. E. *oute*, *ute*; Sax. *ûte*, *utan*; G. *aus*; Sans. *ud*; from an Aryan type *ud*, up, out. F. *extérieur*; I. *esteriore*; S. *exterior*; G. *äussere*.) On the outside.

O. bark. The corky or suberous layer of the bark of a tree.

Out'har. (*Oûθαρ*, the udder.) The female breast.

Out-kneed. Same as *Bow-legged*.

OUTLET—OVARIOCELE

Outlet. (Mid. E. *utlete*; Sax. *útlétan*, to let out.) A place where a thing is let out.

O. of pelvis. See *Pelvis*, outlet of.

Outlying. (E. *out*; Mid. E. *oute*; Sax. *úte*, *útan*; G. *aus*; Sans. *ud*; E. *lying*, part. of *lie*; Mid. E. *liggen*; Sax. *liegan*; G. *liegen*; from base *lagh*, to lie.) Lying at a distance.

O. cells of cord. Small groups of nerve-cells lying in the white substance of the antero-lateral and posterior columns of the spinal cord outside the grey matter.

Outrancourt. France, département des Vosges, near Contrexeville. Athermal calcic sulphate waters, used as a slight laxative.

Outre. France, département du Cantal. An athermal bicarbonated water.

Ouviran'dra. (From a native name meaning water yam.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Juncaginaceæ*.

O. fenestralis, Thouars. (L. *fenestra*, a window.) The lattice-leaf plant. Hab. Madagascar. Fleishy farinaceous roots used as food.

Ova. Nominative plural of *Ovum*.

O. Graafiana, The *Graafian follicles*.

O. Nabothi. See *Ovula Nabothi*.

O., holoblastic. See *Holoblastic ovum*.

O., mesoblastic. See *Mesoblastic ovum*.

O., primordial. (L. *primordium*, the beginning.) The large spherical cells which lie among the cylindrical cells of the germ epithelium forming the ovum tubes of the primitive ovary, and which are developed into the ova in the manner described in *Ovary, development of*.

Oval. (Old F. *oval*; from L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *ovale*; I. *ovale*; S. *oval*; G. *oval*, *eirund*, *länglichrund*.) Having the outline of an egg.

O. amputation. (G. *Ovalschnitt*.) See *Amputation*, oval method of.

O.-celled sarcoma. See *Sarcoma*, oval-celled.

O. foramen. See the several subheadings of *Foramen ovale*.

O. fos'sa. See the several subheadings of *Fossa ovalis*.

O.-oblong. A somewhat long oval.

O. parenchyma. See *Parenchyma*, oval.

O. skull. Prichard's term for Blumenbach's *Skull*, *Caucasian*.

O. window. The *Fenestra ovalis*.

Ovalbumin. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *albumen*, white of an egg.) The albumen of the white of egg; there are probably three or four forms varying in the temperature at which they coagulate; ovalbumin is not precipitated by ether.

Ovalifolious. (L. *ovum*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *ovalifolié*; G. *eiblättrig*.) Having oval leaves.

Ovarialgia. Same as *Ovarialgia*.

Ovaria. Nominative plural of *Ovarium*.

O. ambulantiæ. (L. *ambulo*, to move to and fro.) Pallas's term for the proglottides of the *Tæniadæ* which are generally separated only when the sexual development is complete.

Ovarial. Same as *Ovarian*.

Ovarialgia. (L. *ovarium*, an egg-keeper; Gr. *άλγος*, pain.) Neuralgia of the ovary. See *Ovary*, irritable.

Ovarialgic. Relating to *Ovarialgia*.

Ovarian. (L. *ovarium*, an egg-keeper; from *ovum*, an egg. F. *ovarien*; I. *ovarico*.) Belonging, or relating, to the ovary.

O. apoplexy. See *Apoplexy*, ovarian.

O. artery. (F. *artère ovarienne*, a. ova-

rique; I. *arteria ovarica*; G. *Eierstocksschlagader*.) The corresponding artery to the spermatic artery of the male. It arises close to its fellow from the front of the abdominal aorta a little below the renal artery, runs down to the broad ligament of the womb, and travels in tortuous fashion between its layers beneath the ovary to the upper angle of the fundus uteri, near to which it divides into two terminal branches; one, the upper, supplies the upper part of the fundus and joins its fellow of the opposite side: the other, the lower, descends along the side of the uterus, giving off many spiral twigs, and joins a branch of the uterine artery. As it passes beneath the ovary it forms an arch from the convexity of which spring many tortuous branches that penetrate the hilum of the ovary, ramify in a helicine manner in the zona vasculosa, and in a lesser degree in the zona parenchymatosa. During pregnancy the artery increases greatly in size. It is also called *Utero-ovarian artery*.

O. cell. The unimpregnated ovum in its ovisac.

O. cyst. See *Ovary*, cysts of.

O. drop'sy. (*Dropsy*.) An abdominal tumour arising from the ovary, or the parovarian structures, and containing fluid. See *Ovary*, *cystoma of*.

O. fim'bria. (L. *fimbria*, fringe.) One of the fimbriae of the Fallopian tube which is attached to the ovary.

O. follicle. The *Graafian follicle*.

O. gesta'tion. (L. *gestatio*, a bearing.) Same as *Pregnancy*, ovarian.

O. hyperæsth'esia. (Υπερ, above; αἰσθησις, a sensation.) See *Ovary*, irritable.

O. irrita'tion. See *Ovary*, irritable.

O. leaves. (F. *feuilles ovariennes*, Turpin.) The carpels of the ovary of plants.

O. ligament. See *Ligament of ovary*.

O. nerves. See *Ovary*, nerves of.

O. o'vum. The ovum while still retained in the ovary.

O. paren'chyma. (Παρέγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera.) The stroma of the *Ovary*.

O. plex'us, ner'vous. (L. *plexus*, a weaving.) The same, in the female, as *Spermatic plexus*.

O. plex'us, ve'nous. (L. *plexus*; *vena*, a vein.) The *Pampiniform plexus*.

O. preg'nancy. See *Pregnancy*, ovarian.

O. tubes. Same as *Ovum tubes*.

O. vein. (F. *veine ovarienne*; G. *Eierstocksblutader*.) The vein which accompanies the ovarian artery and opens on the right side into the inferior vena cava, and on the left into the renal vein; near the hilum of the ovary the branches of the vein form the *Pampiniform plexus*. It occasionally contains valves, especially one at its termination.

O. ves'icles. (L. *vesiculum*, a small blister.) The *Graafian follicles*.

Ovar'ic. (F. *ovarique*.) Relating to the *Ovary*.

Ovariec'tomy. (*Ovarium*; Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out. F. *ovariectomie*.) The excision of the ovary. See *Ovariectomy*.

Ovariferous. (L. *ovarium*; *fero*, to bear. F. *ovarifère*; G. *eierstocktragend*.) Bearing the ovary. Applied by Cassini to the areolæ on the surface of the clinanthus of *Compositæ* from their office.

Ovariocel'é. (L. *ovarium*; Gr. κήλη,

a rupture. *F. ovariocele.*) Hernia of the ovary.

Also, a tumour of the ovary.

O., vaginal. (*Vagina.*) A protrusion of the ovary in the vaginal wall.

Ovariocentesis. (*L. ovarium; Gr. κέντησις, a pricking.*) Puncture of an ovarian cyst.

O. vagina'lis. (*Vagina.*) The puncture of an ovarian cyst through the vagina.

Ovarioclasia. (*Ovarium; Gr. κλάσις, a breaking. F. ovarioclasié.*) Porro's term for the breaking down of the tissue of the ovary when its total removal cannot be effected.

Ovariodysnuria. (*Ovarium; Gr. δῶς, a prefix signifying bad; νῦρον, a nerve.*) Neuralgia of the ovary.

Ovariole. (*Dim. of ovarium.*) The tubular ovaries of some Insecta.

Ovarion'cus. (*Ovarium; Gr. ὄγκος, mass. F. ovarioncie, Velpeau.*) Same as *Hernia, ovarian.*

Ovario-pel'vic. Relating to the *Ovary* and to the *Pelvis*.

O. fold. The *Ligamentum ovarico-pelvicum*.

Ova'rio-tu'bal. (*F. ovaro-tubaire.*) Relating to the ovary and to the Fallopian tube.

O. pregn'ancy. (*F. grossesse ovario-tubaire.*) See *Pregnancy, ovario-tubal*.

Ovariotomy. (*Ovarium; Gr. τομή, a cutting. F. ovariomie, oariotomie; I. ovariotomia; S. ovariotomia; G. Ovariotomie.*) The removal of an ovarian tumour, first proposed by William Hunter in 1762, probably first accomplished by L'Aumonier in 1782 for the removal of a scirrhus ovary, and first performed for ovarian dropsy by McDowell of Kentucky in 1809. Lizars did the first operation in Great Britain in 1823; but although it was subsequently practised by several surgeons, it was not until Sir Spencer Wells began his operative career in 1857 that ovariotomy can be said to have ranked among those operations which are generally accepted by the profession. The earlier mortality was very great, but from this time it began to be largely reduced until at present, what with improved methods and what with the employment in greater or less minuteness of the antiseptic system, which owes so much of its development to Sir Joseph Lister, the operation has become one of the most successful of surgical achievements. An incision of some two or three inches in length is made in the middle line of the abdomen, ending about an inch and a half above the pubes; the tumour, if cystic, is tapped with a large trocar, such as that of Sir Spencer Wells, the fluid is led away so that none can escape into the abdominal cavity, the empty cyst is drawn out of the abdomen, the intestines are kept back, and the pedicle is carefully tied and returned to the abdomen, the peritoneal cavity is thoroughly cleansed, and the incision closed by sutures; sometimes a glass drainage-tube is inserted.

O., abdom'inal. (*L. abdomen, the belly.*) The form in which the abdominal incision is made in the middle line.

O., nor'mal. (*L. normalis, made according to the square.*) The operation usually called *Oophorectomy*.

Ovarism. (*L. ovarium. F. ovarisme; I. ovarismo; S. ovarismo; G. Ovarismus.*) The doctrine that all animals and even all organised

bodies are developed entirely from the ovum of the female, the male supplying only the influence exciting the development of the ovum.

Ovarist. (*F. ovariste; I. ovarista; S. ovarista; G. Ovarist.*) A believer of the doctrine of *Ovarism*.

Ovaritis. (*L. ovarium, an egg-keeper; from ovum, an egg. F. ovarite; I. ovarite; S. ovaritis; G. Eierstocksentzündung.*) Inflammation of the ovary.

O., acute. (*F. ovarite aigue; G. acute Eierstocksentzündung.*) A rare occurrence in a previously healthy ovary. It may possibly result from sudden arrest of the menstrual discharge from chill; but more commonly it is an extension from the neighbouring structures as in puerperal peritonitis. The symptoms are usually merged in those of the original disease, but there is pain on deep pressure and often also in the passage of the feces.

O., chron'ic. (*L. chronicus, long-lasting. F. ovarite chronique; G. chronische Eierstocksentzündung.*) A term which embraces many forms of chronic change in the tissues of the ovary, often resulting from some obscure inflammatory condition. It includes hyperplasia of the connective tissue, with or without cystic degeneration of the Graafian follicles.

O., interstitial. (*L. interstitium, a space between.*) Same as *O., parenchymatous*.

O., follicular. (*L. folliculus, a small bag. F. ovarite folliculeuse; G. folliculäre Eierstocksentzündung.*) Inflammation of the ovary commencing in the Graafian follicles; it is with difficulty to be distinguished from *O., parenchymatous*, and they are both commonly present together. The ovum undergoes granular degeneration, the germinal vesicle disappears, and the epithelium of the follicles is granular and presents cloudy degeneration. This form is by some called *O., parenchymatous*.

O., parenchym'atous. (*Παρέγχυμα, the peculiar substance of the viscera. F. ovarite parenchymateuse; G. parenchymatöse Eierstocksentzündung.*) Inflammation of the ovary beginning in the stroma; the organ is enlarged and more or less red, blood may be extravasated into its tissue, and there is infiltration of leucocytes, with increase in size and number of the connective-tissue cells; the inflammation extends to the Graafian follicles, and suppuration may occur. This form is by some called *O., stromatous*.

O., stro'matous. (*Στρώμα, a bed.*) Same as *O., parenchymatous*.

O., suppurating. (*L. suppureo, to gather matter. F. ovarite suppurée.*) The form which results in the development of an abscess containing pus mixed with granular debris of tissue and some changed blood.

O., syphilit'ic. (*Syphilis.*) An occasional occurrence in the later stages of syphilis.

O., tuber'cular. See *Ovary, tuberculosis of*.

O., var'iolous. (*Variola. F. ovarite varioleuse.*) A septic form which occasionally occurs during the course of smallpox.

Ovariule. (*Ovarium. F. ovariule; I. ovariole.*) Same as *Oariule*.

Ovarium. See *Ovary*.

O. luxa'tum. (*L. luxo, to put out of joint.*) See *Ovary, displacement of*.

O. masculin'um. (*L. masculinus, male.*) Fleisch's term for *Morgagni's hydatid*.

OVAROHYSTERECTOMY—OVARY

C. Nabothi. See *Ovula Nabothi*.

O. secundarium. (L. *secundarius*, of the second class.) The *Ovula Nabothi*.

O. tumidum. (L. *tumidus*, swollen.) An ovarian tumour.

Ovarohysterectomy. (*Ovarium*; Gr. ὄστρον, the womb; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) The total removal of the womb and its appendages.

Ovary. (F. *ovaire*; from L. *ovarium*, an egg-keeper; from *ovum*, an egg. I. *ovario*, *ovaja*; S. *ovario*; G. *Eierstock*.) The essential part of the genital apparatus of the female, being the organ in which the ova are developed. In the human female it is a whitish, somewhat flattened, ovoid body, about 1·5 inch long, ·75 inch wide, and ·5 inch thick, or, according to Sappey, having on an average a transverse diameter of 38 millimetres, a vertical diameter of 18 m.m., and an antero-posterior diameter of 15 m.m., and weighing some 80 to 100 grains, or, according to Sappey, 6 to 8 grammes in the normal condition; it is situated, one on each side of the uterus, at or about the level of the plane of the brim of the pelvis, its upper border inclining a little forward, in a pouch of the posterior layer of the broad ligament of the womb below and somewhat behind the arched part of the Fallopian tube, and above its fimbriated opening, to the extremity of which it is attached by the ligamentum infundibulo-ovaricum, to the uterus by the ligament of the ovary, and to the pelvic wall by the ligamentum infundibulo-pelvicum. Its surface is smooth in young females before menstruation, after that it presents cicatrices from the rupture of Graafian follicles, which become more numerous as time progresses, so that in the later period of menstrual life it is covered with linear or stellate depressed scars, having a yellowish hue. Its anterior or upper border is called the hilum, it is attached to the broad ligament, and is the place of entrance and exit for the blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves of the organ. The ovary consists of a connective-tissue framework or stroma and of parenchyma. On section it presents two zones: an inner one commencing at the hilum, and forming the central and larger part of the gland, the zona vasculosa (G. *Gefässschicht* of Waldeyer), or medullary portion, or bulb of the ovary; and an outer one surrounding the bulb except at the hilum, the zona parenchymatosa (G. *Parenchymschicht* of Waldeyer), or ovigenous layer (F. *couche ovigène* of Sappey), or glandular or cortical portion, containing the Graafian follicles; its outermost portion is more densely fibrous and destitute of Graafian follicles, constituting the tunica albuginea, and having on its free surface a single layer of germ epithelium.

The zona vasculosa is of a reddish hue, and is composed of loose fibrous connective tissue; bundles of unstriped muscular tissue proceeding from those of the structures in the broad ligament of the womb; tortuous arteries derived from the ovarian arteries; numerous veins, arising from a venous plexus which forms a large part of its substance, and which terminate in the ovarian vein; many large lymphatics, forming a great plexus, and emptying into the lumbar glands; and sympathetic nerves proceeding from the ovarian plexus. According to Rouget, the bulb partakes of the character of an erectile tissue. It contains no Graafian follicles.

The zona parenchymatosa is pale greyish in colour, and consists of a framework of connective tissue continuous with that of the bulb, but consisting of a radiated network of fibre-like fusiform cells having an oval nucleus, along with bundles of fibrous tissue and lengthened groups of polyhedral cells having a spherical nucleus; in interstices of the stroma lie the Graafian follicles with a more or less concentric arrangement around them of the fusiform cells, and through the tissue pass many tortuous arteries, large veins, and numerous lymphatics, all continuous with those of the bulb; sympathetic nerves are to be seen in small number. This zone consists of two layers, an inner one, the cortical layer (G. *Rindenschicht* of Schrön), to which the Graafian follicles are restricted; and an outer one, the albuginea, which differs in no degree from the other, except that it contains no Graafian follicles and is more dense in texture. The outer or free surface is covered with a single layer of short, columnar, somewhat granular, epithelial cells, the remains of the germ epithelium. See also *Corpus luteum*, *Graafian follicles*, and *Ovum*.

In Botany (F. *ovaire*; G. *Fruchtknoten*), the lower hollow portion of the pistil of a flower arising from the torus or thalamus, and containing the ovules which are attached to it by the placenta; it is formed from the limbic portion of the carpel, and is spoken of as simple or compound according as it consists of one or several carpels. See also *Pistil*.

O., accessory. (L. *accessus*, an approach.) A detached portion of the ovary occasionally observed in the broad ligament of the womb.

O., adenocystoma of. (Ἀδέν, a gland; κύστις, the bladder.) Same as O., *adenoma of*.

O., adenoma of. (Ἀδέν, a gland.) A growth of glandular tissue in the ovary, which precedes the development of colloid cystoma of the organ.

O., adherent. (L. *adhaere*, to stick to. F. *ovaire adhérent*.) Same O., *inferior*, in that it is adherent to the calyx which is superior.

O., arteries of. The chief supply is from the *Ovarian artery*; some small branches are supplied by the uterine arteries.

O., bilocular. (L. *bis*, twice; *loculus*, a little place. F. *ovaire biloculaire*.) A plant ovary consisting of two carpels forming two cells.

O., biovular. (L. *bis*, twice; Mod. L. *ovulum*; dim. of *ovum*, an egg. F. *ovaire biovulaire*.) A plant ovary which contains only two ovules.

O., bulb of. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb. F. *bulbe de l'ovaire*.) Sappey's term for the zona vasculosa of the ovary.

Also, the club-shaped venous body forming the ovarian part of the pampiniform plexus.

O., bulbous portion of. The zona vasculosa of the *Ovary*.

O., carcinoma of. (Καρκίνωμα, a cancer.) The several forms of cancer may attack the ovary, the commonest being the encephaloid; the disease generally occurs as a cyst with cancerous deposits on its walls.

O., compound. (L. *compono*, to put together. F. *ovaire composé*.) A plant ovary, which is formed by the union of two or more carpels, the cavities of which, called loculi, may continue separate, being divided from each other by a wall or dissepiment; or the cavities may be

thrown into one another, forming one general cavity.

O., cortical portion of. (L. *cortex*, bark.) The zona parenchymatosa of the ovary.

O., cystoma of, colloid. (Κύστις, a bag; κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, form.) A tumour, often growing to a large size, consisting of one or many cysts containing a mucoid fluid. They are preceded by a development of glandular epithelial tissue in the organ in which the cysts are formed; the tumour may be globular or lobulated, smooth on the surface, unless there is adhesion to neighbouring structures, and attached by a broader or narrower pedicle, near to which are more or less solid masses which also occur in the walls of the tumour; it contains a viscous, yellowish or brownish, transparent or muddy fluid. The cyst-wall is composed of fibrous tissue, covered with peritoneum and lined with epithelium; and the solid masses consist of gland-tissue, having tubular canals lined with cylindrical epithelium, many of which are goblet cells. The epithelial cells frequently undergo fatty degeneration and, breaking down, cause the fluid to be turbid and to contain crystals of cholesteroline. The cyst-wall may be inflamed and become adherent to the adjoining structures, or suppuration may occur, or there may be hæmorrhage into the cyst; and from violence, or from inflammation, or from degeneration of its walls, the cyst may burst.

O., cystoma of, dermoid. (Κύστις; δέρμα, the skin; εἶδος, form.) A teratomatous growth with a thick connective-tissue wall, and yellow oily or buttery contents, which enclose hairs; the wall is covered internally with epithelium containing masses of sebaceous glands, with hair, bone, and sometimes teeth.

O., cystoma of, multilocular. (L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, a little place.) A cystoma consisting of many cysts.

O., cystoma of, papillomatous. (Κύστις; *papilloma*.) A cystic tumour growing from the hilum of the ovary, and consisting of a connective-tissue wall with dendritic papillomatous growths covered with a cylindrical epithelium, and containing a viscid fluid; the papillomatous growths may penetrate the cyst-wall and infect the neighbouring peritoneal surfaces. It is supposed to arise from the remains of the Wolffian body.

O., cystoma of, unilocular. (L. *unus*, one; *loculus*, a little place.) A cystoma consisting of one cyst only.

O., cysto-sarcoma of. (Κύστις; σάρξ, flesh.) A sarcoma of the ovary containing cysts, which may be distended Graafian follicles or colloid cysts.

O., cysts of. (Κύστις.) Cysts of the ovary may be distended Graafian follicles; or they may constitute the several varieties of *O., cystoma of*.

O., descent of. (L. *descendo*, to come down.) The alteration of position of the ovary in the early life of the female similar to the descent of the testicle in the male. It takes place, subsequently to the atrophy of the Wolffian body, during the tenth to the fifteenth week of intra-uterine life by the contraction of the structure which ultimately becomes the round ligament, so that it is drawn nearer to the uterus. At an early period of extra-uterine life the ovary descends into the true pelvis, but this is accomplished chiefly by a change of position,

so that by the depression and outward turning of its upper part it comes to lie behind and below the Fallopian tube. The left ovary is always in advance of the right.

O., development of. The ovary proceeds from the germinal epithelium, which becomes much thickened and forms columns of epithelial cells, the ovum-tubes, enclosing primordial ova, which penetrate the mesoblastic stroma and become surrounded by it; thus is originated the connective-tissue and the epithelial elements of the ovary; the ovum-tubes break up into masses or nests of germinal epithelial cells containing primordial ova; the permanent ova are formed by the growth of, or the fusion of, two or more primordial ova, and the epithelium of the Graafian follicle from the surrounding cells of the nest.

O., displacement of. (Old F. *des*, from L. *dis*, away; Old F. *placer*, to place.) Prolapsus of the ovary into the recto-uterine pouch is the commonest form of displacement, and may produce painful menstruation, discomfort in defæcation, and a dull, sickening pain in the sacral region. The left ovary is the more subject to displacement. See also *O., hernia of*.

O., enchondroma of. (Εν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage.) A very rare condition in which masses of cartilage are formed in or upon the ovary.

O., free. (F. *ovaire libre*.) A plant ovary which is situated above the receptacle; the same as *O., superior*.

O., glandular portion of. (L. *glandula*, a gland.) The zona parenchymatosa of the ovary.

O., hernia of. (F. *hernia*, a rupture.) Displacement of the ovary through one or other of the usual hernial openings, commonly through the inguinal ring. It is most commonly congenital.

O., hilum of. (L. *hilum*, a trifle.) See under chief heading and *Hilum ovarii*.

O., inferior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *ovaire infère*.) A plant ovary in which the calyx is adherent to its sides, in other words superior.

O., inflammation of. See *Ovaritis*.

O., irritable. (L. *irritabilis*, easily excited.) A condition characterised locally by pain in, or in the neighbourhood of, the ovary without indication of inflammatory or other disease, and generally associated with a pronounced hysterical condition. The pain is sometimes superficial, often deep-seated in the iliac fossa, when the somewhat swollen ovary may be felt; pressure increases the pain sometimes to an agonising amount, causes it to extend to the epigastrium, and produces nausea, palpitation, or an hysterical attack.

O., ligament of. See *Ligament of ovary*.

O., ligament of, round. Same as *Ligamentum uteri rotundum*.

O., lymphatics of. (*Lymphatics*.) The lymph apparatus of the ovary is highly developed in most mammals. The lymphatics commence in a fine plexus around each Graafian follicle, from which branches arise which unite and converge towards the hilum where they form four or more trunks, that empty into the lymphatic glands which lie in front of the renal veins.

O., medullary portion of. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) The zona parenchymatosa of the ovary.

OVATE—OVERPRESSURE

O.s, migra'tion of. (L. *migratio*, a wandering. F. *migration de l'ovaire*.) See *O.*, *descent of*.

O., nerves of. The ovary obtains its nerve-supply from the ovarian nerve-plexus, and also from the uterine nerves. They enter at the hilum and their branches penetrate the substance of the organ, but their ultimate distribution is not known.

O., ovig'enous por'tion of. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *gigno*, to beget. F. *couche origène*.) The zona parenchymatosa of the *Ovary*.

O., papillo'ma of. See *O.*, *cystoma of*, *papillomatous*.

O., ped'icle of. (L. *pediculus*, a small foot. G. *Eierstocksstiel*.) The broad ligament of the uterus.

O., pluriloc'ular. (L. *plus*, many; *loculus*, a small place. F. *ovaire pluriloculaire*.) A plant ovary composed of several carpels forming compartments.

O., plurio'vular. (L. *plus*; Mod. L. *ovulum*, dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *ovaire pluriovulaire*.) A plant ovary which contains many ovules.

O., prolap'sus of. (L. *prolapsus*, part. of *prolabor*, to fall down.) Displacement of the ovary downwards.

O., sarco'ma of. (Σάρξ, flesh.) A somewhat rare form of tumour, the spindle-celled variety being more common than the round-celled; colloid degeneration may occur forming cysts.

O., semi-adhe'rent. (L. *semi*, a prefix denoting half; *adhaere*, to stick to. F. *ovaire semi-adhérent*.) Same as *O.*, *semi-inferior*.

O., semi-infe'rior. (L. *semi*, a prefix denoting half; *inferior*, lower. F. *ovaire semi-infère*.) A plant ovary in which the calyx is not adherent as far as its summit.

O., simple. (F. *ovaire simple*.) A plant ovary which is composed of one carpel or modified leaf-blade only.

O., spongy por'tion of. The zona vasculosa of the *Ovary*.

O., stro'ma of. (Στρώμα, anything spread.) The framework of the ovary. Some confine the term to the zona parenchymatosa.

O., supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *ovaire supérieure*.) A plant ovary in which the calyx is not adherent to it.

O., tuberculo'sis of. (*Tubercle*.) An occasional condition in which the ovary contains cheesy looking masses of tubercle.

O., uniloc'ular. (L. *unus*, one; *loculus*, a small place. F. *ovaire uniloculaire*.) A plant ovary having one compartment only.

O., unio'vular. (L. *unus*, one; Mod. L. *ovulum*, dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *ovaire uniovulaire*.) A plant ovary having one ovule only.

O., veins of. See *Ovarian vein*.

O., white line of. The part of the ovary to which the broad ligament is attached including the hilum.

O'vate. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped; from *ovum*, an egg. F. *ové*; I. *ovato*; S. *ovado*; G. *eiförmig*, *eirund*.) Having the shape of an egg.

In Botany, applied to leaves having the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, as those of the *Lilac*.

O.-acu'minate. (L. *acumen*, a sharpened point.) Applied to an ovate leaf with a pointed apex.

O.-cor'date. (L. *cordatus*; from *cor*, the heart. G. *eierzförmig*.) Longish heart-shaped.

O. cylindra'ceous. (*Cylinder*.) Applied to an ovate leaf which is cylindrically rolled.

O.-del'toid. (Δ, the Greek letter Delta; *ἔδος*, form.) A somewhat ovate leaf approaching to a triangular outline.

O.-lan'ceolate. (L. *ovatus*; *lanceolatus*, furnished with a spike. G. *ei-lanzettlich*.) Applied to a leaf which combines the ovate and the lanceolate form.

O.-ob'long. (L. *oblongus*, long cross-wise. G. *eilänglich*.) A somewhat long ovate shape.

O.-rotun'date. (L. *rotundus*, round.) A somewhat broad and round ovate.

O.-su'bulate. (L. *subula*, an awl.) A narrow somewhat awl-shaped ovate.

Ovated. (L. *ovatus*.) Same as *Ovate*.

Ovatifolious. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped; *folium*, a leaf. F. *ovatifolié*; G. *eiblätterig*.) Having ovate leaves.

Ova'tion. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *ponte*.) The laying of an egg as by a hen.

Also, the discharge of a ripe ovum, as is supposed to occur at the period of menstruation.

Ovella. Dunal's term for young carpels.

Oven. (Mid. E. *oven*; Sax. *ofen*; G. *Ofen*. F. *four*; I. *forno*; S. *horno*.) A place for baking, or heating, or drying a thing.

An apparatus used in the cultivation of microbes for sterilising the culture media by heat or for maintaining the temperature at an even height.

Oven'chyma. (*Oval*; Gr. *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.) A plant tissue composed of oval cells.

O'ver. (Mid. E. *ouer*; Sax. *ofer*; G. *über*; Gr. *ὑπέρ*; L. *super*; Sans. *upari*, above.) Above.

Overcrowding. (E. *over*; Sax. *ereóðan*, to push.) The collection of too many persons in a room or house or town, so that injury to the health ensues. The minimum amount of air-space required in a room is usually taken to be 300 cubic feet for each adult or for two children.

Overfeeding. (G. *Überfütterung*.) The mode of treatment, as in the Weir Mitchell treatment of neurasthenia, which consists in giving to the patient more food than the appetite requires, and producing active metabolism of the tissues by massage. The patient is kept in bed, removed from his or her family surroundings, and attended by a nurse. Fluid nutriment, especially milk, is given every two or three hours and then solid food is added; the bowels are carefully attended to.

Overgrown. (E. *over*; Mid. E. *ouer*; Sax. *ofer*; G. *über*; Gr. *ὑπέρ*; L. *super*; Sans. *upari*, above; E. *grow*; Mid. E. *growen*; Sax. *growan*.) Grown too large.

O. jal'ap. A false jalap, also called rose-scented jalap, imported from Mexico; it does not act as a purgative; it is probably the root of a *Convolvulus* or an *Ipomæa*.

Overlaying. (E. *over*; *lay*; Mid. E. *leggen*; Sax. *leggan*, to lay.) Lying upon. A term applied to the suffocation of infants by being laid upon by an adult whilst in bed. Many infants lose their lives in this way by misadventure or perhaps intention. See *Infant*, *overlaying of*.

Ove'ro-bu'tua. The *Paraíra brava*.

Overpres'sure. (F. *surménage*; G.

OVERRIDING—OVISM

Überbürdung.) A term which has been used to denote overwork of brain from the compulsory performance of duties; especially used in relation to school work.

Overriding. (F. *surmontage*; G. *Überreitung*.) The displacement of the fractured ends of a bone, consisting in one lying over or upon the other.

Oversight'edness. Same as *Hypermetropia*.

Overtones. Same as *Harmonics*.

Ovi. Genitive singular of *Ovum*.

O. albumen, B. Ph. (L. *albumen*, the white of an egg. F. *blanc d'œuf*; I. *chiara di uovo*, *albume di uovo*; S. *clara de huevo*; G. *Eiweiss*.) See *Albumen ovi*.

O. vitellus, B. Ph. (L. *vitellus*, the yolk. F. *jaune d'œuf*; I. *rosso d'uovo*; S. *yema de huevo*; G. *Eidotter*, *Eigelb*.) The yolk of the egg of the domestic fowl, *Gallus Bankiva*, var. *domesticus*. It is a bland, inodorous, yellow, viscid, alkaline fluid, having an oily, soft taste, and forming an opaque emulsion with water; on heating it becomes solid and granular, yielding a fixed oil on expression. It contains on the average water 51.8 parts, vitellin 15.8, nuclein 1.5, palmitin, stearin, and olein 20.3, cholesterolin .4, phosphoglyceric acid 1.2, lecithin 7.2, cerebrin .3, colouring matter .5, and salts 1 part per cent.; there is also a little sugar. It is very nutritious and easily digestible, and is used to make emulsions with oils and camphors.

Ovic. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *ovique*.) Relating to the *Ovum*.

Ovicapsule. (L. *ovum*; *capsula*, a small box.) The internal lining of a Graafian follicle, itself lined by the *membrana granulosa* which surrounds the ovum. It is the *membrana propria* of a Graafian follicle.

Ovicell. (L. *ovum*; *cellula*, a small chamber.) The one-celled Mammalian ovum.

Also, a dilatation in the body-wall of some Polyzoa in which the ova undergo their early development. Same as *Oocicum*.

Ovicyst. (L. *ovum*; G. *κύστις*, the bladder.) A cyst in which incubation takes place in some *Tunicata*.

Ovidæ. (L. *ovis*, a sheep; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) A Subfamily of the Family *Cavicornia*, Order *Artiodactyla*, containing sheep and goats.

Oviduct. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *ductus*, a leading. F. *oviducte*, *ovifère*; I. *ovidutto*; S. *oviducto*; G. *Eiergang*, *Eileiter*.) The canal in birds which extends from the ovary to the cloaca, and serves for the transmission of eggs.

Also, any similar duct in any other animal for the transmission of the ova.

Also, a term for the *Fallopian tube*.

O., ampulla of. (L. *ampulla*, a flask.) The trumpet-shaped abdominal opening of the Fallopian tube.

O., pavilion of. (F. *pavillon*, a tent; from L. *papilio*, a butterfly.) Same as *O., ampulla of*.

Oviductus. See *Oviduct*.

O. muliebris. (L. *muliebris*, relating to a woman.) The *Fallopian tube*.

Oviedo. See *Caldas de Oviedo*.

Oviferous. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *fero*, to bear. G. *eiertragend*.) Bearing eggs or ova.

Ovification. (L. *ovum*; *facio*, to make. F. *ovification*; I. *ovificazione*.) The development of the ovum in the ovary.

Oviform. (L. *ovum*; *forma*, shape. F.

oviforme; G. *eiförmig*.) Having the shape of an egg.

Ovig'enous. (L. *ovum*; Gr. *γεννώω*, to produce. F. *ovigène*.) Producing ova.

O. lay'er. (F. *couche ovigène*, Sappey.) The peripheral portion of the ovary in which the ova are produced.

Ovig'erous. (L. *ovum*; *gero*, to bear. F. *ovigère*.) Bearing, or containing, ova.

O. frænum. (L. *frænum*, a band.) A triangular offshoot from the inner surface of the rudimentary abdomen of the Cirripedia.

Oviglob'ulin. (L. *ovum*.) The globulin of the white of egg; it probably exists in two forms varying in the temperature at which coagulation takes place.

Ovillous. (F. *ovillé*; from L. *ovillus*, belonging to sheep. F. *ovillé*.) Relating to, or resembling, sheep.

O. defections. (L. *dejectio*, a casting down. F. *defections ovillies*.) A term applied to the faeces when they are round like marbles, as the excrement of sheep.

Ovina'tion. (L. *ovis*, a sheep. F. *ovination*; I. *ovinazione*.) The inoculation with the lymph of sheep-pox.

Ovine. (L. *ovis*, a sheep. F. *ovine*.) Relating to the sheep.

O. variola. See *Variola, ovine*.

Oviparity. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *oviparité*.) The form of reproduction by means of ova.

Oviparous. (L. *ovum*; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *ovipare*; I. *oviparo*; S. *oviparo*; G. *eierlegend*.) Producing, or laying, eggs.

Applied to animals whose young are hatched from ova or eggs outside the body, as birds, reptiles, and fishes.

Oviparousness. (F. *oviparité*; I. *oviparità*.) The faculty of being *Oviparous*.

Ovipont. (F. *oviponte*; from L. *ovum*, an egg; F. *ponte*, the laying of an egg.) The escape of an ovum from the ovary by rupture of a Graafian follicle.

Oviposition. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *positio*, a placing, from *pono*, to place. F. *oviposition*; G. *Eisetzung*.) The depositing, or laying, of eggs.

Ovipos'itor. (L. *ovum*; *positor*, a placer. F. *ovipositeur*; G. *Eiplantzer*.) A hard pointed termination of the abdomen of the females of some insects used for preparing a hole in which to deposit the ova.

Ovis. (L. *ovis*, a sheep.) A Genus of the Family *Ovidæ*, Order *Ungulata*.

O. a'ries, Linn. (L. *aries*, a ram. F. *mouton*, *brebis*; I. *pecora*; S. *oveja*; G. *Schaf*.) The sheep. Used as food. Supplies *Sevum præparatum*. The species is supposed to be a cultivated variety of either the *O. ammon* or the *O. musimon*.

Ovisac. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *saccus*, a bag. F. *ovisac*, *ovicelle*; I. *ovisacco*.) The *Graafian follicle*.

O., tu'nic of. (L. *tunica*, a coating.) See under *Graafian follicle*.

Ovism. (L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *ovisme*; I. *ovismo*; G. *Ovismus*.) The hypothesis of the presence of the germ of a new organism in the ovary of the female prior to fecundation, a doctrine which was held by Swammerdam and others as opposed to the doctrine of *Spermatism*; these being the two ways in which was explained the hypothesis of *Emboitement*.

O'vist. A believer in the hypothesis of *Ovism*.

Oviv'orous. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *oro*, to devour. F. *ovivore*; G. *eissend*.) Living on eggs.

Ovoblast. (L. *ovum*; Gr. *βλαστός*, a bud.) Cadiat's term for the *ovum*, *primordial*.

Ovog'eny. (L. *ovum*.) Same as *Oogeny*.

Ovoid. (L. *ovum*; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *ovoïde*; G. *eiformig*.) Egg-shaped.

Ovol'ogy. (L. *ovum*.) Same as *Oology*.

Ovonite. (L. *ovum*.) Serre's term for the mass produced by segmentation of the ovum.

Ovoplasty. (L. *ovum*; Gr. *πλάσσω*, to form. F. *ovoplastie*, Serres.) The union of the spermatozoon and the ovum in fecundation.

Ovotestis. (L. *ovum*; *testis*, a testicle.) A gland which in some Invertebrata secretes both male and female reproductive cells. In the snails it is a yellowish-brown kidney-shaped body, lying in the side of the liver; it consists of branched tubules lined with germinal epithelium; it possesses a convoluted excretory duct.

Ovo-urinary. (L. *ovum*; *urina*, urine. F. *ovo-urinaire*.) Relating to the ovum and to urine.

O. bag. (F. *poche ovo-urinaire*, Dutrochet.) The *Allantois*.

Ovovivip'arous. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *vivus*, living; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *ovovivipare*; S. *ovoviviparo*.) Applied to animals whose young are hatched from the egg in the body of the mother and immediately extruded.

O'vula. Plural of *Ovulum*.

O. Graafiana. (Graaf, Regnier de.) The *Graafian follicles*.

O. Nabothi. See *Naboth*, *ovules* of.

Also, the same as *Ovule*.

Ovular. (F. *ovulaire*; G. *eichenförmig*.) Relating to an *Ovule*.

O. abortion. See *Abortion*, *ovular*.

O. age. (F. *age ovulaire*.) The period during which the developing young is called *Germ*.

O. function. (L. *functio*, a performing.) The function of the ovary in producing ovules.

O. membrane. The *Membrane*, *vitelline*.

O'vulatory. Same as *Ovular*.

O. spore. Same as *Megaspore*.

Ovulate. (*Ovule*. F. *ovulé*; G. *eichenförmig*.) Like to, or containing, a small egg or *Ovule*.

Ovulation. (*Ovule*. F. *ovulation*; G. *Eimachen*.) The discharge of a mature ovum from the ovicac or Graafian follicle of the ovary which occurs periodically at the time of the heat in animals, and at or about the time of menstruation in the human female, and to which some add the maturation of the ovule. During the maturing of the ovum the Graafian follicle approaches the surface of the ovary, enlarges, and becomes more tense, and at the period of ovulation projects from the surface of the ovary; its most prominent part, the macula or stigma, is devoid of blood-vessels, and in the end gives way and allows of the escape of the ovum, surrounded by the tunica granulosa, and accompanied by the liquor folliculi; these are received by the erected fimbriated extremity of the oviduct or Fallopian tube and conveyed by the movement of its ciliated epithelium, and perhaps by the action of the muscular coat of the

tube, to the uterus, where preparation has been made for its reception by the development of the menstrual decidua and, according to some, by the simultaneous occurrence of the bloody discharge from the lining membrane of the uterus. The process is followed in the ovary by the development of a *Corpus luteum*.

O., disappointed. Farre's term for the non-escape of a ripe ovum from its Graafian follicle in consequence of thickening of the ovarian structures; a cause, according to him, of sterility and of dysmenorrhœa.

O., spontanéous. (L. *sponte*, of one's own free-will. F. *ovulation spontanée*.) The discharge of ova at the time of heat and menstruation in the Mammalia.

O'vule. (Mod. L. *ovulum*; dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg. F. *ovule*; I. *ovulo*; S. *ovulo*; G. *Eichen*.) The seed of a plant while in the ovary before fertilisation. It arises as a small conical mass, the *Nucellus*, on a slight elevation forming the funiculus on the wall or the axis of the ovary at a part which becomes the placenta; around it is developed an investment which nearly surrounds it, and consists of an upper and an outer coat; the small uncovered part is the *Microstyle*; as it advances in growth one apical cavity, or occasionally more than one, the *Embryosac*, is formed from the development of a special cell near the centre of the nucellus; the sac at first contains protoplasm having a cell nucleus which divides, and the two new nuclei pass to an opposite end of the embryo sac where they each divide into four nuclei with a vacuole between the two groups; one nucleus of each group then moves to the centre of the sac where they unite to form a secondary nucleus; the three nuclei at the lower end of the sac become the *Antipodal cells*; the three nuclei of the upper end are called the *Egg-apparatus* or *Germinal vesicles*, the two upper ones being called the *Synergidae*, the lower one the *Oosphere* or *Ovum-cell*. Some ovules, as those of the mistletoe, consist of a nucellus and embryo-sac only without any investment; others, as those of the walnut, have only one coat, but most have two, the *Secundine* and the *Primine*. The ovule of gymnosperms possesses some elongated cells at its upper end surmounted by a sort of crown of small cells; together they are supposed to represent the oospheres, and are called *Corpuscule*.

Also, an unfertilised animal *Ovum*.

O.s., altern'ate. (L. *alternus*, one after the other. F. *ovules alternes*.) Ovules arranged in two rows.

O., anatropal. See *Anatropal*.

O., ascend'ing. (L. *ascendo*, to climb up. F. *ovule ascendant*.) An ovule which is attached near the base of the ovary, and which is directed obliquely upwards.

O., campototropous. (F. *ovule campotrope*.) See *Campototropous*.

O., campylotropal. (F. *ovule campylotrope*, o. *campylotrope*.) See *Campylotropous ovule*.

O.s., collat'eral. (L. *col*, for *cum*, with; *lateralis*, belonging to the side. F. *ovules collaterales*.) Ovules which lie side by side.

O.s., def'inite. See *Definite*.

O.s., erect'. (F. *ovules dressés*.) Ovules which are attached to the bottom of the ovary, and which are directed upwards.

O., fertilisa'tion of. See *Fertilisation of ovule in plants*.

OVULIFEROUS—OVUM

O., hemit'ropal. (F. *ovule hemitrope*.) See *Hemitropous*.

O., heterot'ropal. See *Heterotropous ovule*.

O.s, indef'inite. See *Indefinite*.

O.s, inverse'. (L. *inversus*, part. of *inverto*, to turn in. F. *ovules renversées*.) Same as *O.s, pendulous*.

O., inver'ted. (L. *inverto*.) See under *Anatropal*.

O., lycot'ropal. (F. *ovule lyctrope*.) See *Lycotropal*.

O.s, male. (F. *ovules mâles*.) Robin's term for the *Spermatic cells*.

O. na'ked. (F. *ovule nu*.) An ovule which is not enclosed in an ovary.

Also, an ovule which wants some of its coats, such as the primine and the secundine.

O., nu'cleus of. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel.) The same as *Nucellus*.

O.s of Na'both. See *Naboth, ovules of*.

O., orthot'ropal. (F. *ovule orthotrope*.) See *Orthotropous ovule*.

O., pen'dulous. (L. *pendulus*, hanging down. F. *ovules pendant*.) An ovule which is attached to the summit of the ovary and which hangs downwards, as in *Hippuris*. This ovule is also said to be *Anatropal*.

O., sol'itary. (L. *solitarius*, alone. F. *ovule solitaire*.) A single ovule in a plant ovary.

O.s, superpo'sed. (L. *superpono*, to place upon. F. *ovules superposés*.) Ovules which are arranged one after another.

O., suspen'ded. (L. *suspendo*, to hang up.) An ovule which is attached a little below the summit of the ovary and projects obliquely downwards, as in the *Mezereon*.

Ovuliferous. (*Ovule*; L. *fero*, to bear. F. *ovulifère*.) Bearing ovules.

O'vuliform. (*Ovule*; L. *forma*, shape. F. *ovuliforme*.) Having the form of an *Ovule*.

Ovuligenous. (*Ovule*; Gr. *γεννᾶω*, to produce. F. *ovuligène*.) Producing ovules.

O'vuliger. (*Ovule*; L. *gero*, to carry.) Raspail's term for a supposed hydatid found in the wrist joint. It is an ovuligerous cyst.

Ovuligerous. (*Ovule*; L. *gero*, to bear. F. *ovuligère*.) Bearing, or containing, ovules.

In Zoology, applied to those ovaries which have the Graafian follicles prominent on the surface.

In Pathology, applied to cysts containing hordeiform bodies.

O'vuline. (*Ovule*.) The *Decidua reflexa*.

O'vulum. (Mod. L. *ovulum*, dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg.) See *Ovule*.

O'vum. (L. *ovum*, an egg; cognate with Gr. *ᾠόν*, an egg. F. *œuf*; I. *uovo*; S. *huevo*; G. *Ei*.) An egg.

In Anatomy (F. *ovule*; I. *ovulo*; S. *ovulo*; G. *Eizelle*, *Eichen*), the nucleated cell produced in the ovary of the female animal from which, when fertilised by the sperm of the male, the young animal is developed. The mammalian ovum was discovered by von Baer in 1827; it is a spherical cell, about 1-125th of an inch, or .2 m.m., in diameter when it is discharged from the Graafian follicle of the ovary of the human female, and consists of granular protoplasm, the vitellus, surrounded by a thickened, tough, clear membrane showing fine radiations, the zona pellucida, zona striata, or striated membrane, and containing a large, spherical, transparent, excentrically-situated nucleus, about

1-500th of an inch in diameter, the germinal vesicle, discovered by Purkinje in 1825, which possesses one or more nucleoli, the germinal spot or spots, the most prominent of which is the *Macula germinativa* of Wagner. According to van Beneden there is underlying the zona striata, and closely investing the vitellus, a thin membrane, or vitelline membrane, which he looks upon as the true cell-wall. The zona striata is formed by the Graafian follicle, and the radiations are supposed to be caused by the presence of numerous canals which permit the passage of nutrient material from the follicle to the ovum; one of which may be a special micropyle for the transit of a spermatozoon. On the zona striata of some animals a clear gelatinous substance is seen, derived from the innermost cells of the discus proligerus, and perhaps representing the albumen of a bird's egg. The vitellus consists of reticulated protoplasm containing small, bright globules and yolk-granules, which in the lower animals greatly exceeds in amount that of Mammals. The germinal vesicle is the equivalent of the nucleus of the cell, and it consists of a clear matrix with a wide-meshed reticulum of chromatin threads, and is bounded by a delicate nuclear membrane.

At or about the time of the escape of the ovum from the Graafian follicle it undergoes changes, independent of fertilisation, called *Maturation* of the ovum. By means of protoplasmic movements the germinal vesicle travels to the periphery of the vitellus and there divides, extruding a portion of itself, a polar globule, into a space between the vitellus and the zona striata, the perivitelline space; the remainder of the germinal vesicle again divides, and again extrudes a portion of itself into the perivitelline space to form a second polar globule; the intravitelline remnant, now called the female pronucleus, recedes to the centre of the vitellus where, or near to, if fertilisation occur, it meets the male pro-nucleus formed from a spermatozoon, and uniting with it, with the exception of the chromatin rods which it is said retain their separate individuality, forms a new nucleus which undergoes the processes of segmentation and development. See *Fertilisation of ovum in animals*.

Also, a term for *Ovule*.

Also, especially, the egg of the domestic fowl, *Gallus Bankiva*, var. *domesticus*.

Also, a term for a form of *Headache*.

Also, a synonym of *Testicle*.

O., alec'ithal. (Α, neg; λίκιθος, the yolk of an egg.) An ovum in which there is little or no food-yolk embedded in the protoplasm, and in which the yolk granules are distributed uniformly through it; its segmentation is regular. This type is found in Mammalia, in Amphioxus, and in Echinodermata, Coelenterata, and Spongia; it occurs also in some of the lower forms of Vermes, and in some Crustacea, Tracheata, and Mollusca.

O., blight'ed. A fertilised ovum which has ceased to live at some period after reception into the uterus.

O. cell. Same as *Oosphere*.

O., centrolec'ithal. (Κέντρον, the centre from which a circle is described; λίκιθος, the yolk of an egg.) An ovum in which there is a considerable amount of food-yolk concentrated in its centre, such as occurs in Arthropoda.

O. col'umns. Same as *O. tubes*.

O., descent' of. The passage of the ovum through the Fallopian tubes into the uterus.

O., deu'toplasm of. See *Dentoplasm*.

O., devel'opment of. See under *Ovum*, *primordial*, and under chief heading.

O., discharge' of. See under *Ovulation*.

O., fecunda'tion of. (L. *fecundus*, fruitful.) See *Fertilisation of ovum in animals*.

O., fertillisa'tion of. See *Fertilisation of ovum in animals*.

Later observations, notably those of v. Beneden, throw doubt on the previous belief that the male and female pronucleus fuse; it is now contended that the chromatin filaments of each pronucleus retain their separate individuality after the union of the cells.

O. gallina'ceum. (L. *gallinaceus*, pertaining to poultry. G. *Hühnerrei*.) The egg of the *Gallus Bankiva*, var. *domesticus*.

O., gas'trula stage of. See *Gastrula*.

O., holoblas'tic. See *Holoblastic ovum*.

O. hyster'icum. Same as *Clavus hysterius*.

O., impregna'tion of. (L. *im*, for *in*, in; *pregnans*, with child.) The same as *O.*, *fertilisation of*.

O., matura'tion of. (L. *maturus*, to make ripe.) The stage of the formation of polar globules. See under chief heading.

O. medic'um. (L. *medicus*, curative.) A cucurbit; so-called from its oval shape.

O., meroblas'tic. See *Meroblastic ovum*.

O., migra'tion of, exter'nal. (L. *mi-gro*, to change one's abode; *externus*, outward.) The passage of a discharged ovum from one ovary to the Fallopian tube of the opposite side.

O., migra'tion of, inter'nal. (L. *mi-gro*; *internus*, within.) The passage of a discharged ovum, in an animal with a double uterus, from one ovary through the oviduct and uterus of one side into the os uteri of the other side.

O., perman'ent. (L. *permaneo*, to continue.) The ovum, described under chief heading, which results from the development of the *O.*, *primordial*.

O. philosoph'icum. An old term for an apparatus for subliming mercury.

O., pol'ar globules of. See *Globules*, *polar*.

O., primor'dial. (L. *primordium*, the beginning.) A cell, of which there are many, seen in the germinal epithelium of the developing generative organs, and which differs from the other cells by being larger and more spherical. Primordial ova accompany the ovum columns or egg-tubes which grow from the germinal epithelium and extend into the mesoblastic stroma, where they develop into ordinary ova either singly or by fusion of two or more together, their accompanying epithelial cells forming ultimately the epithelial lining of the Graafian follicles.

O., segmen'ta'tion of. (L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off.) The division and redivision of the ovum which occurs after fertilisation, and which eventuates in the development of the blastodermic vesicle. After several divisions have occurred, or perhaps from the first, the outer cells are clearer and less granular, and by degrees come to the surface and surround the more granular cells which are separated from them by some fluid except at one part; gradually the clear cells become flattened out on the inner surface of the cell-wall, or zona pellucida, of the

ovum, the fluid increases in quantity, and the dark cells become aggregated and confined to a special part of the inner surface of the containing membrane, to become eventually the blastoderm. At this stage the ovum is called the blastodermic vesicle or vesicular blastoderm.

O. sublimato'rium. (L. *sublimis*, uplifted.) A cucurbit for sublimation.

O., telolec'ithal. (Τέλος, the fulfilment of anything, erroneously used here for an end; λίκιθος, the yolk of an egg.) An ovum in which the food-yolk is largely accumulated at one pole; as in Aves, Reptilia, and Pisces.

O. tubes. (G. *Eischläuche*, Pflüger.) The columns of epithelial cells which, in the developing ovary, grow from the germinal epithelium into the mesoblastic stroma, and which are interpenetrated by it so as to form nests, each of which contains one or more primordial ova.

Owatonna mineral springs. United States of America, Minnesota, Steele County. Mineral waters from nine sources: one, the *Vichy spring*, contains sodium carbonate 52.41 grains, calcium bicarbonate 16.37, magnesium bicarbonate 8.4, and iron bicarbonate .54 grain in a gallon, with free carbonic acid.

Owen's Lake. United States of America, California, Inyo County. An alkaline water.

Owen's min'er'al well. United States of America, Michigan, Washtenaw County. A saline, sulphuretted water, containing calcium carbonate 57.91 grains, potassium sulphate 36.87, calcium sulphate 46.64, magnesium sulphate 92.43, sodium chloride 2411.98, calcium chloride 209.99, magnesium chloride 133.74, and magnesium bromide 13.51 grains in a gallon, with much hydrogen sulphide.

Owen, Sir Richard. An English anatomist, born in Lancaster in 1804, and now living.

O.'s classifica'tion of animals. Vertebrata, Articulata, Mollusca, Radiaria, Entozoa, Infusoria.

Owl. (Mid. E. *oule*; Sax. *ule*; G. *Eule*; L. *ulula*; Sans. *uluka*, an owl; from *ul*, to hoot, to howl. F. *hibou*; I. *civetta*; S. *lechuza*.) The birds of the Genus *Strix* and their allies. Owl's flesh was used in paralysis and melancholy, the brain in headache, and the bile was applied to corneal opacities.

Owos'so chalybeate spring. United States of America, Michigan, Shiawassee County. Chalybeate waters, containing calcium bicarbonate 25.67 grains, magnesium bicarbonate 19.09, iron bicarbonate 15.92, and sodium and potassium chloride 2.1 grains in a gallon.

Ox. (Sax. *oxa*; G. *Ochse*; Sansc. *ukshan*; from *uksh*, to sprinkle. F. *bœuf*; I. *bue*, *bove*; S. *bucy*.) The *Bos taurus*. Flesh and milk used as food; blood, fat, and faeces formerly official, the latter being used as a poultice to disperse tumours; the filings of the horns were used in hæmorrhage and diarrhœa.

O.-aor'ta lig'ature. See *Ligature*, *œr-aorta*.

O. bile. See *Fel bovis*.

O. bile, pu'rified. See *Fel bovinum purificatum*.

O.-eye. The plants of the Genus *Buph-thalum*.

Also, the *Anacyclus radiatus*, Lois, used as a vulnerary and stomachic.

Also, the same as *Keratoglobus*.

OXACETIC—OXALIC

O.-eye cham'omile. The *Anthemis tinctoria*.

O.-eye dai'sy. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

O.-eye, great white. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

O.-gall. See *Fel bovis*.

O.-gall, in'spissated. See *Fel bovis inspissatum*.

O.-gall, pu'rified. See *Fel bovinum purificatum* and *F. bovis purificatum*.

O.-heal. The *Helleborus foetidus*.

O.-tongue. The *Anchusa officinalis*.

Also, the *Helminthia echinoides*.

Oxace'tic acid. The same as *Glycollic acid*.

Oxacetylure'a. Same as *Hydantoic acid*.

Oxac'id. See *Oxyacid*.

Oxæ'mic. (*Oxygen*; Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.) A term applied to blood well provided with oxygen, such as arterial blood.

Oxalacetic acid. Dumas' term for tartaric acid.

Oxalæ'mia. (*Oxalic*; Gr. *αἷμα*, blood. F. *oxalémie*; I. *ossalemia*.) The presence of oxalates in the blood; a doubtful condition.

Oxal'amide. Same as *Oxamide*.

Oxalam'mon. A synonym of *Oxamide*.

Oxalan. Same as *Oxaluramide*.

Oxalan'thin. See *Oxalant'in*.

Oxalan'tin. $C_6H_4N_2O_4 + H_2O$. A hard crystalline body obtained by Schlieper, along with allanturic acid, by boiling alloxantic acid with water; it is faintly acid, and soluble with difficulty in water.

Ox'alas. Same as *Oxalate*.

O. acidus potas'sæ. The *Potassium binoxalate*.

O. ce'ricus. The *Cerii oxalas*.

O. cero'sus. Same as *Cerii oxalas*.

O. ferro'sus. The *Ferri oxalas*.

O. plum'bi. See *Plumbum oxalicum*.

O. subpotas'sicus. (L. *sub*, under.) The *Potassium oxalate*.

Ox'alate. (F. *oxalate*; I. *ossalato*; G. *oxalsäures Salz*.) A salt of *Oxalic acid*.

The oxalates are decomposed by heat; the soluble salts give a precipitate with calcium chloride, insoluble in water and in acetic acid, but soluble in hydrochloric acid and in nitric acids.

O. of ammo'nia. See *Ammonia oxalas*.

O. of ammo'nium, solu'tion of. B. Ph. Oxalate of ammonium 5 ounces dissolved in warm distilled water 20 ounces.

O. of cal'cium. See *Calcium oxalate*.

O. of ce'rium. See *Cerii oxalas*.

O. of iron. See *Ferri oxalas*.

O. of lime. See *Calcium oxalate*.

O. of lime cal'culus. See *Calculus, oxalate of lime*.

O. of potas'sium. See *Potassium oxalate*, *P. binoxalate*, and *P. quadroxalate*.

O. of ure'a. See *Urea, oxalate of*.

Oxalatic. Relating to oxalic acid or an oxalate.

O. diath'esis. The *Diathesis, oxalic*.

Oxal'dehyde. Same as *Glyoxal*.

Oxal'dines. Schiff's term for several oxygenated bases formed by the combination of a molecule of ammonia with one or more molecules of aldehyde, water being eliminated.

Oxaletheric acid. A synonym of *Oxalovinic acid*.

Oxale'thyline. $C_6H_{10}N_2$. A poisonous oily liquid, obtained by heating chloroxalethyline with hydriodic acid and amorphous phosphorus, and decomposing the product with caustic soda; it boils at from 212° C. to 213° C. (413° F. to 415° F.) It produces dilatation of the pupil and the other symptoms of atropine.

Oxalhy'dric acid. A synonym of *Saccharic acid*.

Oxalic. (Ὠξάλis, sorrel. F. *oxalique*.) Relating to the *Oxalis*.

O. ac'id. (F. *acide oxalique*; I. *acido ossalico*; S. *acido oxalico*; G. *Oxalsäure*.) $C_2H_2O_4 + 2H_2O$. A crystalline substance which occurs free in the *Boletus igniarius* and in the juice of the *Cicer arietinum*, and as a potash salt in *Oxalis acetosella*, various species of *Rumex*, and other plants. It was first obtained pure by Scheele by precipitating potassium oxalate or salt of sorrel with acetate of lead and decomposing the product with sulphuric acid. Gay-Lussac obtained it by the action of caustic potash on sugar, starch, gum, sawdust, cotton wool, and other substances, and it is now manufactured on this principle. One part of caustic potash and two parts of caustic soda are mixed with sawdust to produce a thick paste, which is spread on iron plates and heated till dry, short of charring; it is then treated with water which leaves the sodium oxalate; this is boiled with milk of lime, and the resulting calcium oxalate is decomposed by sulphuric acid. It is very acid to the taste, and crystallises in monoclinic prisms, soluble in water and alcohol. It is very poisonous. It was formerly employed in medicine as a substitute for citric acid in the manufacture of refreshing drinks; it has been used in diphtheria and croup, and in the vomiting of pregnancy and that produced by strangulated hernia.

O. ac'id, anhy'drous. (Ἄν, neg.; ὑδωρ, water.) C_2O_3 . The hypothetical carbon sesquioxide of which oxalic acid was supposed to be the hydrate.

O. ac'id diath'esis. The *Diathesis, oxalic*; also see *Oxaluria*.

O. ac'id, poi'soning by. Oxalic acid is an irritant poison, and when taken in a large dose produces at once great pain in the throat, gullet, and stomach, with a sense of suffocation; violent efforts to vomit speedily occur, the countenance becomes livid, the skin cold and clammy. Vomiting may be delayed if the poison be much diluted; the vomited matter is greenish-brown or black from altered blood; great prostration occurs, with cold, clammy perspirations, very feeble small pulse, stuporous unconsciousness, slow but deep respiration, possibly convulsions, and death. The mucous membrane of the passages is white, that of the stomach pale, softened, and easily separated, and this condition may extend into the upper part of the small intestine; in other cases the mucous membrane is almost black from altered blood pigment. If the patient survive a while vomiting and purging occur, and there may be loss of voice or hoarseness and tingling of the extremities. A drachm is the smallest quantity known to have destroyed life.

O. ac'id, tests for. The solid acid volatilises and yields a white, prismatic sublimate; in solution silver nitrate throws down a white precipitate which is dissolved by cold nitric acid, and which detonates when heated on charcoal; calcium sulphate throws down a white precipitate which is soluble in nitric and hydro-

OXALIDACEÆ—OXAMIDE

chloric acids, but not in vegetable acids nor ammonia.

O. ether. (F. *éter oxalique*.) Same as *Ethyl oxalate*.

Oxalida'ceæ. (*Oxalis*. F. *oxalidées*.) A Nat. Order of the Cohort *Geraniales*, being herbs or sometimes shrubs, generally with an acid juice, and having regular, symmetrical flowers; five, persistent, imbricate sepals; five, hypogynous, unguiculate petals with twisted aestivation; two rows of stamens double in number to the sepals and petals; two-celled inate anthers; superior three- to five-celled ovary each with a style; capsular or drupaceous and indehiscent fruit; axile placentæ; few seeds; straight embryo in cartilaginous, fleshy albumen; long radicle turned towards the hilum; and flat cotyledons.

Ox'alis. (Ὠξάλις, sorrel.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Oxalidaceæ*.

O. aceto'sa. The *Rumex acetosus*.

O. acetosell'a, Linn. (L. *acetum*, vinegar. F. *allevia*, *surelle*, *pain de coucou*; I. *acetosella*; S. *accedera silvestra*; G. *Sauerklce*, *Hasenklce*.) Wood sorrel. Hab. Europe, America. Contains acid potassium oxalate, the so-called salt of sorrel. Refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic. Used as a salad; bruised leaves employed as an application to foul ulcers.

O. americana. The *O. acetosella*.

O. anthelmint'ica, Rich. (Ἀντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm.) Habi-tchego, mitchamitcho. Hab. Abyssinia. Tubers used as a taniacide.

O. compres'sa, Jacq. (L. *compressus*, pressed together.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. A refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

O. cornicul'a'ta, Linn. (L. *corniculum*, a little horn.) Yellow wood-sorrel. Hab. India. Used as a cooling medicine in dysentery and other diseases. Juice applied to warts and corneal opacities.

O. crassicaul'is. (L. *crassus*, thick; *caulis*, a stem.) Hab. Peru. Root edible; expressed juice very acid and astringent, used in hæmorrhages, in chronic respiratory and gastric catarrhs, and in gonorrhœa.

O. crena'ta, Jacq. (L. *crena*, a notch.) Arracaeha. Hab. Peru. Tuberous roots used as food.

O. Dep'pei, Lodd. Tuberous roots esculent.

O. sensiti'va, Linn. (L. *sensus*, feeling.) Hab. India. The leaves are very sensitive, and when touched effect singular movements. The plant is used for the cure of consumption, asthma, and scorpion bites.

O. stric'ta, Linn. (L. *strictus*, drawn together.) Yellow wood-sorrel. Hab. America. Used as *O. acetosella*.

O. tetraphyl'la, Link. (Τέτρα, four; φύλλον, a leaf.) Tuberous roots esculent.

O. tubero'sa, Sar. (L. *tuber*, a swelling.) Hab. Chili. Plant refrigerant; tuberous roots esculent.

Oxalite. Native ferrous oxalate occurring in the brown coal formation.

Oxalium. The *Potassium oxalate*.

Oxal'më. (Ὠξάλμη.) A sauce made of vinegar and brine.

Oxalonit'ril. Same as *Cyanogen*.

Oxalovin'ic acid. $C_4H_6O_4 = C_2H(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. An unstable substance obtained by

decomposing potassium oxalovinate with sulphuric acid.

Oxalu'ramide. $C_3H_5N_3O_3$
 $= CO < NH.CO.CO.NH_2$. A white, sparingly soluble substance formed along with the soluble dialuric acid when hydrocyanic acid and ammonia are added to an aqueous solution of alloxan.

Oxalu'rate. A salt of *Oxaluric acid*.

O., ammo'nium. A substance obtained by Liebig and Wöhler in glistening silky needles when parabanic acid is boiled with aqueous ammonia and cooled. It is found in human urine.

Oxalure'a. A synonym of *Parabanic acid*.

Oxalu'ria. (*Oxalate*; Gr. οὔρον, urine. F. *oxalurie*; I. *ossaluria*; G. *Oxalurie*.) The presence in excess of calcium oxalate in the urine, which shows itself in the form of octahedral or dumb-bell-shaped crystals. It is a sign of defective metabolism, producing at first perhaps uric acid, from which proceed oxalic acid, urea, and carbonic acid; this change may occur in the tissues before, or in the bladder after, the urine has been secreted, or the oxalic acid may be, it is said, existent in the blood and be secreted as such by the kidneys. Oxalate of lime may be derived from the eating of rhubarb and other vegetables. It is probably incorrect to suppose, as did Prout, that the presence of oxaluria is accompanied by any special symptoms; although it occurs frequently in persons exhausted by anxiety or excessive venery.

Oxaluric acid. (F. *acide oxalurique*; I. *acido ossalurico*; G. *Oxalursäure*.) $C_3H_4N_2O_4$
 $= < NH.CO.CO_2H$. The analogue of allox-

anic acid, being uric acid in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one atom of the radical of oxalic acid. It is a white, heavy crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water, and formed by the action of alkalis on parabanic acid, or by adding hydrochloric acid to a solution of ammonium oxalurate; when boiled with water it forms acid oxalate of urea. It is said by Schunck to occur in the urine in small quantity.

Ox'alyl. C_3O_4 . The hypothetical diatomic radical of oxalic acid.

O., diu'reide. $C_4H_6N_4O_4$. A slightly soluble amorphous powder obtained by heating parabanic acid with urea.

O. ure'a. A synonym of *Parabanic acid*.

Oxamate. A salt of *Oxamic acid*.

O., e'thyl. $C_4H_6O_3 = CO(NH_2)CO_2(C_2H_5)$. A substance obtained by Boullay; it may be prepared by adding an alcoholic solution of ammonia to one of ethyl oxalate; it occurs in long, pearly, flat, rhombic crystals, melting at 114° C. to 115° C. (237-2° F. to 239° F.), and easily soluble in alcohol and in water.

Oxameth'ane. Dumas' term for *Oxamate, ethyl*.

Oxam'ic ac'id. $C_2H_3NO_3 = CO(NH_2)CO_2H$. A white crystalline powder obtained by Balard when acid ammonium oxalate is heated to 230° C. (446° F.). It is sparingly soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and is a monobasic acid.

Ox'amide. $N_2H_4(C_2O_2)_2$. A white, tasteless powder formed when neutral ammonium oxalate is heated, or when ammonia is added to neutral ethyl oxalate; it is insoluble in alcohol and in cold water, but slightly soluble in hot

OXANILIC—OXIDUM

water; when its vapour is passed through a red-hot tube it is decomposed into carbon monoxide, ammonium carbonate, hydrocyanic acid, and urea.

Oxanilic acid. $\text{NH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{C}_2\text{O}_2\cdot\text{OH}$. A substance obtained by heating aniline with an excess of oxalic acid; it forms crystalline scales slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in hot water; when recrystallised from boiling water it forms satin-like needles containing a molecule of water.

Oxaniline. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NO}$. A white inodorous substance obtained by heating aniline with an amido-salicylic acid with alcohol and a little acetic acid. It dissolves in hot water and hot alcohol, and on cooling forms coloured crystals; nitric acid gives the solution a fine violet colour.

Oxatyl. Same as *Carboxyl*.

Oxazotate. (F. *oxazotate*.) Guibourt's proposed term for *Nitrate*.

Oxazotic acid. (F. *acide oxazotique*.) Guibourt's term for *Nitric acid*.

Oxazotite. (F. *oxazotite*.) Guibourt's term for *Nitrite*.

Oxelæon. (Ὠξέλαιον; from ὄξος, vinegar; ἔλαιον, olive oil.) A medicament or condiment, mentioned by Galen, composed of vinegar and oil.

Oxéolate. (Ὠξος, vinegar. F. *oxéolat*.) A medicament consisting of vinegar in which some drug has been macerated.

Oxeronosus. (Ὠξήρως, of vinegar; νόσος, disease.) A disorder depending upon acidity.

Oxethyl. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$. An oxide of ethyl, which enters into combination as a monatomic radical.

Oxethylquinoleinammonium chloride. A poisonous substance which acts somewhat in the manner of curare.

Oxford clay. The lower member of the middle oolite.

Oxford spring. United States of America, Connecticut, New Haven County. A chalybeate water having '91 grain of iron carbonate in a gallon.

Oxydryl. Same as *Hydroxyl*.

Oxybase. (*Oxygen*; *base*.) Berzelius's term for an oxide which plays the part of a base.

Oxid. Same as *Oxide*.

Oxidation. (*Oxygen*. F. *oxydation*; I. *ossidazione*; S. *oxidacion*; G. *Oxydirung*.) Combination with oxygen.

Oxide. (*Oxygen*. F. *oxyde*; I. *ossido*; S. *oxido*; G. *Oxyd*.) A compound of oxygen and some other element; the name was first used by Lavoisier. Metallic oxides have been divided into acid, neutral, and basic oxides, or, more recently, into basic oxides, peroxides, and acid-forming oxides.

Oxides combine in several proportions, forming monoxides, dioxides, and such like.

O.s, acid. (F. *oxydes acides*.) Those which combine with basic oxides to form compounds called salts.

O.s, acid-forming. Those which combine with water to form hydroxides, called acids, such as sulphur trioxide, SO_3 , which combines with water, H_2O , to form sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 .

O.s, alkaline. A synonym of *O.s, basic*.

O.s, antimonious-antimonie. The *Antimonoso-antimonie oxide*.

O., argentic. The *Argenti oxidum*.

O., arse'nius. A synonym of *Arsenious acid*.

Also, *Arsenic trioxide*.

O.s, ba'sic. (F. *oxydes basiques*.) Those which combine easily with acids, such as potassium oxide; they form hydrated oxides or hydroxides by combination with water; thus potassium oxide, K_2O , combines with water, H_2O , to form two equivalents of caustic potash, 2KOH .

O., cal'culous. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) A synonym of *Cystin*.

O., carbon'ic. Same as *Carbon monoxide*.

O., cyst'ic. A synonym of *Cystin*.

O., fer'ric. See *Ferrie oxide*.

O., fer'rous. See *Ferrous oxide*.

O.s, hy'drated. ("Yōw, water.) Basic oxides which have entered into combination with water, such as caustic potash. Same as *Hydroxides*.

O.s, indifferent. (L. *indifferens*, having no difference.) Same as *O.s neutral*.

O.s, metal'ic. Combinations of oxygen with a metal.

O.s, neu'tral. (L. *neutralis*, belonging to neither.) Those oxides which do not partake of the qualities either of basic or of acid oxides.

O., ni'trous. See *Nitrous oxide*.

O. of an'timony. See *Antimonii oxidum*.

O. of bi'smuth. See *Bismuthi oxidum*.

O. of bi'smuth, hy'drated. A white amorphous powder which mixes readily with water to form a smooth cream. Used in eczema.

O. of car'bon. Same as *Carbonic oxide*.

O. of ethyl. A synonym of *Ether, ethylic*.

O. of gold. See *Auri oxidum*.

O. of iron. See subheadings of *Ferri oxidum*.

O. of lead. See *Plumbi oxidum*.

O. of magne'sium. See *Magnesia*.

O. of mer'cury. See subheadings of *Hydrargyri oxidum*.

O. of mer'cury, red. See *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

O. of mer'cury, red, ointment of. See *Unguentum hydrargyri oxidi rubri*.

O. of mer'cury, yellow. See *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

O. of sil ver. See *Argenti oxidum*.

O. of tin. See *Tin, oxide of*.

O. of zinc. See *Zinci oxidum*.

O., ves'ical. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) A synonym of *Cystin*.

Ox'idising. Converting into an *Oxide*.

O. flame. The point and outer surface of a blowpipe flame where there is excess of oxygen.

Oxid'ium. Same as *Oxide*.

Oxidum. Same as *Oxide*.

O. antimo'nii cum phospha'te cal'cis. (L. *cum*, with; *calx*, lime.) The *Pulvis antimonialis*.

O. fer'ri ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black) The *Ferri oxidum magneticum*.

O. fer'ricum crystallisa'tum nati'vum. (L. *ferrum*, iron; *nativus*, natural.) A term for *Hæmatite*.

O. ferro'so-fer'ricum. The *Ferri oxidum magneticum*.

O. hydrarg'yi comple'tum. (L. *completus*, perfect.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

O. hydrarg'yi ni'grum. See *Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum*.

OXINDOL—OXYCANTHA

O. hydrargyricum. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

O. hydrargyricum præparatum. (*L. præparatus*, made ready beforehand.) The *Mercurous oxide*.

O. hydrargyrosus. The *Mercurous oxide*.

O. magne'sicum. The *Magnesium oxide*.

O. stib'ii sulphuratum. (*L. stibium*, antimony.) The *Hepar antimonii*.

O. uricum. Same as *Xanthin*.

Oxindol. C_8H_7NO . An oxidation product of indol, formed by the reduction of hydnindic acid with sodium amalgam. It crystallises in colourless needles, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether; it melts at $120^\circ C.$ ($248^\circ F.$)

Oxines. (Ὀξίνης, sour.) Sour wine short of being vinegar.

Oxlip. (Sax. *oxanslyppe*; perhaps from *oxa*, an ox; *slippe*, a slop, and so a lump of dung.) The *Primula elatior*.

O. primrose. The *Primula elatior*.

Oxides. (Ὀξῶδες, like vinegar.) Acidulous; sourish.

Oxoid. (Ὀξος, vinegar; εἶδος, form. *F. oxide*; *G. essigähnlich*.) Resembling vinegar.

Oxoluin. (Ὀξός, vinegar; λύω, to dissolve. *F. oxolüne*.) Leconte's term for the portion of organic nitrogenous substances, such as fibrin and albumin, decomposed by hydrochloric acid or by potash, which is soluble in glacial acetic acid.

Oxolyin. See *Oxoluin*.

Oxo'nic acid. $C_4H_5N_3O_4$. A substance formed along with uroxo'nic acid by the gradual oxidation of uric acid in an alkaline solution.

Oxucar'bic chlo'ride. (*F. chlorure oxucarbigue*.) Guibourt's term for *Carbonyl chloride*.

Oxuret. (*F. oxure*.) Guibourt's term for a non-acid binary compound of oxygen; for instance, water is hydric oxuret.

Oxu'ric acid. Vauquelin's term for a substance obtained by treating uric acid with nitric acid, and which was probably a mixture of alloxan and alloxanic acid. It was also called white purpuric acid.

Oxus. (Ὀξύς, acid.) Vinegar.

Oxya. (Ὀξύα, a kind of beech.) The common beech, *Fagus sylvatica*.

Oxyacantha. (Ὀξύς, sharp; ἀκανθα, a thorn.) The *Crataegus oxyacantha*.

O. Galeni. (*Galen*.) The *Berberis vulgaris*.

Oxyacanthin. (Ὀξύς; ἀκανθα. *F. oxyacanthine*; *I. ossiacantina*.) $C_{22}H_{29}NO_{11}$, but not certainly. An alkaloid found along with berberin in the root of *Berberis vulgaris*. It is a bitter yellowish powder, nearly insoluble in cold water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, from which it may be crystallised.

The name has also been applied to a bitter neutral substance obtained by Leroy from the hawthorn, *Crataegus oxyacantha*.

Oxyacanthous. (Ὀξύς; ἀκανθα. *F. oxyacanthæ*; *G. scharfdornig*.) Having sharp thorns.

Oxyace'tic acid. Same as *Glycollic acid*.

Oxyacid. (*F. oxacide*; *I. ossacido*; *S. oxacido*; *G. Sauerstoffsäure*.) An acid formed by the combination of an acid-forming oxide with water, or the elements of water.

Oxyade'nous. (Ὀξύς, sharp; ἄδην, a

gland. *F. oxyadène*; *G. scharfdrüsige*.) Having pointed glands, as the *Cassia oxyadēna*.

Oxyæsthesia. (Ὀξύς; αἰσθησις, perception by the senses.) A synonym of *Hyperæsthesia*.

Oxyl'cohol blow'pipe. A mode of heating invented by Marcet in which the flame of a spirit-lamp is urged by a blowpipe transmitting oxygen instead of common air.

Oxyammo'nia. A synonym of *Hydroxylamine*.

Oxyaph'ë. See *Oxyaphia*.

Oxyaph'ia. (Ὀξύς; ἀφή, touch.) Increased sensitiveness of the sense of touch.

Oxyarteritis. (Ὀξύς.) Acute *Arteritis*.

Oxyarthrit'is. (Ὀξύς.) Acute *Arthritis*.

Oxybaph'ion. Same as *Oxybaphon*.

Oxybaph'ium. Same as *Oxybaphon*.

Oxybaph'on. (Ὀξύβαφον, a small vinegar-saucer; from ὀξύς, sour; βάπτω, to draw water by dipping.) A synonym of *Acetabulum*.

Oxy'base. (*Oxide*; *base*.) An oxide which behaves itself as a base.

Oxybenzo'ic acid. $C_7H_5O_3$. A metamere of salicylic acid, obtained by treating oxybenzamic acid with nitrous acid. It is a colourless or yellowish crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in cold, but easily soluble in hot, water or alcohol. Its solution is not coloured violet by ferric salts.

Oxyben'zol. Same as *Phenol*.

Oxyben'zyl group. Benzoyl compounds in which an atom of hydroxyl replaces one of hydrogen; salicylic acid is a typical member.

Oxyblep'sia. (Ὀξύβλεψία; from ὀξύς, sharp; βλέψις, the act of seeing.) Acuteness of vision.

Oxybol'ia. (Ὀξύς, sharp; βολή, a throw.) The too rapid emission of the semen.

Oxybrac'teate. (Ὀξύς, sharp; *bract*. *F. oxybractée*.) Having sharp bracts.

Oxybro'mide. A combination of a bromide and an oxide.

Oxybronchiocatar'rhus. (Ὀξύς, sharp.) Acute bronchial catarrh.

Oxybronchitis. (Ὀξύς.) Acute bronchitis.

Oxybutyr'ic acid. $C_4H_7O_3 = CH_3 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H$. One of the oxybutyric acids known as β -oxybutyric acid. It is a viscid deliquescent syrup obtained by Wislicenus by acting on ethyl aceto-acetate with sodium amalgam and water. It has been found in diabetic urine, along with acetyl-acetic and crotonic acids, and is said to occur in the blood of a diabetic person. There are three other oxybutyric acids.

Oxyca. (*F. oxiques*.) Guibourt's term for those compounds in which oxygen plays the part of a negative element.

Oxycam'phor. $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$. A camphor-like substance obtained by treating the chlorine products produced by the action of hypochlorous acid on camphor with an alcoholic solution of potash; it is also formed when camphor monochloride is heated with potassium tartrate. It crystallises in needles, sublimes without change, and melts at $137^\circ C.$ ($278.6^\circ F.$)

Oxycan'nabin. $C_{26}H_{20}N_2O_7$. A white crystalline substance produced by the action of hot nitric acid on cannabin; it melts at $176^\circ C.$ ($348.8^\circ F.$), volatilising without decomposition.

Oxycan'tha. (Ὀξύς, sharp; ἀκανθα, a

OXYCAPROAMINE—OXYDUM.

thorn.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceae*.

O. Gale'ni, Tabern. The *Berberis vulgaris*.

Oxycaproamine. A synonym of *Leucin*.

Oxycar'bonate of bis'muth. The *Bismuthi carbonas*.

Oxycar'buretted hy'drogen gas. An old term for *Carbonic oxide*.

Oxycarpous. ('Οξύς, sharp; καρπός, fruit. F. *oxycarpé*.) Having pointed fruit.

Oxycaulorrhœa. ('Οξύς; καυλός, a stalk, the penis; ροία, a flow.) Acute discharge of mucus from the male urethra.

Oxycedrus. The *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

Oxycephalia. ('Οξύς, sharp; κεφαλή, the head. F. *oxycephalie*; I. *ossicefalia*.) A deformity of the infant in which the skull is high and conical like a sugar-loaf.

Oxycephalic. Same as *Oxycephalous*.

Oxycephalous. ('Οξύς; κεφαλή, F. *oxycephale*; G. *scharfköpfig*.) Having a pointed head.

Oxyceph'alus. ('Οξύς; κεφαλή, F. *oxycephale*; I. *ossicefalo*.) A skull pointed in front from excessive development in the region of the anterior fontanelle, caused by arrest of development behind by reason of a too early union of the cranial bones of that region.

Oxycheilous. ('Οξύς; χείλος, the lip. F. *oxychele*; G. *scharflippig*.) Having sharp lips, as some shells.

Oxycheilonic acid. Same as *Mcconic acid*.

Oxychin'olin'e-thyl hydrochlorate. Same as *Kairin*.

Oxychloric acid. (F. *acide oxychlorique*; I. *acido ossiclorico*; S. *acido oxicleorico*; G. *Oxychlorinsäure*.) Same as *Perchloric acid*.

Oxychloride. A salt of *Oxychloric acid*.
O. of antimony. A synonym of *Algaroth, powder of*.

O. of bis'muth. See *Bismuth oxychloride*.

O. of iron. Perchloride of iron.

O. of zinc. Chloride of zinc.

Oxychlorocarbonic acid. A synonym of *Carbonyl chloride*.

Oxychlorocru'orin. The oxygenised condition of *Chlorocruorin*.

Oxychloruret. (F. *oxychlorure*; I. *ossicloruro*; S. *oxicleoruro*; G. *Oxychlorür*.) The same as *Perchloride*.

Oxycholester'ic acid. $C_{26}H_{42}O_5$. A substance formed by the oxidation of cholesterol by potassium permanganate.

Oxycholic acid. $C_{24}H_{40}O_6$. A substance obtained by the oxidation of cholesterol by means of chromic acid.

Oxych'olin. $N(CH_2 \cdot CO_2H)(CH_3)_3OH$. A product of the oxidation of eholin.

Oxychromic. (F. *oxychromique*.) Same as *Perchromic*.

Oxycin'chonin. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$ probably. An isomer of quinine obtained by the action of potash on an alcoholic solution of dibromociu-chonin.

Oxyc'ladous. ('Οξύς, sharp; κλάδος, a young shoot. F. *oxyclade*.) Having pointed branches, as the *Pyrum oxycladum*.

Oxycoc'cus. ('Οξύς, sharp, acid; κόκκος, a grain.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceae*.

O. hispid'ulus, Pers. (Dim. of *L. hispidus*, rough.) The *Phalerocarpus serpyllifolia*.

O. macrocar'pus, Pers. (Μακρός, large; καρπός, fruit.) American cranberry. Berries esculent when cooked.

O. palus'tris, Pers. (L. *palustris*, belonging to a marsh. F. *canneberge*, *airelle*; G. *Moosbeere*.) Cranberry. Hab. Europe. Berries esculent when cooked.

Oxyco'ia. See *Oxycecoia*.

Oxycopa'ivic acid. $C_{20}H_{28}O_3$. An acid obtained by Fehling from the resin of *Paracopaiba*.

Oxycrate. ('Οξύκρατον, sour wine mixed with water; from ὄξος, sour wine, vinegar; κεράννυμι, to mix. F. *oxycrat*; I. *ossierato*; S. *oxierato*; G. *Oxykrat*.) A mixture of water and vinegar. Used as a refrigerant, astringent, and antiseptic.

Oxycresol. Same as *Guaiacol*.

Oxycro'ceum emplastrum. See *Emplastrum oxycroceum*.

Oxycrocon'ic acid. $C_5H_8O_6$. A gummy, soluble substance obtained by Will from the action on potassium croconate of nitric acid.

Oxycum. Same as *Oxygen*.

Oxycystitis. ('Οξύς, sharp.) Acute *Cystitis*.

Oxy'd. See *Oxide*.

Oxy'dable. Capable of *Oxidation*.

Oxy'dated. Same as *Oxidis*.

Oxy'dation. See *Oxidised*.

Oxy'de. See *Oxide*.

Oxyden'dron. ('Οξύς, sharp; δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceae*.

O. arbor'eum, De Cand. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) Sour-wood, sorrel tree. Hab. North America. Contains the *Andromeda* poisonous principle. Leaves used in decoction as a refrigerant and in dropsy. The *Andromeda arborea*, Linn.

Oxyder'cia. ('Οξύτερκία, from ὄξύς, sharp; δερκομαι, to see clearly. G. *Scharfsichtigkeit*.) Sharp-sightedness.

Oxyder'cic. ('Οξύτερκικός, making the sight sharp; from ὄξύς; δερκομαι.) Remedies for improving the sight.

Oxydiabro'sis. ('Οξύς, sharp; διάβρωσις, ulceration.) Rapidly progressing ulceration.

Oxydimor'phin. $C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_6$. A derivative of morphia when treated with potassium ferricyanide.

Oxydochlo'ruret. A combination of an oxide and a chloride.

Oxydocyan'uret. A combination of an oxide and a cyanide.

Oxy'doid. (*Oxyde*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Hausmann's term for oxidated bodies which are neither acids nor oxybases.

Oxyder'cia. ('Οξύτερκία.) Same as *Oxydercia*.

Oxy'dulated. Converted into an *Oxydule*.

Oxydula'tion. Conversion into an *Oxydule*.

Oxy'dule. (F. *oxydule*; I. *ossidulo*; S. *oxydulo*; G. *Oxydul*.) A suboxide.

Oxy'dulum. Same as *Oxydule*.

O. hydrarg'ryri n'itrico-ammoniacalē. Same as *Hahnemann's soluble mercury*.

Oxy'dum. An *Oxide*. See also *Oxidum*.

O. æthyl'icum. Same as *Ether, ethylic*.

O. alumin'i. Same as *Alumina hydrata*.

O. alumin'i hydra'tum. The *Alumina hydrata*.

OXYECOIA—OXYGENIOSTERESIS

O. antimon'icum. See *Antimonii oxidum*.

O. argen'ticum. See *Argenti oxidum*.

O. arsen'ici albus. (L. *albus*, white.) Same as *Arsenious acid*.

O. bismu'thicum. See *Bismuthi oxidum*.

O. cal'cium. (F. *chaux*, Fr. Codex, *oxyde de calcium anhydre*.) Same as *Calx*, B. Ph.

O. cal'cium a'qua solu'tum. (L. *calx*, lime; *aqua*, water; *solutus*, dissolved.) The *Liquor calcis*.

O. cu'pricum. (F. *oxyde noir de cuivre*, Fr. Codex, *bioxyde de cuivre*.) The same as *Cuprum oxidatum*.

O. fer'ricum hydra'tum. The *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*.

O. fer'ricum ig'nē para'tum. (L. *ignis*, fire; *paratus*, prepared. F. *sesquioxyde de fer anhydre*, *oxyde rouge de fer*, *coleothar*.) Same as *Ferrie oxide*.

O. ferro'so-fer'ricum. The *Ferri oxidum magneticum*.

O. hydrarg'ryi fla'vum. (L. *flavus*, yellow. G. *gelbes Quecksilberoxyd*.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

O. hydrarg'ryi ru'brum. The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

O. hydrarg'ryicum. (F. *oxyde mercurique*, Fr. Codex, *bioxyde de mercure*.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

O. hydrarg'ryicum præcipita'tum. (L. *præcipito*, to throw down.) The *Hydrargyri oxidum flavum*.

O. hydrarg'ryro'sum. Same as *Mercurous oxide*.

O. magne'sicum. Same as *Magnesia usta*.

O. magne'sicum pondero'sum. The *Magnesia ponderosa*.

O. mangan'icum. (F. *bioxyde de manganèse*, Fr. Codex, *peroxyde de manganèse*.) The *Manganesii oxidum nigrum*.

O. plum'bicum fu'sum. (L. *fusus*, melted. F. *protoxyde de plomb fondu*, Fr. Codex.) The *Plumbi oxidum*.

O. plum'bicum ru'brum. (L. *plumbum*, lead; *ruber*, red. F. *oxyde rouge de plomb*, Fr. Codex.) Same as *Lead oxide, red*.

O. plum'bicum semivitreum. (L. *semi*, half; *vitrum*, glass.) The *Plumbi oxidum*.

O. potas'sicum. Same as *Potassa caustica*.

O. stib'icum. (L. *stibium*, black sulphuret of antimony.) The *Antimonii oxidum*.

O. stib'ii hydrosulphura'tum au-ran'tiacum. The *Stibium sulfuratum aurantiacum*.

O. zin'cium. (F. *oxyde de zinc*, Fr. Codex.) The *Zinci oxidum*.

Oxyeco'ia. (Ὠξύς, sharp; ἀκοή, the sense of hearing.) Excessive acuteness of the sense of hearing. See *Hyperæsthesia, acoustic*.

Oxyencephali'tis. (Ὠξύς.) Acute encephalitis.

Oxyendocardi'tis. (Ὠξύς.) Acute endocarditis.

Oxyenteri'tis. (Ὠξύς.) Acute enteritis.

Oxyepati'tis. (Ὠξύς.) Acute hepatitis.

Oxyfluor'uret. (F. *oxyfluorure*.) Berzelius's term for a combination of a fluoride with an oxysalt.

Oxyg'ala. (Ὠξύγαλα; from Ὠξύς, acid; γάλα, milk. I. *ossigala*.) Sour milk.

O. equi'num. (L. *equinus*, pertaining to horses.) Sour mare's milk.

Oxyg'aron. (Ὠξύγαρον; from Ὠξύς; γάρων, a sauce made of brine and small fish.) A mixture of garum and vinegar.

Oxygastrome'nia. (Ὠξύς, sharp; γαστήρ, the belly; μῆναια, the menses.) Acute metastasis of the menses to the stomach.

Oxygen. (Ὠξύς, acid; γεννάω, to produce. F. *oxygène*; I. *ossigeno*, *ossigene*; S. *oxigeno*; G. *Sauerstoff*.) Symb. O; atomic weight 15.96; density 15.96. A gas discovered by Priestley in 1774 by heating red precipitate in the sun's rays. It is obtained by heating mercuric oxide, or potassium chlorate and a little manganese dioxide. It is colourless, inodorous, and tasteless, is a supporter of combustion, and dissolves slightly in water; it can be reduced to a liquid state. It forms about 21 per cent. of atmospheric air, 88.89 per cent. of water, and some 45 per cent. of the chief mass of the earth's crust; it exists in large quantities in all living bodies. It is the active agent of the processes of respiration, becoming loosely combined with the hæmoglobin of the red blood-corpuscles, and carried by them to recesses of the various tissues. The inhalation of oxygen has been practised since its discovery in the attempted cure of phthisis, as well as since then in asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, emphysema, whooping-cough, asphyxia of various forms, in cardiac diseases, in many kidney diseases, in diabetes, in cholera, in malignant fevers, and in many other diseases; its use has quite recently been successfully revived for the treatment of extensive pneumonia with grave dyspnoea and blueness of the face.

O. acid. See *Oxyacid*.

O., active. A synonym of *Ozone*.

O., allotrop'ic. (Ἀλλότροπος, in another manner. F. *oxygène allotropique*.) Berzelius's term for *Ozone*.

O., elec'trised. (F. *oxygène électrisé*.) Becquerel's term for *Ozone*, in reference to one of its modes of production.

O., neu'tral. (L. *neuter*, neither of two.) The ordinary oxygen formed, according to Schönbein, by an equal mixture of ozone and antozone.

O. of blood. The oxygen of the blood is in loose chemical combination with hæmoglobin, forming *Oxyhæmoglobin*.

O. salt. Same as *Oxysalt*.

O. wa'ter. A solution of oxygen in water

Oxyg'enable. (Oxygen. F. *oxygénable*; I. *ossigenabile*; S. *oxigenable*; G. *oxydirbar*.) Capable of combining with oxygen.

Oxygenant. The agent concerned in oxygenation.

Oxygenated. (F. *oxygéné*; I. *ossigenato*; S. *oxigenado*; G. *oxygenirt*.) Combined with oxygen.

O. wa'ter. (F. *eau oxygénée*; I. *acqua ossigenata*.) A solution of peroxide of hydrogen. See *Hydrogen peroxide*.

Oxygenation. (F. *oxygénation*; I. *ossigenazione*; S. *oxigenacion*; G. *Oxygenirung*.) The combination of oxygen with a substance, not only chemically as an oxidation, but mechanically as in its solution.

Oxygeneses. (F. *oxygénésés*; I. *ossigenesi*.) Baume's term for a class of diseases caused by disordered oxygenation of organs.

Oxygeniostere'sis. (Oxygenium;

στέρησις, deprivation. *F. oxygeniostérèse*; *G. Entsaueerstoffung*.) The depriving of an organ or body of oxygen.

Oxygenium. The Latin form of *Oxygen*.

Oxygenoferruginous. (*Oxygen*. *L. ferrum*, iron.) Containing oxygen and iron.

O. carbon. Tondi's term for *Graphite*.

Oxyg'enoid. (*Oxygen*. *Gr. εἶδος*, likeness.) DuRoi's term for those non-metallic elements which behave in the manner of oxygen; they are chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, selenium, and sulphur.

Oxygenometer. (*Oxygen*.) A synonym of *Eudiometer*.

Oxygeu'sia. (ὀξύς, sharp; γεύσις, taste.) Acuteness of the sense of taste.

Oxyglossitis. (ὀξύς. Acute *Glossitis*.

Oxyglutaric acid. Two acids are known: α-oxyglutaric acid, $C_5H_7(OH)(CO_2H)_2$, the same as *Glutanic acid* which occurs in molasses; and β-oxyglutaric acid, $C_5H_7(OH)(CO_2H)_2$, obtained by heating dichlorhydrin with alcohol and potassium cyanide, and boiling the product with caustic potash; it forms crystals which are easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and water, and which melt at 135° C. (275° F.)

Oxyglycolyl-ure'a. A synonym of *Allanturic acid*.

Oxyglycus. Same as *Oxyglycy*.

Oxyglycy. (ὀξύγλυκος; from ὄξύς, acid; γλυκύς, sweet.) A mixture of vinegar and honey; prepared by boiling honeycomb, from which the greater part of the honey has been removed, with water and adding vinegar.

Oxygonous. (ὀξύς, sharp; γωνία, an angle. *F. oxygone*.) Having sharp angles.

Oxyhæmatin. Lioussier's term for what is now known as *Hæmatin*.

Oxyhæmocyanin. (*Oxygen*; αἷμα, blood; κυάνεος, dark blue.) The blue form of *Hæmocyanin*.

Oxyhæmoglobin. (*Oxygen*; αἷμα; *L. globus*, a round body.) HbO_2 . The form in which hæmoglobin exists in arterial and capillary blood where it is loosely combined with oxygen. It may best be prepared by shaking defibrinated blood with a sixteenth of its volume of ether; the resulting crystals are washed with alcohol, dissolved in water, a fourth part of alcohol added, and recrystallisation effected at 0° C. (32° F.) It is decomposed by acids and alkalis with the formation of hæmatin. Its spectrum shows two dark absorption bands in the yellow and the green.

Oxyhaphia. See *Oxyphasia*.

Oxyhydrate of lead. A synonym of *Plumbi saccharas*.

Oxyhydrocarbure'tum ex oleo pyroxylico parat'um. (*L. ex*, from; *oleum*, oil, *paratus*, prepared.) Creasote.

Oxyhydrogen flame. The burning of a jet of oxygen in a flame of hydrogen; it is of very high temperature, according to Bunsen, reaching 2844° C. (5151·8° F.); it is used by means of a blow-pipe, the gases are made separately and only come into contact with each other in the nozzle of the blow-pipe. The flame is solid.

O. light. The light obtained by the projection of an *O. flame* on a cylinder of calcium oxide, or other similar substance, such as magnesium oxide or zirconium oxide; the latter is not volatilised by the extreme heat, and the flame is evenly and invariably brilliant.

Oxyhydromethylquinolein hydrochlor'ate. Same as *Kavir*.

Oxyicterus. (ὀξύς, sharp; ἰκτερος, jaundice.) Severe, acute jaundice.

Oxy'iodé. Sir Humphrey Davy's term for a triple compound of oxygen, iodine, and a metallic base; otherwise an *Iodate*.

Oxyiodic acid. A synonym of *Periodic acid*.

Oxy'iodine. Sir Humphrey Davy's term for anhydrous *Iodic acid*.

Oxylap'athum. (ὀξυλάπαθον.) The *Rumex acutus*.

Oxylaryngi'tis. (ὀξύς, sharp.) Acute laryngitis.

Oxylaryngocatar'rhus. (ὀξύς; λάρυγξ, the upper part of the windpipe; κατάρροος, a running from the head.) Acute laryngeal catarrh.

Oxylaryngotrachei'tis. (ὀξύς; λάρυγξ; trachea.) Acute inflammation of the larynx and trachea.

Oxyleu'cotin. $C_{34}H_{32}O_{12}$. An alkaloid found in *Paracoto bark*.

Oxylie'nitis. (ὀξύς; *L. lien*, the spleen.) Acute inflammation of the spleen.

Oxylisa'tion. Schönbein's term for the oxidising action of nitrous, nitric, and other acids at ordinary temperatures.

Oxylizar'ic acid. A synonym of *Purpurin*.

Oxymandel'ic acid. (*G. Mandel*, an almond.) $C_8H_8O_4$. A crystalline substance obtained by Schultzen and Riess from the urine in a case of atrophy of the liver; it forms flexible silky needles, melting at 162° C. (323·6° F.), sparingly soluble in cold water, but easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, or ether.

Oxymasti'tis. (ὀξύς; μαστός, one of the breasts.) Acute inflammation of the mammary gland.

Oxymel. *B. Ph.* (*Sax. oxumelle*; *L. oxymeli*; *Gr. οξύμελι*; from ὄξύς, μέλι, honey. *F. oxymel*, *acetomel*; *I. ossimelle*; *G. Sauerhonig*.) Clarified honey eight parts liquefied by heat and mixed with acetic acid one part and distilled water one part. Used as a gargle for sore throat, and an excipient for expectorants. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

O. of squills. See *O. scillæ*.

O. scillæ. *B. Ph.* (*F. oxymel scillitique*; *I. ossimelle scillitico*; *G. Meerzwiebel-sauerhonig*.) Vinegar of squill five parts mixed with clarified honey eight parts and evaporated to a sp. gr. of 1·32.

The *G. Ph.* orders acetum scillæ five parts to be mixed with mel depuratum ten parts and evaporated in a water-bath to ten parts.

O. scillit'icum. (*F. oxymel scillitique*, *mellite de vinaigre scillitique*, *F. Codex*.) Vinegar of squills 50 grammes boiled with white honey 2000 grammes till the product has a sp. gr. of 1·26. Also, the *O. scillæ*.

O., simplex. (*L. simplex*, single. *F. mellite de vinaigre*, *F. Codex*, *oxymel simple*.) White vinegar 500 grammes boiled with white honey 2000 grammes until the product has a sp. gr. of 1·26.

Also, the same as *Oxymel*.

Oxymelli'tum. Same as *Oxymel*.

Oxymerc'uric sulphate. The *Hydroxygri subsulphas flavus*.

Oxymeter. *Oxygen*; μέτρον, a measure; *G. Sauerstoffmesser*.) The *Eudiometer*.

OXYMETHYL—OXYRRHOPHONE

Oxymeth'yl-carbon'ic acid. Kolbe's term for *Glycolic acid*.

Oxymetritis. (Ὠξύς, sharp; μήτρα, the womb.) Acute metritis.

Oxymetrorrhœa. (Ὠξύς.) Acute metrorrhœa.

Oxymor'phia. Schützenberger's term for *Pseudomorphia*.

Oxymuriate. A salt of *Oxymuriatic acid*.

o. of lime. The *Calx chlorinata*.

o. of mer'cury. Mercuric chloride.

o. of pot'ash. The *Potassii chloras*.

o. of so'da. The *Liquor sodæ chlorinata*.

o. of tin. See *Tin*, *oxymuriate of*.

Oxymuriatic acid. An old name of *Chloric acid*.

o. gas. An old name of *Chlorine*.

Oxymyelitis. (Ὠξύς, sharp.) Acute myelitis.

Oxymyitis. (Ὠξύς.) Acute myitis.

Oxymyrrhinè. (Ὠξύς, sharp; μυρρίνη, the myrtle.) The butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.

Oxymyrsinè. (Ὠξύς, μυρρίνη, the myrtle.) The butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.

Oxynaphtho'ic acid. (G. *Oxynaphthoesäure*.) α -Hydroxy- β -naphthoic acid, or α -naphthol- β -carboxylic acid. A crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water, obtained by heating sodium α -naphthate with liquid carbon dioxide to 130° C. (266° F.) It is an active antiseptic, and has been used in scabies.

Oxynaphthylamine. $C_{10}H_9NO$. The blue precipitate changing to purple which is thrown down from a solution of a naphthylamine salt by some oxidising agent, such as ferric chloride.

Oxynar'cotin. $C_{22}H_{23}NO_8$. A substance obtained by Wright and Becket from the mother-liquor of narcein; it is nearly insoluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform, but is soluble in alkaline solutions.

Oxyneurin. (F. *oxynèrine*.) A synonym of *Betain* obtained by the oxidation of *Cholin*.

Oxyn'gium. Same as *Axungia*.

Oxyni trate of bis'muth. The *Bis-muthi subnitras*.

Oxynit'ron. Daniell's term for the acid compound of an oxysalt containing nitrogen which is set free at the positive pole of a galvanic battery, but which cannot exist in a free condition.

Oxynit'ron. (Ὠξύς, sharp; νίτρον, nitre.) An old caustic plaster mentioned by Aetius.

Oxynose'ma. (Ὠξύς; νόσημα, a sickness.) Acute disease.

Oxynos'os. (Ὠξύς; νόσος, disease.) Acute disease.

Oxyn'tic. (Ὠξύνω, to sharpen.) Producing acid.

o. cells. Langley's term for the parietal cells of the peptic glands of the stomach believed by Heidenhain to produce the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice. Also called *Delomorphous cells*.

Oxynu'sos. (Ὠξύς, sharp; νόσος, disease.) Acute disease.

Oxykoc'ia. See *Oxyecioia*.

Oxyopia. (Ὠξύς; ὤψ, the eye. F. *oxyopie*; I. *ossiopia*; G. *Scharfsichtigkeit*.) Abnormal acuteness of the sense of sight.

Oxyosphra'sia. Same as *Oxyosphresia*.

Oxyosphre'sia. (Ὠξύς, sharp; ὀσφρησις, smell. F. *oxyosphresie*; I. *ossiوسفresia*.) Excessive acuteness of the sense of smell.

Oxyph'e'nic acid. A synonym of *Pyrocatechin*.

Oxyph'e'niol. A synonym of *Pyrocatechin*.

Oxyphenylamidopropion'ic acid. $C_6H_4(OH)C_2H_3(NH_2)CO_2H$. A synonym of *Tyrosin*.

Oxyphlegma'sia. (Ὠξύς, sharp; φλεγμασία, inflammation. F. *oxyphlegmasie*; I. *ossiφlegmasia*.) A very acute inflammation.

Oxyphœ'nicæ. (Ὠξυφαινικæ; from Ὠξύς; φοῖνιξ, the date palm.) A name given by Mattheus Platearius to tamarinds.

Oxyphonia. (Ὠξύς, sharp; φωνή, the voice. F. *oxyphonie*; I. *ossiφonia*.) Excessive sharpness or shrillness of the voice.

Oxyphonic. Relating to *Oxyphonia*.

Oxyphyll'on. (Ὠξύς, sharp; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Oxalis acetosella*.

Oxyptic'ic acid. $C_6H_3N_3O_8$. A substance obtained pure by Erdmann, after having been discovered in an impure state by Chevreul. It is formed by the prolonged action of nitric acid at a boiling temperature on extract of logwood, asafetida, peucedanum, and other matters. It crystallises in pale yellow six-sided prisms, having a roughish taste, and soluble in alcohol, ether, and water.

Oxypinitan'nic acid. $C_{14}H_{16}O_9$. Kavalier's term for a brownish, inodorous, very astringent powder which occurs in the needles of *Pinus sylvestris* in midwinter.

Oxypodia. (Ὠξύς; πούς, the foot.) A synonym of *Talipes equinus*.

Oxypropion'ic acid. Same as *Ethylidene-lactic acid*.

Oxypropylendiisoamyl'amin. An alkaloid prepared by synthesis, being a colourless oily liquid with a disagreeable odour. It causes epileptiform convulsions in animals, and appears to paralyse the inhibitory fibres of the pneumogastric nerve. (Billings.)

Oxypro'tein. Mulder's term for a doubtful substance which he supposed to constitute the outer layer of the red blood discs, and to enter into the composition of the buffy coat of inflammatory blood.

Oxyprotosulpho'nic acid. Maly's term for a substance obtained by the action of potassium permanganate on proteids.

Oxypyrotartar'ic acid. Simpson's term for β -oxyglutaric acid.

Oxyquin. Schützenberger's term for a colourless transparent substance formed by boiling sulphate of quinine with potassium nitrite. It is insoluble in water, and soluble in alcohol and ether.

Oxyreg'mia. (Ὠξύς, sharp; ἐρυγμα, a belching. F. *oxyregmie*; I. *ossiuregmia*.) Acid eructation.

Oxyria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polygonaceæ*.

o. renifor'mis. (L. *ren*, the kidney; *forma*, shape.) Mountain sorrel. Hab. Northern Europe, America. Refrigerant.

Oxyrrhi'nous. (Ὠξύς, sharp; ῥίς, the nose. F. *oxyrrhine*.) Sharp-nosed.

Oxyrrhod'inon. (Ὠξυρρόδων, rose oil mixed with vinegar; from Ὠξύς, sharp; ῥόδovos, made of roses.) The *Aetum rosatum*.

Oxyr'rhone. (*Oxygen*; Gr. ὀσφείω,

to sup greedily up.) Döbereiner's term for platinum black, because it absorbs oxygen from the air.

Oxys. (Ὀξύς.) Sharp, acute, acid.

O. alba. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Oxalis acetosella*.

Oxysaccharum. (Ὀξύς; σάκχαρον, sugar. G. *Sauereucker*.) A mixture of sugar and vinegar.

O. vomitivum. (L. *vomo*, to vomit.) Oxysaccharum having glass of antimony in solution.

O. scilliticum. (Σκιλλιτικός, of squills.) Oxysaccharum containing squills. Same as *Syrupus scillæ*.

Oxysal diaphoreticum Angeli Salæ. (Oxygen; L. *sal*, salt; Gr. διαφώρησις, perspiration; Angelo *Salæ*.) Potassium acetate in a state of deliquescence from exposure to the air.

Oxysalicylic acid. $C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH$. Same as *Gentisinic acid*.

Oxysalt. (Oxygen; L. *sal*, salt.) A salt of an *Oxyacid*; a compound of a hydrated oxide and a metal.

Oxysoma. (Ὀξύς; σῶμα, the body.) A Genus of sexually mature nematode worms.

O. brevicaudatum. Zed. (L. *brevis*, short; *cauda*, the tail.) Found in the intestine of *Rana temporaria*.

O. lepturum. Rudolphi. (Λεπτός, slender.) Found in the intestines of *Chelonia mydas*.

O. tentaculatum. Rudolphi. (Tentacle.) Found in the cæcum of *Didelphys domestica*.

Oxystelma. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

O. ægyptiacum. De Cand. The *Secamone alpini*.

O. alpini. The *Secamone alpini*.

O. esculentum. Brown. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) Hab. India. Used in decoction as a gargle for aphthous stomatitis; juice said to be nourishing.

Oxystrychnine. $C_{21}H_{35}N_3O_6$. Schützenberger's term for an alkaloid produced during the oxidation of strychnine, by boiling together a solution of strychnia sulphate with potassium nitrite and then adding ammonia.

Oxysulfion. Daniell's term for the acid compound of an oxysalt containing sulphur which is set free at the positive pole of a galvanic battery, but which cannot exist in a free condition.

Oxysulphide. A compound of an oxide and a sulphide, or a sulphide in which some of the sulphur is replaced by oxygen.

Oxysulphosulphurous acid. A synonym of *Hyposulphurous acid*.

Oxysulphuret. Same as *Oxysulphide*.

O. of antimony. See *Antimonii oxysulphuretum*.

Oxytartarus. (Ὀξύς, sharp; tartar.) The *Potassium acetate*.

Oxytartrate of antimony and potassium. The *Antimonium tartaratum*.

Oxytes. (Ὀξύτης, sharpness.) Acidity.

Oxytocia. (Ὀξύς, quick; τόκος, child-birth.) Rapid labour.

Oxytocic. (Ὀξύς; τόκος, F. *oxytocique*; I. *ossitocico*.) Promoting delivery.

Oxytocics. (Ὀξύς; τόκος.) Medicines, such as ergot of rye and borax, which promote

uterine contraction, and so render labour more speedy.

Oxytocous. Same as *Oxytocic*.

Oxytoluyl acids. Substances produced by the oxydation of toluene.

Oxytoluyltropéin. Same as *Homatropin*.

Oxytriphylion. (Ὀξύς; τρεῖς, three; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Oxalis acetosella*.

Oxytriphylum. See *Oxytriphylion*.

Oxytropis. (Ὀξύς, sharp; πρῶπις, a ship's keel. G. *Spitzkiel*, *Fahnenwicke*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, some of the species of which are said to be among those plants which produce *Loco-disease*.

Oxyuricide. (*Oxyuris*; L. *cædo*, kill.) A medicine which destroys *Oxyurides*.

Oxyurides. Nominative plural of *Oxyuris*.

Oxyuris. Rudolphi. (Ὀξύς, sharp; οὐρά, the tail. F. *oxyure*; I. *ossiuuro*.) A Genus of the Family *Ascarideæ*, Order *Nematoda*.

O. ambiguus. Rud. (L. *ambiguus*, doubtful.) A white fusiform worm, with a length in the male of 3—5 m.m., and of 8—11 m.m. in the female, terminating posteriorly in both sexes by becoming subulate. Found in the cæcum of the rabbit and hare.

O. cærulea. Rud. (L. *cæruleus*, dark-blue.) Found in the cæcum of the horse, *Equus caballus*.

O. compar. Leidy. (L. *compar*, like, a comparison.) The female of this species is alone known. It is from 8—15 m.m. in length, and was found by Leidy, in 1856, in the intestine of a cat.

O. curvula. (L. *curvus*, crooked. F. *oxyure courbé*.) Found in the cæcum of the horse, *Equus caballus*. It is about two inches in length.

O. longicollis. Schu. (L. *longus*, long; *collum*, the neck.) Found in the large intestine of land tortoises.

O. mastigodes. Nitsch. (Μάστιξ, a whip.) A species found in the dung of the horse. It is from 13—15 c.m. in length, with round unarmed mouth, long tail, and finely striated body; colour brownish.

O. ornata. Dujardin. (L. *ornatus*, adorned.) The *Nematode* *ornatus*.

O. spirotheca. Györy. (Σπειρα, a coil; θήκη, a case.) Found in the intestine of *Hydrophilus piceus*.

O. vermicularis. Linn. (L. *vermis*, a worm. F. *oxyure vermiculaire*, o. de l'homme; I. *ossiuuro vermicolare*; G. *Pfriemenschwanz*, *Springwurm*, *Madenwurm*, *Spitzschwanz*, *Fadenwurm*.) The thread-worm inhabiting the large intestine of man, especially children. It is like a clipping of whitish thread, the female being about three eighths of an inch long, and the male rather more than a third of that size; the eggs are oval with a tough shell. The parasite wanders in the neighbourhood of the anus and may get into the vagina. It is thought that the mature females inhabit the lower part of the large intestine, and that the immature females and the males live higher up in the small intestine.

O. vivipara. (L. *viviparus*, bearing living offspring.) Same as *Rhabdonema*.

Oxyvaleramine. A synonym of *Butalanine*.

Oyster. (Mid. E. *oistre*; Old F. *oistre*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. ὀστρεον, an oyster; from ὀστρεόν,

a bone, in reference to the shell. F. *huitre*; I. *ostrea*; S. *ostrea*, *osteon*; G. *Auster*.) The *Ostrea edulis*. It is an easily digestible, if not very nutritive, food when raw, less digestible when cooked; it consists of water 89·69 parts, albuminates 4·95, fat ·37, and extractives 2·62.

O. green. The *Ulva latissima*; so-called from its being found attached to the oyster and from its colour.

O. plant. (I. *sassefrica*.) The salsafy, *Tragopogon porrifolium*.

Also, the *Mertensia maritima*.

O. root. Same as *O. plant*.

O. shell, prepared. See *Testa præparata*.

O. shells. See under *Ostrea edulis*.

O., vegetable. Same as *O. plant*.

O. water. The water contained within the shells of the oyster. It contains about 96 parts of water, 3 of salts, and one of organic matter, being less saline matter than sea water.

Oz. An abbreviation of *Ounce*.

Ozæna. (Ὠζᾶνα, a fetid polypus in the nose; from ὄζω, to have a smell. F. *ozène*; I. *ozena*; S. *ozæna*; G. *Ozäna*, *Stinknase*.) A fetid muco-purulent discharge from the nose, depending generally on syphilitic or strumous ulcerative disease of the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ, with frequently necrosis of the bone. The odour is very offensive, and has been compared to that of the bed bug.

O. benigna. (L. *benignus*, mild.) A chronic nasal catarrh with some slight offensiveness in the discharge, set up, it may be, by teething, or scarlet fever, or measles, or other specific fever.

O., micrococcus of. (Μικρός, little; κόκκος, a kernel.) Löwenberg has described a large-celled micrococcus, often in a chain, ·5 μ to ·8 μ in diameter, which kills mice and rats with sapræmic symptoms, but the observation has not been confirmed. The micrococci of supuration have been observed, and it may be that some saprogenous micrococcus is present and produces the offensive odour; one such has been described by Hayek as the *Bacillus fætidus ozænae*; it is a short bacillus hardly longer than broad, and occurs in couplets or in chains of six to ten links.

O., simple. Same as *O. benigna*.

O., strumous. (*Struma*.) The form which is frequently seen in strumous children, and which often ends in necrosis of bone and sometimes implication of the antrum.

O., syphilitic. (*Syphilis*.) The form which accompanies syphilitic disease of the nasal or turbinal bones.

O. ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcus*, a sore.) *Ozæna* caused by strumous or syphilitic ulceration of the nasal mucous membrane.

Ozoke'rite. (Ὠζή, smell; κηρός, wax. F. *ozocerite*; I. *ozocerite*; G. *Ozokerit*.) An earth-wax or fossil resin, being a variety of native paraffin found in the coal measures and other bituminous strata of Galicia and elsewhere. It was discovered by Meyer in Moldavia.

Ozola'imus. (Ὠζος, a knot; λαίμωδός, the throat.) A Genus of *Nematoda*.

Ozone. (Ὠζή, smell. F. *ozone*; I. *ozono*; G. *Ozon*.) O_3 . Atomic weight 47·88; density 23·94. An allotropic form of oxygen, also called active oxygen. The peculiar smell and increased power of oxidising possessed by oxygen through which an electric spark had been passed was first observed by Van Marum in 1785, and was more carefully studied by Schönbein, in 1840, who gave to the substance the name of ozone, but its true nature was not known till Andrews, in 1856, proved that it was an altered condition of oxygen whereby it exists in a state of condensation. It had previously been looked upon as an oxide of hydrogen. It is not only formed when an electrical discharge is passed through oxygen or air, but also is given off from the positive pole of the battery in the electrolysis of water, and is produced during the slow combustion of phosphorus in the air; it is present in small quantity in the atmospheric air, especially sea-air; in towns it is absent. It is a colourless gas, with a chlorine-like smell; it has a very powerful oxidising action, and arrests putrefaction; its influence on microbes is somewhat uncertain, it is said to destroy the anthrax bacillus, but not its spores. On condensation it becomes a bright blue liquid.

O.-hydrogen. Osann's term for the hydrogen obtained by the electrolysis of water acidulated with fuming sulphuric acid; he believed it to possess more active reducing properties than ordinary hydrogen.

O.-water. A solution of ozone in water.

Ozo'nic. Relating to *Ozone*.

O.e'ther. Same as *Ozonised ether*.

O'zonise. To charge with *Ozone*.

O'zonised. Charged with *Ozone*.

O. ether. A solution of hydrogen peroxide in water with ether; used by Richardson.

Ozonom'etry. (*Ozone*; Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) The measurement of the amount of ozone in the air. No reliable plan has hitherto been suggested.

Ozonophore. (*Ozone*; Gr. φορέω, to bear.) His and Schönbein's term for the red corpuscles of the blood, in reference to the theory of Kühne that they transform oxygen into ozone.

Also, Altmann's term for certain special granules in many plant cells which serve to attract and transport oxygen.

Ozostomia. (Ὠζή, a stench; στόμα, the mouth.) Offensive breath.



